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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY 1961

VOLUME XLI—No. 1

CONTENTS.

|                                                                                                                                         | PAGES            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Personnel of the Government of Madras .. .. .                                                                                           | i                |
| Principal Officers of the Madras Legislative Council .. ..                                                                              | i i              |
| List of Members of the Madras Legislative Council with their<br>Constituencies .. .. .                                                  | iii-v            |
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                                                                                         | 1-11,<br>19      |
| II Announcements—                                                                                                                       |                  |
| (1) Message from the Governor .. .. .                                                                                                   | 11               |
| (2) Message from the Assembly .. .. .                                                                                                   | 11               |
| III Calling attention to denial of the benefit of five rupees granted<br>to teachers in assessing grant for aided elementary schools .. | 11               |
| IV Government Motions—                                                                                                                  |                  |
| (1) Election of nine members to the Committee of Privileges ..                                                                          | 12               |
| (2) Election of six members to the House Committee .. ..                                                                                | 12-13            |
| V Budget for the year 1961-62 .. .. .                                                                                                   | 13-17,<br>20-162 |
| VI Papers laid on the table of the House .. .. .                                                                                        | 18               |

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS  
1961

Legislative Council Department  
Madras

PRICE, 35 naye Paise]

# MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

25th February, 3rd, 4th, 6th to 11th, 13th and 14th March 1961

Volume XLI (Nos. 1 to 11.)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGES

### *Saturday, 25th February 1961.*

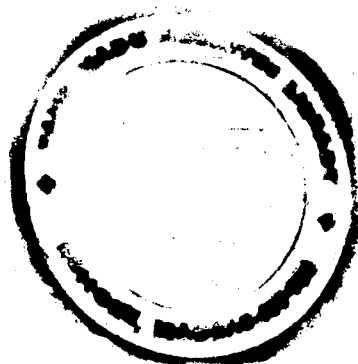
|                                                                                                                                         |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Personnel of the Government of Madras .. .. .                                                                                           | i               |
| Principal Officers of the Madras Legislative Council .. .. .                                                                            | ii              |
| List of Members of the Madras Legislative Council with their<br>Constituencies .. .. .                                                  | iii-v           |
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                                                                                         | 1-11, 19        |
| II Announcements—                                                                                                                       |                 |
| (1) Message from the Governor .. .. .                                                                                                   | 11              |
| (2) Message from the Assembly .. .. .                                                                                                   | 11              |
| III Calling attention to denial of the benefit of five rupees granted<br>to teachers in assessing grant for aided elementary schools .. | 11              |
| IV Government Motions—                                                                                                                  |                 |
| (1) Election of nine members to the Committee of Privileges.                                                                            | 12              |
| (2) Election of six members to the House Committee ..                                                                                   | 12-13           |
| V Budget for the year 1961-62 .. .. .                                                                                                   | 13-17<br>20-162 |
| VI Papers laid on the table of the House .. .. .                                                                                        | 18              |

### *Friday, 3rd March 1961.*

|                                                                                                                   |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                                                                   | 163-172<br>213     |
| II Announcement <i>re</i> message from the Assembly .. .. .                                                       | 173                |
| III Government Resolution—Extension of the Madras City Tenants<br>Protection Act, 1921, to Srivilliputhur .. .. . | 173                |
| IV Government Bill—The Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961<br>(L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960) .. .. .                | 174-211<br>214-274 |
| V Papers laid on the table of the House .. .. .                                                                   | 211-212            |

### *Saturday, 4th March 1961.*

|                                                                                                                   |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                                                                   | 275-283<br>324 |
| II Government Motion—Motion under rule 23 (1) of the Madras<br>Council Rules .. .. .                              | 283            |
| III Government Bill—The Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961<br>(L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960)— <i>cont.</i> .. .. . | 283-323        |
| IV Papers laid on the table of the House .. .. .                                                                  | 323            |



D  
V211, 32 'N61  
N61.41; 4  
!6 2827

**Monday, 6th March 1961.**

|                                                                                                       |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                                                       | PAGES<br>325-335 |
| II Announcement re election of Members to the House Committee.                                        | 335              |
| III Presentation of the Eighth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances .. .. .               | 335-336          |
| IV Government Bill—The Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960)—cont. .. .. . | 336-374          |
| V Papers laid on the table of the House .. .. .                                                       | 374              |

**Tuesday, 7th March 1961.**

|                                                                                                           |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Condolence Resolution on the death of Sri Govind Ballabh Pant, Home Minister, Government of India .. .. . | 375-378 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

**Wednesday, 8th March 1961.**

|                                                                                                                        |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                                                                        | 379-388 |
| II Announcements—                                                                                                      |         |
| (1) Decision of the Business Advisory Committee .. .. .                                                                | 388     |
| (2) Election of Members to the Committee of Privileges .. .. .                                                         | 388-389 |
| III Calling attention to the prevalence of smallpox in the City of Madras .. .. .                                      | 389-390 |
| IV Government Bills—                                                                                                   |         |
| (1) The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                           | 391     |
| (2) The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1961) .. .. .                 | 391-395 |
| (3) The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1961) .. .. .      | 406-408 |
| (4) The Madras Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1961) .. .. .                               | 395-400 |
| (5) The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1961) .. .. . | 408-409 |
| (6) .. .. .                                                                                                            | 400-401 |
| (7) .. .. .                                                                                                            | 409-411 |
| (8) .. .. .                                                                                                            | 401-405 |
| (9) .. .. .                                                                                                            | 411-412 |

**Thursday, 9th March 1961.**

|                                                                  |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                  | 413-420 |
| II General discussion on the Budget for the year 1961-62 .. .. . | 420-450 |
| III Paper laid on the table of the House .. .. .                 | 451     |

**Friday, 10th March 1961.**

|                                                                        |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                        | 453-460 |
| II General discussion on the Budget for the year 1961-62—cont. .. .. . | 460-497 |
| III Paper laid on the table of the House .. .. .                       | 497     |

**Saturday, 11th March 1961.**

|                                                                         |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| I Swearing-in of a New Member .. .. .                                   | 499     |
| II Questions and Answers .. .. .                                        | 499-508 |
| III General discussion on the Budget for the year 1961-62—cont. .. .. . | 551-558 |
| IV Papers laid on the table of the House .. .. .                        | 508-549 |
|                                                                         | 550     |

iii

**Monday, 13th March 1961.**

|                                                                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                                     | PAGES<br>559-568 |
| II Government Bill—                                                                 |                  |
| The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. . | 568              |
| III General discussion on the Budget for the year 1961-62—cont. .. .. .             | 568-643          |
| IV Papers laid on the table of the House .. .. .                                    | 643-644          |

**Tuesday, 14th March 1961.**

|                                                                        |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| I Questions and Answers .. .. .                                        | 645-651 |
| II General discussion on the Budget for the year 1961-62—cont. .. .. . | 651-672 |
| III Papers laid on the table of the House .. .. .                      | 672     |
| Index .. .. .                                                          | 673-692 |



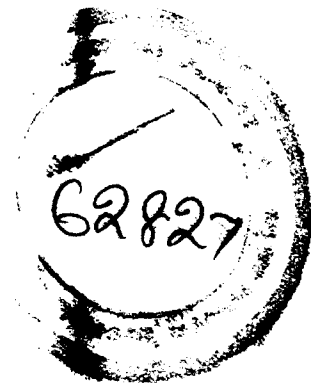
**PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS**

**GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.**

**SRI 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).*
- THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON, *Minister in charge of Local Administration and Fisheries.*



# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER

Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

- 1 SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI.
- 2 SRI S. NATARAJAN.
- 3 SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM.
- 4 SRI MATHI 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 Chidambaram 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-Thanjavur-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.              |
| 15 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V. ..                                                           | Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.                      |
| 16 Durairaj, T. .. ..                                                                    | South Arcot-cum-Thanjavur-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.              |
| 17 Ethirajalu, M. .. ..                                                                  | State Legislative Assembly.                                                   |
| 18 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L. ..                                                  | Do.                                                                           |
| 19 Joghee Gowder, T. .. ..                                                               | Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.                          |
| 20 Jothi Vencatachelum .. ..                                                             | NOMINATED.                                                                    |
| 21 Kamalakannan, K. .. ..                                                                | Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.                      |
| 22 Karayalar, L. S., B.A., B.L. ..                                                       | State Legislative Assembly.                                                   |

| 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.Sc., D.O.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 Manralar, 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.R.S.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-Tanjavur-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities. |
| 52 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).            | Madras Graduates.                                               |
| 53 Srinivasavallan, T. P., B.A., L.T.                | Madras Teachers.                                                |
| 54 Subbiah Chettiar, M. .. ..                        | South Arcot-cum-Tanjavur-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities. |
| 55 Subramanyam, A. .. ..                             | State Legislative Assembly.                                     |
| 56 Sularasan Naidu, M. V. .. ..                      | South Arcot-cum-Tanjavur-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities. |
| 57 Sundarambal, K. B. .. ..                          | NOMINATED.                                                      |
| 58 Surenra Rao, V. M. .. ..                          | State Legislative Assembly.                                     |
| 59 Thangavel Mulalar, A. K. ..                       | Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.        |
| 60 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K. ..                   | Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.            |
| 61 Venkatarayan, R. (Minister —Leader of the House). | State Legislative Assembly.                                     |
| 62 Vijayarangam, G. .. ..                            | Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.        |
| 63 Vacant .. ..                                      | State Legislative Assembly.                                     |

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Saturday, the 25th February 1961.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, the Deputy Chairman (SRI V. K. PALANI-SWAMY GOUNDER) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Prototype Industry*

\* 87 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 62 on 18th December 1959, the stage at which the question of establishing the phototype industry in the Industrial Estate at Guindy now stands?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A team of French industrialists connected with the manufacture of precision instruments visited this country in November 1960 and held discussions with the concerned officials of the Government of India. They also visited Guindy and held discussions with small scale industrialists and officials. Further developments are awaited.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : தற்பொழுது என்னென்ன ஆயுதங்கள் செய்வதாக ஏற்பாடு ஆகியிருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இது 'பிரோடா டைப்', சின்ன மிஷின்கள், 'ரேஸ்' செய்வதற்கான ஒரு இயந்திரத் தொழிற்சாலை.

*Defalcations*

\* 88 Q.—SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of cases of defalcations in the Co-operative Organizations in the State during 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amounts involved?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The number of criminal complaints filed with the Police in respect of defalcations in Co-operative Organizations in Madras State during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 as 38 and 90, respectively. The total amounts involved in these cases are Rs. 1.02 lakhs and Rs. 2.99 lakhs, respectively.

[25th February 1961]

**SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR :** அதன்மீது அவற்றைத் தவிர்க்க என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** இது பற்றியெல்லாம் கம்பெனையினிடம் வந்திருக்கின்றது. அதை இப்பொழுது பரிசீலனை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். போலீஸ் நடவடிக்கை முதலில் எடுக்கப்படும்.

**SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :** Is any departmental action taken in such cases?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** The amount is sought to be recovered under the Co-operative Societies Act and also criminal proceedings are instituted in proper cases.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** In my opinion, the officers of the Co-operative Department are in charge of these organizations. Therefore, how is it that such a thing was allowed? Could they not have taken necessary precautions?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** Officers are also men and men are fallible. Therefore it is that some of the officers have misbehaved and action is being taken against them.

**SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR :** தனியார் துறையைவிட அரசாங்கத்துறை, கூட்டுறவுத் துறைகள் நன்றாக நடக்கும் என்று அரசாங்கம் நம்புவதால் இதுபோன்ற தவறுகள் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஏற்படுகிறது என்பது சரியா?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** அப்படி நாங்கள் சொல்லவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் 10 ஆயிரம் 16 ஆயிரம் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. முப்பத்து எட்டு கேஸ்கள் ஒரு வருஷத்தில், 90 கேஸ்கள் இன்னொரு வருஷத்தில் வந்திருக்கின்றன என்று சொல்வது கூட்டுறவுத் துறைப்பணிக்கு ஒரு பெருமை என்றுதான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Are the persons in charge of the co-operative society personally liable for any loss sustained due to defalcation?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** It depends on the offence.

**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Can any action other than criminal proceedings be taken in cases of defalcation?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** Recoveries can be made.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** May I know whether in the proposed legislation regarding co-operative societies, due provisions will be made to prevent such things?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** There are already provisions. It is only against violation of these provisions that action is taken.

[25th February 1961]

**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Do officers in charge of these co-operative societies submit their reports every year to the Government and do Government peruse them?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** Audit is being made through our Co-operative Audit Department. In fact, we have now separated co-operative audit from co-operative administration and since then audits are catching up with the years. There was some sort of delay in the past, but there is no longer any such delay. These reports are sent to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Are the accounts of co-operative societies for 1958-59 still to be audited?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** That is exactly what I said just now. Before the separation of audit from administration, there was some delay and we are now trying to catch up with the latest accounts.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** Cases of defalcation are being reported to Government and action is being taken. What about unnecessary and wasteful expenditure? Have such cases also been brought to the notice of the Government and has any action been taken in that regard also?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** This is far too general a question to answer. If there are specific questions of unnecessary and wasteful expenditure, then the Board of Directors will look into the matter, and they will try to do the best under the circumstances. But, if, in spite of it, there are cases of wasteful expenditure, they may be always brought to the notice of the Government.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Next question.

**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** One very important supplementary question, Sir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** No. Next question.

*Government Pleader*

\* 89 Q.—**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Government Pleader was kept vacant after the last incumbent vacated it; and

(b) if so, for how long and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) From 19th February 1960 to 30th June 1960 for administrative reasons.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[25th February 1961

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Was it because the Government were not able to find a suitable person for the post that the delay was caused?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is also one of the reasons. We were in search of a suitable person who would be acceptable to Government.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that there is dearth of suitable personnel among the advocates in the State for legal jobs like this?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I won't put it that way. But we have got to get a person who would be acceptable to Government.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Who is to test the capacity of the person? Is it the Government or the High Court?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is the Government that is concerned in the matter. Ultimately it is the responsibility of the Government to choose the right person.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Finance Minister's reply was so fast that I could not actually understand the period of vacancy. If he could state it in terms of months or days, I would be thankful.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The vacancy lasted from 19th February 1960 to 30th June 1960.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சார், சென்ற மாதத்திற்கு முன் இந்திய பிரதம நீதிபதி ஸ்ரீ வினாயா அவர்கள் சென்னைக்கு வந்திருந்தபொழுது . . . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The question does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

*Physical Training Instructors*

\* 90 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 Physical Training Instructors in aided secondary schools; and
- the qualification for Physical Training Instructors Grade I and Grade II?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) At the rate of one Instructor for every 250 pupils. A school having a strength of 750 and above may have a Physical Director in lieu of one of the Instructors.

(b) A statement\* is laid on the table of the House.

\* Printed as Appendix I on page 19 infra.

25th February 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Physical Training Instructors, Grade I, have got higher qualifications than those under Grade II. But in the revised scales of pay, the scales for both are the same. May I know the reason why Physical Training Instructors, Grade I, are brought down to the level of Physical Training Instructors, Grade II?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Because a special pay was given to Grade I Instructors. That was my impression.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I bring it to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Education that before the revision, the scale of pay for Grade I Instructors was Rs. 55—2—75—2½—90 and that for Grade II Instructors was Rs. 45—2—75. There was a difference of Rs. 15 in maximum and Rs. 10 in the initial pay. But, unfortunately, now people with higher qualifications have been levelled down with people having lower qualifications. Only Rs. 5 has been given as allowance. Originally there was a difference of Rs. 15 in the maximum pay. May I request the Hon. Minister to go into the question again?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Pay Commission has just now gone into the question and it has made the recommendation. We have accepted the recommendation and I think it is too early to revise the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Has the Hon. Minister recognized that Grade I Physical Training Instructors have got higher qualifications than Grade II Physical Training Instructors?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There might be a few anomalies in the recommendations of the Pay Commission. But they should be taken up in due course for scrutiny and examination.

*Revolver licences*

\* 91 Q.—SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

- the number of revolver licences issued during the years 1959 and 1960 in Tiruchirappalli district; and
- the grounds on which such licences have been issued?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The number of licences granted for possession or revolvers in the Tiruchirappalli district during the years 1959 and 1960 is as follows :—

| Year. | Number of licences granted. |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1959  | 6 (six)                     |
| 1960  | 5 (five)                    |

(b) The licences were granted for self-protection.

[25th February 1961]

**SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR :** அரசியல் கட்சியின் காரணமாக, வேறு கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்பதற்காக வேண்டிய சில நபர்களுக்கு அதுவும் மிகவும் முக்கியமான நபர்களுக்கு இந்த ரிவால்வர் லைசன்ஸ் மறுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** அரசியல் கட்சி காரணமாக ரிவால்வர் லைசன்ஸ் கொடுப்பது மறுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆனால் பெரிய மனுஷன் என்பதற்காக மட்டும் லைசன்ஸ் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. அதன் விபரத்தை நான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் படிக்கிறேன்.

According to the instructions issued, each application for a licence is considered on its merits with reference to the following factors—

- (1) The applicant's reliability;
- (2) His ability to keep the weapon safe from theft or misuse.
- (3) His need for such a weapon.

The licensing authorities have been instructed to satisfy themselves about these factors with reference to their own knowledge or with reference to confidential reports about the applicant's status and character, but not with reference to mere financial considerations such as the applicant's income, etc. The licensing authorities have also been instructed to attach less importance to mere status or financial standing of the applicant and more to the intrinsic merits of the case.

**SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :** Who are the licensing authorities?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** The Collectors.

**SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :** Why has the Collector been empowered to issue such licences while the responsibility is mainly that of the Police?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** The Collector acts in consultation with the Police.

**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Has there been any abuse of the privilege of sanction of weapons for personal safety?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** If the hon. Member expects me to give particulars about abuse, I would like to have notice.

Meenambakkam Airport

3-10 p.m.

\* 92 Q.—**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 2nd October 1960, a group of foreigners under the influence of drink misbehaved with an Air-Hostess at Meenambakkam Airport and caused panic among the passengers;

25th February 1961]

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to deal with such incidents; and

(c) the arrangements, if any, made by the Government for the maintenance of law and order in the Airport?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that on the 2nd October 1960, two foreigners who were members of a visiting Rugby Team acted in an indecorous manner towards an Air-Hostess, at the Airport, Meenambakkam, with the result that there was some confusion at the airport.

(b) & (c) The Government are satisfied that the arrangements now in force at the airport for maintaining order there, are sufficient to deal with any such situation. The Police officials of the Airport have, however, been directed to be more vigilant so as to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** May I know which team or body invited these foreigners?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** I have no information about that.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** It was a Rugby team.

**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Am I right in saying that the State Government did not invite them?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** I do not think that the State Government invited them.

**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Who issued the licence for drinks?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** I do not have all the particulars that the hon. Member requires.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** How did this incident come to the notice of the Government? Was it the Police or the Air-Hostess herself that brought it to the notice of the Government?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** The Air-Hostess did not complain nor any officer of the Airport. This incident was noticed by the Police.

**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Did not these people get into the plane, carry the Air-Hostess to the pavilion and top her in the air? Did not they do all these things?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** If the hon. Member has witnessed these scenes, I would like to have a note from him.

[25th February 1961]

"General Elections, 1957"

\* 93 Q.—SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any booklet showing the results of "General Elections, 1957" in Madras State has been published by the Government; and

(b) if so, to place a copy on the Table of the House?

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

(b) The booklet is a priced-publication, costing Rs. 7-10 nP each. Only 450 copies of the booklet were printed and distributed. No spare copies are available for placing on the Table of the House. Ten copies of the booklet have been supplied to the Legislature Library for the use of the Members of the Legislature.

SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR: தேர்தல் நெருங்கிக் கொண்டு வருவதனால் ஒரு காப்பி கொடுத்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். தேர்தல் 1962-ல் மிக நெருங்கிக் கொண்டிருப்பதால் மெம்பர் களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு காப்பி கொடுக்கலாமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: இந்த சமயம் அந்தத் தினர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக வேண்டியிருக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

#### Craft Instructors

\* 94 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that recoveries have recently been ordered from salaries of Craft Instructors under the Tirunelveli District Board;

(b) if so, the number of Instructors affected and the amount of recovery ordered; and

(c) the reasons for such recovery?

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

(b) Four Instructors; about Rs. 300 in the aggregate.

(c) The Instructors were paid in a scale higher than that which was admissible to them.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it not a fact that these instructors were given a definite appointment order stating the scale of pay and that recovery is ordered after some years?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is true. But there was an initial mistake. It has, however, been ordered that if the recovery has not been made already, it may be waived.

[25th February 1961]

#### Protected water-supply scheme for Sivaganga

\* 95 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 46 on 22nd September 1958, the stage at which the execution of the protected water-supply scheme for Sivaganga now stands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Almost all the works in respect of the scheme have been completed. The scheme is likely to be brought into operation by the end of March 1961.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: What is the amount that was sanctioned for this water-supply scheme?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The revised estimate was for Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Did the scheme have the sanction of the Sanitary Engineer to Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir. All formalities were gone through. Actually 1.25 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned as loan and the work will be over in a month or two.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that a new road was laid through the catchment area of this reservoir ending with the blind end of the railway line without the sanction of the Sanitary Engineer or the Town-Planning Expert?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: To answer this question, I require notice because it does not arise out of the main question.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Do the Government at least know that a new road was laid through the catchment area of the reservoir in Sivaganga?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The Government are not aware. They are only aware of the scheme being pushed through and the work, as I said, will be over in a month or two.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Have the Government seen the correspondence in the columns of a number of newspapers from the local people of Sivaganga about the contamination of the catchment area on account of the construction of a new road laid through that area?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Our attention was not drawn particularly to that.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I want to put one more question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may put it.



[25th February 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the members of the Panchayat Board changed their party affiliations when the attention of the panchayat was drawn by the public to the infringement of the rights of private property?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I am afraid how I will be able to answer all these questions of the hon. Member from out of the main question.

#### Reserve Medical Officers

\* 96 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to have reserve Medical Officer in the General Hospital, Madras, to work in emergency and in the leave vacancy?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir. However, there are 55 leave reserve posts of Assistant Surgeons for the entire State.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it a fact that there are 15 sanctioned posts yet to be filled up? They are vacant for a considerable time, I understand.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It may be so because we are finding it difficult to get qualified medical men. But the situation will ease because I think about 50 or 60 doctors are available now for being posted. I am sure that in course of time the situation will very much ease.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : As doctors are likely to go on medical and other leave, what arrangements have been made to have reserve medical officers to take up the vacant places?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I said that doctors were not available in sufficient number. There are reserve posts and we are making local, temporary arrangements to have them manned.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : In olden days, they used to have reserve medical officers in every headquarters hospital and in the General Hospital. Is it a fact that the present Government is not encouraging the entertainment of reserve officers in these headquarters hospitals?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : We do not have reserve posts as such in particular institutions. We have a general pool.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Are the Government aware that as the sanctioned bed-strength of the General Hospital is much lower than the actual number of in-patients there, doctors are put to a great deal of work?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. Many of as also are put to a good deal of work. (Laughter.)

25th February 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If persons either at the ministerial level or at the medical level are given more work, then is it not a fact that the level of efficiency goes down? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : We see that efficiency does not go down.

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 State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960).

##### (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 State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960) as passed by the Legislative Assembly for the recommendations of the Council. He certifies that the Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.

I have also received messages from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly for the concurrence of the Council :—

1. The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1961);
2. The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1961);
3. The Madras Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1961); and

#### III. CALLING ATTENTION TO DENIAL OF THE BENEFIT OF FIVE RUPEES GRANTED TO TEACHERS IN ASSESSING GRANT FOR AIDED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

4. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1961).

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Finance under Rule 41 (1) of the Council Rules to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the denial of the minimum guaranteed benefit of rupees five per month to a teacher from June 1950 in assessing the grants for aided elementary schools and the consequent disappointment to teachers.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, the Government are not aware of any such denial but the matter will be investigated.

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[25th February 1961]

## IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

## (1) ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

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

“That, with reference to rule 154 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1961-62.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That, with reference to rule 154 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1961-62.”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that, in accordance with Regulation 2 (1) framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix the following programme for election of nine members to the committee of Privileges for the financial year 1961-62:—

|                                                  |                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Time and date for the receipt of nominations.    | 4 p.m. on 3rd March 1961.                     |
| Time and date for the scrutiny of nominations.   | 12 noon on 4th March 1961.                    |
| Time and date for the withdrawal of nominations. | 4 p.m. on 4th March 1961.                     |
| Poll, if necessary                               | Between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on 8th March 1961. |

Nomination forms can be had from the Secretary to the Council.

## (2) ELECTION OF SIX MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

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

“That with reference to rule 171 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1961-62.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That with reference to rule 171 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1961-62.”

The motion was put and carried.

[25th February 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that, in accordance with Regulation 2 (1) framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix the following programme for election of six members to the House Committee for the financial year 1961-62:—

|                                                  |                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Time and date for the receipt of nominations.    | 5 p.m. on 3rd March 1961.                     |
| Time and date for the scrutiny of nominations.   | 1 p.m. on 4th March 1961.                     |
| Time and date for the withdrawal of nominations. | 5 p.m. on 4th March 1961.                     |
| Poll, if necessary                               | Between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on 8th March 1961. |

Nomination forms can be had from the Secretary to the Council.

## V.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1961-62.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have the honour to present to this House the Budget Estimates for 1961-62. The details of the Budget are explained in the Finance Minister's speech, copies of which are with hon. Members. I shall briefly refer to the salient features.

The Budget as now framed reveals a deficit of Rs. 285 lakhs in the Revenue Account. This deficit has arisen because of the sudden withdrawal by the Central Government of the assistance of about Rs. 234 lakhs which we were getting towards improving the emoluments of low-paid employees. The deficit is also due to the fact that we have to bear the recurring committed expenditure on the maintenance of the schemes of the Second Plan on which we were hitherto drawing substantial grants from the Centre. The deficit is appreciable and steps should normally be taken to cover it. Honourable Members would have noticed that the revised estimates for the current year show a surplus of Rs. 123 lakhs. We have managed to leave appreciable surpluses in the budgets of recent years despite the accelerated tempo of Plan outlay. This was due to the substantial growth in our Revenues during the Second Plan resulting from the rising trend in the receipts from commodity taxes. In the management of State's finances where appropriations are voted by the Legislature from year to year, the deficit of a particular year would not matter, if the Balance is being maintained over a period of years. The budget year opens with a Cash Balance of Rs. 512 lakhs and the anticipated revenue deficit is not likely to create any serious ways and means difficulties. The Government have therefore decided to leave the deficit uncovered in the hope that the Finance Commission will see its way to recommend the restoration of the grant from the Central Government towards improvement of the emoluments of low-paid employees and that the present buoyancy in our revenues will accelerate further to reduce the gap.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [25th February 1961]

The budget reflects in a full measure the programmes and priorities of the new Plan. In a predominantly rural economy where the bulk of the national income is spread thinly amongst millions of small farmers, an appreciable step-up in the general living standard can be effected in quick time, only by increasing the yield of our land. That is why schemes of agricultural development have been assigned the highest priority in the Plan. Substantial provisions have been made in the budget for the different sectors of Agriculture such as Major Irrigation (Rs. 414 lakhs), Minor Irrigation (Rs. 274 lakhs), State Seed Farms (Rs. 32 lakhs), Soil Conservation (Rs. 44 lakhs), Animal Husbandry (Rs. 46 lakhs) and Forests (Rs. 29 lakhs). The major limiting consideration in respect of the appropriations, is not so much the funds at the disposal of the Government, as the competence of the administrative machinery to spend the allocations usefully. Our major handicap in stepping up agricultural production has been the acute shortage of chemical fertilizers. As against an estimated demand of about 5 lakhs tons of ammonium sulphate and 4 lakhs tons of phosphatic manures, the supply in the current year was only 1.3 lakhs of tons of ammonium sulphate and 60,000 tons of super phosphate. The new industrial units for the manufacture of these fertilizers are now well under way and it would therefore be possible to meet the needs of the agriculturists in these scarce commodities in full, during the Third Plan. We may therefore view with confidence, the target of about 16 lakhs tons of additional food production, set in the Plan, and thereby hope to gain a measure of self-sufficiency, even in a year of unfavourable seasonal conditions. We have also registered satisfactory progress in providing credit to agriculturists through the co-operative movement. About 54 per cent of the rural population is now being served by co-operatives, distributing a total credit of Rs. 25 crores. The target for the Third Plan is to raise this credit to about Rs. 45 crores, to serve about 85 per cent of the rural population. Adequate provision has been made in the Budget towards this goal. Appreciable progress has also been made in the organization of marketing societies. As against the target of 1,000 agricultural godowns in the Third Plan, provision has been made in the Budget for the construction of 210 godowns.

In the industrial field, the major handicap of the State has been the lack of coal and high grade iron ore for the manufacture of steel. That is the real significance of the Neyveli Lignite, because lignite can be an effective substitute for coal in most industrial processes. The German Experts have expressed the confident view, that the low-grade iron ore of Salem can be reduced in a low shaft furnace with lignite. Further quantitative tests have to be conducted in a Pilot Project before the economics of the process can be worked out precisely and the design of the necessary specialized machinery finalized. The lignite required for the Pilot Project will be available in bulk only towards the end of this year. Obviously some delay is unavoidable because we cannot venture on

25th February 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

a colossal investment of this magnitude, without adequate investigations. In the present context of the overall shortage of metallurgical coal in the country, we have no cause to be apprehensive about the implementation of the steel project if the economic feasibility of the scheme is confirmed in the Pilot project. In the meanwhile the Special Officer appointed for the purpose is making all the necessary preliminary arrangements. Adequate provision has been made in the Central and State Plans and in the current budget for these purposes.

The progress of the integrated Lignite Project and the other major industrial ventures of the Central Plan such as the Integral Coach Factory, the Raw Film Plant, the Surgical Instruments Unit, the Teleprinter Factory and the Proto-type Plant, has been detailed in the Budget speech. These large projects in the public sector are all very important and so is the proposed new Heavy Electrical Plant for the South; but we would do well to keep it in mind that much of the general industrial development achieved in this State in recent years has been largely through the initiative of the private sector. Our industrialists have made commendable progress in fields like textiles, sugar, cement, chemicals and in engineering and allied industries. The recently floated companies for the manufacture of paper and aluminium with participation of the Madras State Industrial Investment Corporation in the share structure, are now well under way and provide the latest examples of their successful enterprise. It has been the endeavour of the State Government to foster this industrial growth by various measures such as assistance to secure the necessary industrial licences from the Government of India, participation in the share structure to the extent necessary to inspire confidence in the investing public, provision of loans through direct State aid or through the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, acquisition of suitable sites for the location of industries, provision of adequate water-supply in industrial towns, improvements to the roads in industrial belts and the supply of electric power at appropriate rates according to the needs of industry. Adequate provision has been made in the different sectors of the budget for all these indirect aids to industry with a view to accelerate the pace of industrialisation. We may note with a measure of satisfaction that 908 industrial companies were registered in this State during the Second Plan with an authorized share capital of about Rs. 160 crores.

On Small Industries, the main effort of the Government is not so much to set up directly small units of production as to encourage and assist businessmen to start such units in large numbers all over the State. The departmental units are meant primarily to demonstrate new techniques and to train artisans in the use of latest tools and skills. The Industrial Estates, now being established in different parts of the State, are intended to assist small businessmen with factory space wherein the necessary facilities such as power, water-supply, repair shop, specialized tools, marketing conveniences, etc., are provided. With a view to encourage the private sector to organize such estates individually or collectively, the Government have decided to grant loans up to

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [25th February 1961]

80 per cent of the cost repayable in easy instalments at concessional rates of interest. An allocation of Rs. 11.2 crores has been made in the Third Plan for Small Industries as against Rs. 5.5 crores in the Second Plan and the Budget provision for 1961-62 is Rs. 202 lakhs.

It has been our experience that the development of electric power is the major enabling factor in the rapid industrialisation of the country. Out of the total provision of Rs. 291 crores for the Third Plan, over Rs. 100 crores has been ear-marked for the generation and distribution of power. The capacity of the State Grid will be raised from 571 mega watts to 1,041 mega watts and with about 400 mega watts generated at Neyveli, the total available installed capacity by the end of the Plan will be 1,441 mega watts. Profiting by the experience during the Second Plan, we have already started work on all the new generating units of the Third Plan, well in advance of time, and a provision of about Rs. 15 crores has been made in the Budget for Power Schemes. The rapid pace of rural electrification is being maintained with a programme of 1,600 new villages for the budget year. On the present progress, the target of covering the entire countryside by the end of the current Plan, may not prove unrealistic. In the meanwhile vigorous representations are being made to the Central Government for the installation of an Atomic Power Station within the State to meet the anticipated power shortage towards the end of the Plan.

Transport is another essential requirement for the rapid growth of industries. We may note with satisfaction that the Ministry of Railways is showing some response to our repeated representations regarding some of the pressing new railway lines. The decision of the Government of India to develop the Tuticorin Port has come in time to ease the difficult situation developing around the Port of Madras where the scarcity of water for industrial uses is becoming a bottleneck in industrial expansion. Import-based industries needing large supplies of water, can in future be located in and around the proposed deep-sea port at Tuticorin where the necessary facilities can be developed at much less cost. Adequate provision has been made in the Plan for improving our road-system with particular reference to the needs of the industrial areas around the City of Madras and in the new industrial belts of Salem-Neyveli, Coimbatore-Mettur and the hinter-land of Tuticorin Port. The budget provides for Rs. 245 lakhs on new constructions and Rs. 303 lakhs for the maintenance of the existing roads.

A wide diffusion of technical knowledge is another important prerequisite for rapid industrialization. The high priority to technical education in our Plans is reflected in the physical achievements enumerated by the Finance Minister in his speech. Ample provision has been made in the Third Plan for expanding the facilities of the training of Engineering Graduates and diploma holders and in particular of skilled craftsmen in increasing numbers, to meet

25th February 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

the growing needs of industry. The allotment for technical education has been stepped up from Rs. 3.57 crores in the Second Plan to Rs. 6.5 crores in the Third Plan, and the provision in the Budget for 1961-62 is Rs. 92 lakhs.

We have made satisfactory progress on general education particularly in the primary sector, where we are now ready to enforce a measure of compulsion in the age-group 6-11. The mid-day meal scheme which now covers about 10 lakhs children at an estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs in the budget year, has gone a long way towards ensuring full enrolment on a voluntary basis even in backward areas. Hon. Members would have noted with satisfaction the announcement made by the Finance Minister extending full fee concession to all poor children in the Secondary classes (Hear, hear). This measure, which is expected to cost Rs. 58 lakhs in the budget year, endeavours to give a new definition to the concept of backwardness, measured not in terms of caste or community, but in terms of the means of the individual, and would go an appreciable way towards our goal of the Welfare State.

Another major concession in the Budget is the extension of the facility of compounding in the assessment of sales tax on dealers with an annual turnover up to Rs. 50,000. As I had pointed out last year, it is the constant endeavour of the Government to raise revenues without undue inconvenience to the tax-payer.

The essence of planned development is the encouragement of thrift and the mobilization of the savings of the people to build up productive capital assets.

The accelerated pace of capital outlay in recent years is sustained by larger borrowings from the people and has consequently increased the Public Debt of the State, which now stands at Rs. 189 crores. But neither the size of the Public Debt nor the annual servicing charges, should cause us much concern, because we have invested the funds prudently on productive assets. We have invested Rs. 112 crores on Power Projects, Rs. 56 crores on irrigation projects and also lent about Rs. 48 crores to cultivators, local bodies and other Statutory Trusts. The book value of all our assets including stocks, shares and buildings, amounts to Rs. 267 crores and this is substantially in excess of our Public Debt. It is this inherent financial stability based on prudent investments over the years, that is responsible for the very gratifying response by the general public to the open market loans of the Government in recent years. It shall be the constant endeavour of the Government to maintain these prudent standards, in the management of the financial affairs of our State.

With these few words, Sir, I commend the Budget for 1961-62 for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd March 1961.

The House then adjourned.

[25th February 1961]

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

\* 214. Notification regarding the powers delegated to the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Tirunelveli district.

\* 215. Notification issued with G.O. No. 898, Revenue, dated 8th November 1960 regarding exemption from liability to entertainments tax the film show proposed to be shown at the Odeon Theatre, Madras, on 8th December 1960 by the American Women's Club of Madras.

\* 216. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3784, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour, dated 1st August 1960 regarding amendment to rule 23 of the Madras Catering Establishments Rules, 1959.

\* 217. Statement showing the recommendations made by Mr. R. L. Mitchell, International Labour Organization Expert for improvement in the working of the Madras State Transport undertaking and the action taken thereon.

25th February 1961]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 90 asked by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th February 1961, at page 4 supra.]

*Qualification for Instructors, Grade I.*

(i) Diploma in Physical Education awarded to Women prior to July 1943 (for women only).

(ii) Higher Grade Certificate in Physical Education.

(iii) Special certificate issued by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations to ex-Servicemen trained as Physical Training Instructors marked 'Higher Grade'.

*Qualifications for Instructors, Grade II.*

(i) Lower Grade Certificate in Physical Education.

(ii) Certificate of Physical Training obtained after undergoing one year's training in the Y.M.C.A. College Physical Education, Saidapet, before 1937-38.

(iii) The special certificate issued by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations to ex-Servicemen trained as Physical Training Instructors.

(iv) Old Gymnastic Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training issued prior to 1927.

\*Laid on the table of the House on 18th February 1961.

[25th February 1961]

## APPENDIX II.

(Vide item V on page 13 supra.)

1961-ம் ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி மாதம் 25-ம் தேதி தமிழ் நாடு சட்டசபையில் நிதி அமைச்சர் திரு. சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களின் உரை.

சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே,

1961-62-ம் ஆண்டின் நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையையும், நடப்பு ஆண்டுக்கான திருத்த மதிப்பீடுகளையும் இச்சபை முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன். அத்துடன் 1959-60-ம் ஆண்டுக்கான கணக்கும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 1959-60-ம் ஆண்டின் திருத்த மதிப்பீடுகளின்படி 58 லட்சம் ரூபாய் உபரி ஏற்படலாம் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. கணக்குப் பிரகாரம் 53 லட்சம் ரூபாய் உபரி நின்றது. இவ்வாண்டின் பட்ஜெட் மதிப்பீடுகளின்படி 34 லட்சம் ரூபாய் துண்டு விழலாம் என எதிர்பார்த்தோம். அதற்கு மாறாகத் திருத்த மதிப்பீடுகளின்படி 1.23 லட்சம் ரூபாய் உபரி ஏற்படும் என மதிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபார்சு செய்த அடிப்படையில் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கட்கும், ஆசிரியர்கட்கும் சுமார் 4 கோடி ரூபாய் ஊதிய உயர்வாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பின்பும் இவ்வாண்டு நிதி நிலையில் இந்த அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம், ராஜ்ய வருவாய்களில் அதிகரிப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதுடன், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து நமக்குக் கிடைக்க வேண்டிய வருமான வரிப் பங்கில், எதிர்பார்த்ததற்கு மேலாக 2.32 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கிடைத்திருப்பதே. 1961-62-ம் ஆண்டில் ரெவின்யூ வரவு-செலவில் 2.85 லட்சம் ரூபாய் துண்டு விழும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கும் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்குச் சம்பள உயர்வு கொடுத்த வகைக்காக, 1957-ம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து நமக்கு உதவித் தொகை கிடைத்து வந்திருக்கிறது. இவ்வகையில் கிடைத்த உதவித் தொகை 2.34 லட்சம் ரூபாய். 1961-62-ம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து இந்த உதவித் தொகையை நிறுத்தி விடுவதென மத்திய சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறது. மூன்றாவது நிதிக் கமிஷன் சிபார்சுகள் வரும் வரையிலும் இந்த உதவியை நீடிக்கவேண்டும் என்று மத்திய அரசினரைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டோம். ஆனால் அவர்கள் அதற்கு இணங்கவில்லை. அத்துடன் இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட பல திட்டச் செலவினங்களுக்கு மத்திய அரசினரிடமிருந்து மானியம் பெற்று வந்தோம். மூன்றாவது திட்டம் ஆரம்பமானவுடன் இந்த உதவி நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, இச்செலவினங்களின் முழுப் பொறுப்பும் ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரே ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாகவே மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட துண்டு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. இருப்பினும் இவ்வாண்டும் புதிய வரி விதிப்புக்கள் எதுவும் இன்றியே வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

[25th February 1961]

1961-62-ம் ஆண்டுடன் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் ஆரம்பமாகிறது. அத்துடன் இந்தச் சபை விவாதிக்கும் கடைசி முழு வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டமாகவும் இது அமைந்துள்ளது. ஆகப் பலவிதங்களில் இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டம் முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்ததாக உள்ளது. இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு, மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் நாம் ஏற்கும் பணிகளை இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டம் விவரித்துக் காட்டுகின்றது. ஆகவே இத்தருணத்தில், சென்ற திட்டக் காலங்களில் ஆற்றிய சாதனைகளையும், அதன் காரணமாக நம் மாநிலத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் அபிவிருத்திகளையும் ஓரளவு ஆராய்ந்து பார்ப்பதுடன், இந்த அனுபவங்களை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு, மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல், எதிர்காலப் போக்கு எவ்வாறு அமைய வேண்டும் என்பதுபற்றியும் ஆராய்வது பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும்.

2. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் மழைக் குறைவின் காரணமாக நாட்டிலே உணவு தானியப் பற்றாக்குறை பெரும் அளவில் ஏற்பட்டுப் பல இடங்களிலும் பஞ்ச நிலைமை பரவி இருந்தது. இந்தக் குறையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்காக முதல் திட்டத்தில் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு முக்கிய இடம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது; முதல் திட்ட முடிவில் நிலைமை ஓரளவு சீர்ப்பட்டிருந்தது. இருப்பினும் நாட்டின் உணவுப் பிரச்சினை முழு அளவில் தீர்க்கப்படவில்லை என்ற அனுபவம் உடனடியாக முழு அளவில் தீர்க்கப்படவில்லை என்ற அனுபவம் உடனடியாக ஏற்பட்டது. ஆகவே இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்திலும், விவசாயத் துறையில், முயற்சி தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்றது. அத்துடன் ஒரு நாட்டின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு விவசாயமே அடிப்படையாக அமைந்துள்ளது. ஆகவே விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்கான பல்வேறு நடவடிக்கைகள் நம் ராஜ்யத்திலும் தீவிரமாக ஏற்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. கீழ்க்கண்ட புள்ளி விவரங்கள் நாம் இத்துறையில் கண்டிருக்கும் வெற்றியை விளக்கிக் காட்டும்:—

|                 | 1950-51. | 1951-52. | 1955-56. | 1959-60. | 1960-61. | 1955-58<br>(இலக்குகள்). |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|
| அரிசி ..        | 19.50    | 20.85    | 29.55    | 34.06    | 35.50    |                         |
| புன்செய் ..     |          |          |          |          |          |                         |
| தானியங்கள்.     | 11.44    | 13.69    | 14.66    | 15.82    | 16.17    | 67.17                   |
| உணவு தானியங்கள் |          |          |          |          |          |                         |
| மொத்தம் ..      | 30.94    | 34.54    | 44.21    | 49.88    | 51.67    |                         |

(1959-60-க்கான புள்ளி விவரங்கள் கடைசியாகக் கிடைத்த மதிப்பீடு. 1960-61-க்கான புள்ளி விவரங்கள் பூர்வாங்க மதிப்பீடுகள்.)

[25th February 1961]

பெருக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்வது அவசியம். இந்த முயற்சியில் இதுவரையில் பல சிக்கல்கள் இருந்து வந்தன. அவைகளை நீக்குவதற்காக இப்போது ஒரு புதிய முறை வகுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் ஒரு முற்போக்கான குடியானவரைத் தெரிந்தெடுத்து அவர் மூலம் விதை உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்து, அவர் உற்பத்தி செய்கின்ற விதைக்கு மணங்கு ஒன்றுக்கு 2 ரூபாய் வீதம் மானியத்தொகை கொடுப்பது என்றும் முடிவு செய்துள்ளோம். இதற்காக வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 25 அல்லது 30 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அளவு செலவிட வேண்டியிருக்கும். இந்தத் திட்டம் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் மூலமாக அமுல் நடத்தப் படவிருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாகக் கிராமக் குடியானவர்களே நல்ல தரமான விதைகளைத் தயார் செய்ய முன் வருவார்கள் என நம்பலாம். நல்ல பலன் ஏற்பட வேண்டுமானால் ஒவ்வொரு வயலிலும் தரமான விதைகளைப் பயன்படுத்துவதுடன் மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை வித்துக்களை மாற்றிப் புதிய இன வித்துக்களைப் பயன்படுத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்வது அவசியம்.

இதுவரையில் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பல்வேறு நடவடிக்கைகளின் காரணமாக இந்தியாவிலேயே நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் தான் ஏக்கரா ஒன்றுக்கு அதிக விளைச்சல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப் பற்றிய சில புள்ளி விவரங்கள் சென்ற ஆண்டு பட்ஜெட் உரையில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் கால முடிவிற்குள்ளாக விளைச்சல் அளவை இன்னும் உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டுள்ளோம். கடைசியாகக் கிடைத்த கணக்குகளின்படி 1959-60-ம் ஆண்டில் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்குச் சராசரி 1,332 ராத்தல் அரிசி விளைந்துள்ளது. 1965-66-ல் அது 1,890 ராத்தல் அளவுக்கு உயரவேண்டும். 672 ராத்தல் அளவில் உள்ள புன்செய் தானியங்கள் உற்பத்தியை 712 ராத்தலுக்கு உயர்த்தவேண்டும். போதிய உரமும் உயர்தர வித்துக்களும் நல்ல முறையில் வழங்கப்படுமேயானால் இந்த விளைச்சல் உயர்வை அடைய முடியுமென எதிர்பார்க்கலாம்.

மூலப் பொருள்கள் —பருத்தி.

6. விவசாயத்தில், உணவு தானிய உற்பத்தியோடல்லாது பல்வேறு தொழில்களுக்கு அவசியமான மூலப்பொருள்களையும் உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். சமீபகாலத்தில் தொழிலுக்கான மூலப்பொருள்களின் விலை உயர்வுக்குக் காரணம் இப்பொருள்களின் உற்பத்திக்குறைவே ஆகும். 41 கோடி ரூபாய் விலை மதிப்புள்ள பருத்தி வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, பருத்தி உற்பத்தியைக் கணிசமாக உயர்த்துவது மிக அவசியம். சென்ற இரண்டு திட்டக் காலங்களிலும் இதற்கான முயற்சிகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டு ஓரளவு வெற்றியும் கண்டுள்ளோம். 1950-51-ல் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் 2.26 லட்சம்

25th February 1961]

பேல் பஞ்சு கிடைப்பதற்கான பருத்தி உற்பத்தியாயிற்று. 1959-60-ல் 4.01 லட்சம் பேல்கள் உற்பத்தியாயிற்று. நடப்பு ஆண்டில் 4.2 லட்சம் பேல்கள் உற்பத்தியாகுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட முடிவிற்குள்ளாக 5.2 லட்சம் பேல்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்வதெனத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

7. எண்ணெய் வித்துக்களும் நம் நாட்டினுடைய பொருளாக எண்ணெய் வித்துக்கள் தாரத்திற்கு மிக அவசியமாக அமைந்துள்ளது. எண்ணெய் ஏற்றுமதியின் மூலமாக மட்டும் ஆண்டுதோறும் 15 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவுக்கு அந்நியச் செலாவணி நமக்குக் கிடைத்து வருகிறது. ஆகவே எண்ணெய் வித்துக்களின் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதும் அவசியம். 1950-51-ம் ஆண்டில் 7.66 லட்சம் டன் நிலக்கடலை உற்பத்தியாயிற்று. நடப்பு ஆண்டில் சுமார் 10 லட்சம் டன்னுக்கு உயர்ந்துள்ளது. அடிக்கடி ஏற்படுகின்ற விலை ஏற்றத் தாழ்வின் காரணமாக நிலக்கடலை உற்பத்தி பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. எல்லாக் காலங்களிலும் நியாயமான விலை கிடைக்கும்படி ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்வது மிகவும் அவசியம். இந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்திற்குள்ளாகக் குடியானவர்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பைக் கொண்டு, திட்டமிட்டுள்ளபடி 12 லட்சம் டன் அளவிற்கு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க முடியும்.

8. நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் இன்னொரு முக்கிய வர்த்தக விளை பொருள் கரும்பு. 1950-51-ம் ஆண்டில் 32.5 லட்சம் டன் கரும்பு உற்பத்தியாகிக் கொண்டிருந்தது. நடப்பு ஆண்டில் 41 லட்சம் டன் அளவுக்கு உயர்ந்துள்ளது என மதிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அடுத்த திட்டத்தில் மேலும் 10 லட்சம் டன் கரும்பு உற்பத்தி செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் 1 லட்சம் டன் சர்க்கரை தற்போது உற்பத்தியாகிறது. இதை மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்திற்குள்ளாக 2 லட்சம் டன்னுக்கு உயர்த்தியாக வேண்டும். இதைச் சாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் மேலும் 10 லட்சம் டன் கரும்பு அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்படுகின்றது. நாட்டில் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட ஏற்பட மக்கள் மேலும் அதிகமாகச் சர்க்கரையை உபயோகிக்க ஆரம்பிப்பார்கள். ஆகவே, சர்க்கரை உற்பத்தியைத் தொடர்ந்து பெருக்கிக்கொண்டு போவது அவசியமாகின்றது. கரும்பும் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் அகில இந்தியச் சராசரியைவிட ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு அதிகமான விளைச்சல் காண்கின்றது. இங்கு ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு 25.9 டன்கள் விளைகின்றன. அகில இந்தியச் சராசரி 14.7 டன்கள் அளவில்தான் உள்ளது. இன்னும் அதிக உரம் உபயோகப்படுத்துவதன் மூலமும், நல்ல ரகக் கரும்புகளை விளைவிப்பதன் மூலமும் மேலும் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க முடியும். இதற்கான திட்டங்களை மேற்கொள்வது அவசியம்.



[25th February 1961]

சென்ற பத்து ஆண்டுக் காலத்தில் 16 லட்சம் டன் அளவிற்கு அரிசி அதிக உற்பத்தி ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது தெரியவரும். 1950-51-ல் அரிசி விளைச்சல் 19.5 லட்சம் டன் மட்டுமே இருந்தது. நடப்பு ஆண்டில் இது 35.5 லட்சம் டன் அளவிற்கு உயர்ந்திருப்பதாக மதிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எல்லா உணவுத் தானியங்களையும் கணக்கில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் 1950-51-ல் 30.94 லட்சம் டன் அளவில் இருந்த உற்பத்தி 1960-61-ல் 51.67 லட்சம் டனாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் கால முடிவிற்குள் உணவு தானிய விளைச்சல் 67.17 லட்சம் டன் அளவிற்கு அதிகரிக்க வேண்டுமெனத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. முதல் இரண்டு திட்டக் காலங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட அனுபவத்தின் காரணமாக இந்த இலக்கை அடைய முடியுமென நம்ப இடமிருக்கிறது. பருவ நிலை சரியாக இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆண்டுகளில் நமக்குப் போதுமான அளவு விளைச்சல் ஏற்படுகின்றது. ஆனால் பருவ நிலை கெட்டு, மழை சரியானபடி பெய்யாத காலங்களிலும், போதுமான விளைச்சல் ஏற்படுவதற்கான அளவு அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் அமைப்பது மிகவும் அவசியம். இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் உணவுத் தானியங்களை 12.79 லட்சம் டன் அளவுக்கு அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமெனத் திட்டமிட்டிருந்தோம். ஆனால் சுமார் 7 அல்லது 8 லட்சம் டன் அளவிற்குத்தான் உயர்வு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. இக்குறைக்கு முக்கிய காரணம் போதுமான உரம் கிடைக்காதது தான். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் 15.5 லட்சம் டன் விளைச்சல் உயர்வு காணவேண்டுமென்றால் போதுமான அளவில் உரங்கள் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தாக வேண்டும். பாசன வசதிகளைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்வதிலும் உரங்களை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்வதிலும் நம்முடைய குடியானவர்கள் நல்ல திறமையையும் ஊக்கத்தையும் காட்டி வருகின்றனர். இந்த இரண்டு வசதிகளையும் எந்த அளவிற்குப் பெருக்கிக் கொள்ளுகிறோமோ அந்த அளவிற்கு விவசாய வளர்ச்சியும் பெருகும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட ஆரம்பத்தில் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் 48,000 டன் அமோனியம் சல்பேட் உரம் வழங்கப்பட்டது. 1956-57-ல் 1.2 லட்சம் டன் வழங்கப்பட்டது, 1960-61-ல் 1.3 லட்சம் டன் தான் வழங்கப்படும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் குடியானவர்களுடைய தேவை, வழங்கப்பட்ட இந்த அளவிற்கு மிக அதிகமாகவே இருக்கின்றது. ஆகவே நம் நாட்டில் உர உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு எல்லாவித முயற்சிகளையும் செய்வது மிகவும் அவசியம்.

3. குப்பர் பாஸ்பேட் உரத்தின் உபயோகம், 1953-54-ல் 9,600 டன் அளவில் இருந்தது, தற்போது 60,000 டன்

[25th February 1961]

அளவிற்கு உயர்ந்துள்ளது. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட முடிவுக்குள் பாசன வசதிபெற்ற நிலங்களுக்கு மட்டும் 4 லட்சம் டன் அமோனியம் சல்பேட்டும் 2.5 லட்சம் டன் குப்பர் பாஸ்பேட்டும் வேண்டியிருக்கலாம் என மதிப்பிட்டுள்ளார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த அளவிற்கு நாட்டில் உர உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. நெய்வேலியில் அமைக்கப்பட்டு வரும் உரத் தொழிற்சாலை மூலமாக 3.5 லட்சம் டன் அமோனியம் சல்பேட்டுக்குச் சமமான 1.5 லட்சம் டன் ஊரியா உரம் அடுத்த ஆண்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும். தூத்துக்குடிக்கு அருகாமையில் தனியார் துறையில் இன்னொரு உரத் தொழிற்சாலை அமைக்க எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கும் முயற்சியை நாம் வரவேற்கிறோம்.

4. நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் குடியானவர்கள் வெறும் செயற்கை இயற்கை உரத்தோடு நின்று விடாமல், பசுந்தழை போன்ற இயற்கை உரங்களையும் பெரும் அளவில் உபயோகித்து வருகின்றார்கள். பசுந்தழை உற்பத்திக்காக 1953-54-ல் 111 டன் பசுந்தழை உர வித்துக்கள் குடியானவர்களுக்கு மலிவான விலைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டது. இவ்வாண்டு 1,500 டன் அளவிற்கு இவ்வித்து வழங்கினோம். மூன்றாவது திட்டக் கால முடிவிற்குள் இவ்விலை வழங்கினோம். பசுந்தழை உரம் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய நிலையை ஏற்படுத்துவது அவசியம். குடியானவர்களிடம் பிரச்சாரம் செய்வதன் மூலமாகவும், பசுந்தழை உரத்தின் நன்மைகளை அவர்களுக்கு நடைமுறையில் காட்டுவதன் மூலமாகவும் இப் பணியில் முழு வெற்றி காண முடியும். கழிவு உரங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதிலும் உபயோகிப்பதிலும் கணிசமான அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. 1951-52-ல் 1.42 லட்சம் டன் அளவில் நகரங்களில் கழிவு உரம் உற்பத்தி செய்யப் பட்டது. நடப்பு ஆண்டில் 4 லட்சம் டன் அளவிற்கு உற்பத்தி பெருகியுள்ளது. இதுவரையிலும் கழிவு உர உற்பத்தி பெரும்பாலும் முனிசிபல் நகரங்களிலும் பெரிய பஞ்சாயத்துக் களிலுமே மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. சிறு கிராமங்களிலும் கழிவுகளை உபயோகப்படுத்தி உரம் செய்ய முயற்சி நடைபெறவேண்டும். தற்போது அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களும் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களும் இப்பணியில் தீவிரமாக ஈடுபடும் என எதிர்பார்ப்போமாக.

5. உயர்தர வித்துக்களை உபயோகிப்பதன் மூலம் விவசாய உயர்தர உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதிலும் நாம் வெற்றி கண்டுள்ளோம். இந்த வித்துக்களைத் தயார் செய்வதற்காகத் தற்போது 136 சர்க்கார் விதைப் பண்ணைகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. நமது தேவைக்கு 210 பண்ணைகள் வேண்டுமென் மதிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. சர்க்கார் விதைப் பண்ணைகளில் உற்பத்தியாகும் உயர்தர வித்துக்களைக் குடியானவர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களில் பயன்படுத்தி மேலும் அவ்வித்துக்களை



[25th February 1961]

பாசன  
வசதிகள்

9. விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்கு அடிப்படையாக உள்ளது பாசன வசதிகள். முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் கீழ்ப் பவானி அணைக்கட்டு, காவேரிக் கழிமுக வடிகால் திட்டம் ஆகிய இரு திட்டங்களும் முடிக்கப்பட்டதுடன் கீழ்க்கண்ட 7 பாசனத் திட்டங்களும் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டன:—

- (1) மேட்டூர்க் கால்வாய்த் திட்டம்.
- (2) மணிமுத்தாறுத் திட்டம்.
- (3) ஆரணியாறுத் திட்டம்.
- (4) சாத்தனூர் நீர்த் தேக்கத் திட்டம் (முதல் நிலை).
- (5) கிருஷ்ணகிரி நீர்த் தேக்கத் திட்டம்.
- (6) அமராவதித் திட்டம்.
- (7) வைகை நீர்த் தேக்கத் திட்டம்.

முதல் திட்டக் காலத்தில் இதற்காக 12.34 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது. இதன் பயனாக 1.32 லட்சம் ஏக்கருக்குப் புதிய பாசன வசதி ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் 11 திட்டங்கள் முடிவுற்றன. அதன் பயனாக மேலும் 2.09 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்களுக்குப் புதிய பாசன வசதி ஏற்பட்டதுடன் 1.24 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்களுக்கு முன்பு கிடைத்து வந்த பாசன வசதி ஸ்திரப்பட்டது. முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக்கால ஆரம்பத்தில் 21.95 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் பாசன வசதி பெற்றிருந்ததற்குப் பதிலாகத் தற்போது 25.36 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்கள் கால்வாய்ப் பாசன வசதி பெற்றுள்ளன. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் நாம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் முக்கியமான பாசனத் திட்டம் பரம்பிக்குளம்-ஆனியாறு அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டமாகும். இதன் மூலம் 2.5 லட்சம் ஏக்கருக்குப் புதிய பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். இன்னும் சில நடுத்தரப் பாசனத் திட்டங்களும் இத்திட்டக் காலத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும். பழைய பாசனத் திட்டங்களின் கால்வாய்களைச் சீர்ப்படுத்துவதற்கான பணிகளும் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும். நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் முடிக்கப் பெற்ற எல்லாப் பாசனத் திட்டங்களையும் பூரணமாகப் பயன்படுத்தி வருகின்றோம். இந்த மாநிலத்திலுள்ள எல்லா ஆற்றுப் பாசன வசதிகளும் அநேகமாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுவிட்டன. இனிப் புதிய வசதிகளைப் பெற வேண்டுமென்றால் அண்டை ராஜ்யங்களில் உபரியாக உள்ள தண்ணீரைப் பெறுவதன் மூலமாகத்தான் முடியும். தென் பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள எல்லா நதிகளின் தண்ணீரையும் ஒருங்கிணைந்த முறையில் பயன்படுத்தி மின்சார உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கும், அதே சமயத்தில் பாசன வசதியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கும் திட்டமிடுவது அவசியம். இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை தேசிய அடிப்படையில் அணுகுவதன் மூலமாகத்தான் ஒரு நல்ல தீர்வு காண முடியும். அதற்கான குழ்நிலையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு நாம் எல்லோரும் முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும்.

[25th February 1961]

10. பெரிய பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் ஒருபுறமிருக்க, சிறிய சிறு பாசனம் பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்கும் நல்ல முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்து வந்திருக்கிறோம். சுமார் 27,000 ஏரி, குளங்கள் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் உள்ளன. சென்ற 10 ஆண்டுகளில் ஏரி குளங்களைச் சீர்ப்படுத்தச் சுமார் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவுக்குச் செலவு செய்துள்ளோம். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் மேலும் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யத் திட்டமிட்டுள்ளோம். இந்த ஏரிகளின் பராமரிப்புக்கான ஒரு புதிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் சமீபத்தில் செய்துள்ளோம். 200 ஏக்கருக்குக் குறைவாக ஆயக்கட்டு உள்ள ஏரி, குளங்களைப் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களிடம் ஒப்பிவித்து விடுவதென முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்தச் சிறிய குளங்களை மராமத்துச் செய்வதிலும், சீராக வைத்திருப்பதிலும் பொதுமக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பு மிகவும் தேவை. இப் பணிகளையும் சர்க்காரே செய்வதானால் அதிகச் செலவு ஏற்படுவதுடன் உரிய காலத்திலும் வேலைகள் நடைபெறாமல் போய்விடலாம். பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் இந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும்பொழுது பொது மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பையும் பெற்றுக் காலா காலத்தில் வேண்டிய வேலைகளைச் சிக்கனமாகச் செய்து முடிக்க முடியுமென நம்ப இடமிருக்கிறது. இதற்கான நிதியுதவியும் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படும்.

பல ஏரி, குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் அதிக ஆழம் இல்லாமல் பரவலாக நிற்பதைக் காண்கிறோம். இதன் மூலம் அதிக நிலப்பரப்பும் தண்ணீரால் மூழ்கடிக்கப்படுவதுடன் அதிகப் படியான நீரும் ஆவியாகப் போய் நஷ்டமாகி விடுகின்றது. இதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் குளத்தின் பரப்பைக் குறைத்து ஆழப்படுத்துவது அவசியம். இந்த முறையில் குளங்களைப் புனரமைப்புச் செய்ய ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டு இருப்பதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிவார்கள். இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் 47 குளங்கள் 36.44 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் புனரமைப்புச் செய்யப்பட்டன. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இப் பணிக்காக 80 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு, 1961-62-ல் 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படும்.

கிணற்றுப் பாசனம் பெரிய அளவில் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் உபயோகப்பட்டுவருவது யாவரும் அறிந்ததே. கோவை ஜில்லாவில் விவசாய வளம் பெருகியிருப்பதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் கிணற்றுப் பாசனம் நல்ல முறையில் உபயோகப்பட்டு வருவதுதான். நமது குடியானவர்கள் பெரும் செலவில் கிணறுகள் தோண்டுவதற்குத் தயங்குவதில்லை; அதற்கேற்ற பலனையும் பெறுகிறார்கள். ஆற்று வளம் குறைந்திருக்கும் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் கிணற்றுப் பாசன வசதியை எந்த அளவிற்குப் பெருக்கமுடியுமோ அந்த அளவிற்குப் பெருக்குவது அவசியமாகிறது. ஆகவே புதிய கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு

[25th February 1961]

அரசாங்கமும் உதவி செய்ய முன் வந்துள்ளது. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் சுமார் 90 லட்சம் ரூபாய், செலவில் 6 ஆயிரம் கிணறுகள் வெட்ட உதவி அளிக்கப்பட்டது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இதை எந்த அளவிற்கு விரிவு செய்ய முடியுமென்பதைப் பற்றியும் ஆராய வேண்டியது அவசியம். இதிலே ஒரு எச்சரிக்கையும் தேவை. பெருவாரியான கிணறுகள் வெட்டி மின்சார பம்புகளும் வைத்துத் தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதன் மூலம் நீர்மட்டம் தொடர்ந்து கீழே போய்விடும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு விடலாம். இதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டுமானால் பூமிக்கு அடியில் எந்த அளவிற்குத் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கலாம் என்பதைப் பற்றிச் சோதனைகள் நடத்தி அதற்கேற்பக் கிணறுகள் தோண்டப்பட வேண்டும்.

பரீட்சார்த்தமாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினரால் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் சில குழாய்க் கிணறுகளும் தோண்டப்பட்டன. இந்தக் குழாய்க் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதில் அதிகச் செலவு ஏற்படுகிறது; தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கும் செலவு அதிகம். ஆகவே சர்க்காரும், குழாய்க் கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீரை உபயோகிப்பவர்களும் செலவைப் பங்கு போட்டுக்கொள்ளும் முறையில் ஒரு திட்டத்தை வகுக்க வேண்டும். வடிகுழாய்க் கிணறுகளையும் சென்ற 10 ஆண்டுகளில், பெரிய அளவில் அமைத்துள்ளோம். இதுவரையிலும் சுமார் 5 ஆயிரம் வடிகுழாய்க் கிணறுகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

மண் வளப்  
பாது காப்பு.

11. நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் பாசன வசதி பெற்றிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்கள் ஒரு சிறு பகுதிதான். விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படும் 170 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்களில் 110 லட்சம் ஏக்கரில் புஞ்செய்ச் சாகுபடி நடைபெறுகிறது. இந் நிலங்களிலே உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமானால் மண் வளத்தைப் பாதுகாப்பதன் மூலமாகத்தான் முடியும். இதற்கான திட்டம் பரீட்சார்த்தமாக 1952-ம் ஆண்டில் நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள நஞ்சநாட்டில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. அதை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் 17,000 ஏக்கர்களில் மண் வளப் பாதுகாப்புத் திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 87 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் 133,000 ஏக்கர்கள் பண்படுத்தப்பட்டன. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இதற்கென 250 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 1961-62-ல் 44 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படும். இத் திட்டம் பெரிய அளவில் நிறைவேற வேண்டுமானால் பொது மக்கள் இதில் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்படி செய்ய வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். மகாராஷ்டிரப் பகுதியில் இம் முறையில் நல்ல வெற்றி கண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நமது அதிகாரிகளும் அங்குச் சென்று அதை நேரில் கண்டு வந்துள்ளார்கள். அந்த அடிப்படையில் சென்ற பட்ஜெட் உரையில் விவரித்திருந்தபடி, புதிய முறையில் இத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற எல்லா முயற்சிகளும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும்.

[25th February 1961]

12. விவசாயத் துறையில் நல்ல பலன் கிடைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் நிலத்தை எந்தெந்த முறையில் உபயோகப்படுத்தினால் பெரும் பலன் கிடைக்கும் என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து அறிந்து அந்த அடிப்படையில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டியது மிக அவசியம். உணவுத் தானியங்கள், வர்த்தகப் பொருள்கள், கனி வர்க்கங்கள் போன்றவை எந்தெந்த நிலங்களில் நன்கு விளையும் என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து அந்தந்தப் பொருள்கள் விளைவிக்க நிலங்களைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டியது அவசியம். அத்துடன் கால்நடை வளர்ச்சிக்கான திட்டத்தையும் இணைக்கவேண்டும்.

கால்நடை அபிவிருத்தி விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்கு எவ்வளவு அவசியம் என்பதை நம் குடியானவர்கள் நன்கு உணர்ந்திருக்கின்றார்கள். சென்ற 10 ஆண்டுகளில் கால்நடை வளத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்காகப் பல திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றியுள்ளோம். அவற்றுள் முக்கியமாக 234 கேந்திரக் கிராமங்களும் 39 செயற்கை முறைக் கருத்தரிப்பு நிலையங்களும் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதுவரையில் பால் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய கறவை இனங்களைப் பெருக்குவதில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. வரும் காலத்தில் அதற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். பால் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதனால், சத்துள்ள உணவு மக்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதுடன், குடியானவர்களுக்கும் வருவாய் பெருக முடியும். பால் உற்பத்தித் திட்டத்திற்காக நல்ல பசுக்களை வாங்கிப் பராமரிக்க, பால் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்கு 48 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அளவிற்கு இது வரையில் சங்கங்களுக்கு 48 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அளவிற்கு இது வரையில் உதவித் தொகை வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. பால் பதனம் செய்யக் கூடிய சாதனங்கள் மூன்று இடங்களில் பொருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மதுரையில் பால் பதன யந்திரம் ஒன்றை அமைப்பதற்கும் பால் பண்ணை ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கும் 50 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்கு ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் குழந்தைகள் உதவி நிதியிலிருந்து உதவி எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது. இத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் கிராமங்களில் பல பால் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் அமைப்பதற்கான வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படும் என நம்புகிறோம். ஈரோட்டுப் பகுதியில் பாலைச் சேகரித்துச் சென்னைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து வழங்குவதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. சென்னையின் தேவையை இது ஓரளவு பூர்த்தி செய்யும். மாதவரம் பால் பண்ணையில் 2,000 கால்நடைகளுக்குக் கட்டிட வசதிகள் எல்லாம் கட்டி முடிக்கப்பட்டு, இது வரையில் 750 கறவை மாடுகள் அங்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டுள்ளன. மாட்டுச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் பண்ணையிலே வசிப்பதற்கான குடியிருப்பு வசதியும் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதன் மூலம் கால்நடைகளை நல்ல ரீதியில் பராமரிப்பதற்கும் கன்றுகளை நன்றாக வளர்ப்பதற்கும் நல்ல சூழ்நிலை

[25th February 1961]

ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. ஒவ்வொரு கறவை மாடும் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய பாலின் அளவும் இதன் மூலம் பெருக முடியும். செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் பல இடங்களில் பால் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. நல்ல தரம் உள்ள பசுக்களை வாங்குவதற்காகச் சுமார் 1 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடன் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மாதவரம் பண்ணையிலும், கிராமப் புறங்களிலும் கிடைக்கின்ற பால், தற்போது தேனாம்பேட்டையில் அமைந்துள்ள சர்க்கார் பால் உற்பத்தி நிலையத்தின் மூலம், மக்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அடுத்த ஆண்டில் மாதவரம் பண்ணையில் மேலும் 2,000 கால்நடைகள் இருப்பதற்கான இட வசதி ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். இவ்வாறு பண்ணைகளை ஏற்பாடு செய்வதால் அதிகச் செலவு ஏற்படுகின்றது. செலவைக் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் கிராமப் புறங்களிலேயே கால்நடைகளைப் பராமரிப்பதற்கான வசதிகளை ஏற்பாடு செய்வதுதான் நலம். அதற்கான முறையில் இப்பொழுது திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டு நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத் திட்டங்களை எல்லாம் நன்கு இணைத்துப் பலன் பெறக்கூடிய முறையில் நடத்துவதற்காக நிபுணர்குழு ஒன்றை அமைக்க உத்தேசித்துள்ளோம்.

காட்டுவளம்.

13. ஒரு நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத்தில் காட்டு வளம் முக்கியப் பங்கைப் பெறுகின்றது. ராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்பிற்கு முன்பு நமக்குப் போதிய காடுகள் இருந்தன. ஆந்திரப் பகுதியும், கேரள, கன்னடப் பகுதிகளும் பிரிந்த பிறகு நம்மிடம் காடுகள் மிகக் குறைந்த அளவில்தான் இருக்கின்றன. ராஜ்யத்தின் மொத்தப் பரப்பில் 17 சத வீதம் தான் காடுகள் உள்ளன. காடுகள் 33 சத வீதமாவது இருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற இலக்கு அகில இந்திய ரீதியில் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் குறையை நீக்குவதற்காக இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் பெரிய அளவில் முயற்சி எடுக்கப்பட்டது. முதல் திட்டக் காலத்தில் இத் துறையில் 24 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்ததற்கு எதிராக இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 1,48 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அளவில் பல திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளன.

முந்திரி மரங்கள் 47,000 ஏக்கராவிலும், விறகுக்கான மரங்கள் 89,000 ஏக்கராவிலும், வாட்டில் மரங்கள் 20,000 ஏக்கராவிலும், யூகலிப்டஸ் 3,000 ஏக்கராவிலும், தேக்கு மரங்கள் 10,000 ஏக்கராவிலும், சவுக்கு மரங்கள் 3,000 ஏக்கராவிலும், மூங்கில் 300 ஏக்கராவிலும் பயிர் செய்யப்பட்டன. மேலும் 11,000 ஏக்கர்களில் மேய்ச்சல் புல் வளர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தொடர்ந்து இதே முறையில் எதிர் காலத்திலும் காட்டு வளத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கான முயற்சிகள் நடைபெற வேண்டும். மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் மேலும், 10,000 ஏக்கர்களில் முந்திரியும், 5,500

[25th February 1961]

ஏக்கர்களில் தேக்கும், 20,000 ஏக்கர்களில் வாட்டில் மரமும், 3,000 ஏக்கர்களில் சவுக்கு மரமும், 5,000 ஏக்கர்களில் மென் மரமும், 5,000 ஏக்கர்களில் மூங்கிலும் பயிர் செய்வார்கள். காகிதத் தொழிலுக்கு மூங்கில் மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஆகவே நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் உற்பத்தியாகும் மூங்கில் அளவை உயர்த்துவது மிகவும் அவசியம். ஏரி, வாய்க்கால் கரைகளிலும் நல்ல ரக மரங்களை வைத்துப் பயிர் செய்வதற்கானத் திட்டம் 4,000 ஏக்கர் அளவில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படும். இவைகளைத் தவிர்த்துக் கன்னியாகுமரி ஜில்லாவில் ரப்பர் மரம் பயிரிடுவதும் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெறும். 1961-62-ல் 400 ஏக்கர்களில் மேலும் ரப்பர் பயிரிட ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத் திட்டங்களுக்காக 1961-62 பட்ஜெட்டில் 35 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

நடைமுறைத் திட்டத்தில் கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் காட்டு வளத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு ஒரு முக்கியமான திட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. இதுவரையிலும் செங்கற்பட்டு, தென்னார்க்காடு, வடார்க்காடு ஜில்லாக்களில் 6 வட்டாரங்களில் 2,300 ஏக்கர்களில் இத் திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது. மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் 75 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில், 2 லட்சத்து 60 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்களில் இம்முறையில் காட்டு வளத்தைப் பெருக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். ஆரம்பக் கட்டத்தில் காட்டு இலாகாவின் மூலம் மரங்கள் பயிர் செய்யப்பட்டுப் பிற்பாடு பராமரிப்புக்காகப் பஞ்சாயத்துக் களிடம் இவைகள் ஒப்படைக்கப்படும். புதிதாக அமைந்துள்ள பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு இது மிகவும் முக்கியமான திட்டம்.

14. உணவுப் பற்றுக்குறையைத் தீர்ப்பதிலும் சத்துள்ள மீன்வளம் உணவை மக்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கச் செய்வதிலும் மீன்வளம் ஒரு முக்கியப் பங்கைக் கொள்ளமுடியும். மீன் வளத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கான பல திட்டங்கள் சென்ற 10 ஆண்டுகளில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளன. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் 35 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் 75 லட்சம் ரூபாயும் இத் துறைக்காகச் செலவிடப்பட்டது. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் இப் பணிகளைக் கணிசமாக விரிவாக்க 2,22 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவழிக்க உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. படகுகளை நவீன முறையில் இயந்திர சக்திகொண்டு இயங்கும் முறையில் அமைப்பது தான் இத் துறையில் முக்கியமாக எடுக்கவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை. நடைமுறைத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் 132 பாப்லோ படகுகள் கட்டப்பட்டு வினியோகிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இப் பணியை மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் விரிவாக்குவதற்கு வசதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. 1961-62-ல் 9 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் 40 பாப்லோ படகுகள் கட்டப்படும். பிடிக்கப்பட்ட மீன்கள் கெட்டுப்போகாமல் சேமித்து வைப்பதற்கான குளிர்ப்பைச் சாதனங்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

[25th February 1961]

இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் நான்கு இடங்களில் இந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. வருகிற ஆண்டில் மதுரையிலும், பழவேற்காட்டிலும் இந்த வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படும். நைலான் நூலைக்கொண்டு தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட வலைகள் மீன் பிடிப்பதில் பெரிதும் பயன்படுகின்றன. 6 லட்சம் ரூபாய் மதிப்புள்ள 35,000 ராத்தல் எடையுள்ள நைலான் வலைகள் மீனவர்களுக்கு இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் வழங்கப் பட்டன. மீனவர்களின் கடன் பளுவைத் தீர்ப்பதற் காகக் கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்கள் மூலமாக 26 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடனாக வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மூன்றாவது திட்டத்திலும் இப் பணிகள் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெறும். மீனவர்கள் குடியிருக்கும் கிராமங்களுக்குப் போக்குவரத்து வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கக்கூடிய திட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்தையும் அருகாமையிலுள்ள முக்கிய சாலைகளுடன் இணைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இதன் மூலம் மீன்களை அருகேயுள்ள இடங்களுக்குக்கொண்டு சென்று விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு நல்ல வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படும். ஆழ்கடலில் மீன் பிடிக்கும் திட்டத்தை அமல் செய்வதன் மூலமாகத்தான் பெரிய அளவில் மீன் வளத்தைப் பெருக்க முடியும். இதற் காகத் தூத்துக்குடித் துறைமுகத்தை ஒட்டி, தனியார் துறையில் ஒரு பெரிய திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

சமுதாய  
நலத்  
திட்டம்.

15. கிராம முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகச் சமுதாய நலத் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டு இன்று அதன் மூலம் நல்ல பலன் கிடைத் திருப்பதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிவர். இத் திட்டத்தில் அவ்வப்பொழுது ஏற்படுகின்ற அனுபவத்தைக்கொண்டு பல்வேறு மாறுதல்களையும் ஏற்படுத்தி வருகிறோம். இது வரையில் 254 வட்டாரங்களில் இத் திட்டம் மேற்கொள்ளப் பட்டுள்ளது. எஞ்சியிருக்கும் 120 வட்டாரங்களிலும் 1963 அக்டோபர் இரண்டாம் தேதிக்குள்ளாக இத் திட்டம் அமுலாக்கப்படும். இத் துறையில் முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் 76 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 13.78 கோடி ரூபாயும் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது. மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் 20.36 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக் கப்படும். 1961-62-ம் ஆண்டில் மட்டும் 3.66 கோடி செலவழிக்கத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

பஞ்சாயத்து, பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் அமைப்புகள், சமுதாயத் திட்டத்தில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு புரட்சிகரமான மாறுதலாகும். எழுபத்தைந்து பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் ஏற்கனவே அமைக்கப்பட்டுப் பணியாற்றி வருகின்றன. தமிழ்ப் புத்தாண்டுப் பிறப்பன்று மேலும் 132 பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் ஆரம்பமாகும். 1961 அக்டோபர் இரண்டாம் தேதியன்று எஞ்சியுள்ள பகுதிகளிலும் பஞ்சாயத்து

[25th February 1961]

யூனியன்கள் அமையும். தற்போதுள்ள பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் களிடமே சமுதாய நலப் பணிகளையும் ஒப்படைப்பதற்கு ஆன திட்டம் ஏப்ரல் 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து அமுலுக்கு வருகின்றது. அப்பொழுது சமுதாய நல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள், முக்கியமாக விவசாய உற்பத்தித் திட்டங்கள், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களின் பொறுப்பாக இருக்கும். அதற்கான ஆள் வசதிகளையும் நிதியையும் வழங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. ஆரம்பக் கல்வி முழுவதும் இந்தப் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் மூலமாகத்தான் நடைபெறும். 1961-62 பட்ஜெட்டில் இதற்கு ஏற்ற அளவிற்கு நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் திறம்படப் பணியாற்ற வேண்டுமானால் ஆங்காங்கே போதிய அளவு நிதி வசதியை அவர்களாகவே திரட்ட வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். அவ்வாறு திரட்டப்படுகின்ற நிதியையும் சர்க்கார் மானியங்களையும் உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் பெரிய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை ஏற்பாடு செய்துவிட முடியும். நடப்பு ஆண்டில் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் வீட்டு வரி விதிப்பதன்மூலம் 30 லட்ச ரூபாய் திரட்டி யுள்ளார்கள். இந்தத் தொகைக்கு இணை மானியமாக 30 லட்ச ரூபாய் வழங்க அரசாங்கத்தார் நிதி ஒதுக்கம் செய்துள்ளார்கள்.

16. ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை இதே முறையில் ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள். எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு 1961-62 பட்ஜெட்டில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டு, இதற்காக ரூ 1,40 லட்சம் ஒதுக் கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இதற்காக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் ரூ 5 கோடி வழங்குவார்கள். ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் பங்கையும் சேர்த்துச் சுமார் 7 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவிற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். மக்கள் பங்கையும் கணக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சுமார் 11 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவில் பல திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அவைகள் மூலம் வழி ஏற்படுகிறது. இவைகளை நல்ல முறையில் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்குப் பொதுமக்களும் பஞ்சாயத்துக் களும், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களும் முன்வருவார்கள் என நம்புகிறோம்.

17. நம் நாட்டில் விவசாயம் நல்ல முறையில் முன்னேற்றத் கூட்டுறவுத் தற்கு ஒரு முக்கிய காரணம் நிலம் சிறு சிறு துண்டுகளாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டு, அச்சிறு பகுதிகளில் நிதி வசதியற்ற குடியர்ன் வர்கள் வேளாண்மை நடத்தக்கூடிய ஒரு நிலைமை நிலவிவது தான். வருடா வருடம் ஏற்படக்கூடிய பண்ணைச் செலவுக் கான தொகையைத் தனிப்பட்ட வேலாதேவிக்காரரிடமிருந்து அதிக வட்டிக்கு வாங்கவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் குடியர்ன்வர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது. அவர்கள் உழைப்பின் பெரும் பகுதியை வட்டியாகக் கட்டிவிட வேண்டியிருந்தது. நிலத் தைச் சீர்திருத்திப் பண்படுத்துவதற்கு நிதித் தேவை ஏற் பட்டாலும் இதே முறையில்தான் அதிக வட்டிக்கு கடன்

[25th February 1961]

வாங்க வேண்டிய நிலைமை என்றுமே இருந்து வந்தது. இதன் காரணமாக, எவ்வகையிலும் விவசாயத்தில் அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படாமல் குடியானவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நசித்துப் போகக்கூடிய நிலைமைதான் மேலும் மேலும் ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டுவந்தது. இந் நிலைமையைத் தவிர்க்கக் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சிக் காலத்திலேயே ஆரம்பிக்கப் பட்டது. ஆனால் இவ்வியக்கம் போதுமான அளவு பரவாமல் நின்றுவிட்டது. சுதந்திரம் பெற்றதற்குப் பிற்பாடு விவசாய அபிவிருத்தியில் அக்கறை கொண்ட ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் இத் துறையில் அதிகக் கவனம் செலுத்த ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களிலேயும் இவ்வியக்கம் முக்கிய இடத்தைப் பெற்றது. சென்ற இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் பெரிய அளவில் விரிவடைந்து இருக்கின்றது என்பதைக் காண்கின்றோம். தற்போது நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமமும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்க வசதியைப் பெற்றிருக்கிறது. கிராமப் பகுதி மக்களில் நூற்றுக்கு 54 பேர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பலனைப் பெற்றுள்ளார்கள், கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களின் மூலமாக 1953-54-ல் 4 கோடி ரூபாய் குடியானவர்களுக்குக் கடனாக வழங்கப்பட்டது; இவ்வாண்டில் அது 25 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவிற்கு உயர்ந்துள்ளது. இருப்பினும் எல்லாக் குடியானவர்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய அளவு கடன் வசதியைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் இன்னும் செய்து கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படவில்லை. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 45 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவிற்குக் கடன் வழங்கவும், கிராமப் பகுதி மக்களில் 85 சத விகிதத்தினரைக் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின்கீழ்க் கொண்டு வரவும் திட்டமிட்டுள்ளோம்.

சில அபிவிருத்தி வட்டாரங்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து, அங்குள்ள குடியானவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய எல்லாக் கடன் வசதிகளையும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் மூலமாகவே வழங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முன் வந்துள்ளது அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு ஞாபகம் இருக்கலாம். இம் முழுக் கடன் உதவித் திட்டம் இப்போது 43 வட்டாரங்களில் அமுலில் இருக்கின்றது. இந்த முறையை ராஜ்யம் முழுவதற்கும் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யப்படும். இதன் மூலம் குடியானவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பண்ணைச் செலவுக்காக வேண்டிய கடன் வசதி முழுவதையும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் மூலமாகவே பெறக்கூடிய நிலை ஏற்படும். இத் திட்டத்தை வகுப்பதில் இருக்கக்கூடிய முக்கியமான சங்கடம் சொத்துக் குறைவாக உள்ள குடியானவர்களுக்கும், குத்தகைதாரர்களாக உள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கும் கடன் வழங்குவதில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சிக்கல்களே. இவர்களுக்குக் கடன் வழங்கினால் கடனைத் திருப்பி வசூல் செய்வது கஷ்டம் என்ற ஒரு கருத்துப் பரவலாக உள்ளது. ஆகவே இதனால் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தை சர்க்காரும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதென

[25th February 1961]

முடிவு செய்து, அதற்கான ஆணைகளையும் பிறப்பித்துள்ளது. இருப்பினும் சிறு குடியானவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கிடைப்பதில் இன்னும் பல சங்கடங்கள் இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகின்றது. இதைப் பற்றி ஒரு குழு விசாரணை நடத்தி வருகிறது. இக் குழு அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பித்த பின்னர் இதிலுள்ள சிக்கல்களை நீக்குவதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படும்.

கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் வெறும் கடன் வழங்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களாக மட்டுமல்லாமல் குடியானவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய மற்ற அடிப்படையான வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுக்கக்கூடிய ஸ்தாபனங்களாக அமைவதன் மூலமாகத்தான் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் வலிவு பெறுவதுடன் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கும் சிறந்த முறையிலே பயன்பட முடியும். குடியானவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உரம், பூச்சி மருந்து, விவசாயக் கருவிகள் போன்றவைகளை, நியாயமான விலைக்கு வாங்கி வழங்குவதுடன், விவசாயிகள் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் பொருள்களை நல்ல விலைக்கு விற்பது கொடுப்பதற்கும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் மூலம் ஏற்பாடு செய்வது அவசியமாகிறது. இன்றைக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் இம் முறையில்தான், கடன் வழங்குவதுடன் மேலும், பல பணிகளை ஏற்று நடத்தக்கூடிய முறையில் விரிவு அடைந்து வருகின்றன. விற்பனைச் சங்கங்களையும், விற்பனைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களையும் பெரிய அளவில் பெருக் குவதற்குத் திட்டமிட்டுள்ளோம். இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 30 பிரதம விற்பனைச் சங்கங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப் பட்டுள்ளன. 243 கிடங்குகளும் கட்டப்பட்டன. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 1,000 கிடங்குகள் கட்டுவதற்குத் திட்டமிட்டுள்ளோம். 1961-62-ல் 210 கிடங்குகள் கட்டுவதற்கு நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. விவசாயப் பொருள்களின் மொத்த வியாபாரம் முழுமையும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் மூலமே நடப்பதற்கான ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்வதன் மூலம்தான் விவசாயிகள் தாங்கள் உழைத்து விளைவித்த பொருள்களுக்கு நியாயமான விலையைப் பெற வாய்ப்பளிக்க முடியும். சென்னைக் கிடங்கு கார்ப்பொரேஷனும் அதனுடைய பணிகளை விரிவாக்கும். அதற்காக சர்க்காரும் இதனுடைய பங்குத் தொகையில் 6 லட்சம் ரூபாய் முதலீடு செய்ய நிதி ஒதுக்கியுள்ளது. கூட்டுறவுப் பண்ணைத் திட்டமும் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெறும்.

18. இன்றைய நிலையில், நம் நாட்டின் பெரும் பகுதி பெருந்தொழில்கள், மக்கள், விவசாயத்தையே நம்பி வாழக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கின்றனர். பொதுவாக தேசிய வருமானம் வளர்ச்சி அடைந்து வருகின்றது என்றாலும் 75 சத விகித மக்கள் விவசாயத்திலேயே ஈடுபட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய காரணத்தினாலும் மக்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கை நாளுக்குநாள் வளர்ந்துகொண்டே போகின்ற காரணத்தினாலும் தனி மனிதனின் வருமானம் வர வரக் குறைவாகக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு வருகின்றது. பொரு

[25th February 1961]

ளாதார முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்துள்ள நாடுகளில் ஒரு சிறு பகுதியினரே விவசாயத் துறையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றனர்; மற்றப் பெரும் பகுதியினர் வேறு தொழில்களில் ஈடுபடுகின்றனர். அந் நிலையை நம் நாட்டிலும் ஏற்படுத்துவதன் மூலமாகத்தான் நாட்டிலுள்ள வறுமையைப் போக்க முடியும்; எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் நல்ல வேலை வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படச் செய்ய முடியும். ஆகவேதான் நம்முடைய திட்டங்களில் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்குப் பெரிய முக்கியத்துவம் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தமிழ் நாட்டின் தொழில் வளர்ச்சி, நெய்வேலி நிலக்கரித் திட்டம் வெற்றி பெறுவதையே பெரிதும் பொறுத்து இருக்கிறது. இத் திட்டம் 86 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவில் உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன் முக்கியப் பகுதிகள்—

(1) 35 லட்சம் டன் பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி வெட்டி எடுப்பதற்கான சுரங்க வேலைத் திட்டம்.

(2) பழுப்பு நிலக்கரியை உபயோகப்படுத்தி 2.5 லட்சம் கிலோவாட் மின்சாரம் உற்பத்தி செய்வது.

(3) பழுப்பு நிலக்கரியை மூலப்பொருளாகக் கொண்டு ஆண்டு ஒன்றுக்கு 1.5 லட்சம் டன் ஊரியா உரம் தயாரிப்பது.

(4) 3.8 லட்சம் டன் சுட்ட நிலக்கரி அச்சுக்கள் தயார் செய்வது.

நிலக்கரியை வெட்டி எடுக்கும் சுரங்க வேலையில் 270 லட்சம் கன கெஜம் மண்ணை வெட்டி எடுத்த பிறகே பழுப்பு நிலக்கரியைக் காண முடியும். 1961-ம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் பருக்குள் இதனைச் செய்ய முடியுமென எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம்.

நெய்வேலி மின்சார உற்பத்தி நிலையத்திற்கு ரஷ்ய உதவி கிடைத்திருக்கின்றது. அதற்கான ஒரு ஒப்பந்தமும் 1957-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பரில் ரஷ்யாவுடன் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. மின்சார உற்பத்தி நிலையத்தைக் கட்டுவதற்கான வேலைகள் துரிதமாக நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. முதல் இயந்திரமூலம் மின்சார உற்பத்தி இவ்வாண்டு செப்டம்பர் மாதத்தில் ஆரம்பமாகுமென எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். 1962-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பருக்குள் 2.5 லட்சம் கிலோவாட் அளவு மின்சாரம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமென எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். உர உற்பத்திக்கான தொழிற்சாலையை இத்தாலி, மேற்கு ஜெர்மனி நாடுகளின் உதவி கொண்டு அமைக்க ஏற்பாடாகி வருகிறது. இதற்கான பணிகளும் துவங்கப்பட்டு, பல இயந்திரங்களும் வர ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டன. சுட்ட நிலக்கரி அச்சுக்கள் தயாரிப்பதற்கான தொழிற்சாலை அமைப்பிற்கு வந்துள்ள டெண்டர்கள் பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கின்றன. நிலக்கரிச் சுரங்கத்தில் நல்ல உயர்தரக் களிமண் கிடைக்க வாய்ப்பு இருக்கின்றது. இதைச் சுத்தம் செய்து பல பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியும். இதற்கான ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையும் கட்டப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

[25th February 1961]

நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் முழுமைக்கும் 26,750 ஏக்கரா நிலம் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையிலும் 11,454 ஏக்கரா நிலம் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன் காரணமாக வெளியேற்றப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு வேறு இடங்களில் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பெற்று, அவர்கள் புனர் வாழ்விற்கான உதவிகளும் அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இத் திட்டத்தில் பணியாற்றும் பல்வேறு பணியாளர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டும் திட்டமும் துரிதமாக முன்னேறி வருகின்றது. இவ்வாண்டு மார்ச் இறுதிக்குள்ளாக 5,507 கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டி முடிக்கத் திட்டமிட்டுள்ளார்கள். குடிநீர் வசதி, விளக்கு வசதிகள், பள்ளிகள், சுகாதார வைத்திய வசதிகள், கடைகள், விளையாட்டு மைதானங்கள் போன்ற பல்வேறு வசதிகளுக்கும் ஏற்பாடு செய்துள்ளார்கள். குடும்பங்களுக்கான அத்தியாவசியமான பொருள்களை நியாயமான விலைக்கு விற்கும் முறையில் கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களும் அமைக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன.

19. தமிழ் நாட்டில் இரும்பு உற்பத்தி செய்யும் தொழிற்சாலை இல்லாத குறை பெரும் குறையாக இருந்து வந்திருக்கின்றது. சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் இரும்புக் கனி ஏராளமாக உள்ளது; ஆயினும் அதிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய இரும்புச் சத்துக் குறைவுதான். இரும்புக் கனியை உருக்குவதற்கான நிலக்கரியும் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் இதுவரையில் கிடைக்காது இருந்தது; தற்போது நெய்வேலியில் பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி கிடைக்கும் வாய்ப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. சேலம் இரும்புக் கனியையும், நெய்வேலிப் பழுப்பு நிலக்கரியையும் கொண்டு இரும்பு உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமா என்ற ஆராய்ச்சிகள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. கிழக்கு ஜெர்மன் நிபுணர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி ஒரு பூர்வாங்க அறிக்கையைத் தயாரித்துச் சமர்ப்பித்துள்ளார்கள். மேற்கு ஜெர்மனியிலிருந்தும் இத் திட்டத்திற்கு உதவ முன்வந்துள்ளார்கள். பூர்வாங்க சோதனைகள், இத் திட்டம் வெற்றி பெறுவதற்கான நம்பிக்கையை நமக்கு ஊட்டுவதாய் இருந்தாலும், இதைப்பற்றி இன்னும் பெரிய அளவில் சோதனைகள் நடத்த வேண்டிய அவசியத்தைப்பற்றி ஜெர்மன் நிபுணர்கள் வலியுறுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். நிலக்கரி வெட்டி எடுக்கப்பட்ட பின்புதான் அச்சோதனைகளுக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யமுடியும். அச்சோதனைகளின் அடிப்படையில் இரும்பு உற்பத்திச் செய்ய முடியும் என்ற முடிவு ஏற்படுமெய்யானால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் கட்டாயம் இரும்புத் தொழிற்சாலை அமையும் என்பதில் யாருக்கும் ஐயம் வேண்டியதில்லை. மத்திய சர்க்கார் இதற்கான திட்டங்களைப் பரிசீலிப்பதற்கு நிபுணர்கள் அடங்கிய ஒரு குழுவை நியமித்து இருக்கின்றார்கள். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலும் இதற்கென முதற்படியாக 25 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆகவே இரும்புத் தொழிற்சாலை அமைப்பதற்கான பூர்வாங்க



[25th February 1961]

ஏற்பாடுகள் நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டு இருந்தாலும், முடிவான சோதனைகள் நடைபெற்று, திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள லாம் என்கின்ற உறுதியை நிபுணர்கள் தெரிவிக்கின்ற வரையில், நாம் பொறுமையுடன் காத்திருக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். பல கோடிக்கணக்கில் முதலீடு செய்ய வேண்டிய தொழிலை, சோதனைகள் பூர்த்தியாகாமல் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது என்பது முடியாத காரியம். இதற்கான எல்லா வேலைகளையும் துரிதமாகக் கவனிப்பதற்காக ஒரு தனி அதிகாரியையும் நாம் நியமித்திருக்கிறோம். பூர்வாங்க வேலைகளுக்காக மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் நிதியில் 75 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளது. சேலத்தில் உள்ள இரும்புக் கனியை வெட்டி எடுத்து அவைகளை ஜாம்ஷெட்பூருக்கும், ஜெர்மனிக்கும் சோதனைகள் நடத்துவதற்காக அனுப்ப ஏற்பாடுகள் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இச் செலவுக்காக 1961-62-ம் ஆண்டு பட்ஜெட்டில் 7.5 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளது.

நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்திலுள்ள பல்வேறு பகுதிகள் நிறைவேற்றப்படுவதன் மூலம் நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு மின்சாரம், உரம், எரிபொருள்கள் போன்ற பல வசதிகள் கிடைப்பதோடு, பல புதிய உபதொழில்கள் தோன்றக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பும் ஏற்படும். அண்டை ராஜ்யங்களுக்கும் இத் திட்டத்தின் மூலமாகப் பல பலன்கள் ஏற்படலாம். மின்சார உற்பத்தியை 4 லட்சம் கிலோவாட்டாக உயர்த்துவதற்கு மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்காக நிலக்கரியை அதிக அளவில் வெட்டி எடுப்பதற்கும் திட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

காவிரி  
எண்ணெய்.

20. தமிழ் நாட்டில் காவிரிப் பகுதியில் எண்ணெய் இருக்கின்றதா என்பதைப் பற்றிய ஆராய்ச்சி பல அந்நிய நாட்டு நிபுணர்களால் நடத்தப்பட்டு வந்துள்ளது. 1956-ம் ஆண்டு ரஷ்ய நிபுணர்கள் அவ்விடத்தைப் பார்வையிட்டு இங்கு எண்ணெய் கிடைப்பதற்கான அறிகுறிகள் உள்ளன என்ற கருத்தை வெளியிட்டனர். இதற்காகப் பூர்வாங்க சோதனைகளை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஆலோசனை கூறினர். ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரும் இதைப்பற்றி மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லி, இதற்கான சோதனைகள் 1957-58-ல் ஆரம்பமாயின. இந்தியப் புவியியல் ஆராய்ச்சிக் கழகம் இதற்கான சோதனைகளை மேற்கொண்டது. இதுவரையில் சுமார் 4,000 சதுர மைல் அளவில் சர்வே நடத்தியுள்ளார்கள். மேலும் பல பகுதிகளில் சோதனைகள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. எண்ணெய் எரிவாயுக் கமிஷனும் (Oil and Natural Gas Commission) இங்கு ஒலி அலைச் சோதனைகளை நடத்த

25th February 1961]

நிபுணர்களையும் கருவிகளையும் அனுப்பியுள்ளனர். இந்தப் பூர்வாங்க சோதனைகள் இப் பகுதியில் எண்ணெய் கிடைக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையை ஊட்டுகின்றன.

21. நீலகிரியில் கச்சா பில்ம் தொழிற்சாலை அமைப்பதற் காக ஊட்டிக்கு அருகாமையில் ஓர் இடம் தெரிந்தெடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. கட்ட ஏற்பாடுகள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. முன்பு எதிர்பார்த்தது போலவே 1962-ம் ஆண்டுக்குள்ளாக இங்குக் கச்சா பில்ம் உற்பத்தியாகும் என எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நிறுவப் போகும் மற்றொரு முக்கிய தொழிற்சாலை, கிண்டியில் ரண சிசிச்சைக் கருவிகள் உற்பத்திக்கானது ஆகும். இதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளும் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. டெனி பிரின்டர் யந்திரங்கள் செய்வதற்கான ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை அமைப்பதற்கும் ஏற்பாடுகள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. புரோட்டோ டைப் தொழிற்சாலை ஒன்று நியமிக்கும் திட்டமும் நிறைவேறி வருகிறது.

மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில், கனரக மின்சாரக் கருவிகளை உற்பத்தி செய்ய அமைக்கப்போகும் இரண்டு பெரும் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை தென்னிந்தியாவில் அமையும். நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள சில இடங்களை இதற்கென அமைக்கப்பட்ட நிபுணர் குழு வந்து பரிசீலனை செய்து சென்றிருக்கிறது. இத் தொழிற்சாலை நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திலே ஏற்படுவதற்கான வாய்ப்புகள் உள்ளன.

பெரம்பூர் ரயில் பெட்டித் தொழிற்சாலை 1955-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 2-ம் தேதியன்று உற்பத்தியைத் தொடங்கிற்று. வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு 350 பெட்டிகள் கட்டக்கூடிய அளவை ஐந்தாண்டுகளில் அடைய வேண்டுமெனத் திட்டமிட்டிருந் தார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த இலக்கை மூன்று ஆண்டுகளிலேயே அடைய முடிந்தது. தற்போது வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு இங்கு 600 பெட்டிகள் கட்டப்படுகின்றன. இந்த ஆண்டு முடிவிற்குள்ளாக 700 பெட்டிகள் கட்டக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு விரி வடைந்து விடும் என எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். இதில் 7.5 கோடி ரூபாய் முதலீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ரயில் பெட்டிகளுக்கு furnishing வசதிகள் செய்வதற்கான ஒரு திட்டம் 3.7 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவில் அமைக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. இரண்டு, மூன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்குள்ளாக இத் தொழிற்சாலை கட்டி முடிக்கப்பட்டு விடும். இதன் மூலம் பெரம்பூர் தொழிற்சாலையில் தயாராகின்ற எல்லா ரயில் பெட்டிகளும் இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையிலேயே furnishing செய்யக்கூடிய வசதிகள் ஏற்பட்டு விடும்.

[25th February 1961]

தனியார்  
துறை.

22. நம் ராஜ்யத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சியில் தனியார் துறை ஒரு முக்கியப் பங்கை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டுள்ளது. பல்வகை தொழிற்சாலைகள் பெரிய அளவிலே அமைப்பதற்கான திட்டங்களைப் பல தொழிற் கம்பெனிகள் வெற்றியுடன் நிறைவேற்றி வருகின்றன.

தமிழ் நாட்டில் முதன் முதலில் ஏற்பட்ட தொழில், நூல் நூற்கும் மில்கள்தான். 1950-ம் ஆண்டில் 71 மில்கள் 17 லட்சம் கதிர்களுடனும் 7,400 தறிகளுடனும் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தன. 1956-ம் ஆண்டில் மேலும் 31 மில்கள் அமைந்து, மொத்தம் 21.7 லட்சம் கதிர்களும் 8,016 தறிகளும் இயங்கி வந்தன. அடுத்த ஐந்தாண்டுகளில் 30.6 லட்சம் அளவிற்குக் கதிர்கள் அதிகப்பட்டுள்ளன. அகில இந்தியாவிலும் 135.4 லட்சம் கதிர்களே உள்ளன. இவைகளில் 22 சதவீதத்துக்கு மேல் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளன. ஆனால் தறிகள் போதுமான அளவுக்கு அதிகரிக்கவில்லை. அதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் இங்கு உற்பத்தியாகும் நூலில் பெரும் பகுதி கைத்தறிக்கு உபயோகப்படுவதுதான். இருப்பினும் தறிகளை மேலும் அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்கும் முயற்சி எடுப்பது அவசியம். முன்னரவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் மில்களில் பொருத்துவதற்காக 10,000 விசைத் தறிகளை நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென மத்திய சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.

சமீப காலத்தில் துணி உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் ஒரு புரட்சி கரமான மாறுதல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இயற்கையாகக் கிடைக்கும் பஞ்சு அல்லது பட்டு இவைகளைக் கொண்டு துணி செய்வதற்குப் பதிலாக ரசாயன முறையில் செயற்கைப் பஞ்சு, செயற்கை நூல் இவைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் முறைகளைக் கண்டுபிடித்துள்ளார்கள். இதன் பயனாக விவசாய நிலங்களில் பஞ்சு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்குப் பதில் காடுகளில் வளருகின்ற மரங்களை உபயோகித்துச் செயற்கைப் பஞ்சையும், நூலையும் தயார் செய்ய முடியும். இதற்கான நிலம் பஞ்சுப் பருத்தி விளைவிக்கும் நிலத்தைப் போன்று வளம்பெற்றதாக இருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. அத்துடன் ஒரு ஏக்கரில் தயாராகின்ற பருத்தியைக் காட்டிலும் அந்த ஏக்கரில் தயாராகின்ற மரத்தைக் கொண்டு செய்யப்படும் செயற்கை நூல் பல மடங்கு அதிகமாக உள்ளது. பஞ்சுப் பற்றுக்குறை இருக்கக்கூடிய நாட்டில் இந்த நவீன முறைகளைக் கையாளுவது அவசியமாகிறது. இந்த அடிப்படையில் தென்னிந்திய விஸ்கோஸ் கார்ப்பொரேஷன் என்ற ஸ்தாபனம் கோயம்புத்தூருக்கு அருகாமையில் இதற்கென ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையை அமைத்து வருகின்றது. ஏப்ரல், மே மாதத்திலே இதிலே உற்பத்தி தொடங்குமென எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய முக்கியமான தொழிற்சாலைகளில் இதுவும் ஒன்று.

[25th February 1961]

சேலத்தில் அலுமினியக் கனியை உபயோகித்து அலுமினியம் தயார் செய்வதற்கான திட்டம் பூர்த்தியாகிவிட்டது. சமீபத்தில் இதற்காக ஒரு கம்பெனியும் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு மூலதனத்திற்கான பங்குகளும் பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இத்தாலியிலுள்ள பிரசித்திபெற்ற மான்டிகேட்டினி என்ற கம்பெனி இதற்கு உதவ முன் வந்துள்ளது. வேலை தொடங்கி இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் அலுமினிய உலோக உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 20,000 டன் காகிதம் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிற்சாலை ஒன்றை சேஷாயி ஸ்தாபனத்தார் கட்டிவருகின்றனர். மேலும் சிறிய அளவில் காகிதம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக ஆறு லைசென்சுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சர்க்கரைத் தொழிற்சாலையில் உப பொருளாகக் கிடைக்கும் கரும்புச் சக்கைகளைக் கொண்டு காகிதக் கூழ் (pulp) செய்யக்கூடிய திட்டமும் பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கின்றது. சர்க்கரைத் தொழிற்சாலையிலே ஏற்படக்கூடிய இன்னொரு மூலப்பொருள் வெல்லக் கசடு (molasses). இதிலே இருந்து எரி சாராயம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும். வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 20 லட்சம் காலன் எரி சாராயம் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை அமைப்பதற்கு லைசென்சு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

உரத் தொழிற்சாலைகள் பல ஏற்படுவதற்கான வாய்ப்புகளும் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் உள்ளன. முன்பே குறிப்பிட்டபடி நெய்வேலியில் ஊரியா உரம் செய்வதற்குத் தொழிற்சாலை அமைக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. பாரி அண்டு கம்பெனியார் அம்மோனியம் பாஸ்பேட் என்ற உரம் செய்வதற்கான ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையை அமைத்து வருகின்றனர். கோத்தாரி அண்டு சன்ஸ் தூத்துக்குடிக்குப் பக்கத்தில் அம்மோனியம் பாஸ்பேட் தயாரிப்பதற்கான ஒரு பெரும் தொழிற்சாலையை அமைக்க முன்வந்துள்ளனர். இவைகளெல்லாம் உருவாகும் பொழுது, நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு வேண்டிய நைட்ரஜன் உரம் போதிய அளவிற்கு உற்பத்தியாகும். பாஸ்பேட் உரமும் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் 110,000 டன் அளவுக்கு இப்போது உற்பத்தியாகிறது. மேலும் 140,000 டன் குபர் பாஸ்பேட் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக மூன்று தொழிற்சாலைகள் சென்னை, கடலூர், கோயம்புத்தூர் ஆகிய இடங்களில் அமைக்க இலாபமாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்தப் புதிய தொழிற்சாலைகளில் மூழு உற்பத்தி ஏற்படும்பொழுது மொத்தம் 2.5 லட்சம் டன் குபர் பாஸ்பேட் உரம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும். முன்னரவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட முடிவுற்றுள்ளாக 320,000 டன் பாஸ்பேட் உரம் நமக்கு வேண்டியிருக்குமென மதிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆகவே இன்னொரு தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுவது உறுதி.



[25th February 1961]

தற்கான தேவை உள்ளது. வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 60,000 டன் குபர் பாஸ்பேட் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்குத் தஞ்சாவூரில் ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையை அமைக்க முயற்சி நடைபெற்றுவருகின்றது. இதற்கும் அனுமதி கிடைக்குமென எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம்.

ரசாயனத் தொழில் வகைகளில் தாரங்கதாரா கெமிகல் வொர்க்ஸ் 30,000 டன் காஸ்டிக் சோடா உற்பத்தி செய்யும் ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையை அமைத்துத் தொழில் நடைபெறுவது அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். இதன் உற்பத்தி அளவை 60,000 டன்னுக்கு அதிகரிக்கத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டு அதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுவருகின்றன. இத்தொழிற்சாலையில் உப பொருளாக வரக்கூடிய குளோரின் வாயுவைப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கான ஒரு திட்டமும் பரிசீலனையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. இத் திட்டம் உருவானால் பிளாஸ்டிக் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு மூலப்பொருளாக உள்ள பி.வி.சி. என்ற ரசாயனப் பொருளை வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 10,000 டன் அளவுக்கு உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும். தாழையூத்தில் வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 10,000 டன் கால்சியம் கார்பைட் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிற்சாலை அமைக்கப்பட்டு உற்பத்தி ஆரம்பமாகியிருக்கிறது. மேட்டூரில் காஸ்டிக் சோடா, பீனிச்சிங் பவுடர், குளோரின் திரவம் ஆகிய ரசாயனப் பொருள்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகின்றன.

இயந்திரக் கருவிகள் செய்யும் துறையிலும் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் கண்டுள்ளோம். கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலும், சென்னை நகர்ப்புறத்திலும் பல முக்கிய என்ஜினியரிங் தொழிற்சாலைகள் அமைந்துள்ளன. இவைகள் தமிழ் நாட்டின் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு நல்ல முறையில் உதவி வருகின்றன.

இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் தொழில்களை நடத்துவதற்காக பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட கம்பெனிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை 908. அவைகளில் 66 பப்ளிக் லிமிடெட் கம்பெனிகளாகவும், 842 பிரைவேட் லிமிடெட் கம்பெனிகளாகவும் உள்ளன. பப்ளிக் லிமிடெட் கம்பெனிகளுக்காக மொத்தம் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட மூலதனம் 53.36 கோடி ரூபாய். அதில் செலுத்தப்பட்ட பங்குத் தொகை 4.53 கோடி ரூபாய். 842 பிரைவேட் கம்பெனிகளுக்கு அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட பங்குத் தொகை 106.68 கோடி ரூபாய். செலுத்தப்பட்ட பங்குத் தொகை 42.64 கோடி ரூபாய். இந்தப் புள்ளி விவரங்கள் நம் ராஜ்யத்திலே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய தொழில் வளர்ச்சியை ஓரளவுக்கு விளக்கிக் காட்டுகின்றன. ஆனால் நாட்டின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி போதிய அளவிற்கு ஏற்பட்டு மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் கணிசமாக உயரவேண்டு

[25th February 1961]

மீண்டு சொன்னால் இதைவிடப் பெரிய அளவில் தொழில் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படுவது அவசியம். ஆகவே மேலும் தொழில் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படுவதற்கான திட்டங்கள் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே எடுக்கப்பட்டு நிறைவேற்றப் படுவது அத்தியாவசியமாகிறது.

23. நம் மக்களிடையே தொழில் நுட்ப அறிவும், தொழில் தொழில் திறமையும் பெருகுவதுதான் இந்தத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு கல்வி. அடிப்படை. சென்ற பத்தாண்டுகளில் இந்த அறிவையும், திறமையையும் வளர்ப்பதற்குத் தொழில் நுட்பக் கல்வித் துறையில் பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றியுள்ளோம். அதன் பயனாக இப்போது வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 1,157 மாணவர்கள் பொறியியல் கல்லூரிகளில் சேர வாய்ப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. பாலிடெக்னிக் பள்ளிகளில் வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 2,910 மாணவர்கள் சேர இடவசதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இருப்பினும் மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்திலும் அதைத் தொடர்ந்து நான்காவது திட்டக் காலத்திலும் நமக்கு வேண்டிய பட்டப் படிப்புப் பெற்ற என்ஜினியர்களையும், டிப்ளமா பெற்றவர்களையும் கணக்கெடுப்போமானால் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்படும் என்றுதான் தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகவே பொறியியல் கல்லூரிகளையும் பாலிடெக்னிக்ஸ்களையும் இன்னும் அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டியது அவசியமாகின்றது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் ஒரு பிராந்தியப் பொறியியல் கல்லூரியையும், தனியார் துறையில் இன்னொரு பொறியியல் கல்லூரியையும் ஆரம்பிப்பதெனத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஒவ்வொரு கல்லூரியிலும் வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 120 மாணவர்கள் சேர்க்கப்படுவதற்குப் பதிலாக 180 மாணவர்கள் சேர்க்கப்படுவார்கள். பிராந்தியப் பொறியியல் கல்லூரியில் வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 250 மாணவர்கள் சேருவதற்கு வசதி செய்யப்படும். இந்த முறையில் மூன்றாவது திட்ட முடிவிற்குள் பொறியியல் கல்லூரிகளில் வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 1,767 மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்கமுடியும். பாலிடெக்னிக்ஸ்களில் இப்போது இருப்பதைவிட மேலும் 700 பேர் சேருவதற்கான வசதிகள் செய்யப்படும். மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் தொழில் நுட்பக் கல்விக்காக 6.5 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்வதென முடிவு செய்யப் பட்டுள்ளது. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் தொழில் நுட்பக் கல்விக்கு ஒதுக்கிய தொகை 3.37 கோடி ரூபாய். பொறியியல் துறையில் பெரிய அளவில் மேல்படிப்புப் போதிப்பதற்குரிய வசதிகளுடன் இந்தியத் தொழில் நுட்பக் கழகம் (இன்டியன் இன்ஸ்டிடியூட் ஆப் டெக்னாலஜி) மத்திய சர்க்காரால் கிண்டியில் அமைக்கப்பட்டு நடைபெற்று வருகின்றது. அதற்கான கட்டிடங்கள் துரிதமாகக் கட்டப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இதற்கு வேண்டிய உதவியை அளிக்க மேற்கு ஜெர்மன் சர்க்கார் முன்வந்துள்ளார்கள். மேற்கு ஜெர்மன் நிபுணர்களும் பேராசிரியர்களும் இந்த ஸ்தாபனத்தில் பணியாற்றி

[25th February 1961]

வருகின்றனர். இந்த ஸ்தாபனத்தின்மூலம் பொறியியல் துறையில் நல்ல முன்னேற்றங்கள் காண்பதற்கு வாய்ப்புகள் உள்ளன.

நாட்டின் பெருந்தொழில்கள் இயங்குவதற்குப் பொறியியல் பட்டதாரிகள், டிப்ளமா உடையவர்கள் மட்டும் போதாது; பிட்டர், வெல்டர் போன்ற பல்வேறு கைப்பணியாளர்களும் அத்யாவசியம். இந்த ரகத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி அளிப்பதற்கான நிலையங்களும் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் பல இயங்கிவருகின்றன. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் ஆண்டு ஒன்றுக்கு 768 நபர்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய வசதி இந்தப் பயிற்சி நிலையங்களில் இருந்தன. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் மேலும் 2,400 பேருக்குப் பயிற்சி அளிப்பதற்கான அளவிற்கு நிலையங்கள் திறக்கப்பட்டன. இதைத் தவிர்த்துத் தனியார் நடத்தும் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் 305 பேர்கள் தொழில் பயிற்சி பெறுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்துள்ளார்கள். தொழிலாளர்கள் ஓய்வு நேரங்களில் பயிற்சி பெற்றுத் தங்களுடைய அறிவையும் திறமையையும் பெருக்கிக்கொள்வதற்கான வாய்ப்பைக் கொடுப்பதற்காக, சாயங்கால வேளைகளில் நடைபெறும் இரண்டு பயிற்சி நிலையங்களும் திறக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளில் 400 பேர் பயிற்சி பெற இடமுள்ளது. இந்தத் தொழில் பயிற்சித் திட்டங்களுக்காக இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 97 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப் பட்டது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இவ் வகையில் 3.25 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யத் திட்டமிட்டுள்ளோம். மேலும் 14 தொழில் பயிற்சி நிலையங்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்து அவைகளில் 3,500 பேருக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுப்பதற்கு வகை செய்யப்படும். சாயங்கால வேளைகளில் பயிற்சி கொடுக்கும் நிலையங்கள் மேலும் இரண்டு திறக்கப்படும்.

பெருமளவில் தொழில் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படுகின்ற கட்டத்தில் தொழில் ஸ்தாபனங்களே பயிற்சி கொடுப்பதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்வது மிகவும் தேவை. பெரம்பூர் ரயில் பெட்டி கட்டும் தொழிற்சாலையில் இவ்வாறு பயிற்சி கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்துள்ளார்கள். தனியார் துறையிலுள்ள பெரிய தொழில் ஸ்தாபனங்களும் இந்தப் பணியில் ஈடுபட முன் வருவது மிகவும் அவசியம். இதற்கான திட்டம் ஒன்றை வகுப்பதற்குச் சர்க்காரும் வேண்டிய உதவியைச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

ஊறு ரகத் தொழில்கள்

24. ஒரு நாட்டின் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு, பெருந் தொழில்கள் மட்டும் இருந்தால் போதாது. சிறிய தொழில்கள் பெருமளவில் அமைவதன் மூலமாகத்தான் வேலை வாய்ப்புகள் பரவலாக ஏற்படுவதுடன், மக்களின் தொழில் திறனும் விருத்தி அடைய முடியும். சிறு ரகத் தொழில்களை

[25th February 1961]

அமைப்பதில் நமது ராஜ்யம் முன்னணியில் இருந்து வருகின்றது. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் 12 லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான் இத்துறையில் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 3,96 லட்சம் ரூபாய் சிறு ரகத் தொழில்களுக்காகச் செலவழிக்கப்படுவதுடன் தொழில் பண்ணைகளை அமைப்பதற்கும் 1,54 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. கிண்டியிலும் விருதுநகரிலும் இரண்டு தொழில் பண்ணைகளும் மார்த்தாண்டம், பேட்டை, மதுரை, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, ஈரோடு ஆகிய இடங்களில் ஐந்து தொழிற்பேட்டைகளும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. தஞ்சையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுவரும் தொழிற்பேட்டை கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கும். காட்பாடியில் ஒரு பேட்டை கட்டப்பட்டுவருவதுடன் சேலத்தில் ஒன்றும் அமைப்பதற்கான பூர்வாங்க வேலைகள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. கிண்டியில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொழிற் பண்ணை மிகச் சிறந்த முறையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுத் தற்போது 128 தொழிற் கூடங்கள் உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளன. சுமார் 3,000 பேர்கள் இவைகளில் பணிபுரிந்து வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு இரண்டு கோடிக்கு மேற்பட்ட மதிப்புள்ள பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றனர். உலகின் பல்வேறு பகுதிகளிலிருந்து வரக் கூடிய தொழில் நிபுணர்கள் இப் பண்ணை அமைப்பைக் கண்டு அவர்களுடைய பாராட்டுதல்களைத் தெரிவித்துள்ளார்கள்.

மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் சிறு ரகத் தொழில்கள் அமைப்பதற்காகவும், தொழில் பண்ணைகளுக்காகவும் மொத்தம் 11.2 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 1961-62-ல் கோவையில் வெப்பப் பக்குவ சாலை (heat treatment shop) ஒன்றும், கருவி நிலையம் (tools room) ஒன்றும், பொதுத் தொழில் வசதித் தொழிற்சாலை (common lease shop) ஒன்றும் ஆரம்பிக்கத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. சேலத்தில் கருவி நிலையமும் (tools room), மதுரையில் ஒரு பொதுத் தொழில் வசதித் தொழிற்சாலை (common lease shop) யும் கார்டுடியில் ஒரு மரம் அறுக்கும் தொழிற்சாலை (saw mill) யும் அமைக்கப்படும். ஐந்து கிராமப் பட்டறைகள் (rural workshops) கரூர், நாமக்கல், திருப்பூர், நாகர்கோவில், விழுப்புரம் ஆகிய இடங்களில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். சென்னையில் இரும்பு உருக்குக் கட்டுமான (structural) தொழிற்சாலை ஒன்று ஆரம்பிக்கத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. கோவையிலும் மதுரையிலும் கச்சா பொருள் கிடங்குகள் (raw materials depot) ஆரம்பிக்க பட்டுஜட்டில் நிதி வசதி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் மதுரை, கோயம்புத்தூர், நாகர்கோவில் ஆகிய இடங்களில் கருவி அமைப்புப் பயிற்சி (tool design) களுக்கான நிலையங்களும், அச்சுவார்ப்படம் (dyes), பீங்கான் பாண்டம் (ceramic wares) போன்ற தொழில்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும்.

[25th February 1961]

தனியார் துறையில் சிறு ரகக் கைத்தொழில்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கக் கடன் உதவி செய்வதற்காக ரூ 30 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் கீழே விவரித்து இருக்கின்ற பிரகாரம் பல்வேறு இடங்களில் தொழிற்பேட்டைகளும், பண்ணைகளும் அமைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும் :—

(ரூபாய்  
லட்சத்தில்)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (1) 5,000 ஜனத்தொகைக்கு உட்பட்டு இருக்கக் கூடிய இடங்களில் வேலைக்கூடம் (works shed) ஆரம்பிப்பதற்காக .. .. .                                                                                                      | 5.80    |
| (2) 20,000 மக்களுக்கு மேற்படாமல் இருக்கக் கூடிய நகரங்களில் இரண்டு பேட்டைகள் அமைக்க (அவைகளில் ஒன்று தேனியில் மற்றொன்று விருத்தாசலத்தில் பிங்கான் பாண்டத் (ceramic wares) தொழிற் பண்ணையாக அமைக்கப்படும்) .. .. . | 25.00   |
| (3) 50,000-க்கு மேற்படாத ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட புதுக்கோட்டை, காரைக்குடி, அரக்கோணம், கிருஷ்ணகிரி, கோயில்பட்டி ஆகிய இடங்களில் ஐந்து பேட்டைகள் அமைக்க .. .. .                                                            | 31.00   |
| (4) ஒரு லட்சம் அளவில் ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட தேவகோட்டை, திண்டுக்கல், கும்பகோணம், ராஜபாளையம் ஆகிய நான்கு இடங்களில் ஐந்து தொழிற் பண்ணைகள் அமைக்க .. .. .                                                                 | 41.00   |
| (5) அம்பத்தூரில், கிண்டியில் இருப்பது போன்று ஒரு பெரிய தொழிற் பண்ணையும், பெரம்பூரில் தோல் தொழில்களுக்காக இரண்டு பண்ணைகளும் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு .. .. .                                                            | 95.00   |
| (6) தொழில் நிலையங்கள் அமைப்பதற்காகக் கிண்டியிலும் அம்பத்தூரிலும் நிலங்களைத் தயார் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக .. .. .                                                                                                 | 45.00   |
| (7) இரண்டாம் திட்டக் காலத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட பண்ணைகளையும் பேட்டைகளையும் விரிவு படுத்துவதற்காக .. .. .                                                                                                        | 50.00   |
| (8) தொழிற்பேட்டைகளிலும் பண்ணைகளிலும் வாடகை மானியம் கொடுப்பதற்காக .. .. .                                                                                                                                       | 7.20    |
| மொத்தம் .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3,00.00 |

25th February 1961]

இவ்வாறு மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 3 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவில் பல தொழிற் பண்ணைகளும் பேட்டைகளும் அமைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. அத்துடன், தனியார் துறையில், பேட்டைகளும் பண்ணைகளும் அமைக்க மூன் வருவார்களேயானால் அவர்கள் செய்யும் முதலீட்டில் 80 சத வீதம் எளிய வட்டி விகிதத்தில் கடனாகக் கொடுத்து உதவவும் முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

சிறு ரகத் தொழிலில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய முன்னேற்றத்தை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் பல தொழில்கள் ஆரம்பிக்க முன்வருவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது. இவ்வகையில் தமிழ் நாடு முழுவதிலும் சிறு தொழில்களைப் பரவலாக ஏற்படுத்துவதன் மூலம்தான் உண்மையான தொழில் வளம் பெருக முடியும்.

25. தொழிலுக்கான எரிபொருள் வசதி குறைந்துள்ள நம் மின்சாரம் பகுதியில் மேலே விவரித்துள்ள பிரகாரம் தொழில் வளம் பெருக வேண்டுமேயானால், போதுமான அளவு மின்சார உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவது அவசியமாகின்றது. நமது சாஜ்யத்தில் மின்சார உற்பத்தியைக் கணிசமான அளவில் பெருகுவதற்குத் தொடர்ந்து முயற்சி எடுத்து வந்திருக்கிறோம். முதல் திட்ட ஆரம்ப காலத்தில் 156 ஆயிரம் கிலோவாட் உற்பத்திச் சக்திதான் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட முடிவிற்குள் 2.56 லட்சம் கிலோவாட் அளவிற்கு உற்பத்தி பெருக்கப்பட்டது. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 5.71 லட்சம் கிலோவாட்டுகள் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காகப் பல புதிய திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளன. சென்னையிலுள்ள அனல் மின்சார நிலையம், பெரியாறு மின்சாரத் திட்டம், குந்தா மின்சாரத் திட்டம் ஆகியவை இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்டவைகள். மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 10,41,000 கிலோவாட் அளவில் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்குத் திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதற்கு மேல் நெய்வேலியில் பழுப்பு நிலக்கரியை உபயோகப்படுத்தி நான்கு லட்சம் கிலோவாட் மின்சாரம் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும். இவ்வாறு மூன்றாவது திட்ட இறுதியில் 14.41 லட்சம் கிலோவாட் மின்சார சக்தி நமது சாஜ்யத்தில் உற்பத்தியாகும். இந்த அளவிற்கு மின்சார உற்பத்திப் பெருகுமானாலும்கூட இது தேவைக்குப் போதுமானதாக இருக்காது என்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1966-ம் ஆண்டில் 15.4 லட்சம் கிலோவாட்டாவது தேவைப்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. 14.41 லட்சம் கிலோவாட்டுகள் உற்பத்தியாகக் கூடிய திட்டங்கள் அமைந்திருந்தாலும்கூட இவைகளில் பெரும் பகுதி நீர் மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களாக இருக்கின்ற காரணத்தினால் நீர் வசதி இல்லாத காலங்களில் இந்த அளவுக்கு

[25th February 1961]

உற்பத்தியாவது முடியுமாது. நிரந்தரமாகக் கிடைக்கக் கூடிய மின்சார அளவு 9.62 லட்சம் கிலோவாட்டுகளாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே, இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களுக்காக 79 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டும், மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் மாநிலத் திட்டத்தில் மட்டும் மின்சார உற்பத்திக்காக 100 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் நமது தேவைக்குப் போதுமான அளவு மின்சார உற்பத்தி ஏற்படாது என்கின்ற நிலைதான் உள்ளது. ஆகவே விவசாயம், தொழில் போன்ற பல்வேறு துறைகளுக்கும் மின்சாரத்தை எந்த முறையில் பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுப்பது என்பதை ஆராய்வது அவசியமாகின்றது. அண்டை ராஜ்யங்களிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய மின்சாரத் திட்டங்கள் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று இணைக்கப்படுவதன் மூலமாகவும் ஓரளவு அவ்வப்பொழுது மின்சாரத் தட்டுதல் ஏற்படுவதைச் சமாளிக்க முடியும். நம்முடைய மின்சார இணைப்பைக் கேரளத்துடனும், மைசூருடனும் பொருத்த வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. நீர் விசை மூலம் மின்சார உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய எல்லா வசதிகளும் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டு விட்டன. இதற்கு மேலும் நீர் மின்சாரத் திட்டங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமானால் மேற்குத் தொடர்ச்சி மலையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நீர் விசையை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு, அண்டை ராஜ்யங்களுடைய சம்மதத்தைப் பெற்று ஏற்பாடு செய்வதன் மூலமாகத்தான் முடியும். அத்துடன் தொடர்ந்து மின்சாரம் குறைவின்றிக் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமானால் அணு சக்தியைப் பயன்படுத்தி மின்சாரம் உற்பத்தி செய்வது அவசியமாகும். இதற்கான முயற்சிகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்வது அவசியம்.

1951-ம் ஆண்டில் நபர் ஒன்றுக்கு 12 யூனிட்கள் வீதந்தான் மின்சாரம் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்தது. தற்போது அது 60 யூனிட்களாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. 1966 முடிவிற்குள் 160 யூனிட்கள் அளவில் இருக்கும். மின்சார சக்தி விநியோக மூலம் கிடைத்த மொத்த வருமானம் 1951-ல் ரூபாய் 3 கோடியாக இருந்தது. தற்போது 15 கோடி அளவில் உள்ளது. 1966-ல் 40 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவிற்கு உயரும். இப்புள்ளி விவரங்கள் மின்சாரத் துறையில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் முன்னேற்றத்தை ஓரளவு விளக்கிக் காட்டும்.

கிராமப் பகுதிகளுக்கு மின்சாரம் வழங்குவதிலே கணிசமான முன்னேற்றம் கண்டுள்ளோம். முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட ஆரம்பத்தில் 1,813 கிராமங்கள் மின்சார வசதி பெற்றிருந்தன. இப்போது 10,000-க்கு மேற்பட்ட கிராமங்கள் இந்த வசதியைப் பெற்றுள்ளன. மூன்றாவது

25th February 1961]

திட்டக் காலத்தில் எல்லாக் கிராமங்களுக்கும் இவ்வசதியை விரிவாக்க முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை உள்ளது. தண்ணீர் இறைக்கும் பம்பு செட்டுகள் 1951-ல் 14,000 ஆக இருந்தவை இப்போது 1.16 லட்சமாக உயர்ந்துள்ளன.

1961-62 பட்ஜெட்டில் மேட்டூர் மலைக்குடைவுத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கும் குந்தாத் திட்டத்தில் மிகுதியுள்ள பகுதியை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கும் நிதி ஒதுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளது. மேட்டூர் மலைக்குடைவுத் திட்டத்திற்கு ரஷ்யா உதவி செய்ய முன் வந்துள்ளது. குந்தாத் திட்ட முதல் பகுதிக்கு உதவிய கனடா சர்க்கார் மிகுதியிருக்கும் பகுதிக்கும் உதவி அளிக்க முன் வந்துள்ளது. 1961-62-ம் ஆண்டில் சென்னை ராஜ்ய மின்சார போர்டு சுமார் 15 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவிற்குத் திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நிறைவேற்றும். இதற்காக 7.84 கோடி ரூபாய் ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் கடனாகக் கொடுத்து உதவும். பாக்கித் தொகையைப் போர்டு தன்னுடைய நிதியிலிருந்து ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொடுக்கும். பட்ஜெட் ஆண்டில் 1,600 கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. தனியார் துறையிலுள்ள மின்சாரம் வழங்கும் கம்பெனிகளுக்கு 25 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடன் உதவி, அவர்கள் பகுதியிலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார விஸ்தரிப்புச் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும்.

மின்சாரம் உபயோகிக்கும் குடியானவர்கள் குறைந்த பட்சம் செலுத்த வேண்டிய கட்டணத்தைப் பற்றிப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டது அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்திருக்கும். பிற்போக்கான பகுதியிலே இருப்பவர்களுக்குக் குறைந்த கட்டணம் 50 ரூபாயிலிருந்து 35 ரூபாயாகவும், மற்றப் பகுதிகளில் 45 ரூபாயாகவும் குறைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்றும் இந்தக் கமிட்டி சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கின்றது. இந்தச் சிபார்சைச் சர்க்காரும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு அதற்கான ஆணைகள் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

கிராமப் பகுதிகளுக்கு மின்சாரம் வழங்குவதில், ஆகின்ற செலவைவிடக் குறைவாகவே வசூலிக்கப்படுகின்றது என்பதை நாம் உணர வேண்டும். அதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் மின்சாரம் பெரும்பாலும் தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்காகவே உபயோகப்படுகின்றது. தண்ணீர் இறைப்பது போக, கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் சிறிய தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கும் மின்சாரத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துவதன் மூலம்தான் மின்சாரத் துறை வருவாயைப் போதுமான அளவுக்குப் பெருக்க முடியும். ஆகவே பலதரப்பட்ட சிறிய தொழிற்சாலைகளைக் கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் ஆரம்பிப்பதற்காக, மக்கள் மூலம்

[25th February 1961]

வருவதற்கான சூழ்நிலையை ஏற்படுத்துவது மிகவும் அவசியம். பின் எல்லாக் கிராமப் பகுதிகளிலும் சுலபமாக மின்சார வசதியை விஸ்தரித்துவிட முடியும். பொதுவாக வகுவிக்கப் படக்கூடிய கட்டணத்தையும் போகப் போக உயர்த்த வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்படலாம். ஏனெனில் குறைந்த செலவில் மின்சாரம் உற்பத்தியாகக்கூடிய எல்லா நீர் மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களும் அநேகமாக முடிவடைந்துவிட்டன. எதிர் காலத்தில் எடுக்கப்படும் திட்டங்களில் மின்சார உற்பத்தியின் செலவு அதிக அளவில்தான் இருக்கும். ஆனால், நல்ல லாபம் வரக்கூடிய முறையிலே தொழில்கள் அமைந்து இயங்குமேயானால் மின்சாரக் கட்டணம் செலுத்துவதற்கு யாரும் தயங்கமாட்டார்கள்.

போக்கு  
வரத்து.

26. தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டிய இன்னொரு வசதி நல்ல போக்குவரத்துச் சாதனங்கள். நம் ராஜ்யப் பகுதியில் சென்ற இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்திலும் புதிய ரயில் பாதைகள் ஒன்றும் அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. தொழில் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படுவதற்கேற்ப ரயில் வசதியும் பெருக வேண்டியது அவசியமென்பதைப் பற்றி யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அதிலும், முக்கியமாக நெய்வேலியில் ஏற்படக்கூடிய தொழில் வளத்தை நல்ல முறையிலே பயன்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அதைப் பல பாகங்களுக்கும் இணைக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் புதிய ரயில் பாதைகள் அமைத்தாக வேண்டும். ஆகவேதான், சேலம்-பெங்களூர் ரயில் பாதையை அமைப்பது அவசியம் என்பதை வலியுறுத்தி வந்திருக்கின்றோம். இன்னும் சில புதிய ரயில் பாதைகள் ஆங்காங்குத் தேவைப்படுகின்றன. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் மிகவும் அவசியமான ரயில் பாதைகளையாவது உடனடியாக அமைக்க முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று மத்திய சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டுள்ளோம். சமீபத்திலே பார்லிமெண்டில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட ரயில்வே பட்ஜெட் உரையிலும் ரயில்வே மந்திரி இதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பது நமக்கு நம்பிக்கையை அளிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது.

தொழில் வளப் பெருக்கத்திற்கு ரயில் பாதைகளோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல் சாலை வசதிகளும் பெரிய அளவில் அமைய வேண்டியது அவசியம். சில நாடுகளில் ரயில் பாதையைவிட ரோடு அமைப்புகளுக்கு முக்கிய இடம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் சென்ற பத்தாண்டுகளில் சாலைகள் அமைப்பதில் பெரிய முன்னேற்றம் கண்டிருக்கின்றோம். தமிழ் நாட்டில் நல்ல சாலை வசதிகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்கின்றனர். முதல் திட்ட ஆரம்ப காலத்தில் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில்

[25th February 1961]

6,800 மைல் கிராம ரோடுகளும், 14,400 மைல் நீளமுள்ள மற்ற சாலைகளும் இருந்தன. முதல் திட்டக் காலத்தில் 1,643 மைல் கப்பி ரோடாக மாற்றப்பட்டது. 2,850 மைல் புதிய மண் ரோடுகளும் அமைக்கப்பட்டன. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 2,860 மைல் கப்பி ரோடுகள் அமைப்பதற்கும், 1,830 மைல் புதிய ரோடுகள் அமைப்பதற்கும் திட்டமிட்டு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆகவே சென்ற பத்தாண்டுகளில் 4,680 மைல் புதிய ரோடுகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அத்துடன் ரோடுகள் பராமரிப்பிலும் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் கண்டிருக்கின்றோம். இரண்டாவது திட்ட முடிவுக் காலத்தில் கீழே விவரிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கின்ற கணக்குப்படி சாலைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும்:—

| சாலை வகை.                      | 1950-51-ல் சாலைகளின் நீளம்—முதல் திட்டத் தொடக்கம். | 1955-56-ல் சாலைகளின் நீளம்—இரண்டாம் திட்டத் தொடக்கம். | 1960-61-ல் சாலைகளின் நீளம்—இரண்டாம் திட்ட முடிவில். |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                                | (1)                                                | (2)                                                   | (3)                                                 |
| 1. கிமென்ட் காங்கிரீட் சாலை .. | 188                                                | 276                                                   | 319                                                 |
| 2. தார்ப் போட்ட சாலை ..        | 926                                                | 4,616                                                 | 7,111                                               |
| 3. கப்பி போட்ட சாலை ..         | 12,953                                             | 10,818                                                | 11,143                                              |
| 4. கப்பி போடாத சாலை ..         | 7,131                                              | 8,335                                                 | 7,305                                               |
| மொத்தம் ..                     | 21,198                                             | 24,045                                                | 25,878                                              |

மேலே குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கும் புள்ளி விவரங்களிலிருந்து தார் ரோடுகள் அமைப்பதில் நாம் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் கண்டிருக்கின்றோம் என்பது நன்கு விளங்கும். ரோடுகள் பராமரிப்பில் நாம் எடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு முக்கியமான முடிவு ஜில்லா போர்டின் கீழிருந்த எல்லா முக்கிய சாலைகளையும் சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பது. சென்ற ஐந்தாண்டுகளில் 3,840 மைல் நீளமுள்ள ரோடுகள் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தின்கீழ் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தொடர்ந்து படிப்படியாக மேலும் முக்கிய சாலைகள் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தின்கீழ் கொண்டுவரப்படும். தற்போது புதிதாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ரோடுகளுக்காக மட்டும் சர்க்கார் வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 1,02 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்யவேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

பல புதிய பாலங்களையும் கட்டி, ரோடு போக்குவரத்து வசதியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்திருக்கின்றோம். இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தின்கீழ் இருக்கக்

[25th February 1961]

பல பொருள்கள் சென்னைத் துறைமுகத்தில் இறக்குமதி யானதுடன் சமீபகாலத்தில் இரும்புக்கனி இங்கிருந்து பெரிய அளவில் ஏற்றுமதியாகி வருகின்றது. 1950-ம் ஆண்டில் சுமார் 20,000 டன் அளவிற்கு இரும்புக்கனி இத்துறை முகத்திலிருந்து வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டது. தற்போது அது 7.8 லட்சம் டன் அளவிற்கு உயர்ந்துள்ளது. அடுத்த 5 அல்லது 10 வருஷங்களுக்குள்ளாக 30 அல்லது 40 லட்சம் டன் அளவிற்கு இரும்புக்கனி ஏற்றுமதியாகலாம் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த வர்த்தக அபிவிருத்தி களையெல்லாம் அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு சென்னைத் துறைமுகம் இன்றைக்கு விரிவாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

கப்பல்கள் வந்து நிற்பதற்கும், கப்பல்களிலிருந்து பிரயாணிகள் இறங்குவதற்கும், வெவ்வேறு பொருள்களை இறக்குவதற்கும் வேண்டிய பல்வேறு திட்டங்கள் இன்று நிறைவேறி வருகின்றன. இவை எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் அவசியமான அலுவலகம், ஆஸ்பத்திரி, வொர்க்ஸ் ஷாப் வசதி, பணியாளர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டும் வசதி இவைகள் எல்லாம் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. இத் திட்டத்தில் மொத்தம் 16 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படும்.

சென்னைத் துறைமுகம் இந்த அளவில் பெரிதாக்கப் பட்டாலும்கூட, இந்த ஒரு துறைமுகம் மட்டும் நம்முடைய தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வது இயலாத காரியம். துறைமுக வசதி சென்னையில் மட்டும் இருக்கக்கூடிய காரணத்தினால் பல பெரும் தொழில்கள் சென்னைக்கு அருகாமையில் அமைந்து, அதன் காரணமாக இப்பொழுதே பல நெருக்கடிகள் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டு இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே இன்னொரு பெரிய துறைமுகத்திற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வது மிகவும் அவசியமாகின்றது. இந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் சென்னை அரசினர் தூத்துக்குடித் துறைமுகத்தை ஒரு ஆழ்கடல் துறைமுகமாக மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று அடிக்கடி வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கின்றனர். மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் தூத்துக்குடித் துறைமுக அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டுமென இப்போது முடிவாகி இருப்பதை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்பார்கள். அந்தத் திட்டத்தைத் துரிதமாக நிறைவேற்றி வைப்பதற்கு எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் உடனடியாக எடுக்கப்படுமென நம்புகிறோம். அத்துடன் கடலூர், நாகப் பட்டினம் போன்ற சிறிய துறைமுகங்களிலுள்ள வசதிகளையும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டியதவசியம். அதற்காக மூன்றாவது திட்டத்திலே நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தூத்துக்குடித் துறைமுக அபிவிருத்தியுடன் இணைந்திருப்பது சேது சமுத்திரத் திட்டம். இன்றைக்கு இந்தியாவுக்கு மேற்குப் பகுதியிலிருந்து கிழக்குப் பக்கம் வரக்

[25th February 1961]

கூடிய கப்பல்கள் எல்லாம் இலங்கையைச் சுற்றிக்கொண்டு தான் வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சேது சமுத்திரத் திட்டம் அமைப்பதன்மூலம் இலங்கைக்கும், இந்தியாவுக்கும் மத்தியிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய கடல் வழியாகக் கப்பல்கள் செல்ல ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முடியும். இதைப்பற்றி ராமசாமி முதலியார் அவர்களின்கீழ் அமைக்கப்பட்ட குழு முன்பே ஓர் அறிக்கையைச் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறது. இத் திட்டம் பற்றிய இறுதியான முடிவு எடுக்குமுன் இன்னும் சில புள்ளி விவரங்கள் தேவையாக இருக்கின்றனவென்பதை உணர்ந்து, மேலும் சில பரிசீலனைகள் இப்போது நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. ராமசாமி முதலியார் குழுவில் பணியாற்றிய கேப்டன் டேவிஸ் என்ற கடல்துறை நிபுணர் சமீபத்தில் மறுபடியும் நம் நாட்டுக்கு வந்து, இந்தப் பரிசீலனைகள் நடக்க வேண்டிய முறையை வகுத்துக் கொடுத்துச் சென்றிருக்கிறார். சேது சமுத்திரத் திட்டம் உருவாவதன் மூலமாகத்தான் தூத்துக்குடித் துறைமுக அபிவிருத்தியும் நல்ல முறையிலே மேலும் பயன்பட முடியும். நம்முடைய கடலோரக் கப்பல் போக்குவரத்தையும் பெரிய அளவில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யமுடியும். ஆகவே சேது சமுத்திரத் திட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் கொண்டு வருவதற்குத் தொடர்ந்து முயற்சிகள் செய்யப்படும்.

28. தொழிற் பெருக்கம் ஏற்படுகின்ற நாடுகளில் வீட்டு வசதி. எல்லாம் நகரங்களில் மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கை பெருமளவில் அதிகரிப்பதைக் காண்கின்றோம். புதிய நகரங்களும் இத் தொழில்களையொட்டி ஏற்படுகின்றன. இதே அனுபவம் தான் நமக்கும் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. நகரங்களில் மக்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கை நாளுக்குநாள் பெருகிக்கொண்டே வந்துள்ளது. இதன் காரணமாக மக்கள் வாழ்வதற்கு வசதியான வீட்டு வசதிகள் இல்லாத நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. இதைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்குப் புதிய வீடுகள் போதிய அளவிற்குக் கட்டப்பட வேண்டியதவசியம். வீடுகளைப் பெரும்பாலும் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள்தான் எடுத்துக் கட்டுவது முறை. நம் ராஜ்யத்திலும் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான புதிய கட்டிடங்களைக் கட்டி முடித்துள்ளார்கள். இருப்பினும் சில முக்கியப் பகுதிகளில் சர்க்காரும் இத் திட்டத்தில் ஈடுபட வேண்டியது அவசியமென்பதை உணர்ந்து இரண்டு திட்டக் காலத்திலும் இப்பணி மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதிலும் முக்கியமாக சர்க்கார் பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பது சர்க்காருடைய பொறுப்பாக ஏற்படுகிறது. அந்த முறையில் முதற்படியாகப் போலீசாருக்கு வீடு கட்டும் திட்டம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது. இதுவரையிலும் 3,500-க்கு மேற்பட்ட வீடுகள் 2.5 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவில் கட்டி முடிக்கப் பட்டுள்ளன. மேலும் 3 அல்லது 4 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவிற்குச்

[25th February 1961]

இளைஞர்கள் படித்துக் கல்வியறிவு பெற்றவர்களாக முன் வரும்போது இந்தத் தொழிலைத் தொடர்ந்து நடத்துவார்களா என்பதையும் நாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சிறிது சிறிதாகக் கைத்தறிகளுக்குப் பதிலாக விசைத் தறிகளை உபயோகப்படுத்த ஆரம்பிப்பது சிறந்ததென்கின்ற கருத்து, பிரச்சினையை, இந்த அடிப்படையில் நோக்கு கின்றவர்கள் மத்தியில் இப்போது பரவி வருகிறது. இவ்வாறு விசைத்தறிகளைப் பயன்படுத்தத் தொடங்கினால் அதன் பயனாகக் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கட்கு வேலை இல்லாமற் போய்விடும் என்ற அச்சம் ஏற்படலாம். ஆனால் விசைத் தறிகள் அமைக்கையில் கைத்தறி நெசவுக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் அடிப்படையில் ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் அதன் மூலம் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு வேலையில்லாது போகின்ற நிலையையும் தடுக்க முடியும். அதே சமயத்தில் விசைத்தறி உபயோகிப்பதன் மூலமாகக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய அதிக ஊதியத்தை ஒரு கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லாக் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களும் பங்கிட்டுக்கொள்ள முடியும் என்கின்ற நிலையும் ஏற்படலாம். இதுபற்றி, பழைய கருத்துகளிலேயே நிலைத்து, தொழிலைத் தேங்கச் செய்துவிடாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்வது அவசியமென்பதை எல்லோரும் உணர வேண்டும். இதற்கிடையில் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயருவதற்கு எல்லாவித நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுப்பது அவசியமாகின்றது. இந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் பல திட்டங்கள் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தொடர்ந்து மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலும் அப் பணிகள் நடைபெற இருக்கின்றன. நெசவாளர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும் திட்டப்படி, இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 54-59 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் 1,600 வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்த வசதியை மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்திலும் பெருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம்.

பல சமயங்களில் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நியாயமான விலையில் நூல் கிடைக்காமற் போய்விடுகிறது. இக் குறையை நீக்குவதற்குக் கூட்டுறவு நூல் மில்கள் அமைக்கப் பட்டு வருகின்றன. திருநெல்வேலிக்கருகாமையில் உள்ள பேட்டையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கூட்டுறவு நூல் மில்லில் உற்பத்தி ஆரம்பமாகிவிட்டது. கூட்டுறவு நூல் மில்கள் ராமநாதபுரம், திருச்செந்தூர் ஆகிய ஊர்களிலும் கட்டப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இவ்வாண்டு ஏப்ரல், மே மாதங்களில் அவைகளில் உற்பத்தி தொடங்குமென எதிர் பார்க்கலாம். இன்னும் சில முக்கிய இடங்களில் கூட்டுறவு நூல் மில்களை அமைப்பதற்கு முயற்சி நடைபெற்று வருகின்றது.

25th February 1961]

30. கதர் உற்பத்தி, தமிழ் நாட்டுப் பொருளாதாரத்தில் கதர் வேலை-வாய்ப்புக்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுப்பதில் ஒரு பெரும் திட்டம். பங்கை வகித்து வருகிறது. வேறு தொழில்களிலே ஈடுபட்டுப் போதிய ஊதியம் சம்பாதிக்கக்கூடிய வேலை-வாய்ப்புக்கள் ஏற்படுகின்ற வரையில் கதர் இயக்கம் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்கு வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதற்கு உதவி வருகின்றது. முதல் திட்ட ஆரம்ப காலத்தில் 26,500 பேர்கள் கதர் நூல் நூற்கும் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார்கள். இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் அந்த எண்ணிக்கை 181,000 அளவுக்கு உயர்ந்துள்ளது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் மேலும் 45,000 மக்களுக்கு இத் திட்டத்தில் நூல் நூற்கும் வேலை கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்துள்ளோம். கதர்த்து வி நெய்கின்றவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையும் இதே அடிப் படையில் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. முதல் திட்ட ஆரம்பத்தில் 716 நெசவாளர்கள் இருந்ததற்குப் பதிலாக இரண்டாவது திட்ட முடிவிற்குள் 9,000 நெசவாளர்கள் இப் பணியில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளார்கள். மூன்றாவது திட்ட முடிவிற்குள் இந்த எண்ணிக்கை 15,000-க்கு உயரலாம் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. கதர் போர்ட் மூலம் சர்க்கார் நடத்தக்கூடிய திட்டத்தைத் தவிர்த்து, தமிழ் நாடு சர்வ சேவா சங்கத்தினரும் இத் திட்டத்தை ஏற்று, கதர் உற்பத்தியைச் செய்து வருகின்றனர். இதன் மூலம் லட்சக் கணக்கான மக்களுக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்து இருக்கிறது. கதர்த்துணி உற்பத்தியும் இந்த அளவிற்கு உயர்ந்து கொண்டே வந்துள்ளது. வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 164 லட்சம் ரூபாய் பெறுமானமுள்ள 66 லட்சம் கெஜம் துணி உற்பத்தியாகிக் கொண்டிருந்ததற்குப் பதிலாக இப்போது 2 கோடி ரூபாய் மதிப்புள்ள 80 லட்சம் கெஜம் துணி உற்பத்தியாகி வருகிறது. அத்துடன் உற்பத்தியாகின்ற அளவிற்கு விற்பனையாவதற்கும் முயற்சி எடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. பழைய ராட்டைகளுக்குப் பதிலாக, அம்பர் ராட்டை வழங்கப்பட்டு நூல் உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கமும் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.

31. மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தர உயர்வு பொருளாதாரக் கமி. வளர்ச்சி அடிப்படையில்தான் ஏற்படும். பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி, மக்களின் தரத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண் டுள்ளது. ஆகவேதான் நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத் திட்டத்தில் கல்வித் துறை ஒரு முக்கியமான இடத்தைப் பெறுகின்றது. எந்த அளவிற்கு மக்களுடைய அறிவு வளர்ச்சி அடைகின்றதோ, அந்த அளவிற்கு நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றம் வேகமாகவும், ஸ்திரமாகவும் ஏற்பட முடியும்.

நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள பல பிரச்சினைகளுக்கு முக்கிய காரணம் மக்களில் பெரும் பகுதியினர் கல்வி கற்காமல் இருந்ததேயாகும். இக்குறையை நீக்குவதற்காகச் சென்ற



[25th February 1961]

செலவு செய்வதன் மூலமாகத்தான் போலீஸ் படையினருக்கு வேண்டிய தேவையைப் பூர்த்திச் செய்ய முடியும். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட முடிவிற்குள்ளாக 80 சதவிகிதம் போலீசாருக்கு வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென முடிவு செய்துள்ளோம். இதற்கான நிதி, திட்டச் செலவிற்குப் புறம்பாக ஒதுக்கப்படும்.

திட்டத்திற்கு உட்பட்டும் பல வீடு கட்டும் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளன. முதலாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் மொத்தம் 128 லட்சம் ரூபாய் இத்துறையில் செலவழிக்கப் பட்டது. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 535 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவாகியுள்ளது. இவைகளில், குறைந்த வருமானம் பெறுகின்றவர்களுக்காக வீடு கட்டும் திட்டத்தில் 283 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், சேரிச் சீரமைப்புத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் 135 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் அமைக்கும் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ரூ 106 லட்சமும் செலவழிக்கப் பட்டது.

நகரங்களில் மனைக்கட்டுகளின் விலை மேலும் மேலும் உயர்ந்து கொண்டே போகக்கூடிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. பல இடங்களில் மூன்று, நான்கு ஆண்டுகளுக்குள்ளாக விலை இரண்டு மடங்குக்கு மேல் உயர்ந்துவிட்டிருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாகப் பல வீடு கட்டும் திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. இதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டுமானால் வீடு கட்டுவதற்குத் தகுதியான நிலங்களைப் பெருமளவில் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து நியாயமான விலைக்கு விற்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இவ்வாறு வாங்கக் கூடிய நிலங்களை நகரத்திற்குள்ளாக வாங்காமல் நகரத்திற்கு சுற்றுப்புறமுள்ள பகுதிகளிலே வாங்கி அங்குப் பல வசதிகளை ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொடுப்பதன் மூலமாகத்தான் மனைக்கட்டுகளின் விலையேற்றத்தைத் தவிர்க்க முடியும். மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் இதற்கு முக்கிய இடம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1961-62-ல் இத்திட்டத்தை அமல் நடத்துவதற்காக 1 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சென்னை நகரின் அருகாமையில் சுமார் 3,000 ஏக்கர் வரை இத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். வீடு கட்டும் திட்டங்களை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்துவதற்காக ஒரு புதிய சட்டமும் சமீபத்திலே நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது.

கிராமக் குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் - கைத்தறி.

29. யந்திரத் தொழில்கள் அமைப்பில் நாம் அதிகக் கவனம் செலுத்தி வரும் அதே காலத்தில் கிராமக் குடிசைத் தொழில்களுக்கும் அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்து வந்திருக்கின்றோம். பெருமளவில் வேலையில்லாத தண்டாட்டம் இருக்கக்கூடிய கட்டத்தில் அதிக முதலீடு செய்ய வேண்டிய அவசியம்

[25th February 1961]

இல்லாத சிறு கைத்தொழில்களின் மூலம்தான் வேலை வாய்ப்பைப் பெரிய அளவில் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முடியும். இந்த மாநிலத்தில் தொன்று தொட்டுக் கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழில் நம் பொருளாதார அமைப்பில் ஒரு முக்கியப் பங்கை வகித்து வருகின்றது. தற்போது 4.6 லட்சம் கைத் தறிகள் சுமார் 16 லட்சம் பேர்களுக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தொழில் நசித்துப் போகாமல் காப்பதற்கும் பல வகைகளில் மேலும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கும் மத்திய சர்க்காரும், மாநில சர்க்காரும் தொடர்ந்து பல நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்து வருகின்றனர். முக்கியமாகக் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் மூலம் கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலுக்குப் பல புதிய வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மேலும் மேலும் கைத்தறிகளைக் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின்கீழ்க் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முயற்சி எடுத்து வருகிறோம். 2.1 லட்சம் கைத்தறிகள் தற்போது கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின்கீழ்க் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

சென்ற இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலங்களில், கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலுக்கு, விற்பனையின்பேரில் கழிவு கொடுப்பதன் மூலம் சலுகை கொடுக்கும் திட்டத்திற்குத்தான் முக்கிய இடம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் மட்டும், 4 கோடி ரூபாய் கழிவுத் தொகையாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. வெறும் சலுகைகள் கொடுப்பதுடன் மட்டும் நின்று விடாமல், கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலின் எதிர்காலத்தை நல்ல முறையிலே நிர்ணயித்து எந்தவிதமான மாறுதல்கள் இத் துறையில் ஏற்பட வேண்டுமோ அந்த மாறுதல்களைக் காலாவட்டத்தில் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு வகை செய்யவேண்டும். இயந்திர சக்தி பெருகிக் கொண்டு வருகின்ற காலத்தில் கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலுக்கு இடமுண்டா என்ற பிரச்சனை யிக்வும் சிக்கலானது. எவ்வாறு இருப்பினும் சில விசேஷ ரகங்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் கைத்தறியின் மூலமாகத்தான் அவைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. ஆனால் சாதாரண ரகங்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இயந்திரப் போட்டி மேலும் மேலும் வலுப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு போகும் என்பதை நாம் உணர வேண்டும். தற்போது இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலையில் லட்சக்கணக்கான நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு மாற்று வேலை-வாய்ப்புகள் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலை இல்லாவிட்டாலும், மேலும் மேலும் யந்திரத் தொழில்கள் வளருகின்ற காலத்தில் இத்தொழில்களில் கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களும் இடம் பெறுவார்கள் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. அதுவுமல்லாமல் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய தலைமுறை மக்கள் கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலைத் தொடர்ந்து நடத்தலாம். ஆனால், நெசவாளர் குடும்பத்திலுள்ள



[25th February 1961]

ஆரம்பக் கல்விப் பொறுப்பு முழுவதும் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டு, அதற்கான நிதி வசதியும் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களுக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படும். 1961-52-ல் 2.5 கோடி ரூபாய் நில வரியிலிருந்து ஒதுக்கப் படுவதையும் சேர்த்து 4.9 கோடி ரூபாய் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களுக்கு இவ்வகையில் மானியமாக வழங்கப்படும்.

உயர்தரப் பள்ளியில் கல்வியின் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்காகப் பல திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 164 பள்ளிகள் பல்நோக்குப் பள்ளிகளாக மாற்றப்பட்டன. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 150 Bifurcated Courses 52 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படும். உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளை மேல் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளாக மாற்றும் திட்டமும் அமல் நடத்தப்படும்.

அரசினர் கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களுக்குச் சம்பள வீதங்களை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமெனச் சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபார்சு செய்து, அந்தச் சிபார்சை அரசினர் ஏற்றுள்ளதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிவார்கள். அதே சம்பள வீதங்களைத் தனியார் கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்கட்கும் வழங்க முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதனால் ஏற்படும் அதிகச் செலவில் ஒரு பங்கைப் பல்கலைக் கழக மானியக் கழகத் திட்டத்தின்படி இந்த அரசாங்கமே ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும். இவ்வகையில் ஆண்டுதோறும் அரசினர் வழங்க வேண்டிய மானியத் தொகை 15 லட்சம் ரூபாயாகும். மூன்றாண்டுப் பட்டப் படிப்பை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதால் தனியார் கல்லூரிகட்கு ஏற்படும் முதலீட்டுச் செலவினங்கட்காக மானியம் வழங்கவும் தீர்மானித்துள்ளோம்.

தமிழ் மூலம் கற்பிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய பாடப் புத்தகங்களைத் தயாரிக்கும் பணியில் கல்லூரித் தமிழ்க் குழுவினர் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் கண்டிருக்கின்றனர். அவர்கள் முயற்சியின் பயனாகத் தமிழில் பல பாடப் புத்தகங்கள் வெளிவந்துள்ளன.

சென்னை நூலகச் சட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் தோன்றிய பல நூலகங்கள் நன்கு பணியாற்றி வருகின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் மத்திய நூலகங்கள் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. 1953-54-ல் இருந்த ஒரு கிளை நூலகத்திற்குப் பதிலாக இப்பொழுது 473 கிளை நூலகங்களும் 1,000 பேருக்கு மேலுள்ள கிராமங்கட்கு நூல்களைக்கொண்டு சென்று வழங்கும் 606 வழங்கிடங்களும் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளன. நூலகங்களில் படிக்கச் சென்றவர்களின் மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை 1953-54-ல் 25 லட்சமாக இருந்தது 1959-60-ல் 167 லட்சமாக உயர்ந்துள்ளது.

[25th February 1961]

மொத்தமாகக் கல்வித்துறைக்கு 1956-57-ல் 12 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவாயிற்று. 1961-62-ல் இந்தச் செலவு 20 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவில் இருக்கும்.

32. மருத்துவ, சுகாதாரத் துறைகளில் பல திட்டங்கள் மருத்துவம், சுகாதாரம். நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன. கிராமங்களில் குடிநீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக 4.27 கோடி ரூபாயும், நகரங்களில் குடிநீர் வசதிக்காக 7.47 கோடி ரூபாயும் சென்ற இரண்டு திட்டக் காலங்களில் செலவிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. கிராமங்களில் 14,000 புதிய கிணறுகள் வெட்டப்பட்டதுடன் 340 இணைக்கப்பட்ட குடிநீர்த் திட்டங்களும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 2,500 புதிய கிணறுகள் வெட்டவும், 216 இணைக்கப்பட்ட குடிநீர்த் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆற்றோரங்களில் அமைந்துள்ள கிராமங்களுக்குக் குடிநீர் வசதியும் சுகாதார வசதியும் செய்யும் திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. இத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் 417 கிராமங்களுக்குக் குடிநீர் வசதியும், 396 கிராமங்களுக்குச் சாக்கடை வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. முதல் திட்ட ஆரம்பகாலத்தில் 28.78 லட்சம் மக்களுக்கு 38 நகரங்களில் குடிநீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இரண்டாவது திட்ட முடிவிற்குள் 33 லட்சம் மக்களுக்கு 64 நகரங்களில் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்ட குடிநீர் வசதி செய்யப்படும். மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் மேலும் 43 முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கும், பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கும் இந்த வசதி ஏற்படும். தொழில் பெருகிவரும் நகரங்களில் குடிநீர் வசதியைப் போதுமான அளவு பெருக்குவதற்கும் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கும். சாக்கடை வசதிகளை மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் விரிவாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள உத்தேசித்துள்ளோம். நகரங்களில் குடிநீர்த் திட்டங்களுக்காகவும், சாக்கடைத் திட்டங்களுக்காகவும் இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 6 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவிடப்பட்டது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 7.5 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கத் தீர்மானித்துள்ளோம்.

சென்னை நகரத்தின் குடிநீர், சாக்கடைப் பிரச்சினைகளைத் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் கவனிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சுமார் 1 கோடி ரூபாய் இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இந்த வகைக்காகச் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது. சென்னை நகரத்தில் குடிநீர் வசதியைப் பெருக்குவதற்காக இன்னும் பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இத் திட்டங்களுக்காக 5 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 1961-62-ல் 90 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படும்.

[25th February 1961]

பத்தாண்டுகளாகப் பெரு முயற்சி எடுத்து வந்திருக்கின்றோம். அதன் பயனாக தமிழ் நாட்டில் முன்பிருந்த 16,000 ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளுக்குப் பதிலாக இன்றைக்கு 26,700 பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இயங்கி வருகின்றன. முதல் திட்டக்கால ஆரம்பத்தில் 6 வயதிலிருந்து 11 வயதுக்குட்பட்ட குழந்தைகளில் 45 சத விகிதத்தினரே பள்ளிகளுக்குச் சென்று வந்தார்கள். இப்போது 75 சத விகிதத்தினர் பள்ளி செல்கின்றனர். முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்தில் கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்காக 5 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் 12 கோடி ரூபாய் அதற்காக செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது. மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் 25.4 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வாண்டு முடிவிற்குள் 300 ஜனத்தொகைக்கு மேலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பள்ளிக்கூடம் அமைக்கப்பட்டுவிடும். இவ்வாறு குழந்தைகள் சௌகரியமாகக் கல்வி பெறப் பள்ளிகள் அமைப்பதுடன் ஏழைக் குழந்தைகளைப் பள்ளிக் கூடத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்து சேர்ப்பதற்கு வேறு பல முயற்சிகளும் செய்து வந்திருக்கின்றோம். முக்கியமாக மதிய உணவுத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் ஏழைக் குழந்தைகளைப் பெரிய அளவில் பள்ளியில் கொண்டுவந்து சேர்க்க முடிகிறது. மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு மாணவர்களுக்கு மதிய உணவுத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் உணவு அளிப்பது அவசியமாகிறது. தற்போது சுமார் 10 லட்சம் குழந்தைகள் இத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் பயன்பெற்றுள்ளார்கள். 1957-58-ல் இதற்காக சர்க்கார் செலவு 7 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அளவில் இருந்தது. நடைமுறை ஆண்டில் 84 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவாகும். 1961-62-ம் ஆண்டில் 135 லட்சம் ரூபாய் இதற்கென ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மதிய உணவுத் திட்டத்திற்கு ஆக்கூடிய செலவில் 60 சத விகிதந்தான் சர்க்காரால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. பாக்கியுள்ள தொகையை அந்தந்தக் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்களே ஏற்றுக்கொள்கின்றனர். பரவலாக நடைபெற்று வருகின்ற இத்திட்டத்தில் ஆங்காங்குச் சில குறைகள் தோன்றுவது இயற்கையே. குறைகளை ஆராய்ந்து நீக்குவதற்காக அசெம்பிளி அங்கத்தினர்கள் கொண்ட ஒரு குழு நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதனுடைய அறிக்கை சீக்கிரத்திலே சர்க்காருக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுமென எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். கல்வித் துறையில் இன்னொரு முக்கியத் திட்டம் பள்ளிச் சீரமைப்புத் திட்டம். இதன் மூலமாகப் பொதுமக்கள் பள்ளிகளின் பல்வேறு வசதிகளைப் பெருக்குவதற்காக இதுவரை சுமார் 3.79 கோடி அளவிற்குப் பணமாகவும், பொருளாகவும் உதவியுள்ளார்கள். இந்த இயக்கம் இன்னும் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இன்னும் பல கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் அளவிற்கு பல வசதிகள் பள்ளிகளுக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுமென எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம்.

25th February 1961]

ஆசிரியர்கள் எந்த அளவிற்கு நல்ல முறையில் பணியாற்றுகின்றார்களோ அந்த அளவிற்குத்தான் கல்வி வெற்றி பெற முடியும். ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் போதிய ஊதியம் கொடுக்கப்படாத காரணத்தால் தொடர்ந்து அவர்களிடத்திலே அதிருப்தி வளர்ந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. இக்குறைகளை நீக்கக் கூடிய முறையில், பல சலுகைகள், தொடர்ந்து ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்துள்ளன. ஓய்வுச் சம்பளம், ஆசிரியர்களின் குழந்தைகளுக்கு இலவசக் கல்வி போன்ற சலுகைகளோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் முதற்படியாக மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 17 ரூபாய் ஊதிய உயர்வு கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. பின்னர்ச் சம்பளக் குழு நியமிக்கப்பட்டபொழுது ஆசிரியர்களுடைய ஊதியத்தையும் பரிசீலனை செய்து சிபாரிசு செய்ய வேண்டுமென ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். சம்பளக் கமிஷன் செய்துள்ள சிபாரிசுகள் முழுவதையும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் ஊதிய உயர்வு கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. சம்பள உயர்வு வழங்கியதன் மூலம் மட்டும் வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு 4 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவிற்குச் செலவு அதிகரித்துள்ளது. இதன் காரணமாக ஆசிரியர்கள் ஓரளவு மனத்திருப்தியுடன் சிறந்த பணியாற்றக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது நம் எல்லோராலும் வரவேற்கக் கூடியதே.

மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டிய முக்கியமான ஒரு திட்டம் 6 வயதிலிருந்து 11 வயதுக்குள் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளையும், பள்ளிகளில் கொண்டுவந்து சேர்ப்பது. இதற்கு ஆரம்பமாக நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் நடப்பு ஆண்டிலேயே மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு ஆறு, ஏழு வயதுக் குழந்தைகள் எல்லோரையும் பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் கட்டாயமாகக் கொண்டுவந்து சேர்ப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டின் எல்லாப் பகுதிகளிலும் 1962-63-க்குள் இத் திட்டம் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படும்.

1965-66-ம் ஆண்டுக்குள்ளாக 6 வயது முதல் 11 வயதுக்குள் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளையும் பள்ளிக் கூடத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்து சேர்த்துவிட முடியும் என எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். இந்த இலக்கை அடைவதற்கு அடுத்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுக்குள்ளாக 14 லட்சம் குழந்தைகளைப் புதிதாகப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்து சேர்ப்பது அவசியமாகிறது. இவர்களுக்காக 31 ஆயிரம் புதிய வகுப்புகளும், 31 ஆயிரம் ஆசிரியர்களும் நியமிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இத் திட்டத்திற்காக மட்டும் 11.5 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவாகும். 1961-62-ல் இதற்காக 70 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படும். அதிகக் குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வந்து சேர்ச்சேர மதிய உணவுத் திட்டத்தையும் அந்த அளவிற்கு விவரமாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

[25th February 1961]

சென்னை, கோயம்புத்தூர், மதுரை போன்ற நகரங்களின் பிரச்சினைகளை நல்ல முறையில் ஆராய்ந்து அவைகளுக்குத் தீர்வு காணத் திட்டமிடுவது அவசியம். தொழில்வளம் பெருகுகின்ற இந் நகரங்களில் போதுமான அளவு குடிநீர் வசதியும், சுகாதார வசதிகளும் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அத்துடன் மேலும் பல பெருந் தொழில்கள் இந் நகரங்களுக்கு அருகாமையிலேயே ஏற்பட்டுப் பல புதிய நெருக்கடிகள் ஏற்படுவதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டுவதும் அவசியம். இந் நகரங்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்காக இணைக்கப்பட்ட திட்டங்களை வகுத்து அவைகளைப் படிப்படியாக நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முயற்சி எடுக்கப்படும்.

மலேரியா, ஆணைக்கால் வியாதி, அம்மை நோய் போன்ற தொத்து வியாதிகளை அறவே ஒழிப்பதற்கான திட்டங்களும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன. மக்களிடையே சுகாதார முறையில் நல்ல பழக்க வழக்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்துவதன்மூலந்தான் வியாதிகள் வராது தடுக்க முடியும். முக்கியமாகக் கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் கண்ட இடங்களில் மலஜலங்களைக் கழிக்காமல் கக்கசுகளில் மலஜலங்களைக் கழிப்பதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்தப் பழக்கத்தை மக்களிடையே வளர்ப்பதற்காகக் கிராமங்களிலே கக்கசுகள் அமைக்க வேண்டும். முக்கியமாக எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் இந்த வசதியை ஏற்படுத்திக் குழந்தைப் பருவத்திலேயே இந்தப் பழக்கம் ஏற்படும்படிச் செய்வதன் மூலம் நல்ல பலன் கிடைக்கும். இதற்காக 2 லட்சம் ரூபாய் 1961-62-ம் ஆண்டுக்கான பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

முதல் திட்ட ஆரம்ப காலத்தில் நம் ராஜ்ய ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் 12,000 படுக்கை வசதிகள்தான் இருந்தன. இப்போது 21,500 படுக்கை வசதிகள் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளன. டாக்டர்கள் போதுமான அளவுக்குக் கிடைப்பதற்காக இரண்டு புதிய வைத்திய கல்லூரிகள் இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. தற்போது முன்பிருந்ததைவிட அதிகமான டாக்டர்கள் பட்டம் பெற்று வந்தாலும் கூடக் கிராமங்களில் பணியாற்ற டாக்டர்கள் கிடைப்பது அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. டாக்டர்களைக் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்ல வைப்பதற்காகப் பல சலுகைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. சமுதாய நல வளர்ச்சி வட்டாரங்களில் நல்ல மாதிரியாக சுகாதார நிலையங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டு அங்கு டாக்டர்கள் பணியாற்றுவதற்காகக் குடியிருப்பு வசதிகள் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. வைத்திய வசதிக்காக 1961-62-ல் 1.81 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவிட உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்குப் புதிய கட்டிட வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு அடுத்த ஆண்டில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். சேலத்திலுள்ள பெரிய

[25th February 1961]

ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் மேலும் 80 படுக்கைகள் கொண்ட ஒரு வார்டு கட்டப்படும். போளூர், பவானி, பரமக்குடி ஆகிய இடங்களில் 32 படுக்கைகள் கொண்ட புதிய ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கட்டப்படும். பொள்ளாச்சி, சிதம்பரம் ஆகிய இடங்களில் 100 படுக்கைகள் கொண்ட புதிய கட்டிடங்கள் உருவாகும். விழுப்புரம், செஞ்சி, ஸ்ரீபெரும்புதூர், தாராபுரம், குளித்துறை, பத்மநாப புரம், ஆத்தூர், மன்னார்குடி, மாயவரம், திருவாரூர், திருத்தூறைப்பூண்டி, பட்டுக்கோட்டை, சீர்காழி, செங்கோட்டை, அம்பாசமுத்திரம், தென்காசி, சங்கரன்கோயில், கோயில் பட்டி, திருத்தணி ஆகிய இடங்களில் அரசாங்க ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் மேலும் 32 படுக்கைகள் கட்ட ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். மேற்கண்ட கட்டிடத் திட்டங்களுக்கு மட்டும் 35 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவாகும்.

குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுத் திட்டத்தில் நாம் முக்கிய கவனம் செலுத்தி வந்திருக்கின்றோம். முக்கியமாக, அறுவை சிகிச்சை மூலம் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுத் திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்த முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டுள்ளோம். மக்களிடையே செய்த பிரசாரங்களின் காரணமாகவும், மேலும் மேலும் அதிக மக்கள் இத் திட்டத்தினுடைய நன்மைகளை உணர்ந்து இத் திட்டத்தில் பங்குகொள்ள முன் வருவது நமக்கு நம்பிக்கையூட்டுவதாக இருக்கிறது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இதற்கென 1,61 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்படும்.

தொழிலாளர் இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் திட்டமும் சென்ற பத்தாண்டுகளில் பெரிய அளவில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்காக அடுத்த ஆண்டு பட்ஜெட்டில் 26.85 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளது. நம் ராஜ்யம் முழுவதிலும் சுமார் 2 லட்சம் தொழிலாளர்கள் இதன் பயனைப் பெற்றுள்ளார்கள்.

கெஜட் பதிவில்லாத அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு இலவச வைத்திய வசதிக்கான சலுகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இருப்பினும் இந்த வசதியை நல்ல முறையிலே பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை என்கின்ற புகார் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்காக முக்கிய ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களை மட்டும் கவனித்து வைத்திய சிகிச்சை கொடுக்கத் தனிப்பட்ட டாக்டர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டு உள்ளது. 1961-62-ல் சென்னை ஜெனரல், ஸ்டான்லி, கஸ்தூரிபா ஆகிய ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இது அமுலுக்கு வரும். மேலும் தஞ்சாவூரிலும் மதுரையிலும் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கட்குப் பயன்படும் பிரத்தியேக மருத்துவமனைகள் திறக்கப்படும். எல்லா முக்கிய நகரங்களிலும் இத் திட்டம் படிப்படியாக அமுலுக்கு வரும்.

[25th February 1961]

பின்னங்கிய  
வகுப்பினர்.

33. சமுதாயத்தில் பின்தங்கிய மக்களை முன்னேற்றுவதற்காகத் தொடர்ந்து பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி வந்திருக்கிறோம். பொதுவாக நாட்டில் நடைபெறும் முன்னேற்றத் திட்டங்களின் பலனை எல்லா மக்களும் பெறுகின்றனர். இருப்பினும் பின்தங்கிய மக்களுக்குச் சிறப்பாகச் சில திட்டங்களை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. கல்வித் துறையில், சம்பளச் சலுகைகள் கொடுத்தும், இலவச உணவு வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுத்தும், மாணவர்கள் கல்வியறிவு பெறுவதற்கான வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து வந்திருக்கிறோம். 30,000-க்கு மேற்பட்ட ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்களும் பின்தங்கிய வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்களும் தற்போது இந்தச் சலுகைகளைப் பெற்று வருகின்றார்கள். 1950-51-ம் ஆண்டில் நமது ராஜ்யம் பிரிக்கப்படாமல் இருந்தபோது ஹரிஜன நலனுக்காக 69 லட்சம் ரூபாயே செலவாயிற்று. தற்போது நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் 3,55 லட்ச ரூபாய் இத் துறைக்காக இவ்வாண்டு செலவிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. சம்பளச் சலுகைகள் தொடர்ந்து மூன்றாவது திட்டக்காலத்திலும் திட்டச் செலவுக்குப் புறம்பாக வழங்கப்படும். அந்த அடிப்படையில் வருடா வருடம் செலவாகி வரும் 2.22 கோடியுடன் 1961-62-ல் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் செலவிடப்படும் 84 லட்சம் ரூபாயும் சேர்ந்து மொத்தம் 3,06 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஹரிஜன நலனுக்காகச் செலவிடப்படும். இதற்கு மேலும் நிதி தேவைப்படுமானால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய அளவிற்கு நிதி ஒதுக்கப்படும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும் திட்டமும் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்று வருகிறது.

1959-60  
கணக்குகள்.

34. 1959-60 திருத்த மதிப்பீட்டின்படி வருவாய் ரூ 78,30 லட்சமாகவும், செலவு ரூ 77,72 லட்சமாகவும், உபரி ரூ 58 லட்சமாகவும் இருக்கும் என எதிர்பார்த்தோம். 1959-60-க்குரிய கணக்குகள் இப்பொழுது கிடைத்துள்ளன. அதன்படி வருவாய் ரூ 81,11 லட்சமாகவும், செலவு ரூ 80,58 லட்சமாகவும், உபரி ரூ 53 லட்சமாகவும் உள்ளது. ரெவின்யூ வருவாயில் கிடைத்த ரூ 2,81 லட்சம் அதிகரிப்பைச் செலவுக் கணக்கில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள ரூ 2,86 லட்சம் அதிகரிப்புச் சரிக்கட்டி விட்டது. ரெவின்யூ அதிகரிப்பு, பெரும்பாலும் பொது விற்பனை வரி (ரூ 1,09 லட்சம்), நில வரி (ரூ 50 லட்சம்), மோட்டார் வண்டி வரி (ரூ 31 லட்சம்), முத்திரைத்தாள்கள் (ரூ 75 லட்சம்) என்பன போன்ற மாநில வரி இனங்களிலேயே ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. செலவின அதிகரிப்பு, பெரும்பாலும், கல்வி (ரூ 36 லட்சம்), மருத்துவம் (ரூ 32 லட்சம்) ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் (ரூ 53 லட்சம்), சீரியல் பணிகள் (ரூ 60 லட்சம்) போன்ற அபிவிருத்தித் துறைகளிலேயே ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.

[25th February 1961]

ஆண்டு-முடிவில் ரொக்கக் கையிருப்பு ரூ 4,42 லட்சம் ஆகும்.

35. சென்ற வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட அறிக்கையில், நடப்பு 1960-61 ஆண்டில், செலவு ரூ 81,21 லட்சமாகவும், வரவு ரூபாய் 80,87 லட்சமாகவும், ஆகவே பற்றாக்குறை ரூபாய் 34 லட்சமாகவும் இருக்குமெனக் கூறியிருந்தேன். அந்தத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டில் சென்னைச் சம்பளக் கமிஷனின் சிபாரிசுகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்குரிய தொகை ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. திருத்த மதிப்பீட்டில், சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபார்சுகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக, நடைமுறை ஆண்டில் ஒன்பது மாதங்களுக்கு ரூ 3,70 லட்சம் செலவாகுமென நிதி ஒதுக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சம்பளக் கமிஷன் காரணமாக ஏற்பட்ட செலவு அதிகரிப்புப் போக, பெரும்பாலும் அபிவிருத்தித் துறையில் ரூ 3,15 லட்சம் அதிகச் செலவு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. நடைமுறை ஆண்டின் திருத்த மதிப்பீடு, ரெவின்யூக் கணக்கில் ரூ 89,29 லட்சம் வருவாய் என்றும், செலவு ரூ 88,06 லட்சம் என்றும் உபரி ரூ 1,23 லட்சம் என்றும் காட்டுகிறது. மத்திய வரி வருமானத்தில் நம் பங்கு, மதிப்பீட்டில் கண்டுள்ளதைக் காட்டிலும் ரூ 2,45 லட்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த அதிகரிப்பில் ரூ 2,32 லட்சம், வருமான வரியில் உள்ள பங்காகும். மாநில வரிகளில், பொது விற்பனை வரி (ரூ 1,58 லட்சம்), மத்திய விற்பனை வரி (ரூ 40 லட்சம்), மோட்டார் எண்ணெய் வரி (ரூ 20 லட்சம்), மோட்டார் வண்டி வரி (ரூ 62 லட்சம்), மூத்திரைத்தாள்கள் (ரூ 55 லட்சம்), நில வரி வருமானம் (ரூ 21 லட்சம்) என்ற முறையில் ரூ 3,80 லட்சம் அதிக வருமானம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. காடுபடு பொருள்களின்மூலம் ரூ 54 லட்சம் அதிக வருமானம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.

முன்னரே குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளபடி, சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபாரிசுகள் காரணமாக ஏற்பட்ட அதிகரிப்பு ஒரு புறம் இருக்க, திட்ட வேலைகளை மேலும், துரிதப்படுத்தியதன் காரணமாகவும் அபிவிருத்தித் துறையில் அதிகச் செலவு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. இச் செலவு விபரம் வருமாறு: கல்வி ரூ 76 லட்சம்; மருத்துவம், ரூ 38 லட்சம்; பொதுச் சுகாதாரம், ரூ 68 லட்சம்; சமுதாய வளர்ச்சி, ரூ 41 லட்சம்; ஹரிஜன நலத்துறை, ரூ 50 லட்சம்; கட்டடப் பணிகள், ரூ 89 லட்சம். கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் வருவில்கும் வீட்டு வரிக்கு இணையாக மானியம் கொடுக்கும் முறையில் ரூ 30 லட்சமும், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களுக்கு ஸ்தல சாலை அபிவிருத்தி மானியமாக ரூ 11 லட்சமும் கொடுப்பதற்குத் திருத்த மதிப்பீடு நிதி ஒதுக்கம் செய்துள்ளதையும் இங்கே குறிப்பிட வேண்டும். நடைமுறை ஆண்டில், மேற்கண்ட

[25th February 1931]

இரண்டு இனங்களுக்காக அடையாள நிதி ஒதுக்கவே செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளுக்காக நடப்பு ஆண்டில் ரூ 63 லட்சம் செலவு செய்யப்படும்.

மூலதனச்  
செலவு  
1960-61.

36. 1960-61 மூலதனச் செலவு ரூ 10,86 லட்சம் ஆகும் என்று மதிப்பீட்டிருந்தோம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இந்தச் செலவு ரூ 15,49 லட்சம் அளவில் இருக்கும் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே அதிகப்படி செலவு ரூ 4,63 லட்சம் ஆகலாம். பரம்பிக்குளம் திட்டத்திற்கு ரூ 1,22 லட்சமும், ஜமீன் ஒழிப்புக்கு ரூ 34 லட்சமும் சென்னை மாநிலக் கூட்டுறவு மத்திய பாங்கின் பங்கு மூலதனத்தில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்ள ரூ 65 லட்சமும் ஒதுக்கியதே அதிகரிப்புக்குக் காரணமாகும். திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டில் 82 பஸ்களை வாங்குவதற்காக நிதி ஒதுக்கம் செய்து இருந்த தற்குப் பதிலாக, 157 பஸ்கள் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்று முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதால் பஸ் போக்குவரத்துத் துறையில் மேலும் ரூ 22 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கியுள்ளோம். ரசாயன உரத் திட்டம் காரணமாக இந்திய அரசாங்கத் திற்குப் பழைய பாக்கியைச் செலுத்தும் முறையில் ரூபாய் ஒரு கோடி அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மூலதனச் செலவு பற்றி நிதி நிலைக் குறிப்பீட்டில் விரிவான விவரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மின்சார அபிவிருத்திச் செலவே மூலதனச் செலவின் முக்கிய பகுதி. இது மாநில மின்சார போர்டின் கணக்கில் காட்டப்படுகிறது. நடைமுறை ஆண்டில் மதிப்பீட்டில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ரூ 12 கோடிக்குப் பதிலாக ரூ 14 கோடி செலவு ஆகலாம். மாநில மின்சார போர்டுக்கு ரூ 8,88 லட்சம் கடனாக வழங்கத் திருத்த மதிப் பீட்டில் நிதி ஒதுக்கம் செய்துள்ளோம்.

பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து ரூ 12 கோடி அளவுக்குக் கடன் எழுப்பியுள்ளோம். நடைமுறை ஆண்டில் வழி-வகை நிலை திருத்திகரமாகவே இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆண்டு முடிவில் முதல் மதிப்பீட்டில் எதிர்பார்த்த ரூ 4,50 லட்சத்திற்குப் பதிலாக ரொக்கக் கையிருப்பு ரூ 5,12 லட்சமாக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம்.

1961-62 வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டப்படி ரெவின்யூக் கணக்கில் வருவாய் ரூ 87,50 லட்சமாகவும், ரெவின்யூக் கணக்கில் செலவு ரூ 90,35 லட்சமாகவும் இருக்குமென மதிப்பிடுகிறோம். இதன்படி ரூ 2,85 லட்சம் ரெவின்யூக் கணக்கில் துண்டு விழுகிறது. 1960-61 திருத்த மதிப் பீட்டின்படி கிடைக்கும் எல்லா வகை வருவாய்களையும் கணக்கிட்டு, அதனோடு ஒப்புநோக்கும்பொழுது வருவாய்ப் பகுதியில் ரூ 1,79 லட்சம் குறைவு காண்கிறது. மாநில, மத்திய வரிகளில் ரூ 71 லட்சம் அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது.

[25th February 1961]

இதற்கு எதிராக வரிகள் போக மற்ற வருவாய்கள் ரூ 2,50 லட்சம் அளவு குறைவுபடுகின்றது. குறைந்த சம்பளம் பெறும் ஊழியர்களின் சம்பள விகிதத்தை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்காக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் ரூ 2,34 லட்சம் மானியமாக அளித்துவந்தார்கள். அடுத்த ஆண்டிலிருந்து இந்த மானியத்தை நிறுத்திவிட்ட காரணத்தாலேயே வரி போக மற்ற வருவாய்களில் குறைவு ஏற்படுகிறது.

37. 1961-62 ரெவின்யூக் கணக்கில் ரூ 90,35 லட்சம் <sup>1961-62 மதிப்பீடு.</sup> செலவாகுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. நடைமுறை ஆண்டில் எதிர்பார்க்கும் செலவைவிட இது ரூ 2,29 லட்சம் அதிகம் ஆகும். அதிகரிப்பின் முக்கியப் பகுதிகள், கல்வி ரூ 3,19 லட்சம்; விவசாயம் ரூ 87 லட்சம்; கூட்டுறவு ரூ 28 லட்சம்; உதவி மானியங்கள் ரூ 63 லட்சம்; ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகள் ரூ 77 லட்சம்; சமுதாய வளர்ச்சி ரூ 35 லட்சம் என்பன ஆகும். 1960-61 திருத்த மதிப்பீட்டுக்கும் 1961-62 திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டுக்கும் உள்ள வேறுபாடுகளை நிதி நிலைக் குறிப்பில் விரிவாக ஆராய்ந்துள்ளோம்.

38. 1961-62-ல் மூலதனச் செலவு ரூ 18,10 லட்சம் <sup>மூலதனச் செலவு 1961-62.</sup> என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஜமீன்தாரி முறை ஒழிப்புக்கு ஈடாக ரூ 81 லட்சம்; பரம்பிக்குளம் திட்டத்திற்கு ரூ 3,77 லட்சம்; பிற பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்கு ரூ 43 லட்சம்; விசேஷ சிறிய பாசனத் திட்டத்திற்கு ரூ 1,46 லட்சம்; குளங்கள் தூர்வாரி, நில மீட்புச் செய்யும் திட்டங்களுக்கு ரூ 15 லட்சம்; தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு ரூ 3,01 லட்சம்; பெருமளவில் நில ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்வதற்கு ரூ 1,00 லட்சம்; சாலைகள், கட்டிடங்கள் ஆகியவற்றைக் கட்டுவதற்கு மூலதன முதலீடாக ரூ 4,73 லட்சம்; பஸ் போக்குவரத்துக்கு (Road Transport) ரூ 1,01 லட்சம்; கிராமங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் வழங்கும் திட்டத்திற்கு ரூ 30 லட்சம் முதலியவை முக்கிய செலவினங்களாகும். 1961-62-ல் மின்சார உற்பத்திக்கு முதலீடு ரூ 15,41 லட்சமெனத் தற்போது முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. மின்சார போர்டுக்கு ரூ 7,84 லட்சம் கடனாக வழங்குகிறோம். செலவின் எஞ்சிய பகுதியை அந்த போர்டு தன்னுடைய வருமானத்திலிருந்தே செய்து கொள்ளும்.

39. 1961-62-ல் கடன்களும் முன்பணங்களும் என்ற கடன்களும் வகைக்கு ரூ 21,36 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதில் <sup>முன்பணங்களும்.</sup> மின்சார போர்டுக்கு ரூ 7,84 லட்சம் கடனாகவும், சென்னை மாநகராட்சி மன்றத்திற்கு ரூ 1,17 லட்சமும், நகர அபிவிருத்தி டிபர்ஸ்டுக்கு ரூ 1,06 லட்சமும், பல்வேறு ஸ்தல உதர்பணங்களை ஏற்றுள்ள குடிநீர் வழங்கல், சாக்கடை கட்டும்

[25th February 1961]

திட்டங்களுக்கு ரூ 1,33 லட்சமும், விவசாயிகளுக்கு ரூ 2,87 லட்சமும், தொழில் துறைகளுக்கு மாநில உதவியாக ரூ 51 லட்சமும், கைத்தறி நெசவாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்திற்கு ரூ 31 லட்சமும், வீடுகட்டும் திட்டத்திற்கு ரூ 1,00 லட்சமும், சமுதாய வளர்ச்சிக்கு ரூ 84 லட்சமும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

ஆதாரங்கள்.

40. 1961-62-ல் ரூ 3,82 லட்சம் பொதுக் கடனைத் திருப்பித்தர வேண்டும். இதில் இந்த மாநில அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பு ரூ 1,97 லட்சமாகும். எஞ்சிய பகுதி ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசம், கேரளம், மைசூர் ஆகிய மாநிலங்களின் பொறுப்பு ஆகும். முதலீட்டுச் செலவை உத்தேசித்து அடுத்த ஆண்டில் ரூ 10 கோடி பொதுக் கடன் எழுப்ப முடிவு செய்துள்ளோம். 1961-62 இறுதியில் 78 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ரொக்கக் கையிருப்பு இருக்குமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே வழிவகையில் துண்டு விழாத முறையில் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டம் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

சலுகைகள்.

41. புதிய விற்பனை வரிச் சட்டத்தில் ஆண்டுதோறும் ரூ 10,000 முதல் ரூ 25,000 வரை விற்பனை செய்பவர்களுக்கு, விரிவான கணக்கு வைக்காமல் உத்தேச மதிப்பின் பேரில் மொத்தமாக வரி செலுத்தக்கூடிய சலுகை ஒன்றைக் கொடுத்திருந்தோம். நடைமுறையில் ஏற்படுகின்ற அனுபவத்தைக்கொண்டு, இந்தச் சலுகையை விரிவு படுத்துவதைப்பற்றி ஆராய்வோம் என்று அத்துறை அமைச்சர் உறுதியளித்திருந்தார். அதற்கிணங்க, ஏற்பட்ட பரிசீலனையின் பேரில், ஆண்டு விற்பனை ரூ 50,000 வரை உள்ளவர்கட்கும் இச்சலுகையை வழங்க அரசாங்கம் முடிவு செய்துள்ளது. யார் யார் இந்தச் சலுகைக்குரியவர்கள் என்பது நடப்பு ஆண்டுக் கணக்கு அடிப்படையில் முடிவு செய்யப்படும்.

இலவசக் கல்வி.

42. ஐந்தாவது வகுப்பு வரை இலவசமாக அனைவருக்கும் கல்வியளிக்கும் திட்டம் அமுலிலிருந்து வருகிறது. எட்டாவது வகுப்புவரை ஏழை மாணவர்கட்குச் சம்பள விலக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதற்கு மேல் வகுப்புகளில் பயிலக் கூடிய பள்ளி மாணவர்களில், ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும், சமுதாயத்தில் பின்தங்கிய மற்றப் பகுதியினருக்கும், சம்பளச் சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்துள்ளன. இந்தச் சலுகைகள் சாதி அடிப்படையில் இல்லாமல் பொருளாதார அடிப்படையில் அமையவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்துச் சில காலமாகவே வலியுறுத்தப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த அடிப்படையில் 11-வது வகுப்புவரை எல்லா ஏழை மாணவர்கட்கும், சாதி, சமய வேறுபாடின்றி, இலவசக் கல்வி கொடுப்பதென அரசாங்கம் முடிவு செய்துள்ளது, இச் சலுகையின் காரணமாக ஆண்டொன்றுக்கு

25th February 1961]

றுக்கு 58 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அதிகச் செலவு ஏற்படும் எனக் கணக்கிடப்பட்டு, அதற்கான நிதியும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தகுதி பெற்ற மாணவர்கள் யாராக இருந்தாலும் வறுமையின் காரணமாகக் கல்வி பெற முடியவில்லை என்ற நிலையை நீக்குவதில், நாம் எடுத்திருக்கும் முடிவு, முதற்படியாகும்.

43. இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் திட்டத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டுள்ள நிதி பற்றிச் சிறிது கூற விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழ்நாட்டின் இரண்டாம் திட்ட அளவு 152 கோடி ரூபாயாக முதலில் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. முதல் நான்கு ஆண்டுகளில் மட்டும் திட்டச் செலவு 1,42.76 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்தது. நடைமுறையாண்டின் திருத்த மதிப்பீட்டின்படி செலவு 43.43 கோடி ரூபாயாகவும் மொத்தச் செலவு 1,86.19 கோடி ரூபாயாகவும் இருக்கும்.

(ரூபாய் கோடிக்கணக்கில்)

|                             |    |    |    |              |         |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|--------------|---------|
| 1956-57                     | .. | .. | .. | ..           | 28.67   |
| 1957-58                     | .. | .. | .. | ..           | 30.25   |
| 1958-59                     | .. | .. | .. | ..           | 34.61   |
| 1959-60—(கணக்குகள்)         | .. | .. | .. | ..           | 39.89   |
| (குந்தா உதவி)               | .. | .. | .. | ..           | 9.34    |
|                             |    |    |    | மொத்தம்      | 1,42.76 |
| 1960-61 (திருத்த மதிப்பீடு) | .. | .. | .. | ..           | 43.43   |
|                             |    |    |    | பெரு மொத்தம் | 1,86.19 |

முதலில் ஏற்றுக்கொண்ட இலக்கைவிட 34 கோடி ரூபாய் அதிகச் செலவு செய்து இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தை மிக வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்றியுள்ளோம். தேவையான நிதி ஆதாரங்களைச் சேகரிப்பதற்குத் தீவிர முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொண்டமையாலும் முன்னோக்குடன் நிர்வாக யந்திரத்தை இதற்கு ஏற்பச் சீரமைப்புச் செய்தமையாலும் இந்த அளவு வெற்றியைப் பெற முடிந்தது. இரண்டாம் திட்டத்தில் இந்த மாநிலத்தில் திரட்ட வேண்டி இருந்த ரூ 13 கோடிக்குப் பதிலாக 20 கோடி ரூபாய் திரட்டினோம். எதிர்பார்த்த தற்கு மேலாகவே பொதுக் கடனையும் எழுப்பியுள்ளோம். இந்த அனுபவங்களைக் கொண்டு மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தை இன்னும் நல்ல முறையில் நிறைவேற்ற முடியும் என்று நம்ப இடமிருக்கிறது.

இந்த மாநிலத்தின் மூன்றாம் திட்ட அளவு 2.91 கோடி ரூபாய் என்று முடிவு செய்யப்பெற்றுள்ளது. மொத்தத் தொகையில் 18 சத வீதம், அதாவது ரூ 50 கோடி ரூபாய்

[25th February 1961]

முதலாண்டின் இலக்காக இருக்கவேண்டும் எனத் திட்டக் கமிஷன் கூறியுள்ளார்கள். ஆயினும் பல்வேறு வளர்ச்சித் துறைகளின் திட்டச் செலவுகளுக்காக 48 கோடி ரூபாய் பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கியுள்ளோம். இரண்டாந் திட்டத்தில் தொடங்கப்பட்ட புதிய பணிகளைப் பராமரிப்பதற்கு 7 கோடி ரூபாய் வேண்டி இருக்கும். பராமரிப்புக்குரிய இந்தச் செலவையும் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டால் புதிய வளர்ச்சிப் பணிகளுக்கு 55 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவாகும். நடப்பு ஆண்டில் திட்டச் செலவுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 43.43 கோடி ரூபாயுடன் இதை ஒப்பிட்டால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் முன்னேற்றம் நன்கு விளங்கும்.

முடிவுரை.

44. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்ற, நிதி வசதிகளைப் போதிய அளவில் திரட்டுவது மிக அவசியம். நம் ராஜ்யத் திட்டம் மட்டும் 2,91 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆனால் இத் திட்டம் தேசியத் திட்டத்தின் ஒரு பகுதியே என்பதை நாம் உணர வேண்டும். சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தின் பல்வேறு திட்டங்கள் ஒரு புறமிருக்க, மத்திய அரசினராலும் பல பணிகள் நம் ராஜ்யப் பகுதியிலே நிறைவேற்றப்பட இருக்கின்றன. அது மட்டுமல்லாமல் தனியார் துறையிலும் பல தொழில்கள் அமைக்கத் திட்டமிடப்படுகின்றது. இவற்றின் பயனாக நாட்டின் உற்பத்திச் சக்தி கணிசமான அளவில் பெருகி, மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயரும்போதுதான் சமுதாயத் திலே இன்று காணப்படுகின்ற குறைகளும் ஏற்றத் தாழ்வுகளும் நீங்க வழி ஏற்படும். நம் நாடோ வறுமை மிகுந்த நாடு. அன்றாட வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதே பெரும் பகுதியினருக்குக் கஷ்டமாக உள்ளது. அதனால் அவர்கள், சேமிக்கும் சக்தியற்றவர்களாக உள்ளார்கள். பெரும் அளவில் மூலதனம் திரட்டுவதன் மூலந்தான் அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிறைவு பெறும் முறையில் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற முடியும். வறுமையின் காரணமாக மூலதனம் சேர்க்க முடிவதில்லை. மூலதனம் போதிய அளவு இல்லாததால் வறுமை தொடர்ந்து நீடிக்கிறது. இப்பயங்கரச் சூழலில் இருந்து தப்ப, சேமிப்பு ஒன்றுதான் சிறந்த வழி. இன்று சிக்கனமாக வாழ்ந்து, சேமிப்பு முழுவதையும் திட்டங்களில் முதலீடு செய்வதன் மூலம்தான், நாளை நம் சந்ததியார் வளமும் வசதியும் பெற்று நல் வாழ்வு வாழ அடிகோல முடியும். ஜனநாயக அடிப்படையில் இயங்கும் நாட்டில் வரி மூலம் நிதி திரட்டுவதற்கு ஓர் எல்லையுண்டு. ஆனால் மக்களின் சேமிப்பைக் கடனாகப் பெற்று முன்னேற்றத் திட்டங்களில் முதலீடு செய்வது அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் எளிது; நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சியில் நேரடியான பங்கு கொள்ள மக்களுக்கும் நல்தொரு வாய்ப்பாகும். மக்கள் தங்கள் நிதியை வீண் செலவில் விரயமாக்காமல், இவ்வாறு சேமித்துக்

25th February 1961]

காப்பதன் மூலம் நாடும் வளர்கிறது. மக்கள் நிதியும் பெருகிறது. சென்னை அரசாங்கம் இதுவரை எழுப்பியுள்ள பொதுக் கடன்களுக்கெல்லாம் மக்களிடையே சிறந்த ஆதரவு கிடைத்துள்ளது. பெரிய முதலீடு செய்ய வசதியுடைய ஒரு சிலர் மட்டுமின்றிச் சிறு வருவாய் உள்ள எண்ணற்ற மக்களுக்கும் இம்மகத்தான முயற்சியில் பங்கு கொள்ள வாய்ப்பு அளிக்கும் நோக்கத்துடன்தான் சிறு சேமிப்பு, பரிசுப் பத்திரம் போன்ற திட்டங்களில் நாம் தீவிரக் கவனம் செலுத்தி வருகின்றோம்.

இதில் எந்த அளவிற்கு வெற்றி காண்கிறோமோ அந்த அளவிற்கு, நாம், தற்போது ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் திட்ட இலக்குகளை மட்டுமல்ல, அதற்கு மேலும் சாதித்து, வெற்றி காண முடியும். இம்முயற்சியை கட்சிப் பாகுபாடுகளுக்கு அப்பாற்பட்ட ஒரு பொது முயற்சியாகக் கொண்டு, இச்சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அனைவரும் இப்பெரும் பணியில் முழு மனதுடன் ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் எனது உரையை முடிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.







இலேபு I.

[1953-4 கடைசி வரைக்கும் உள்ள கணக்கில் ஆந்திர மாநிலக் கணக்கும் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது. 1956-7 முதல் உள்ள கணக்கு 1956 நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் அமுலுக்கு வந்த மாநிலங்களின் சீரமைப்பு அடிப்படையில் அமைந்தது.]

சென்னை மாநில ரெவின்யூக் கணக்கில் வருவாயும், செலவினமும்.

[25th February 1961]

| தலைப்புகள். | 1953-4. | 1954-5. | 1955-6. | 1956-7. | 1957-8. | 1958-9. | 1959-60. | 1960-61. |                  |                    |      | திட்ட மதிப்பீடு, 1961-2. |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------------|
| (1)         | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     | (8)      | (9)      | திட்ட மதிப்பீடு. | திருத்த மதிப்பீடு. | (11) | (12)                     |

(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்)

அ. வருவாய்.

|                                               |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| மத்திய ஆயத் தீர்வைகள்.                        | ..    | 2,25-44 | 1,66-49 | 1,82-56 | 1,75-14 | 3,14-43 | 5,88-53 | 6,02-51 | 6,10-00 | 6,10-00 | *       |
| கார்ப்பொரேஷன் வரி நீக்கலாக இதர வருமான வரிகள்— |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| வருமான வரியில் பங்கு ..                       | 22-50 | 7,50-82 | 5,67-38 | 5,59-54 | 5,23-85 | 6,16-07 | 6,36-72 | 6,66-29 | 4,37-00 | 7,31-00 | 7,31-00 |
| விவசாய வருமான வரி ..                          | ..    | ..      | ..      | 1,41-94 | 1,12-51 | 1,29-67 | 86-55   | 1,53-49 | 1,50-00 | 1,37-00 | 1,37-00 |
| பொத்து வரி ..                                 | ..    | ..      | 5-28    | 17-57   | 22-35   | 28-41   | 25-18   | 30-26   | 24-00   | 30-00   | 30-00   |
| இரயில்கள் கட்டண வரி ..                        | ..    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 31-07   | 70-37   | 84-43   | 82-00   | 89-00   | 89-00   |

நில வரி—

|                                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| பயனை வருவாய் உட்பட மொத்த வருவாய். | 7,00-78 | 6,68-67 | 5,95-41 | 5,97-34 | 6,19-86 | 6,91-52 | 6,67-34 | 7,04-62 | 6,61-35 | 6,81-62 | 6,46-64 |
| ஆயத் தீர்வைகள் ..                 | 3,73-23 | 30-86   | 27-22   | 28-62   | 30-29   | 27-97   | 23-63   | 22-94   | 23-39   | 23-43   | 23-69   |
| முத்திரைத்தாள் ..                 | 1,73-37 | 3,69-23 | 2,62-47 | 3,59-56 | 3,62-76 | 3,50-00 | 3,91-81 | 4,77-80 | 4,27-63 | 4,83-22 | 4,83-22 |
| காட்டுவனம் † ..                   | 45-63   | 1,22-14 | 1,31-89 | 1,77-08 | 1,75-17 | 1,29-19 | 1,30-63 | 1,69-24 | 1,35-84 | 1,90-14 | 1,79-11 |
| மத்தியப்பதிவு ..                  | 32-70   | 90-60   | 60-46   | 69-66   | 78-85   | 79-42   | 86-26   | 1,04-51 | 87-03   | 1,02-02 | 1,02-02 |
| வரணை வரி ..                       | 81-22   | 4,17-04 | 3,59-89 | 4,00-87 | 4,37-73 | 4,54-39 | 4,99-58 | 5,49-51 | 5,30-02 | 5,91-94 | 5,93-79 |

\* ரூபாய் 6,25 ஸ்சம் “மத்திய ஆயத் தீர்வைகள் மாநிலத்தின் பங்கு” என்பதன் கீழ் காட்டப்பெற்றுள்ளது.

† இந்த தலைப்பு உட்படுத்தப்பட்ட மத்திய அரசிடமிருந்து பெறும் வரணைகள் “பூஸ்பன் உதவி மானியங்கள்” என்பதன் கீழ் காட்டப்பெற்றுள்ளது.

25th February 1961

|                                                                                                         |         |           |           |           |           |           |          |          |          |          |          |
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| விதான சபை ..                                                                                            | ..      | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | 14,76-11 | 16,74-52 | 15,85-51 | 18,02-97 | 16,63-40 |
| இதர வாரியங்களும் தீர்வைகளும்—                                                                           |         |           |           |           |           |           |          |          |          |          |          |
| பொது விநியோக வரி ..                                                                                     | ..      | 11,99-26  | 8,68-98   | 9,82-07   | 11,16-77  | 11,78-05  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| இதர இலாகா ..                                                                                            | 3-19    | 1,23-08   | 2,49-35   | 2,66-40   | 2,75-61   | 3,84-67   | 9,07-56  | 2,22-80  | 2,12-66  | 2,35-38  | 2,40-38  |
| மொத்தம் ..                                                                                              | 3-19    | 13,21-34  | 11,18-33  | 12,48-47  | 13,92-38  | 15,62-72  | 2,07-60  | 2,22-20  | 2,12-60  | 2,35-38  | 2,40-33  |
| மசலம்—                                                                                                  |         |           |           |           |           |           |          |          |          |          |          |
| நேரடி வருவாய் † ..                                                                                      | 6-31    | 10-64     | 6-59      | 7-22      | 9-14      | 9-57      | 10-62    | 11-08    | 8-05     | 11-50    | 11-50    |
| (உதிகளும்)-தடைமுறைச் செலவுகள்.                                                                          | — 38-39 | — 1,38-01 | — 44-32   | — 45-46   | — 57-72   | — 59-46   | — 64-57  | — 78-64  | — 62-21  | — 76-84  | — 72-42  |
| தீர்வை வருவாய் ..                                                                                       | — 32-08 | — 1,27-37 | — 37-78   | — 38-24   | — 48-58   | — 49-89   | — 53-95  | — 67-66  | — 53-26  | — 65-34  | — 60-92  |
| மசலம்—                                                                                                  |         |           |           |           |           |           |          |          |          |          |          |
| நேரடி வருவாய் † ..                                                                                      | 1-99    | 2-78      | 2-25      | 2-42      | 2-08      | 1-89      | 2-26     | 2-35     | 1-37     | 1-77     | 1-77     |
| வட்டி ..                                                                                                | 19-73   | 49-43     | 45-75     | 52-76     | 59-65     | 3,78-97   | 4,94-96  | 6,07-48  | 6,87-42  | 7,05-47  | 7,42-05  |
| தீதி தீர்வாகம் ..                                                                                       | 15-39   | 55-42     | 43-60     | 57-60     | 62-05     | 67-63     | 59-07    | 52-39    | 52-94    | 52-26    | 52-28    |
| தீர்வைச்சாலைகள் ..                                                                                      | 5-98    | 25-00     | 27-32     | 22-02     | 26-20     | 26-32     | 24-08    | 30-99    | 30-49    | 31-75    | 30-76    |
| சரவல் ..                                                                                                | 5-66    | 20-64     | 22-18     | 21-41     | 21-81     | 19-14     | 22-68    | 23-82    | 20-56    | 27-70    | 24-36    |
| தடைமுறைகளும் கப்பல் வழிகாட்டலும்.                                                                       | 44-67   | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| கல்வி † ..                                                                                              | 3-35    | 46-09     | 57-81     | 73-40     | 83-71     | 1,34-64   | 1,79-59  | 2,02-66  | 2,92-67  | 2,01-02  | 35-69    |
| மருத்துவம் † ..                                                                                         | 10-25   | 26-71     | 32-13     | 27-35     | 31-14     | 61-04     | 73-90    | 83-84    | 80-69    | 1,14-85  | 61-61    |
| பொதுச் சுகாதாரம் † ..                                                                                   | 2-59    | 5-64      | 6-05      | 22-13     | 7-17      | 19-49     | 68-05    | 1,18-50  | 1,14-60  | 1,68-42  | 12-01    |
| விவசாயம் † ..                                                                                           | 3-12    | 1,27-90   | 88-14     | 30-37     | 1,04-21   | 1,01-71   | 1,62-16  | 2,33-09  | 1,96-69  | 2,10-16  | 1,94-60  |
| கால்நடைப் பராமரிப்பு † ..                                                                               | 1-02    | 7-65      | 8-69      | 7-93      | 13-08     | 19-23     | 18-27    | 23-18    | 36-87    | 38-24    | 9-95     |
| கூட்டுறவு † ..                                                                                          | 4-18    | 20-85     | 43-35     | 64-53     | 1,27-82   | 1,06-47   | 72-43    | 1,26-63  | 1,09-70  | 1,94-78  | 22-3     |
| கூட்டுறவுகள் † ..                                                                                       | 18-85   | 1,06-48   | 77-13     | 1,17-52   | 1,23-41   | 2,47-24   | 2,17-03  | 2,79-19  | 3,31-22  | 1,52-08  | 1,20-85  |
| பகவதகத் துறைகள் † ..                                                                                    | 7-63    | 40-42     | 35-12     | 42-50     | 99-48     | 90-06     | 1,19-07  | 1,56-57  | 1,79-14  | 2,13-07  | 54-14    |
| பகவதகத் துறைகள் † ..                                                                                    | ..      | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| சமுதாய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம், தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம், மத்திய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம், ஆழி வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம். | 25-12   | 1,36-31   | 1,11-38   | 1,14-67   | 1,28-78   | 99-11     | 1,10-45  | 1,40-81  | 1,19-69  | 1,25-23  | 1,09-45  |
| தீர்வை வருவாய் † ..                                                                                     | 42-51   | 5,31-42   | 5,97-31   | 7,03-08   | 6,13-48   | 2,54-27   | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| சுழிதகவம்—(நடைமுறைச் செலவுகள்)                                                                          | — 24-81 | — 3,63-58 | — 3,71-79 | — 4,52-08 | — 5,26-02 | — 2,20-07 | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| தீர்வை வருவாய் ..                                                                                       | 17-70   | 1,67-84   | 2,25-42   | 2,51-00   | 2,87-41   | 34-20     | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       |







[illegible]

நீட்டி வைத்தித் திட்டங்களுக்  
காக, மொத்தமாக, நில  
ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்தல்.  
இயந்திரக் கலப்பை வாடகைத்  
திட்டம்.

முன்னைய நகர் பஸ் போக்கு  
வரத்தி.

[illegible]

மொத்தக் குறைப்புத் தொகை,

மூன் பணுத்தொகை நட்ட-  
சரீம் இடைக்காலத்தொகை  
கொடுத்தனம்.

| பெயர்                                                          | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 2000-01 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 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| பெரு வசதித் திட்டங்களுக்காக - மொத்தமாக: நல்ல ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்தல்: | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... 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... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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[25th February 1961]

மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் சென்னை மாநில வேலைத் திட்டங்களின் செலவு விவரத்தைக் காட்டுகிற அறிக்கை—தொடர்ச்சி.

முகிய அபிவிருத்தித் தலைப்புகள்.

மொத்த நிதி ஒதுக்கீடு. (1961-62).  
திட்ட மதிப்பீடு. (1961-62).

(1)

(2)

(3)

(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்). (ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்).

## IV. போக்குவரத்துச் செலவுத் தொடர்ப்பும்—

|                        |       |      |
|------------------------|-------|------|
| சாலைகள் .. .. .        | 11,00 | 1,87 |
| உல்லாசப் பயணம் .. .. . | 25    | 2    |
| மொத்தம்—IV ..          | 11,25 | 1,89 |

## V. கல்வி—

|                                                    |       |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| கல்வி .. .. .                                      | 25,43 | 2,31 |
| தொழில் நுட்பக் கல்வியும், கலாசார நடவடிக்கைகளும் .. | 6,73  | 1,19 |
| மொத்தம்—V ..                                       | 32,16 | 3,50 |

## VI. சுகாதாரம்—

|                                                   |       |      |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| தண்ணீர் வழங்கல்-வடிகால்—சென்னை மாநகராட்சி மன்றம். | 2,00  | 92   |
| நகரப் பகுதியில் தண்ணீர் வழங்கல் .. .. .           | 7,50  | 1,47 |
| கிராமப் பகுதியில் தண்ணீர் வழங்கல் .. .. .         | 1,50  | 40   |
| மற்றச் சுகாதாரத் திட்டங்கள் .. .. .               | 10,50 | 2,60 |
| மொத்தம்—VI ..                                     | 21,50 | 5,39 |

## VII. பின்தங்கிய வகுப்பினர் நலன் .. .. .

3,26 57

## VIII. சமூக நலன் .. .. .

52 3

## IX. தொழிலாளர் நலன் .. .. .

1,33 20

## X. வீட்டு வசதியும், நகர அபிவிருத்தியும் .. .. .

7,00 1,21

## XI. பல்வகை .. .. .

59 12

பெரு மொத்தம் .. 2,90,89 47,87

25th February 1961]

*Speech of Sri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, presenting the Budget for 1961-62 to the Madras Legislature on the 25th February 1961.*

Sir,

I rise to present the Budget Estimates for 1961-62. The Accounts for 1959-60 and the Revised Estimates for 1960-61 are also before the House. The Revised Estimates for 1959-60 anticipated a Revenue surplus of Rs 58 lakhs as against which the Accounts for that year show a surplus of Rs 53 lakhs. The Revised Estimates for the current year show a Revenue surplus of Rs. 1,23 lakhs as against a deficit of Rs 34 lakhs anticipated in the Budget Estimates. This improvement has taken place despite an expenditure of Rs 4 crores in the current year on the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations for Government employees and teachers under all agencies. The main reason for this is the growth in the State's revenues as well as an increase of Rs 2,32 lakhs in our share of Income-Tax. Introductory.

The Budget Estimates for 1961-62 show a Revenue deficit of Rs 2,85 lakhs. We have been receiving assistance from the Central Government since 1957 for increasing the emoluments of low-paid employees and have drawn a sum of Rs 2,34 lakhs on this account in the current year. The Union Government have decided to withdraw this assistance from 1961-62 onwards and turned down our request to continue the aid till the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission came into force. Besides, we have hitherto been drawing grants from the Centre for the revenue expenditure on the Second Plan Schemes. With the commencement of the Third Plan in 1961-62, these grants will no longer be available and it will be our sole responsibility to maintain the schemes completed in

[25th February 1961]

1960-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி வரை செல்லாகாத கடன்களின் விவரம்.

[1956-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதிக்கு முன்பு உள்ள புள்ளி விவரங்கள், மாநிலச் சீரமைப்புக்குப்பின், ஜனத்தொகை அடிப்படையில் நம் மாநிலத்தின் பங்கை தற்காலிகமாகக் குறிக்கின்றன.]

அ. சென்னை மாநிலம் பெற்ற கடன்கள்.

1960-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி வரை செல்லாகாத கடன்கள்.

| விவரம்.                                 | 1947-ம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்ட் 14-ம் தேதிக்கு முற்பட்டவை. | 1947-ம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்ட் 15-ம் தேதி முதல் 1956-ம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் 30-ம் தேதி வரை. | 1956-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் 1956-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 31-ம் தேதி வரை. | 1956-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதிக்கு முன்பு 1960-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி வரை. | மொத்தம்    |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (1)                                     | (2)                                             | (3)                                                                            | (4)                                                                           | (5)                                                                             | (6)        |
| மாகாண சுயாட்சிக்கு முற்பட்ட மொத்த கடன். | 1,38.21                                         | ..                                                                             | (ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்)                                                           | ..                                                                              | 1,38.21    |
| தொழிலாளருக்கு வீடு கட்டும் திட்டம்.     | ..                                              | ..                                                                             | ..                                                                            | 28.90                                                                           | 28.90      |
| வட்டியில்லாத கடன்கள் ..                 | ..                                              | ..                                                                             | 1,00.17                                                                       | 21.07                                                                           | 1,22.44    |
| மீன் விவசாய முதுவியலகை அறிவிப்பு.       | ..                                              | ..                                                                             | 2,10.15                                                                       | 1,35.41                                                                         | 3,45.56    |
| சிறு சேமிப்பில் நமது பங்கு ..           | ..                                              | ..                                                                             | 1,10.30                                                                       | 8,29.39                                                                         | 9,39.69    |
| மற்ற கடன்கள்—                           |                                                 |                                                                                |                                                                               |                                                                                 |            |
| 3 சத வீத வட்டிக்கு கீழே உள்ள கடன்கள்.   | ..                                              | 4,59.10                                                                        | ..                                                                            | ..                                                                              | 4,59.10    |
| மற்ற எல்லா இனங்களும் ..                 | ..                                              | 18,13.42                                                                       | 16,52.93                                                                      | 60,15.63                                                                        | 94,81.98   |
| மொத்தம் ..                              | 1,38.21                                         | 22,72.52                                                                       | 20,73.85                                                                      | 70,31.30                                                                        | 1,15,15.88 |

ஆ. முன்னாள் திருவாரங்குடி-கொச்சி அரசாங்கம் பெற்ற கடன்கள்.

1960-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி வரை செல்லாகாத கடன்கள்.

| விவரம்.                                                                                                               | 1947-ம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்ட் 14-ம் தேதிக்கு முற்பட்டவை. | 1947-ம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்ட் 15-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து 1956-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 31-ம் தேதி வரை. | மொத்தம்.   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (1)                                                                                                                   | (2)                                             | (3)                                                                              | (4)        |
| 56-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதிக்கு முன், முன்னாள் திருவாரங்குடி-கொச்சி அரசாங்கம் பெற்ற செல்லாகாத கடன்களில் நமது பங்கு— |                                                 | (ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்)                                                              |            |
| மாகாண சுயாட்சிக்கு முற்பட்ட கடன் ..                                                                                   | 1.63                                            | ..                                                                               | 1.63       |
| வட்டியில்லாத கடன்கள் ..                                                                                               | ..                                              | 1.70                                                                             | 1.70       |
| தொழிலாளர் வீடு கட்டும் திட்டம் ..                                                                                     | ..                                              | 0.07                                                                             | 0.07       |
| சிறு சேமிப்பில் நமது பங்கு ..                                                                                         | ..                                              | 1.98                                                                             | 1.98       |
| மற்ற கடன்கள் ..                                                                                                       | ..                                              | 93.06                                                                            | 93.06      |
| மொத்தம் ..                                                                                                            | 1.63                                            | 96.79                                                                            | 98.42      |
| பெரு மொத்தம் ..                                                                                                       |                                                 |                                                                                  | 1,16,14.30 |

25th February 1961]

இணைப்பு IV.

[மேற்கொண்ட விவரங்களுக்கு, முன்னரவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத் துணை வெளியீட்டைப் பார்க்கவும்.]

முன்னரவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் சென்னை மாநில வேலைத் திட்டங்களின் செலவு விவரத்தைக் காட்டுகிற அறிக்கை.

முக்கிய அபிவிருத்தித் தலைப்புகள்.

மொத்த நிதி ஒதுக்கம். (1961-66). (2) (ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்).

திட்ட மதிப்பீடு. (1961-63). (3) (ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்).

I. வேளாண்மையும், சமுதாய வளர்ச்சியும்—

| (1)                                    | (2)   | (3)   |
|----------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| வேளாண்மை உற்பத்தி .. .. .              | 9,81  | 1,30  |
| தலை அபிவிருத்தி .. .. .                | 1,01  | 15    |
| சிறிய பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் .. .. .        | 1,280 | 2,74  |
| கால்நடைப் பராமரிப்பு .. .. .           | 3,52  | ..    |
| பால் பண்ணையும், பால் வழங்கலும் .. .. . | 2,75  | 98    |
| மீன் வளம் .. .. .                      | 2,22  | 33    |
| காட்டுவளம் .. .. .                     | 2,12  | 29    |
| மண்வளப் பாதுகாப்பு .. .. .             | 2,60  | 44    |
| விற்பனையும், கிடங்கு வசதியும் .. .. .  | 25    | 6     |
| சமுதாய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்கள் .. .. .   | 20,47 | 3,66  |
| கூட்டுறவு .. .. .                      | 4,71  | 97    |
| மொத்தம்—I ..                           | 62,16 | 11,47 |

II. பாசனமும், மின் சக்தியும்—

|                              |         |       |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|
| பாசனம் .. .. .               | 27,42   | 4,14  |
| மின்சாரத் திட்டங்கள் .. .. . | 1,00,19 | 15,51 |
| மொத்தம்—II ..                | 1,27,61 | 19,65 |

III. தொழில்கள்—

|                                         |       |      |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|------|
| பெரிய அளவு, நடுத்தரத் தொழில்கள் .. .. . | 3,35  | 9    |
| கைத்தறிகள் .. .. .                      | 8,00  | 1,65 |
| சிறிய அளவுத் தொழில்கள் .. .. .          | 8,00  | ..   |
| தொழில் பேட்டைகள் .. .. .                | 3,20  | 3,02 |
| கைப்பணிகள் .. .. .                      | 60    | 12   |
| கயிறுறுத் தொழில் .. .. .                | 15    | 3    |
| பட்டுத் தொழில் .. .. .                  | 13    | 3    |
| கதர்-கொமத் தொழில்கள் .. .. .            | 88    | ..   |
| மொத்தம்—III ..                          | 23,51 | 3,84 |



[25th February 1961]

the Second Plan. These factors will account for the Revenue deficit of Rs 2,85 lakhs in the Budget for 1961-62. However, the Budget has been framed without any additional taxation proposals.

The Budget for 1961-62 is of special significance in more than one respect. It marks the beginning of the Third Plan. It is also the last Budget that will come up for the consideration of this House. We have had a fair measure of success in implementing the first two Plans. At this juncture, while launching the New Plan, it is appropriate that we should review the targets and achievements of the two earlier Plans so that the further programme of development and more particularly the size and structure of the Third Plan are in harmony with the progress already made.

Agricultural  
Production

2. The First Plan was a period of adverse seasonal conditions and consequent food deficits. By giving the highest priority to food production in the First Plan, the imbalance in the food economy was corrected in some measure, but the problem had not been solved completely. Development of agriculture is indeed the foundation of our economic growth. Keeping this in mind, the Second Plan continued to lay stress on increased agricultural production and many new schemes were undertaken. The following figures will indicate the success achieved in this sphere:—

|                        | 1950-51.     | 1951-52. | 1955-56. | 1959-60. | 1960-61. | 1965-66<br>(target). |
|------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|
|                        | (LAKHS TONS) |          |          |          |          |                      |
| Rice ..                | 19.50        | 20.95    | 29.55    | 34.06    | 35.50    |                      |
| Milleta ..             | 11.44        | 13.89    | 14.66    | 15.82    | 16.17    |                      |
| Total—Food-<br>grains. | 30.94        | 34.64    | 44.21    | 49.88    | 51.67    | 67.17                |

[The statistics for 1959-60 represent the final forecast. The figures for 1960-61 are preliminary estimates.]

[25th February 1961]

The figures record an increase of 16 lakhs tons in the production of rice in the last ten years from 19.5 lakhs tons in 1950-51 to 35.5 lakhs tons in the current year. Taking all foodgrains together, production has increased from 30.94 lakhs tons in 1950-51 to 51.67 lakhs tons in 1960-61. Our target is to increase food production to 67.17 lakhs tons by the end of the Third Plan. The experience in the first two Plans gives us a measure of confidence in this respect. We have now achieved self-sufficiency in a year of normal seasonal conditions but it is essential to be self-sufficient even in an adverse year. The target in the Second Plan was an additional food production of 12.79 lakhs tons as against which the achievement has been only about 7 or 8 lakhs tons. The main reason for the short-fall has been the shortage of chemical fertilisers. Keeping this in mind, we must make adequate arrangements for chemical fertilisers if the target of 15.5 lakhs tons of increased production is to be realised in the Third Plan. Our agriculturists have shown skill and enthusiasm in the use of irrigation facilities and fertilisers. There can be no doubt that any substantial increase in food production will have to be based mainly on these two facilities. At the beginning of the First Plan, only 48,000 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed in our State. In 1956-57, 1.2 lakhs tons were distributed and in 1960-61, 1.3 lakhs tons are expected to be used. The requirements of our ryots are however much more than this.

3. Sixty-thousand tons of super phosphate have been distributed in the current year as against 9,600 tons in 1953-54. The requirements of irrigated lands alone in the Third Plan will be 4 lakhs tons of ammonium sulphate and 2.5 lakhs tons of super phosphate and it must therefore be our endeavour

Chemical  
Fertilisers.

[25th February 1961]

to step up production to this level. The new Fertiliser Plant at Neyveli is expected to yield 1.5 lakhs tons of Urea equivalent to 3.5 lakhs tons of ammonium sulphate from the coming year. This may not entirely cover our requirements and therefore we welcome the efforts to set up another fertiliser factory in the private sector near Tuticorin.

Organic  
manures.

4. Besides using chemical fertilisers, the agriculturists in our State have also taken increasingly to natural and organic manures like compost and green manure. As against 111 tons of green manure seeds distributed at subsidized rates in 1953-54, 1,500 tons were distributed in the current year. By the end of the Third Plan, green manure should be made available for the entire cultivated area in the State. The programme can succeed only by propaganda and demonstration of the actual benefits of green manure. There has also been good progress in the production and use of compost. As against 1.42 lakhs tons of urban compost produced in 1951-52, the production has increased to 4 lakhs tons in the current year. So far, compost manufacture has been largely confined to Municipalities and Major Panchayats. It is necessary that it is taken up in the smaller villages also. Let us hope that the new Panchayats and Panchayat Unions will engage themselves in this task with enthusiasm.

Improved  
seeds.

5. We have also achieved a measure of success in increasing agricultural production by the use of improved seeds. One hundred and thirty-six State Seed Farms have been set up so far as against the target of 210 to meet the full requirements of the State. The improved seeds produced in State Seed Farms have to be multiplied in the Secondary Seed Farms owned by ryots. There have been many

[25th February 1961]

difficulties in the implementation of this programme and a remedial measure has been formulated to improve the system. A progressive ryot will be selected in each village and he will be given a premium of Rs 2 for every maund of improved seed grown in his farm. This scheme, which will cost Rs 25 to 30 lakhs per year, will be supervised by the Panchayat Union. We may hope that enlightened agriculturists will now come forward to produce improved seeds in their fields. To ensure full results from the Scheme, every field should be sown with improved seeds and the strain should be renewed once in three years.

The measures we have taken towards intensive cultivation, have not been without tangible results, for we now hold the distinction of being the State with the highest yield per acre in India. I have given certain figures in this regard in my last Budget speech. The target in the Third Plan is to enhance the yield per acre to 1,890 lb. of cleaned rice by 1965-66, as against 1,332 lb. at present. The target for millets is 712 lb. per acre by the end of the Third Plan as against 672 lb. now. We can achieve these targets, when, as we hope, adequate quantities of fertilisers and improved seeds will be made available.

6. The agricultural programme should not only aim at increased food production, but should also provide for the growing needs of our industries in raw materials. The prices of industrial raw materials have gone up steeply in recent times largely because of their shortage in this country. Rs 41 crores worth of cotton is being imported into our country annually. Obviously it is necessary to plan for a substantial increase in the production of cotton. A measure of success has been achieved in this direction in the last two Plans. The production

Industrial  
raw  
materials—  
Cotton.

[25th February 1961]

of cotton in 1959-60 was 4.01 lakhs bales as against 2.26 lakhs bales in 1950-51. In the current year, the production is expected to reach 4.2 lakhs bales. The target for the Third Plan is 5.2 lakhs bales.

**Oil-seeds.**

7. Another industrial crop of great economic significance in the present context of shortage of foreign exchange, is oil-seeds as is evident from the fact that the export of vegetable oil, fetches Rs 15 crores of foreign exchange. The production of groundnut has been stepped up from 7.66 lakhs tons in 1950-51 to about 10 lakhs tons in the current year. The price of groundnut is subject to wide fluctuations and steps will have to be taken to stabilise the price in order to ensure the fullest co-operation of the cultivator towards reaching the target of 12 lakhs tons set for the Third Plan.

**Sugarcane.**

8. Sugarcane is another important commercial crop in our State. The production in the current year will be 41 lakhs tons as against 32.5 lakhs tons in 1950-51. The target in the next Plan is an additional production of 10 lakhs tons. One lakh tons of sugar is now manufactured in the State. This has to be raised to 2 lakhs tons in the Third Plan to meet the anticipated increased consumption of sugar consequent on the growth in the general economy, and the additional production of 10 lakhs tons of cane will be used for this purpose. The yield per acre of sugarcane in Madras State is 25.9 tons as against the All-India average of 14.7 tons per acre. Schemes for increasing the yield still further by the increased use of fertilisers and improved strains of cane, have been incorporated in the New Plan.

**Irrigation.**

9. Irrigation is the major enabling factor towards rapid agricultural development. The Lower Bhavani Project and the Cauvery Delta Drainage Scheme,

[25th February 1961]

were completed in the First Plan and the following projects were also taken up:—

- (1) Mettur Canal Scheme.
- (2) Manimuthar.
- (3) Araniyar.
- (4) Sathanur-First stage.
- (5) Krishnagiri.
- (6) Amaravathi.
- (7) Vaigai Reservoir Project.

Rs 12.34 crores were invested on them in the First Plan and 1.32 lakhs acres were brought under new irrigation.

During the Second Plan 11 major schemes were completed to bring 2.09 lakhs acres under new irrigation and to stabilise supplies on 1.24 lakhs acres. The area with an assured supply from river channels, is at present at 25.36 lakhs acres as against 21.95 lakhs acres at the beginning of the First Plan. The most important project to be implemented in the Third Plan is the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project which will irrigate 2.5 lakhs acres. In addition to this Project, we will be taking up a few medium-irrigation schemes and also effecting permanent improvements to the supply channels of the old irrigation systems. We have harnessed all the rivers in our State and the irrigation-potential so far created has been utilised in full. Further major development of irrigation can only be from the surplus of rivers flowing in neighbouring States. The planned progress of the country does call for an integrated approach on irrigation and power projects for the Southern Region as a whole, to utilise all the available water resources for the common benefit of the Region. The problem can be tackled effectively, only if we can bring to bear on it, a National outlook, in the wider interests of the country as a whole. All of us should strive to create the proper atmosphere for such a common approach.

[25th February 1961]

Minor Irriga-  
tion.

10. To supplement major irrigation, sufficient stress has been placed on minor irrigation schemes. Rs 8 crores nearly have been spent in the last ten years towards the improvement of the 27,000 tanks scattered all over the State. We have planned to spend another Rs 8 crores for this purpose in the Third Plan. A new direction has recently been given to this programme by the decision to entrust the maintenance of tanks having an ayacut of less than 200 acres to Panchayat Unions. Public co-operation is most essential to keep these small and scattered tanks in good repair. Direct maintenance by the Government has proved expensive and involved delay. We can hope that the Panchayat Unions will be able to secure widespread public co-operation and undertake the repairs in time and at less cost. Necessary grants to Panchayat Unions have been provided for this purpose.

Many of the tanks are shallow with vast extents of waterspread with consequent heavy loss through evaporation. An effective remedial measure is to deepen the tanks and to reduce the area of the waterspread. Members are aware of the scheme for desilting and reclamation, which has been devised for this purpose. In the Second Plan, 47 tanks were reclaimed at a total cost of Rs 36.44 lakhs. A sum of Rs 80 lakhs has been set apart for this scheme in the Third Plan and the provision for 1961-62 is Rs 15 lakhs.

Well irrigation is widespread in our State. The agricultural prosperity of Coimbatore district for instance, is largely based on well irrigation. These wells are being dug by ryots at enormous costs because they do yield an adequate return on the investment. It is necessary to expand well irrigation to the utmost in view of the fact that the scope for river irrigation in our State has been exhausted. With this view, the Government have sponsored a

[25th February 1961]

scheme of assistance for the sinking of new wells. In the Second Plan, 6,000 wells were assisted at a cost of Rs 90 lakhs. We have to consider carefully the extent to which this programme can be intensified in the Third Plan, keeping in mind the fact that the increasing use of electric motors on a large number of wells, does push down the water table of the locality. Therefore, while expanding the programme we should undertake a scientific survey of the underground water resources.

The Government of India have dug a few exploratory tube wells in our State as an experimental measure. These wells have proved to be expensive in construction and maintenance and call for heavy subsidy. Assistance has been given to the filter-point wells programme also and about 5,000 filter-point wells have also been sunk in the last ten years.

11. The extent under irrigation is only a small percentage of the cultivated area of the State. Dry crops are grown on 110 lakhs acres out of the total cultivated extent of 170 lakhs acres. Production on these dry lands can be stepped up only by means of soil conservation. This programme was started as an experimental measure in the Nanjanad area of the Nilgiris in 1952. Soil conservation measures were extended on about 17,000 acres in the First Plan and 1,33,000 acres in the Second Plan at a cost of Rs 87 lakhs. The allotment for the Third Plan is Rs 2,50 lakhs and the Budget provision for 1961-62 is Rs 44 lakhs. The success of the scheme will depend largely on the measure of participation by the public. The State of Maharashtra has achieved satisfactory results in this field. Our officers have been deputed to study their methods and we shall be adapting them to suit local conditions in the manner explained in the last Budget speech.

[25th February 1961]

5,500 acres under teak, 20,000 acres under wattle, 3,000 acres under casuarina, 5,000 acres under softwood and 5,000 acres under bamboo. It is necessary to increase the area under bamboo as it is an important raw material for the paper industry. The scheme for planting trees along the fringes of lakes and canals will be extended over another 4,000 acres. The rubber plantation scheme in Kanyakumari district is making progress and 400 more acres would be covered in 1961-62. The provision for all these schemes in 1961-62 is Rs 35 lakhs.

A major scheme of the New Plan is the generation of farm forests in villages. A beginning has been made on 2,300 acres in six Development Blocks in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot. Farm forests are expected to cover 260,000 acres in the Third Plan for which a provision of Rs 75 lakhs has been made. The Forest Department will be in charge of the farm forests in the initial stages and the management will be handed over later to local Panchayats which are vitally concerned in their preservation and maintenance.

Fisheries.

14. Fisheries go an appreciable way in covering the food deficit and fish is also a nutritious subsidiary food for the common people. Several schemes have been taken up for the development of fisheries in the last decade at a cost of Rs 35 lakhs in the First Plan and Rs 75 lakhs in the Second Plan. A large provision of Rs 2,22 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan to accelerate this programme. One of the major schemes in Fisheries programme is the supply of mechanised boats. One hundred and thirty-two pablo boats have been constructed and distributed in the current Plan. The scheme will be expanded in the Third Plan and a provision of Rs 9 lakhs has been made for 40 pablo boats in 1961-62. Cold

[25th February 1961]

storage facilities have been provided in four places in the Second Plan in order to preserve the fresh fish. Cold storage plants will be set up at Madurai and Pulicat in the coming year. Nylon nets are becoming increasingly popular with our fishermen. Thirty-five thousand pounds of nylon nets were distributed in the Second Plan at a cost of Rs 6 lakhs. To reduce the indebtedness of fishermen, Rs 26 lakhs have been advanced to them as loans through co-operative societies. Another major scheme of development in the construction of road links from fishing hamlets to the nearest main road in order to improve the marketing facilities available to fishermen. Fishing in the sea on a large scale will be possible only by setting up a unit for deep-sea fishing and a scheme based on the Tuticorin Port is being formulated in the private Sector.

15. Members are aware of the awakening and development that is taking place in rural areas as a result of the Community Development Project. We have not hesitated to modify this programme from time to time in the light of experience gained. The programme has now covered 254 Blocks and the remaining 120 Blocks will be covered by 2nd October 1963. A sum of Rs 76 lakhs was spent on this programme in the First Plan, and Rs 13.78 crores in the Second Plan. The cost in the Third Plan is expected to be Rs 20.36 crores and the Budget provision in 1961-62 is Rs 3.66 crores.

The formation of Panchayat Unions represents a revolutionary change in community development. Seventy-five Panchayat Unions have already been constituted and are now functioning. Another 132 Panchayat Unions will be set up on Tamil New Year's Day and the entire State will be covered on 2nd October 1961. The administration of the Community Development Programme will be

[25th February 1961]

entrusted to the 75 Panchayat Unions already in existence, from 1st April 1961. Agricultural production will hereafter be the primary responsibility of Panchayat Unions. In order to discharge this new responsibility, steps are being taken to provide them with funds and necessary facilities. Elementary education will hereafter be the responsibility of Panchayat Unions. Adequate provisions have been made for the purpose in the Budget for 1961-62. Panchayat Unions can achieve satisfactory progress in Community Development work only if they raise local resources to supplement the Government grants. Panchayats have collected Rs 30 lakhs in the current year as House-tax and a matching grant of the same amount has been provided for them.

Local  
Develop-  
ment  
Works.

16. The Local Development Works programme will be implemented on this basis of matching grants, for which a provision of Rs 1.40 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1961-62. The Centre will be giving a grant of Rs 5 crores on the Local Development Works programme during the Third Plan. Taking into account the State Government's share, the outlay may go up to nearly Rs 7 crores, and if we add to it, the value of the contribution from the people, works costing nearly Rs 11 crores may be implemented. Let us hope that the public, the Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions will co-operate in the proper utilisation of this large sum.

Co-opera-  
tion.

17. The backwardness of our agriculture is mainly due to the fact that it is carried on in small and fragmented holdings by farmers with little or no capital. Our farmers borrow from the private money-lender to meet the cost of cultivation and permanent improvements to the land and the major portion of their earnings goes back to the money-lender as interest. Such a state of affairs has been

[25th February 1961]

progressively depressing the standard of life of our agriculturists. The Co-operative movement was started even in British days to find a remedy to this problem. However, the movement did not become widespread during that period. After the advent of independence, the popular Governments which were vitally interested in agriculture, laid stress on the movement in the Five-Year Plans. The last two Plans have seen a large-scale expansion of the Co-operative movement. To-day every village in our State and 54 per cent of the rural population have been brought within the movement. In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 4 crores was distributed to ryots as credit while in the current year, the amount has reached Rs 25 crores. In spite of this, co-operative credit does not meet the entire needs of all our agriculturists. The programme in the Third Plan is to distribute Rs 45 crores as credit and to cover 85 per cent of the rural population.

Hon'ble Members are aware of the Full-Finance Scheme which aims at supplying the entire credit needs of the agriculturists in selected Blocks. This scheme is now in force in 43 Development Blocks. When the Full-Finance Scheme extends to the entire State, the village money-lender will be eliminated and the co-operative movement will meet the entire credit needs of agriculturists. The main bottleneck in implementing the Full-Finance Scheme is the supply of credit to small farmers and cultivating tenants who cannot furnish sufficient security. There is a widespread feeling that it will be difficult to collect the loans disbursed to agriculturists of this category. The Government have, therefore, decided to share any loss that might result by the extension of credit facilities to these persons. Even so we find that the small farmers are not being served to the extent necessary. A Committee is now going into

[25th February 1961]

programme for the workers engaged in the project has been taken up with a target of 5,507 houses by the end of March this year. The housing colonies have been laid out with all modern amenities such as water-supply, electric lighting, schools, dispensaries, shops and playgrounds. Co-operative consumers' stores have also been opened to supply the daily needs of the residents at fair prices.

Steel plant.

19. The lack of a steel plant has been a major handicap to the industrial development of the State. There are vast reserves of iron ore in Salem district but the iron content of the ore is low. Hitherto, coal was also not available for smelting the iron ore but this deficiency can be met by the lignite from Neyveli. Investigations are going on to use the Neyveli lignite to smelt the Salem iron ore to produce steel. Experts from East Germany have prepared a preliminary report on this possibility and we have also received an offer of help from West Germany. Though the first indications are favourable, the German experts have stressed the need for a detailed study in a pilot plant. This can be done only after the lignite is mined in adequate quantities. We need have no apprehensions about the Iron and Steel Plant in our State if the present investigations establish its economic feasibility. The Union Government have set up a Technical Committee to study the scheme and have also set apart Rs 25 crores for the purpose as an initial provision in the Third Plan. We have therefore to be patient till these investigations are completed and the experts are in a position to express a firm view on the economic feasibility of the steel project. It will obviously be rash to take up a project involving enormous investment without completing the necessary investigations. A Special Officer has been appointed solely

[25th February 1961]

to attend to these investigations for which a provision of Rs 75 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan of the State. Arrangements are in progress to mine the required quantity of iron ore in Salem and to transport it to Jamshedpur and Germany for carrying out the tests. The Budget provision in 1961-62 for this expenditure is Rs 7.5 lakhs.

The successful completion of the Integrated Neyveli Project will not only confer many benefits to Madras and neighbouring States in the form of power, fertilizers, fuel, etc., but also enable the setting up of many by-industries. The expansion programme in the Third Plan is to increase the power production to 4 lakhs kilo watts and to mine the necessary quantity of lignite for the purpose.

20. Foreign Experts have been investigating the <sup>Cauvery oil</sup> oil deposits known to exist in the Cauvery Delta. In 1956 Russian Experts who inspected the area found indications of oil and advised the Union Government to take up a detailed investigation. The State Government made representations to the Central Government on the matter and investigations were taken up by the Geological Survey of India in 1957-58. So far, 4,000 square miles have been prospected and the work is being continued. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has deputed experts and the necessary equipment to conduct the Seismic Survey along with the Geological Survey. These investigations have confirmed the existence of oil in the Cauvery Delta, and let us hope that the venture will prove successful in the near future.

21. Good progress has been made towards the <sup>Other Central Project</sup> establishment of a Raw Film Factory in the Nilgiris district. A site has been selected near Ootacamund and construction work has begun. It is expected that raw film will be produced in this factory by the end of 1962. Another important



[25th February 1961]

this question and let us hope that the Committee will suggest practical measures for reducing these difficulties.

The Co-operative movement can attain stature and play a full part in the development of agriculture, only if the Societies expand their functions to meet not only the credit requirements but also the multi-purpose needs of agriculturists. Co-operative societies should supply ryots with fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides, implements and other agricultural requirements and also help them to market their produce at fair prices. The credit societies should therefore transform themselves into multi-purpose service societies. The ryot can earn a fair return for his labour, only if the Co-operative movement takes up the wholesale trade of agricultural produces. A programme of large-scale expansion of Marketing and Consumer Societies is being organised now. Thirty Primary Marketing Societies were formed and 243 godowns constructed in the Second Plan. The target for the Third Plan is to construct 1,000 godowns. Provision has been made for the construction of 210 godowns in 1961-62. Rs 6 lakhs have also been provided for participation in the share capital of the Madras Warehousing Corporation. The organisation of Co-operative Farming will also be a continuing programme in the coming year.

Major industries.

18. Seventy-five per cent of our people are to-day dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. This heavy dependence on agriculture and the rapid growth of population, have led to a situation where the per-capita income is tending to go down in spite of the increase in the total national income. In advanced countries only a small percentage of the population is occupied in agriculture while the majority is engaged in industries. We cannot provide for full employment or make an impression

25th February 1961]

on the problem of poverty, without effecting this shift in the economy of our country. That is the reason why we are giving considerable prominence to industrial development in our Plans.

The industrial development of Madras State depends, in a large measure, on the success of the Neyveli Lignite Project. The integrated project conceived at a total cost of Rs 86 crores has four main constituents: (1) the Mining programme to win 35 lakhs tons of lignite; (2) the Power programme to generate 2.5 lakhs kilo watts of power; (3) the Fertilizer plant which will manufacture 1.5 lakhs tons of urea; and (4) the Briquetting plant to manufacture 3.8 lakhs tons of carbonised briquettes. The mining programme involves the removal of 270 lakhs cubic yards of over-burden and the lignite seam is expected to be exposed by September 1961. An agreement has been concluded in November 1957 with the U.S.S.R. for the Thermal Power Plant and the construction work is proceeding ahead. The first generator is expected to function from September 1961 and the entire block of power will be released by December 1962. The fertiliser plant will be set up with Italian and West German collaboration. Preliminary arrangements have been taken up and the machinery and equipments have started arriving. Tenders are under consideration for the establishment of the briquetting plant. A clay-washing unit is also being set up with the object of supplying good quality clay available in the lignite mine, for the use of ceramic factories.

A total extent of 26,750 acres of land have to be acquired for the Neyveli Project out of which 11,454 acres have been acquired so far. Measures have been taken for the rehabilitation of families vacated from the project area. A housing



[25th February 1961]

factory to be set up by the Central Government is the Surgical Instruments Factory at Guindy. Arrangements are also in progress for setting up a Teleprinter Factory in Madras. The scheme for a proto-type factory is also in progress.

In the Third Plan, two heavy electrical plants will be set up in India and one of them will be in the South. A Technical Committee has inspected many sites for the purpose and there is a chance of the plant being located in Madras State.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production on 2nd October 1955. The original target was 350 coaches per year at the end of the first five years but this was reached after three years. At present 600 coaches are constructed annually and by the end of this year the production is expected to go up to 700 coaches. The investment on this factory is of the order of Rs 7.5 crores. An auxiliary project for the furnishing of railway coaches with an investment of Rs 3.7 crores is likely to be completed in the next two or three years when it will meet the needs of all the coaches built at Perambur.

Private  
sector.

22. The private sector has been playing an active role in the industrial development of the State and many medium and large industries were started on the initiative of local industrialists.

The first factories to be established in Madras State were textile mills. In 1950, there were 71 mills with 17 lakhs spindles and 7,400 looms. By 1956, 31 more mills had been set up increasing the spindles to 21.7 lakhs and looms to 8,016. In the five years following 1956 the spindleage has gone up to 30.6 lakhs representing 22 per cent of the total spindleage of 135.4 lakhs in the whole of India. But the number of power looms has not kept pace with this expansion since most of the yarn in the State

[25th February 1961]

is utilized in handlooms. Along with the development of handlooms, it is also necessary to increase the number of power looms in textile mills and we have requested the Centre to license 10,000 power looms in this State in the Third Plan.

A significant advance in the manufacture of textiles is the increasing use of synthetic fibres. An advantage in the manufacture of synthetic fibres is that wood pulp, which is a raw material, can be grown even on forest wastes unlike cotton which would need fertile lands. Besides, the outturn of synthetic fibre based on wood grown over an extent of land, is many more times than that of yarn from cotton grown over a like extent. It is very important that in a country like ours faced with a shortage of cotton, we should increasingly resort to these new techniques. With this in view, the South Indian Viscose Corporation is installing a Rayon Factory near Coimbatore which is expected to commence production in April-May this year. This is one of the important new industries set up in this State.

The efforts to start an aluminium plant at Salem have taken shape. The Company formed for the purpose has raised the necessary share capital from the public and has secured the collaboration of the well known Italian Firm of Montecatini. The factory will go into production in the next two years.

Seshasayees are putting up a paper factory with a capacity of 20,000 tons of paper per year. Six licences have been issued to other manufacturers for setting up small paper units. A proposal for the manufacture of paper pulp with bagasse from sugar factories is under examination. Another by-product in sugar manufacture is molasses which is the raw material for power alcohol. A licence has been given for a factory to produce 20 lakhs gallons of power alcohol.

[25th February 1961]

There is the need in our State for many fertiliser factories. As I mentioned earlier, urea will be manufactured in Neyveli. Parry & Co. are setting up a plant for the manufacture of ammonium phosphate. Kothari & Sons have come forward to establish a large fertiliser plant near Tuticorin. When all these factories go into production, our requirements of chemical fertilisers will be met in full. The production of phosphatic manure in our State is now at 1,10,000 tons. Licences have been issued for three factories at Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore for the production of 1,40,000 tons of super phosphate. When completed, all these factories will yield 2.5 lakhs tons of super phosphate. Our requirements at the end of the Third Plan will however be 3,20,000 tons of phosphate manures and to meet the gap one more factory will be necessary. A factory to produce 60,000 tons of super phosphate at Thanjavur is expected to be licensed soon.

Members are aware of the Caustic Soda Factory set up by Dhrangadra Chemical Works with a capacity of 30,000 tons. It is proposed to increase its capacity to 60,000 tons. A proposal for utilising chlorine which is a by-product of this plant is also under consideration. If this materialises, it will be possible to manufacture 10,000 tons of P.V.C. which is the raw material for the manufacture of plastics. A calcium carbide factory with a capacity of 10,000 tons per annum has gone into production at Thalayuthu. Caustic soda, bleaching powder and liquid chlorine are being manufactured at Mettur.

Significant progress has been made in Engineering industries. A number of factories have come up in the neighbourhood of Madras City and in Coimbatore district and are contributing appreciably to the industrial development of the State.

[25th February 1961]

During the Second Plan period, 908 Industrial Companies were registered in our State. Of these, 66 were public limited companies and 842 were private limited companies. The authorised share capital of the public limited companies is Rs 53.36 crores out of which the paid-up capital is Rs 4.53 crores. The authorised share capital of the 842 private limited companies is Rs 106.68 crores and the paid-up capital is Rs 42.64 crores. These figures reflect in some measure, the industrial growth of the State. The rate of growth will have to be on an accelerated scale if there is to be a significant increase in the standard of life of the people and therefore we should continue our efforts right through the Third Plan.

23. The spread of technical knowledge and <sup>Technical Education.</sup> industrial skill among the people, is the basis for rapid industrial development. Towards this end we have undertaken several schemes for technical education and craftsmen's training in the last decade. As a result, the number of admissions in Engineering Colleges now stands at 1,157 and in Polytechnics at 2,910. Even at this rate of training, we will not be able to meet the full requirements in technical personnel for the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans. It is therefore necessary to increase the number of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the Third Plan. A Regional Engineering College by the Central Government and another Engineering College in the private sector will be established in the Third Plan. The number of admissions in each of the existing Colleges will be stepped up from 120 to 180. The Regional Engineering College will take in 250 students annually. Thus by the end of the Third Plan, the intake in all the Engineering Colleges will go up to 1,767. The admissions in Polytechnics will be increased by 700. A sum of

[25th February 1961]

Rs 6.5 crores has been provided for Technical Education in the Third Plan as against Rs 3.37 crores provided in the Second Plan. The Indian Institute of Technology at Guindy set up by the Government of India for post-graduate Engineering Education is coming up rapidly. The West German Government is aiding this institution and many German Professors are now serving there. This Institute offers excellent opportunities for an Engineer in post-graduate training.

Industrialization needs not only engineering degree holders and diploma holders but also craftsmen such as fitters and welders. With a view to training more such craftsmen, a number of training institutions have been set up in our State. The annual admissions into these institutions at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 768 and was increased by 2,400 during the Second Plan. Over and above this, 305 seats are available under the apprenticeship training scheme and 400 seats in the two centres for evening classes for employees. On various craftsmen training schemes, a total sum of Rs. 97 lakhs has been spent during the Second Plan as against the Third Plan provision of Rs 3.25 crores. It has been programmed to establish 14 more industrial training schools with 3,500 additional seats. Two more centres for evening classes will also be opened.

Rapid industrialization can be ensured only if the industrial organizations themselves provide for the necessary apprentice training. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur gives such training. It is necessary that big institutions in the private sector also should come forward to offer such facilities. Government will render all assistance towards formulating suitable schemes.

[25th February 1961]

24. The industrial growth of a nation does not <sup>Small</sup> depend on large industries alone. Increased employ- <sub>Industries.</sub> ment and the diffusion of technical skill among the people are possible only by the wide dispersal of small-scale industries. Good progress has been made in our State in this direction. As against the small amount of Rs. 12 lakhs spent in the First Plan, Rs 3.96 lakhs was spent on small-scale industries and Rs 1.54 lakhs on Industrial Estates in the Second Plan. Two Industrial Estates at Guindy and Virudhunagar and five Industrial Colonies at Marthandam, Pettai, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Erode have been established. Another Industrial Colony will be opened shortly at Thanjavur. A colony is under construction at Katpadi and preliminary works have been taken up for a Colony at Salem. The Industrial Estate at Guindy has developed in a very satisfactory way and houses 128 units, providing employment to 3,000 persons and manufacturing goods to the value of Rs 2 crores per annum. Experts from different parts of the world who have visited the Estate have made appreciative comments on its organization and working.

Rs. 11.2 crores have been provided in the Third Plan for Small Industries and Industrial Estates. The programme in 1961-62 includes a heat-treatment shop, tool-room and common lease shop at Coimbatore, a tool-room at Salem, a common lease shop at Madurai, a saw-mill in Kargudi and five rural workshops at Karur, Namakkal, Tiruppur, Nagercoil and Villupuram. A structural workshop will be established at Madras. Raw material depots will be opened at Coimbatore and Madurai. Training Centres for tool designs, pressure die-casting, manufacture of ceramic wares, etc., will be opened

[25th February 1961]

at Madurai, Coimbatore and Nagercoil. A loan provision of Rs 30 lakhs has been made for small industries to be started under the State Aid to Industries Act. The programme for the construction of Industrial Estates and Colonies in the Third Plan will be as follows:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                            | (RS. IN LAKHS.) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Works shed in places with a population of less than 5,000 .. .. .                                                                                                                      | 5.80            |
| (2) Establishment of two Industrial Estates in places with a population of less than 20,000 (one at Theni and the other will be a Ceramic Wares Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam) .. .. . | 25.00           |
| (3) Establishment of five Industrial Estates in places with a population of less than 50,000 (Pudukkottai, Karaikudi, Arkonam, Krishnagiri and Koilpatti) .. .. .                          | 31.00           |
| (4) Establishment of four Industrial Estates in places with a population of about a lakh (Devakottai, Dindigul, Kumbakonam and Rajapalayam) .. .. .                                        | 41.00           |
| (5) Establishment of an Industrial Estate in Ambattur and two estates for leather industries at Perambur .. .. .                                                                           | 95.00           |
| (6) Preparation of sites for the establishment of Service Centres for Industries at Guindy and Ambattur .. .. .                                                                            | 45.00           |
| (7) Expansion of the Industrial Estates and Colonies started during the Second Plan period .. .. .                                                                                         | 50.00           |
| (8) Subsidy towards payment of rents in Industrial Estates and Colonies .. .. .                                                                                                            | 7.20            |
| Total .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                              | 300.00          |

The State's Third Plan thus provides for an outlay of Rs 3 crores in the public sector on Industrial Estates and Colonies. In addition, Government will encourage private industrialists who come forward to establish Industrial Estates by providing 80 per cent of the investment as a loan on a low rate of interest. Based on the small industries so far set up, we may hope that private industrialists will come

[25th February 1961]

forward to start many more small-scale units and bring about a wide dispersal of industries in the country side.

25. Power is the major enabling factor in the **Power.** growth of large, medium and small-scale industries. Sustained efforts have been taken for the development of power in the earlier Plans. The installed capacity which was 1,56,000 kilo watts at the beginning of the First Plan increased to 2,56,000 kilo watts at the end of that Plan. Many new schemes such as the expansion of the Thermal Plant at Madras, the Periyar Project, Kundah Project, etc., were taken up in the Second Plan and the capacity was stepped up to 5,71,000 kilo watts. The target in the Third Plan is to increase the generation to 10,41,000 kilo watts. In addition to this, 4,00,000 kilo watts will be available from Thermal Power Plant at Neyveli, resulting in a total generation of 14,41,000 kilo watts. Even with all the new generation of the last few years, the supply will not be adequate to meet in full the demand which is expected to reach 15,40,000 kilo watts in 1966. The installed capacity of 14,41,000 kilo watts at the end of the Third Plan is largely in hydro-electric stations which are heavily subject to the seasonal factor, being dependent on irrigation discharges. The dependable firm capacity all through the year is only 9,62,000 kilo watts. We will not therefore be self-sufficient in power in spite of the large outlay of Rs 79 crores in the Second Plan and Rs. 100 crores in the Third Plan. We have therefore to allocate the use of the available power according to certain planned priorities between the different sectors of consumption such as industries, agriculture, domestic uses, etc. The power shortage can also be mitigated to some extent by linking our grid with those of the neighbouring States of Kerala and Mysore to constitute a common Zonal Power Grid. We have exhausted the hydro-electric resources in the State and further development will

[25th February 1961]

have to be based on the hydro-electric potential of the Western Ghats with the co-operation of the neighbouring States. To meet the growing future demands on a permanent basis more than one atomic power station will be essential and must be planned for.

The average per capita consumption of electricity has now risen to 60 units from 12 units in 1951. The gross revenue from the sale of power has risen from Rs 3 crores in 1951 to Rs 15 crores now and is expected to reach Rs 40 crores in 1966. These figures illustrate the measure of advance so far achieved in the development of Power.

We have been making heartening progress in rural electrification. As against 1,813 villages electrified at the beginning of the First Plan, 10,000 villages have been covered by now. In the Third Plan, we may expect every village to have electricity. Electric pump sets have increased from 14,000 in 1951 to 1,16,000 now.

Provision has been made in the Budget for 1961-62 for taking up the Mettur Tunnel Scheme and the final stage of the Kundah Project. Russian aid has been promised for the Mettur Tunnel Scheme and the Canadian Government have offered to continue their aid for the final stage of the Kundah Project. The Madras State Electricity Board will incur an outlay of Rs 15 crores on Power in 1961-62 towards which the State Government will advance a loan of Rs 7.84 crores. The balance of the outlay can be found by the Electricity Board from its own resources. The target for rural electrification is 1,600 villages in 1961-62. A provision of Rs 25 lakhs has also been made for loans to private licensees for rural electrification.

Hon'ble Members are aware of the Committee appointed to go into the question of minimum guarantee on agricultural loads. The Committee has recommend that the minimum guarantee should

25th February 1961]

be reduced from Rs 50 at present to Rs 35 in backward areas and to Rs 45 in other areas. The Government have accepted the recommendation and issued necessary orders.

It should be realised that power is supplied to agriculturists at a tariff lower than the actual cost of supply at that point, for the reason that it is used by small agriculturists for lifting water for cultivation. The receipts of the Electricity Board can increase only when the power is put to greater use in rural areas on small industries. Larger receipts will enable the Electricity Board to extend the benefits quickly to all villages. It is therefore essential to create an atmosphere where a large number of small industries will come up in the countryside. One other aspect of the matter is that power plants in future will be mainly thermal as we have come to the end of our hydro-electric resources. It may therefore be necessary to increase the tariff to meet the higher cost of thermal generation. However, if we organise our industries efficiently to earn a substantial return, there may not be any difficulty in collecting the higher rates.

26. A good system of communications is indispensable for industrial development. Communal  
options

No new railway lines have been laid in this State during the last two Plans. No one can dispute that development of new railway lines must keep pace with the pattern of industrial expansion. In particular, if the industrial potential of Neyveli is to be efficiently and fully utilised, new railway lines should be laid to link Neyveli with various parts of the country. With this in view, we have been stressing the need for the Salem-Bangalore line and a few others to link up the places of commercial importance in this State. I am confident that our representations are likely to meet with a measure

[25th February 1961]

of success in the near future. Members would have noted with satisfaction the reference to this subject made by the Union Minister for Railways in his speech presenting the Railway Budget to the Parliament.

Roads are also as important as railway lines for the expansion of industries. In fact, in certain countries, the development of roads has been given even a higher priority than railway lines. In the last 10 years, we have improved our roads very substantially and it is now widely recognised that we are appreciably ahead of other States in this respect.

In the beginning of the First Plan we had 14,400 miles of State highways and 6,800 miles of rural roads. During the First Plan 1,643 miles were metalled and 2,850 miles of new roads laid. During the Second Plan 2,860 miles of roads have been improved and 1,830 miles of new roads laid. Thus, in the last ten years 4,680 miles of roads have been newly laid or improved. Besides, we have also incurred substantial outlays on the maintenance of roads.

The following figures show the road mileage at the end of the Second Plan under various categories:—

| Serial number | Type of surface.         | Mileage of roads as on 1950-51 —Beginning of First Plan. | Mileage of roads as on 1955-58 —Beginning of Second Plan. | Mileage of roads as on 1960-61 —End of Second Plan. |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| (1)           | (2)                      | (3)                                                      | (4)                                                       | (5)                                                 |
| 1             | Cement Concrete Roads .. | 188                                                      | 276                                                       | 319                                                 |
| 2             | Black-topped Roads ..    | 926                                                      | 4,616                                                     | 7,111                                               |
| 3             | Metalled Roads ..        | 12,953                                                   | 10,818                                                    | 11,143                                              |
| 4             | Unmetalled Roads ..      | 7,131                                                    | 8,335                                                     | 7,305                                               |
|               | Total ..                 | 21,198                                                   | 24,045                                                    | 25,878                                              |

These figures show a particularly large rise in the mileage under black-topped roads.

[25th February 1961]

One of the important changes in policy in regard to the maintenance of roads is the decision to take over all major district roads from the District Boards. In the last five years 3,840 miles of roads have been taken over by the Government and some more mileage is proposed to be taken over by the Government. The increased maintenance liability of the Government on the roads so far taken over is roughly Rs 1,02 lakhs a year.

Thirty-one major bridges and 104 minor bridges have been built on State Highways. Twelve major bridges and 120 minor bridges have so far been built on roads under the District Boards. The annual outlay on roads is now of the order of Rs 5 crores of which about Rs 3 crores is on maintenance. A sum of Rs 11 crores has been set apart for the construction of roads in the Third Plan.

Satisfactory financial arrangements have been made for the maintenance of the roads which will vest in the new Panchayat Unions and some of these roads will be taken over by the Government. A Local Roads Grant will be given to each Panchayat Union at the rate of 40 nP. per capita. The total grants to be given under this head will amount to about Rs 1,20 lakhs a year.

Satisfactory provision has been made in the Third Plan to continue these programmes of road development. One hundred and eighty-two miles of new roads will be laid, 197 miles of old roads improved, 46 bridges and culverts constructed at a cost of Rs 1.88 crores in 1961-62. In preparing our Road development programme we should pay special attention to the transport requirements of the newly developed industrial areas of the State. In this view we should lay special stress on the roads in the Salem-Neyveli area, Coimbatore-Mettur area and in the hinterland of Tuticorin.

[25th February 1961]

The congestion in traffic is growing fast in Madras City. We should therefore plan ahead for the probable traffic requirements of the Madras City for the next 15 to 20 years. A provision of Rs 1.5 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the Madras City roads of which Rs 58 lakhs will be spent in 1961-62.

Ports.

27. Large-scale industrial development necessitates the import of machinery, raw materials and many other accessory goods from foreign countries. Further, unless we export commodities from our country, we will not be able to earn foreign exchange to finance the imports of essential goods from other countries. Thus, in a growing economy, both exports and imports will be continuously going up. To meet the requirements of this expanding foreign trade, our port facilities have also to be expanded. With this object in view, a number of schemes have been taken up for the improvement of the Madras Harbour.

This harbour was constructed and opened for traffic in 1896. It remained in that condition till 1911, when certain new facilities were provided. No further developments took place for the next 40 years up to 1951. The total quantity of goods handled by the harbour in 1930 was 10 lakhs tons. The traffic in the harbour was considerably affected during the Second World War, but it shot up to 20 lakhs tons by the close of the war. The facilities available in the port were naturally not sufficient to cope with this increased traffic and a planned expansion became imperative. But this was found difficult within the limited extent of land available with the Port Trust. This Government fully realised the importance of the expansion of this Port and therefore handed over to the Port Trust 86 acres of foreshore land to the South of the harbour in 1952 and another 77 acres later on.

[25th February 1961]

One of the major features of the expansion of the trade in the Madras Harbour in recent years, is the increasing exports of iron ore. As against 20,000 tons of iron ore exported from this harbour in 1950, the total tonnage exported this year is 7.8 lakhs tons and this figure may rise up to 30 to 40 lakhs tons in the next 5 to 10 years. The harbour is being further expanded to meet the increased demands of this trade.

A number of schemes are now under execution towards providing better docking facilities for ships and transit facilities for passengers. Other amenities such as office buildings, hospitals and houses for the employees of the Port Trust are also being built. A sum of Rs 16 crores in all has been spent on these various programmes during the current Plan.

Although the Madras Harbour is being expanded fast, that port alone would not meet the growing needs of our industry and trade. The concentration of a large number of major industries in the vicinity of Madras has created many new problems. It is therefore imperative that we should develop another major harbour on our coastline. It is in this view that the Government of Madras have been pressing for the immediate conversion of Tuticorin into a deep-sea port. All of you will therefore welcome the decision of the Government of India to include the Development of the Tuticorin Port in the Third Plan and let us hope that all possible steps will be taken towards the speedy implementation of this scheme.

It is equally necessary that minor ports like Cuddalore and Nagapattinam should be expanded and reasonable provisions have been made in the Plan for this purpose.

The Sethusamudram Project is closely inter-linked with the Tuticorin Port. To-day, ships proceeding to the West Coast of India from the East



[25th February 1961]

Coast have to circumnavigate the island of Ceylon. When the Sethusamudram Scheme is implemented these ships can save time and distance by crossing through a channel cut across the reef barriers between Ceylon and India. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar had gone into this question and submitted a Report. Further investigations are now going on to gather some more data required to finalise the scheme. Capt. Davies, the navigational expert, who was a member of the Ramaswami Mudaliar Committee, had visited this country recently and had advised these investigations to gather all the relevant data. The scheme for the Development of the Tuticorin Port will yield the full measure of return only when the connected Sethusamudram Project is also implemented. The latter scheme will increase manifold the efficiency of our coastal shipping and therefore we should take every possible step for the early implementation of this Scheme.

Housing.

28. In our country, as in others, new towns have grown around the locations of new industries. This pressure of urbanisation arising from industrial development has impinged heavily on housing, leading to a pressing demand for more houses. Efforts in this sphere have necessarily to be made mainly by private individuals. Government can assist only at strategic points. In this State also, it has been our happy experience that private effort has come forward freely to build houses in large numbers. Government have taken up schemes particularly to benefit low-paid employees in Government service. Police housing is an important scheme of this kind. So far 3,500 houses have been built for policemen at a cost of Rs 2.5 crores. To meet the requirement of the whole police force, we would need to spend a further sum of Rs 3 to 4 crores. We have programmed to provide housing

25th February 1961]

facilities for 80 per cent of the police force by the end of 1965-66. While the provision for this expenditure is outside the Plan, a number of housing schemes have been taken up within the Plan. As against a sum of Rs 1.28 lakhs spent in the First Plan, the expenditure in the Second Plan has been Rs 5.35 lakhs out of which the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme has absorbed Rs 2.83 lakhs and Slum Clearance Scheme Rs 1.35 lakhs. Rs 1.06 lakhs has been spent on Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

We are faced at present by the problem of increasing prices of house-sites. In many places prices have increased almost to double their original level in the last 3 or 4 years. The prohibitive cost of urban house-sites has led to the deferment of many housing schemes. If we should avoid this situation in future we should acquire lands in urban suburbs straightaway in bulk, develop them and arrange to sell them at fair prices. The Third Plan accords high priority to this programme of bulk acquisition for which we have set apart Rs 1 crore in the Budget Estimate for 1961-62. Under this scheme, 3,000 acres of land would be acquired in the neighbourhood of Madras. Recently we have also passed an Act placing the State Housing Board on a statutory basis so as to co-ordinate and speed up the implementation of housing schemes.

29. The importance of village industries should not be minimised while concentrating on our Plans for large industries. In the present context of large-scale unemployment, village and cottage industries which are not capital-intensive, have a special part to play. The most important of them is the handloom industry. There are now 4.6 lakhs handlooms in the State providing employment to 16 lakhs persons. The State and the Central Government

Village  
Industries  
—Hand-  
loom.



[25th February 1961]

have implemented several measures to protect this industry and to foster its development. The co-operative movement has been extended to the handloom sector and so far 2.1 lakhs handlooms have been brought within the co-operative fold.

Rebate schemes on the sale of handloom cloth, have received high priority in the last two Plans. A sum of Rs 4 crores has been spent on rebates during the current Plan. Concessions by themselves may not ensure a lasting solution to the problem of handlooms. The industry is in need of thorough overhaul if it should survive.

The problems of the handloom is the rapid mechanisation of competing industries. While handlooms will continue to have a monopoly in respect of certain special varieties of cloth, competition from the textile mills is likely to be severe in regard to other coarser varieties.

Just at present we cannot hope to absorb the handloom weavers in other jobs. We would be in a position to draw them off into alternate jobs only as the newly established industries grow up. As the younger members of the handloom weavers' families get educated and acquire technical and other skills, they may not like to continue in the traditional avocation. It is in this context that we have to consider the question of the conversion of handlooms to powerlooms. If we make a beginning by installing powerlooms in the various handloom weavers' co-operative societies, we may be able to meet the popular criticism that powerlooms will throw the handloom weavers out of employment. Besides, under such a scheme the increased returns arising from powerlooms, will be shared by all members of the co-operative society.

[25th February 1961]

We should not let old prejudices and preconceived ideas to stand in the way of the progress of the handloom weaver. In the meanwhile we will continue the various measures intended to raise the standard of living of the handloom weavers. So far 1,600 houses have been built at a cost of Rs 54.59 lakhs under the scheme for housing handloom weavers. The schemes will have to be expanded in the Third Plan.

One of the major handicaps of the handloom weaver is the difficulty to secure yarn at fair prices. It was to mitigate this difficulty that co-operative spinning mills are being established. The co-operative mill at Pettai has commenced production. The Ramanathapuram and Tiruchendur mills are under construction and will commence production in April or May this year. Efforts are being made to establish a few more mills in other important places.

30. Schemes for the production of khadi, play an <sup>Khadi,</sup> important part in increasing employment opportunities in rural areas. We will have to continue these schemes till such time as the new industrial growth on the contrary, is able to absorb the idle man-power. As against 26,500 persons engaged in spinning khadi at the beginning of the First Plan, the number has increased to 1,81,000 by the end of the Second Plan. We have programmed to increase this number by yet another 45,000 during the Third Plan. Similarly the number of weavers engaged on khadi cloth has increased from 716 at the beginning of the First Plan to 9,000 at the end of the Second Plan and is expected to rise to 15,000 by the end of the Third Plan. Apart from the schemes run by the Government, the Tamilnad Sarva Seva Sangh have also undertaken this programme. Lakhs of people have secured employment through these agencies and the

[25th February 1961]

production of khadi cloth is increasing correspondingly. The annual production has gone up from 66 lakhs yards worth Rs 1.64 crores to 80 lakhs yards worth Rs 2 crores. The replacement of the traditional Charkha by the Ambar Charkha marks an important change in this programme. Efforts are being taken to improve the marketing organisation to cope with the increased production.

Education.

31. The standard of life of the people will improve only if the economy advances, which in turn depends on the quality of the people themselves. Therefore in a country's development educational expansion which improves the level of thinking of the people, plays a very important part. The faster the pace of educational development, the quicker and more permanent will be the advances registered in other spheres of development.

One of the main problems facing our country is the illiteracy of the large masses of people. As a result of our efforts in the last ten years we have about 26,700 elementary schools to-day as against 16,000 elementary schools at the beginning of the decade. At the beginning of the First Plan only 45 per cent of the children in the age-group 6—11 were going to school. To-day this figure has gone up to 75 per cent. In the First Plan we spent Rs 5 crores on educational expansion as against Rs 12 crores. The provision proposed in the Third Plan is Rs 25.4 crores.

By the end of this year, every habitation with a population of more than 300 will have an elementary school. We have introduced many other measures to induce children, especially of the poor, to attend schools. The midday meals scheme has done great service in this respect. About 10 lakhs of children representing a third of the strength of all schools, have been covered by this scheme. The expenditure

25th February 1961]

on the midday meals scheme which stood at Rs 7 lakhs in 1957-58 has risen in the current year to Rs 84 lakhs and is estimated to go up to Rs 1.35 lakhs in 1961-62. Sixty per cent of the gross expenditure on this scheme is met by the State Government, the balance being contributed by local people. It is inevitable that defects will be noticed in the implementation of a large scheme of this nature. A Committee of Members of the Legislature is now going into the working of this scheme and I expect that their report will be available to the Government very soon.

Another important development in educational programme has been the organisation of the School Improvement Conferences by which our people have contributed Rs 3.79 crores in cash and kind so far for the improvement of schools. This movement is gaining strength and we may hope that more improvements costing many more crores of rupees can be effected in the various schools of the State.

The standard of instruction in schools depends mainly on the qualifications of teachers. Because of the low salaries which our teachers have been receiving in the past, there was a measure of discontent amongst them. To improve the living conditions of teachers we have recently extended a number of benefits to them. During the Second Plan period, apart from the benefits such as the pension scheme and free education to the children of teachers, we have also given to each elementary school teacher an increase in emoluments of Rs 17 per mensem. Over and above these, the recommendations of the Pay Commission on the salary of teachers have also been accepted in full. The annual expenditure on education has gone up by nearly Rs 4 crores as a result of these concessions. We may

[25th February 1961]

note with satisfaction that our teachers have accepted these efforts with a large measure of satisfaction and are rendering excellent service.

The most important task on education in the Third Plan is the scheme of compulsory primary education under which all children within the age group 6—11 are proposed to be brought to school. A beginning has been made on the scheme even in the current year by which one-third of the children in the age group 6—7 are being enrolled in schools. The scheme will be extended to the entire State by 1962-63.

By the end of the Third Plan, we hope to bring to school all the children in the age group 6—11. It has been estimated that to reach this target, we would have to admit within the next five years, 14 lakhs more pupils in the schools which would in turn require 31,000 new classes and teachers. This scheme would require a total outlay of Rs 11.5 crores and the provision for 1961-62 is Rs 70 lakhs. Corresponding to this large number of new admissions, we have also to expand the midday meals programme. The responsibility for elementary education has been entrusted to the Panchayat Unions for which adequate funds will be provided. Including land revenue assignment amounting to Rs 2.5 crores, a total sum of Rs 4.9 crores will be provided in 1961-62 as grants for Panchayat Unions for this purpose.

A number of schemes have also been undertaken to improve the quality of the secondary education. During the Second Plan, 164 multi-purpose schools were started. During the Third Plan, 150 bifurcated courses will be started at a cost of Rs 52 lakhs. The scheme for conversion of secondary schools to higher secondary schools will also be implemented.

25th February 1961]

Members are aware that the Pay Commission has recommended liberal scales of pay for teachers in Government colleges. Government have decided to give their share under the scheme of the University Grants Commission to extend these scales to teachers in aided colleges at a cost of Rs 15 lakhs annually. Orders have also been passed sanctioning the non-recurring grant to aided colleges for changing over to the 3-year degree course.

Good progress has been made by the Committee for the preparation of text-books for the change over to the Tamil Medium and a number of text-books have been prepared in Tamil.

The local libraries constituted under the Madras Public Libraries Act have done remarkably well. Central libraries have been constituted in every district. As against a single branch library in 1953-54, there are now 473 branch libraries and 606 delivery stations for supplying books to villages with a population of 1,000 or more. The number of readers has also increased from 25 lakhs in 1953-54 to 1.67 lakhs in 1959-60.

The total expenditure on Education in 1956-57 was Rs 12 crores as against which expenditure in 1961-62 will be of the order of Rs 20 crores.

32. Several schemes have been implemented in the sphere of medical relief and public health. Rs 4.27 crores have been spent on rural water-supply schemes and Rs 7.4 crores on Urban Water-supply Schemes in the last two Plans. 14,000 wells have been sunk in the villages and 340 composite schemes implemented in the last two Plans. It is proposed to sink 2,500 wells and implement 216 composite schemes in the Third Plan. The National Water-supply and Sanitation Scheme is also being implemented under which 417 villages have been provided

Medical and  
Public  
Health.

[25th February 1961]

with water-supply facilities and 396 villages with sanitation. At the beginning of the First Plan, 38 towns with a population of 28.78 lakhs had the benefit of protected water-supply. By the end of the Second Plan, this was extended to 64 towns with a population of 33 lakhs. At the end of the Third Plan, another 43 Municipalities and Panchayats will get this benefit. We would have also to take special steps to increase the supplies available to cities and towns in industrial areas. As against a sum of Rs 6 crores spent in the Second Plan on urban water-supply and drainage schemes, a total sum of Rs 7.5 crores is expected to be spent in the Third Plan.

The water-supply and drainage problem in the City of Madras calls for special attention. A sum of Rs 1 crore has been spent on this during the Second Plan. Greater efforts will be needed to improve the water-supply of the Madras City. Out of a sum of Rs 5 crores set apart for this scheme in the Third Plan, Rs 90 lakhs will be spent in 1961-62.

It is very important to plan in advance for the water-supply of towns like Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai. Adequate water-supply facilities and public health measures should be taken in these cities which are growing industrial centres. Besides, it is necessary to see that further industrial concentration in these cities does not create fresh problems, for which we must formulate even now an integrated scheme of further development.

A number of schemes to eradicate malaria, filaria and smallpox are under implementation. If diseases are to be eliminated, healthy sanitary practices should be developed amongst our people. In particular, we must endeavour to spread the use of latrines even in villages. With a view to inculcate this habit, even at a young age, a scheme costing Rs 2 lakhs has been included in the Budget.

25th February 1961]

As against 12,000 hospital beds in the beginning of the First Plan, today there are 21,500 beds. In order to increase the number of doctors, two new Medical Colleges were started in the Second Plan. Even though the number of medical graduates is increasing, the problem of attracting them to rural areas continues. Many of incentives have been offered to doctors for this purpose. In the primary health centres in Community Development Blocks, we are building quarters for doctors. A sum of Rs 1.81 lakhs has been allotted on medical schemes in 1961-62. New additions to a number of hospitals will be made in the next year. An 80 bed ward will be built in Salem District Headquarters Hospital. Thirty-two more beds will be added at Polur, Bhavani and Paramakkudi. New buildings for 100 beds will be started at Pollachi and Chidambaram. Construction of 32 bed wards will commence at the following places: Villupuram, Gingee, Sriperumbudur, Dharapuram, Kuzhithurai, Padmanabhapuram, Attur, Mannargudi, Mayuram, Tiruvarur, Thiruthuraiipoondi, Pattukkottai, Sirkali, Shencottah, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Sankarankoil, Koilpatti and Tiruttani. These building schemes will cost Rs 35 lakhs.

We have been devoting special attention to Family-Planning with particular reference to the surgical method. Our propaganda amongst the people has resulted in an increasing awareness of its benefits and evoked some enthusiasm about this programme. A total sum of Rs 1.61 lakhs is being set apart in the Third Plan for this programme.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has also been expanded during the last ten years. A sum of Rs 26.85 lakhs has been set apart for this scheme in the next year. Two lakhs of labourers are covered by this scheme.

[25th February 1961]

The Non-Gazetted Government Officers have been made eligible for free medical facilities. But there are complaints that they have not been able to secure these facilities properly. In order to remove this grievance, we are posting special doctors to attend exclusively on Government servants alone. This scheme will come into force in the Madras General Hospital, Stanley Hospital and Kasturba Hospital, in 1961-62. Besides, it is proposed to set up two special dispensaries for this purpose at Madurai and Thanjavur. All the District Headquarters will be covered in the scheme in a phased programme.

Backward  
Classes.

33. We have been implementing a number of schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes. The welfare programmes under the different departments benefit the community as a whole. Special assistance is being rendered to Backward Classes through measures organised by the Harijan Welfare Department. Emphasis has been laid in this programme on educational schemes such as scholarships and boarding grants to students belonging to the Backward Classes. More than 30,000 Harijan students are now in receipt of scholarships and boarding grants. The expenditure on Harijan welfare which stood at Rs 69 lakhs in 1950-51 for the composite Madras State has increased to Rs 3,55 lakhs in the current year for the smaller residuary State. The scholarships schemes implemented in the Second Plan will become part of the committed expenditure in the Third Plan. The New Schemes for the Third Plan will be over and above this expenditure. On this basis, it is proposed to spend Rs 84 lakhs over and above the committed expenditure of Rs 2,22 lakhs, making a total of Rs 3,06 lakhs in 1961-62. If additional funds are needed in the course of the year, they will also be set apart. The Housing Scheme for Harijans will also continue to be implemented.

25th February 1961]

34. The Revised Estimates for 1959-60 showed a Revenue of Rs 78,30 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs 77,72 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs 58 lakhs. The Accounts of 1959-60 are now available and they show that the receipts stood at Rs 81,11 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs 80,58 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs 53 lakhs. There has been an increase in revenue receipts of the order of Rs 2,81 lakhs offset by an increase in expenditure of Rs 2,86 lakhs. The increase in revenue has occurred mainly under "State Taxes", viz., General Sales Tax (Rs 1,09 lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs 50 lakhs), Motor Vehicles Tax (Rs 31 lakhs) and Stamps (Rs 75 lakhs).

The increase in expenditure has been mainly on the development side such as Education (Rs 36 lakhs), Medical (Rs 32 lakhs), Harijan Uplift (Rs 53 lakhs) and Civil Works (Rs 60 lakhs).

The cash balance on hand at the end of the year was Rs 4,42 lakhs.

35. In my last Budget Speech, I had estimated that the expenditure in the current year would be Rs 81,21 lakhs and the receipts would be Rs 80,87 lakhs leaving a small revenue deficit of Rs 34 lakhs. The Budget Estimates however did not make any provision for the implementation of the recommendations of the Madras Pay Commission. The Revised Estimates provide for an expenditure of Rs 3,70 lakhs on this account for nine months in the current year. Apart from the increase on account of the Pay Commission, there has been an increase of Rs 3,15 lakhs in expenditure mainly on the development side. The Revised Estimates for the current year places the expenditure on revenue account at Rs 88,06 lakhs and the receipts at Rs 89,29 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs 1,23 lakhs. The State's share of Central Taxes is now expected to be Rs 2,45 lakhs more than the Budget Estimates. The

[25th February 1961]

main increase has been in our share of Income-Tax, which has gone up by Rs 2,32 lakhs. Under State Taxes, there has been an improvement of Rs 3,80 lakhs mainly under General Sales Tax (Rs 1,58 lakhs), Central Sales Tax (Rs 40 lakhs), Motor Spirits Tax (Rs 20 lakhs), Motor Vehicles Tax (Rs 62 lakhs), Stamps (Rs 55 lakhs) and Land Revenue (Rs 21 lakhs). Under Non-Tax Revenue, a more intensive utilisation of forest produce has yielded an increase in revenue of Rs 54 lakhs.

As mentioned earlier, the increase in expenditure, apart from the increase due to the Pay Commission, has been on the Development side showing a higher tempo of expenditure on Plan schemes. The main items are: Education (Rs 76 lakhs), Medical (Rs 38 lakhs), Public Health (Rs 68 lakhs), Community Development (Rs 41 lakhs), Harijan Welfare (Rs 50 lakhs) and Civil Works (Rs 99 lakhs). We may also mention that the Revised Estimates provide for a House-Tax Matching Grant of Rs 30 lakhs to Village Panchayats and a local Roads Grant of Rs 11 lakhs for Panchayat Unions. Only a token provision had been made for these purposes in the Budget Estimates for the current year. The provision made for Local Development works in the current year is Rs 63 lakhs.

Capital  
Expendi-  
ture,  
1960-61.

36. We had estimated the Capital Expenditure in 1960-61 at Rs 10,86 lakhs. It is now expected that the expenditure would be Rs 15,49 lakhs. The increase is of the order of Rs 4,63 lakhs. The main increase have occurred on account of Rs 1,22 lakhs for the Parambikulam Project; Rs 34 lakhs for Zamindari Abolition and Rs 65 lakhs for share capital participation in the Madras State Co-operative and Central Banks. We are providing Rs 22 lakhs more for Road Transport for the cost of 157 buses as against 82 buses provided for in the

[25th February 1961]

original Budget. An additional amount of Rs 1 crore has also been provided to meet arrear payments to the Government of India in respect of the Fertilizer Scheme. The details of Capital Expenditure are given in the Budget Memorandum. The most important item of Capital Expenditure in the State is on Power Development which is exhibited in the accounts of the State Electricity Board. As against the Budget provision of Rs 12 crores, we will be spending Rs 14 crores on Power in the current year. We have set apart Rs 8,88 lakhs for loans to the State Electricity Board in the Revised Estimates.

We were able to raise a comparatively large open-market loan of Rs 12 crores from the public. The Ways and Means position for the current year has been satisfactory and it is expected that the cash balance at the end of the year would be Rs 5,12 lakhs as against Rs 4,50 lakhs anticipated originally.

37. The Budget for 1961-62 estimates the receipts <sup>Budget</sup> <sup>Estimates,</sup> under Revenue Account at Rs 87,50 lakhs and <sup>1961-62.</sup> expenditure on Revenue Account at Rs 90,35 lakhs. This has resulted in a Revenue Deficit of Rs 2,85 lakhs. On the receipts side, there is a short-fall of Rs 1,79 lakhs when compared with the Revised Estimates for 1960-61. This is the net result of an improvement in State and Central Taxes of Rs 71 lakhs offset by a worsening in Non-Tax Revenue of Rs 2,50 lakhs. The short-fall is entirely explained by the withdrawal of the Central assistance for increasing the emoluments of low-paid employees on which account we will be realising Rs 2,34 lakhs in the current year.

The expenditure on Revenue Account in 1961-62 is expected to be Rs 90,35 lakhs which is Rs 2,29 lakhs more than in the current year. The main increases will be on Education (Rs 3,19 lakhs); Agriculture (Rs 87 lakhs); Co-operation (Rs 28 lakhs);

[25th February 1961]

Grants-in-aid (Rs 63 lakhs) ; Local Development Works (Rs 77 lakhs) and Community Development (Rs 35 lakhs). The variations between the Revised Estimates, 1960-61, and the Budget Estimates, 1961-62, have been discussed in detail in the Budget Memorandum.

Capital  
expendi-  
ture,  
1961-62.

38. The Capital Expenditure for the year 1961-62 is fixed at Rs 18,10 lakhs made up of Rs 81 lakhs on compensation to Zamindars ; Rs 3,77 lakhs for the Parambikulam Project ; Rs 43 lakhs for other irrigation projects ; Rs 1,46 lakhs for Special Minor Irrigation, Rs 15 lakhs for the Desilting-cum-Reclamation Scheme ; Rs 3,01 lakhs on Industrial development ; Rs 1,00 lakhs on bulk acquisition of lands ; Rs 4,73 lakhs for capital outlay on Roads and Buildings ; Rs 1,01 lakhs for Road Transport ; Rs 30 lakhs for the Rural Water-supply Scheme and the balance on miscellaneous items. The outlay on Power in 1961-62 has now been fixed at Rs 15,41 lakhs. We will be providing a loan of Rs 7,84 lakhs to the Electricity Board which will meet the balance of expenditure from its own resources.

Loans and  
Advances.

39. Rs 21,36 lakhs have been set apart for loans and advances during 1961-62, out of which Rs 7,84 lakhs will be given as loans to the Electricity Board, Rs 1,17 lakhs to the Madras City Corporation, Rs 1,06 lakhs to the City Improvement Trust, Rs 1,33 lakhs for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes to the various local bodies, Rs 2,87 lakhs to cultivators, Rs 51 lakhs as State-Aid to Industries, Rs 31 lakhs for Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Rs 1,00 lakhs for Housing and Rs 84 lakhs for Community Development.

40. We have to pay Rs 3,82 lakhs on account of the open market loans maturing in 1961-62. The share of this Government will be Rs 1,97 lakhs. The

[25th February 1961]

balance is to be borne by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore. It is proposed to raise an open market loan of Rs 10 crores for meeting the Capital Expenditure of next year. The Ways and Means Budget has been balanced and closing cash balance of Rs 78 lakhs is anticipated at the end of 1961-62.

41. The facility of compounding in Sales Tax is <sup>Concessions.</sup> now available for small dealers with a turn over of not more than Rs 25,000 a year. The Minister in Charge of Commercial Taxes had assured the House that the extension of this concession would be examined on the basis of the experience in working the new Sales Tax Act. Government have now decided to extend this concession to dealers with a total turn over of not more than Rs 50,000 a year based on the current year's assessments.

42. Free education is now available to all children <sup>Free Education.</sup> up to the V Standard and to poor children up to the VIII Standard. Beyond VIII Standard, Education is free only to children belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. It has been emphasised for some time that educational concessions should be on the basis of economic backwardness rather than on the basis of communal status. Government have accepted this view and have decided to extend free education up to the XI Standard to all children irrespective of caste or creed. A provision of Rs 58 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for this purpose. This decision is the first step towards a society where no deserving student will be denied education on account of poverty.

43. I shall now explain the provisions made in the <sup>Five-Year Plans.</sup> Budget towards the outlay on the Plan. The size of the State's Second Plan had been originally fixed



[25th February 1961]

at Rs 1,52 crores. The actual outlay during the first four years amounted to Rs 1,42.76 crores. The revised estimates for the current year, as now fixed, provide for an expenditure of Rs 43.43 crores taking the total outlay to Rs 1,86.19 crores.

|                                | (RS CRORES)              |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1956-57 .. .. .                | 28.67                    |
| 1957-58 .. .. .                | 30.25                    |
| 1958-59 .. .. .                | 34.61                    |
| 1959-60 (Accounts) .. ..       | 39.89+                   |
|                                | 9.34 (Kundah equipment). |
| Total ..                       | 1,42.76                  |
| 1960-61 (Revised Estimates) .. | 43.43                    |
| Grand Total ..                 | 1,86.19                  |

We have thus exceeded the original target by nearly Rs 34 crores and therefore we may well claim a substantial measure of success in the implementation of the Second Plan. We were able to do so because of our special exertions in raising additional resources and in organising the necessary executive machinery in advance of time. As against an additional taxation of Rs 13 crores expected of this State in the Second Plan, we had actually raised Rs 20 crores and we had also done better on open market borrowings. Let us hope that we could profit by this experience and do better in implementing the Third Plan.

[25th February 1961]

The size of the Third Plan of the State has been fixed at Rs 2,91 crores. According to the general advice of the Planning Commission, 16 per cent of the total provision, i.e., about Rs 46 crores, should be the target for the first year. We have however budgetted for an outlay of Rs 48 crores in order to meet all the essential requirements of the various development departments. The recurring expenditure for maintaining the new schemes introduced in the Second Plan, will amount to about Rs 7 crores. If this committed expenditure is also reckoned, the total expenditure on new development schemes will amount to Rs 55 crores and this outlay compares very favourably with the sum of Rs 43.43 crores provided for as Plan expenditure in the current year.

44. The successful execution of the Third Plan Conclusion.  
calls for a strenuous effort in mobilising all resources of the country. The State's Third Plan alone is of the magnitude of Rs 2,91 crores but that, we should note, is only a part of the National Plan. The State's effort will be supplemented by the investments of the Central Government within the State. Besides, the private sector will also invest on many industries in the coming Plan period. These investments will increase production, raise the standard of life of the people and eliminate the poverty and inequality around us to-day. We are a nation of poor people with large numbers living on the margin of subsistence and incapable of saving any part of their income. Their standard of life can be raised only with large scale investment through new capital formation in successive Plans. But the poverty of the people rules out savings and therefore investment, and the absence of sufficient investment results in continued poverty. Mobilisation of savings is the one and only way to break through this grim vicious circle. The foundation for the



[25th February 1961]

well being of future generations can be laid only if we practice thrift and invest our savings entirely in the various development projects. In a democratic country, taxation has its limits and it is easier for the Government to borrow from the people to implement their Plans. This method of tapping resources also affords an excellent opportunity to the people to directly participate in the National reconstruction. Besides, it secures to them a good return on their investment. There has been a good response so far for the open market loans floated by the Madras Government. It is not enough if a few financiers support these loans. Innumerable small investors must be given an opportunity to take part in this great venture and it is with this aim that we are now concentrating on Small Savings and the allied scheme of Prize Bonds.

If we succeed in this effort, it is possible not only to fulfil the targets in the next Plan but also to go beyond them. I conclude my speech, Sir, with the confidence that all sections of this House, to whatever party they may belong, will co-operate in this great common endeavour.

## APPENDIX I TO THE BUDGET SPEECH.

25th February 1961]

[The figures up to the end of 1953-4 include those relating to the Andhra areas. The figures from 1956-7 take into account the Reorganisation of States from the 1st November 1956.]

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE.

| Major heads.                                        | 1953-4. | 1954-5.   | 1955-6.  | 1956-7.  | 1957-8.  | 1958-9.  | 1959-60. | 1960-61.                 |                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
|                                                     |         |           |          |          |          |          |          | Budget Estimate, 1961-2. | Revised Estimate. | Budget Estimate, 1961-2. |
| (1)                                                 | (2)     | (3)       | (4)      | (5)      | (6)      | (7)      | (8)      | (9)                      | (10)              | (11)                     |
|                                                     | RS      | RS        | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS                       | RS                | RS                       |
|                                                     | LAKHS.  | LAKHS.    | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.                   | LAKHS.            | LAKHS.                   |
| A. REVENUE.                                         |         |           |          |          |          |          |          |                          |                   |                          |
| Union Excise Duties.                                | ..      | 2,25.44   | 1,66.49  | 1,82.56  | 1,75.14  | 2,14.48  | 5,89.53  | 6,02.51                  | 6,10.00           | 6,10.00                  |
| Taxes on income other than Corporation tax—         |         |           |          |          |          |          |          |                          |                   |                          |
| Share of income-tax.                                | 23.50   | 7,50.62   | 5,67.38  | 5,59.54  | 5,23.85  | 6,16.07  | 6,36.72  | 6,66.29                  | 4,37.00           | 7,31.00                  |
| Agricultural Income-tax.                            | ..      | ..        | ..       | 1,41.94  | 1,12.51  | 1,29.67  | 86.55    | 1,53.49                  | 1,50.00           | 1,37.00                  |
| Relate Duty                                         | ..      | ..        | 5.23     | 17.57    | 22.35    | 23.41    | 25.18    | 30.26                    | 24.00             | 30.00                    |
| Taxes on Railway fares.                             | ..      | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | 31.07    | 70.37    | 84.43                    | 82.00             | 89.00                    |
| Land Revenue—                                       |         |           |          |          |          |          |          |                          |                   |                          |
| Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation. | 7,00.78 | 6,63.67   | 5,95.41  | 5,97.34  | 6,19.86  | 6,91.52  | 6,97.34  | 7,04.62                  | 6,61.35           | 6,61.62                  |
| Excise ..                                           | 3,75.23 | 30.36     | 27.22    | 23.62    | 30.29    | 27.97    | 22.93    | 22.04                    | 23.29             | 23.43                    |
| Stamps ..                                           | 1,78.37 | 3,80.23   | 2,62.47  | 3,59.50  | 3,62.76  | 3,50.00  | 3,91.31  | 4,77.80                  | 4,27.43           | 4,33.22                  |
| Forest ..                                           | 45.63   | 1,31.39   | 1,22.14  | 1,77.03  | 1,75.17  | 1,20.19  | 1,30.63  | 1,40.54                  | 1,35.84           | 1,30.14                  |
| Registration ..                                     | 32.70   | 90.60     | 60.46    | 69.66    | 73.85    | 79.42    | 86.26    | 1,04.51                  | 87.03             | 1,02.02                  |
| Taxes on Vehicles                                   | 81.23   | 4,17.04   | 3,59.39  | 4,00.87  | 4,37.73  | 4,54.29  | 4,99.39  | 5,49.51                  | 5,80.07           | 5,91.92                  |
| Sales tax ..                                        | ..      | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | 14,76.11 | 16,74.33                 | 15,85.51          | 15,02.97                 |
| Other taxes and duties—                             |         |           |          |          |          |          |          |                          |                   |                          |
| General sales tax ..                                | ..      | 11,99.23  | 8,68.93  | 9,82.07  | 11,16.77 | 11,78.05 | †        | †                        | †                 | †                        |
| Other items ..                                      | 8.19    | 1,22.08   | 2,49.35  | 2,66.40  | 2,75.61  | 3,84.67  | 2,07.50  | 2,22.20                  | 2,12.60           | 2,35.33                  |
| Total ..                                            | 8.19    | 13,21.34  | 11,18.32 | 12,48.47 | 13,92.38 | 15,62.72 | 2,07.50  | 2,22.20                  | 2,12.60           | 2,35.33                  |
| Income—                                             |         |           |          |          |          |          |          |                          |                   |                          |
| Direct receipts ..                                  | 6.51    | 10.64     | 6.59     | 7.22     | 9.14     | 9.57     | 10.62    | 11.08                    | 8.95              | 11.50                    |
| Grants—Working capital ..                           | 88.89   | — 1,33.01 | — 44.33  | — 45.46  | — 57.72  | — 59.46  | — 64.57  | — 73.64                  | — 63.31           | — 76.84                  |
| Net receipts ..                                     | — 82.06 | — 1,27.37 | — 37.73  | — 38.24  | — 48.58  | — 49.89  | — 53.95  | — 62.56                  | — 54.36           | — 65.34                  |

\* Includes land revenue.

† Shown under "Sales Tax".

‡ A sum of Rs 6.25 lakhs has been shown under "States' share of Union Excise Duties".

§ The subvention from the Union Government for Development Schemes relating to this Department has been shown under "Grants-in-aid from the Union Government".

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE—cont.

| Major heads.                                                                              | 1958-9. | 1953-4. | 1954-5. | 1955-6. | 1956-7. | 1957-8. | 1958-9. | 1959-60. | 1960-61.         |                   | Budget Estimate, 1961-2. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
|                                                                                           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |          | Budget Estimate. | Revised Estimate. |                          |
| (1)                                                                                       | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     | (9)      | (10)             | (11)              | (12)                     |
|                                                                                           | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS       | RS               | RS                | RS                       |
|                                                                                           | LAKHS.  | LAKHS.  | LAKHS.  | LAKHS.  | LAKHS.  | LAKHS.  | LAKHS.  | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.           | LAKHS.            | LAKHS.                   |
| A. REVENUE—cont.                                                                          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |                  |                   |                          |
| Irrigation—                                                                               |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |                  |                   |                          |
| Direct receipts *                                                                         | 1-93    | 2-78    | 2-23    | 2-42    | 2-08    | 1-89    | 2-25    | 2-35     | 1-37             | 1-77              | 1-77                     |
| Indirect ..                                                                               | 19-73   | 49-43   | 45-75   | 52-76   | 59-68   | 3-78-07 | 4-34-06 | 6-07-48  | 6-87-42          | 7-05-47           | 7-42-05                  |
| Administration of ..                                                                      | 13-39   | 55-42   | 43-60   | 57-60   | 62-05   | 67-63   | 56-07   | 52-39    | 52-94            | 52-26             | 52-25                    |
| Justice ..                                                                                | 5-98    | 25-00   | 27-32   | 22-02   | 26-20   | 23-32   | 24-08   | 30-99    | 30-49            | 31-75             | 30-76                    |
| Police ..                                                                                 | 5-66    | 20-64   | 22-18   | 21-41   | 21-81   | 19-14   | 22-58   | 23-82    | 20-56            | 27-70             | 24-35                    |
| Ports and Pilotage ..                                                                     | 44-67   | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..               | ..                | ..                       |
| Education ..                                                                              | 8-85    | 46-09   | 57-81   | 73-40   | 93-71   | 1-34-64 | 1-79-59 | 2-02-65  | 2-92-07          | 3-01-02           | 35-69                    |
| Medical ..                                                                                | 10-25   | 26-71   | 22-13   | 27-35   | 31-14   | 61-04   | 68-05   | 83-84    | 80-09            | 1-14-85           | 61-61                    |
| Public Health ..                                                                          | 2-59    | 5-64    | 6-05    | 22-13   | 7-17    | 19-40   | 68-05   | 1-18-50  | 1-14-60          | 1-68-42           | 12-01                    |
| Agriculture ..                                                                            | 3-12    | 1-27-90 | 88-14   | 80-37   | 1-04-21 | 1-01-71 | 1-02-16 | 2-33-09  | 1-96-69          | 2-10-16           | 1-94-60                  |
| Animal Husbandry ..                                                                       | 1-02    | 7-65    | 8-69    | 7-93    | 13-08   | 10-23   | 18-27   | 23-18    | 36-87            | 38-24             | 9-95                     |
| Co-operation ..                                                                           | 4-18    | 20-85   | 43-35   | 64-63   | 1-27-82 | 1-06-47 | 72-43   | 1-25-62  | 1-00-50          | 1-94-72           | 1-2-33                   |
| Industries ..                                                                             | 18-85   | 1-05-48 | 77-13   | 1-17-52 | 1-23-41 | 2-47-24 | 2-17-03 | 2-79-19  | 3-31-22          | 1-22-03           | 1-20-85                  |
| Miscellaneous departments ..                                                              | 7-62    | 40-42   | 35-12   | 42-50   | 99-48   | 90-66   | 1-19-07 | 1-56-57  | 1-79-14          | 2-13-07           | 54-14                    |
| Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works .. | 25-12   | 1-26-31 | 1-11-38 | 1-14-67 | 1-28-73 | 99-11   | 1-10-45 | 1-40-81  | 1-19-69          | 1-25-23           | 56-51                    |
| Civil Works ..                                                                            | 42-51   | 5-31-42 | 5-97-21 | 7-03-08 | 8-13-43 | 2-54-27 | ..      | ..       | ..               | ..                | 1-09-43                  |
| Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross).                                                | 24-81   | 3-63-58 | 3-71-79 | 4-52-08 | 5-26-02 | 2-20-07 | ..      | ..       | ..               | ..                | ..                       |
| Deduct—Working expenses.                                                                  | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..               | ..                | ..                       |
| Net receipts ..                                                                           | 17-70   | 1-67-84 | 2-25-42 | 2-51-00 | 2-87-41 | 34-20   | ..      | ..       | ..               | ..                | ..                       |
| Receipts in aid of superannuation.                                                        | 2-88    | 5-09    | 13-07   | 11-32   | 16-06   | 9-09    | 9-26    | 4-38     | 10-53            | 11-10             | 11-66                    |
| Stationery and Printing ..                                                                | 3-96    | 14-17   | 12-16   | 12-79   | 9-76    | 11-76   | 19-07   | 18-70    | 10-82            | 18-35             | 21-00                    |

[25th February 1961]

| Major heads.                                                                                            | 1958-9.  | 1953-4.  | 1954-5.  | 1955-6.  | 1956-7.  | 1957-8.  | 1958-9.  | 1959-60. | 1960-61.         |                   | Budget Estimate, 1961-2. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
|                                                                                                         |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | Budget Estimate. | Revised Estimate. |                          |
| (1)                                                                                                     | (2)      | (3)      | (4)      | (5)      | (6)      | (7)      | (8)      | (9)      | (10)             | (11)              | (12)                     |
|                                                                                                         | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS               | RS                | RS                       |
|                                                                                                         | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.           | LAKHS.            | LAKHS.                   |
| B. REVENUE—cont.                                                                                        |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |                  |                   |                          |
| Miscellaneous—                                                                                          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |                  |                   |                          |
| Gross Receipts from Bus Service †.                                                                      | 14-88    | 1-96-82  | 1-23-02  | 87-10    | 74-00    | 2-39-03  | 2-50-83  | 3-69-39  | 1-53-06          | 3-31-53           | 88-25                    |
| Other items ..                                                                                          | 14-59    | 1-96-82  | 1-23-02  | 87-10    | 74-00    | 2-39-03  | 2-50-83  | 3-69-39  | 1-53-06          | 3-31-53           | 88-25                    |
| Total ..                                                                                                | ..       | 1-44-64  | 1-42-54  | 1-53-33  | 1-31-21  | 2-13-34  | 2-27-53  | 2-51-46  | 2-45-22          | 3-03-25           | 311-01                   |
| Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes †.                                                       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..               | ..                | ..                       |
| Gross Receipts †.                                                                                       | ..       | 1-24-63  | 1-16-63  | 1-23-13  | 1-49-91  | 1-37-52  | 1-93-43  | 2-19-33  | 2-24-63          | 2-71-31           | 279-12                   |
| Working expenses † ..                                                                                   | ..       | 19-96    | 25-85    | 25-92    | 31-30    | 27-82    | 23-07    | 31-83    | 20-54            | 31-94             | 31-89                    |
| Net receipts ..                                                                                         | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..               | ..                | ..                       |
| Grants-in-aid from the Union Government.                                                                | ..       | 5-70     | 1-90     | 72-19    | 1-23-09  | 5-55     | 5-25     | 4-31     | 2-73-85          | 2-13-24           | 13-85-12                 |
| Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.                                          | 27       | 88       | 21       | 40       | 34       | 43       | 1-36     | 35       | 1-03             | 1-80              | 1-12                     |
| States' Share of Union Excise Duties.                                                                   | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..               | ..                | ..                       |
| Extraordinary Receipts.                                                                                 | ..       | 1-30-34  | 43-01    | 47-15    | 15-54    | 25-19    | 29-39    | 5-34     | 43-73            | 50-37             | 6-25-00                  |
| Transfer from Reserve Fund.                                                                             | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..               | ..                | ..                       |
| Receipts from Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works †. | ..       | ..       | 40-19    | 2-50-73  | 2-78-93  | 1-63-57  | 1-89-33  | 2-01-10  | 1-98-10          | 2-91-06           | ..                       |
| Civil Defence ..                                                                                        | ..       | 1-86     | 46       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..               | ..                | ..                       |
| Grand total ..                                                                                          | 14-18-45 | 50-89-73 | 43-38-88 | 52-09-43 | 51-21-21 | 62-36-33 | 69-31-07 | 91-10-65 | 80-87-33         | 89-28-96          | 87-50-09                 |

25th February 1961]

C 66—20

\* Excludes land revenue.  
† The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes" from 1949-50.  
‡ Prior to 1949-50, the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and the Working Expenses were shown under the expenditure head "Miscellaneous".  
§ The receipts were shown under "Miscellaneous" and "Extraordinary Receipts" up to the end of 1953-4.  
|| The subvention from Union Government for the development schemes relating to these departments have been shown under "Grants-in-aid from the Union Government".  
¶ Shown under "Liabilities from Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".  
\*\* Shown under "Liabilities from Union Government".  
†† Shown under "Liabilities from Union Government".

[25th February 1961]

[illegible]

### B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

[illegible]

|  | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 | 2027-28 | 2028-29 | 2029-30 | 2030-31 | 2031-32 | 2032-33 | 2033-34 | 2034-35 | 2035-36 | 2036-37 | 2037-38 | 2038-39 | 2039-40 | 2040-41 | 2041-42 | 2042-43 | 2043-44 | 2044-45 | 2045-46 | 2046-47 | 2047-48 | 2048-49 | 2049-50 | 2050-51 | 2051-52 | 2052-53 | 2053-54 | 2054-55 | 2055-56 | 2056-57 | 2057-58 | 2058-59 | 2059-60 | 2060-61 | 2061-62 | 2062-63 | 2063-64 | 2064-65 | 2065-66 | 2066-67 | 2067-68 | 2068-69 | 2069-70 | 2070-71 | 2071-72 | 2072-73 | 2073-74 | 2074-75 | 2075-76 | 2076-77 | 2077-78 | 2078-79 | 2079-80 | 2080-81 | 2081-82 | 2082-83 | 2083-84 | 2084-85 | 2085-86 | 2086-87 | 2087-88 | 2088-89 | 2089-90 | 2090-91 | 2091-92 | 2092-93 | 2093-94 | 2094-95 | 2095-96 | 2096-97 | 2097-98 | 2098-99 | 2099-00 | 2100-01 | 2101-02 | 2102-03 | 2103-04 | 2104-05 | 2105-06 | 2106-07 | 2107-08 | 2108-09 | 2109-10 | 2110-11 | 2111-12 | 2112-13 | 2113-14 | 2114-15 | 2115-16 | 2116-17 | 2117-18 | 2118-19 | 2119-20 | 2120-21 | 2121-22 | 2122-23 | 2123-24 | 2124-25 | 2125-26 | 2126-27 | 2127-28 | 2128-29 | 2129-30 | 2130-31 | 2131-32 | 2132-33 | 2133-34 | 2134-35 | 2135-36 | 2136-37 | 2137-38 | 2138-39 | 2139-40 | 2140-41 | 2141-42 | 2142-43 | 2143-44 | 2144-45 | 2145-46 | 2146-47 | 2147-48 | 2148-49 | 2149-50 | 2150-51 | 2151-52 | 2152-53 | 2153-54 | 2154-55 | 2155-56 | 2156-57 | 2157-58 | 2158-59 | 2159-60 | 2160-61 | 2161-62 | 2162-63 | 2163-64 | 2164-65 | 2165-66 | 2166-67 | 2167-68 | 2168-69 | 2169-70 | 2170-71 | 2171-72 | 2172-73 | 2173-74 | 2174-75 | 2175-76 | 2176-77 | 2177-78 | 2178-79 | 2179-80 | 2180-81 | 2181-82 | 2182-83 | 2183-84 | 2184-85 | 2185-86 | 2186-87 | 2187-88 | 2188-89 | 2189-90 | 2190-91 | 2191-92 | 2192-93 | 2193-94 | 2194-95 | 2195-96 | 2196-97 | 2197-98 | 2198-99 | 2199-00 | 2200-01 | 2201-02 | 2202-03 | 2203-04 | 2204-05 | 2205-06 | 2206-07 | 2207-08 | 2208-09 | 2209-10 | 2210-11 | 2211-12 | 2212-13 | 2213-14 | 2214-15 | 2215-16 | 2216-17 | 2217-18 | 2218-19 | 2219-20 | 2220-21 | 2221-22 | 2222-23 | 2223-24 | 2224-25 | 2225-26 | 2226-27 | 2227-28 | 2228-29 | 2229-30 | 2230-31 | 2231-32 | 2232-33 | 2233-34 | 2234-35 | 2235-36 | 2236-37 | 2237-38 | 2238-39 | 2239-40 | 2240-41 | 2241-42 | 2242-43 | 2243-44 | 2244-45 | 2245-46 | 2246-47 | 2247-48 | 2248-49 | 2249-50 | 2250-51 | 2251-52 | 2252-53 | 2253-54 | 2254-55 | 2255-56 | 2256-57 | 2257-58 | 2258-59 | 2259-60 | 2260-61 | 2261-62 | 2262-63 | 2263-64 | 2264-65 | 2265-66 | 2266-67 | 2267-68 | 2268-69</ |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE—cont.

| Major heads.                                                            | (1)   | 1950-51. |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|--------|
|                                                                         |       | 1953-4.  |         |         |         | 1954-5. |         |         |         | 1955-6. |         |      |        |
|                                                                         |       | (2)      | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     | (9)     | (10)    | (11)    | (12) |        |
|                                                                         |       | RS       | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS      | RS   | LAKHS. |
| Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.                      | 18-02 | 1,93-91  | 1,31-30 | 2,25-93 | 83-88   | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.           | ..    | 2-31     | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Fundine .. ..                                                           | 16-04 | 92-72    | 11-43   | 96-10   | 23-33   | 30-01   | 57-11   | 70-69   | 53-09   | 74-99   | 14-40   | ..   | ..     |
| Territorial and Political Pension.                                      | ..    | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers.                           | ..    | 6-33     | 1-87    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Superannuation allowances and Pensions.                                 | 97-12 | 1,73-65  | 1,37-23 | 1,40-97 | 1,33-61 | 1,24-76 | 1,35-02 | 1,40-35 | 1,41-17 | 1,46-69 | 1,63-98 | ..   | ..     |
| Ordnance of .. ..                                                       | ..    | 10-91    | 10-59   | 5-93    | 7-27    | 7-25    | 10-93   | 4-55    | 8-95    | 7-37    | 5-34    | ..   | ..     |
| Stationery and Printing.                                                | 27-07 | 1,13-74  | 1,01-12 | 35-77   | 1,13-22 | 1,02-50 | 1,03-37 | 1,21-33 | 1,20-21 | 1,31-18 | 1,29-20 | ..   | ..     |
| Miscellaneous—                                                          | ..    | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Expenditure on Bus Service.                                             | ..    | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Other items ..                                                          | 4-45  | 94-12    | 13-09   | 70-55   | 70-33   | 1,03-57 | 1,12-60 | 1,01-23 | 85-23   | 1,34-35 | 97-14   | ..   | ..     |
| Miscellaneous contributions and assignments.                            | ..    | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Extraordinary charges—                                                  | ..    | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Net outlay on State Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account. | ..    | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Other items ..                                                          | ..    | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..   | ..     |
| Total ..                                                                | ..    | 38-02    | 17-47   | 6-44    | 2-71    | 2-24    | 2-69    | 9-70    | 2-09    | 2-39    | 2-20    | ..   | ..     |

| Major heads.                                            | (1) | 1950-51. |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |      |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|--------|
|                                                         |     | 1953-4.  |          |          |          | 1954-5.  |          |          |          | 1955-6.  |          |      |        |
|                                                         |     | (2)      | (3)      | (4)      | (5)      | (6)      | (7)      | (8)      | (9)      | (10)     | (11)     | (12) |        |
|                                                         |     | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS       | RS   | LAKHS. |
| Community Development and Protection Schemes.           | ..  | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..   | ..     |
| National Extension Service and Local Development Works. | ..  | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..   | ..     |
| Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.                       | ..  | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..   | ..     |
| Civil Defence ..                                        | ..  | 20-89    | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..   | ..     |
| Grand total ..                                          | ..  | 18,09-72 | 59,63-83 | 47,24-52 | 54,55-31 | 50,15-02 | 63,35-37 | 80,57-70 | 81,20-89 | 83,06-24 | 90,85-33 | ..   | ..     |
| Final Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).               | ..  | 3-73     | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..   | ..     |

\* Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.

† Shown under Capital Account. The figures are—

2,54-33 11,66-50 — 3,68-74 — 5,25-05 76-00 1,18-27 — 92-56 34-55 1,35-83 55-33

‡ Shown under "47-A. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

# APPENDIX II TO THE BUDGET SPEECH.

[The figures up to the end of 1953-4 include those relating to the Andhra areas. The figures from 1953-7 take into account the Reorganization of States from the 1st November 1956.]

## DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

| Description of the scheme.                                                            | Approximate estimate cost. | A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC., SCHEMES. |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                           |                            |                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                                                                       |                            | 1946-7 to 1954-5.                         | 1955-6.   | 1956-7    | 1957-8.   | 1958-9.   | 1959-61.  | Total, 1946-7 to 1959-60. | Budget Estimate, 1960-61. | Revised Estimate, 1960-61. | Budget Estimate, 1961-2. |
| (1)                                                                                   | (2)                        | RS LAKHS.                                 | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS.                 | RS LAKHS.                 | RS LAKHS.                  | RS LAKHS.                |
| Lower Bhavani Project.                                                                | 9,98'00                    | 10,10'59                                  | 10'07     | 16'52     | '83       | -61       | -4'95     | 10,32'45                  | -73                       | 1'25                       | 3'13                     |
| Mettur Canals Scheme.                                                                 | 2,67'00                    | 1,40'78                                   | 20'56     | 9'36      | 7'13      | 3'31      | '50       | 1,81'64                   | 3'36                      | '69                        | 3'37                     |
| Malampuzha Project.                                                                   | 4,42'00                    | 3,95'00                                   | 28'94     | 14'79     | ..        | ..        | ..        | 4,38'73                   | ..                        | ..                         | ..                       |
| Manimathar Project ..                                                                 | 3,98'00                    | 2,90'24                                   | 1,01'97   | 92'43     | 40'24     | 14'14     | -6'15     | 5,32'37                   | -9'19                     | -3'30                      | -12'01                   |
| Araniar Project ..                                                                    | 1,04'00                    | 28'48                                     | 45'62     | 18'34     | 6'64      | -88       | '01       | 99'97                     | ..                        | -'06                       | ..                       |
| Walayar Project ..                                                                    | 1,00'00                    | 67'07                                     | 27'85     | 4'25      | ..        | ..        | ..        | 99'17                     | ..                        | ..                         | ..                       |
| Mangalam Project ..                                                                   | 88'65                      | 30'77                                     | 19'92     | 8'96      | ..        | ..        | ..        | 59'65                     | ..                        | ..                         | ..                       |
| Amravathi Project ..                                                                  | 2,97'00                    | 52'33                                     | 84'45     | 1,03'30   | 78'22     | 14'12     | -5'53     | 3,27'44                   | -10                       | -10                        | ..                       |
| Vaigai Reservoir Project.                                                             | 3,00'00                    | 35'47                                     | 48'52     | 34'55     | 32'56     | 19'42     | -16'92    | 1,53'60                   | 4'65                      | 27'55                      | 5'21                     |
| Sethanur Project ..                                                                   | 2,89'00                    | 13'74                                     | 68'98     | 90'40     | 50'49     | 14'29     | 5'22      | 2,43'10                   | 1'74                      | 3'11                       | -94                      |
| Krishnagiri Project ..                                                                | 1,84'00                    | 3'62                                      | 37'30     | 53'33     | 38'96     | 18'24     | 3'33      | 1,59'98                   | '55                       | 2'44                       | 3'03                     |
| Kattisai High Level Canal Scheme.                                                     | 1,56'65                    | ..                                        | ..        | 1'72      | 15'34     | 57'79     | 98'85     | 1,73'70                   | 21'87                     | 31'69                      | 5'90                     |
| Pullambadi Canal Scheme.                                                              | 1,42'43                    | ..                                        | ..        | 1'91      | 16'09     | 64'53     | 86'43     | 1,68'98                   | 21'23                     | 21'45                      | 7'10                     |
| Vidur Reservoir Project.                                                              | 61'37                      | ..                                        | ..        | ..        | 3'50      | 30'03     | 25'15     | 58'63                     | 2'99                      | 1'42                       | 4'77                     |
| Meenakari Reservoir Project.                                                          | 49'56                      | ..                                        | ..        | '47       | ..        | ..        | ..        | '47                       | ..                        | ..                         | ..                       |
| Paranbikulam-Aliyar Project.                                                          | 30,00'00                   | ..                                        | ..        | ..        | ..        | '92       | 1,51'84   | 1,52'76                   | 1,00'00                   | 2,21'53                    | 3,76'59                  |
| Works under the special minor irrigation programme including Tank Improvement Scheme. | ..                         | 3,38'94                                   | 72'74     | 55'29     | 55'29     | 85'70     | 1,38'51   | 7,96'38                   | 94'49                     | 1,10'42                    | 1,45'58                  |

Other Irrigation Schemes (Productive and Unproductive).  
Irrigation Projects transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.  
Pro rata charges on Establishments and Tools and Plant.

|          |          |         |         |         |         |         |          |         |         |         |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| ..       | 2,77'24  | 1'49    | 8'39    | 26'15   | 32'99   | 46'99   | 3,88'25  | 36'12   | 54'36   | 38'25   |
| ..       | 18,78'97 | †       | †       | †       | †       | ..      | 18,78'97 | †       | ..      | ..      |
| ..       | 31'47    | 2'08    | 2'23    | 2'66    | '62     | 3'74    | 42'80    | '54     | 2'37    | 2'47    |
| Total .. | 46,38'76 | 5,70'47 | 5,16'65 | 3,74'10 | 3,56'37 | 5,27'22 | 69,34'57 | 2,77'52 | 4,70'02 | 5,82'90 |

25th February 1961]

## B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.†

|          |          |          |          |         |    |    |          |    |    |    |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----|----|----------|----|----|----|
| ..       | 3,76'01  | 18'54    | 11'35    | 2'57    | .. | .. | 4,08'47  | .. | .. | .. |
| ..       | 9,02'58  | 2,23'24  | 1,90'83  | 60'18   | .. | .. | 13,82'83 | .. | .. | .. |
| ..       | 7,02'73  | 2,76'84  | 2,50'19  | 59'45   | .. | .. | 12,89'21 | .. | .. | .. |
| ..       | 5,89'42  | 1,64'71  | 2,69'72  | 70'64   | .. | .. | 10,94'49 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10,43'00 | 16'59    | 80'44    | 1,81'82  | 75'83   | .. | .. | 3,54'68  | .. | .. | .. |
| ..       | ..       | 14'15    | 1,63'92  | 43'59   | .. | .. | 2,21'66  | .. | .. | .. |
| ..       | 10,14'23 | 2,34'94  | 2,31'82  | 79'56   | .. | .. | 16,01'60 | .. | .. | .. |
| ..       | 62'08    | ..       | ..       | ..      | .. | .. | 62'08    | .. | .. | .. |
| ..       | 15,69'08 | †        | ..       | ..      | .. | .. | 15,69'08 | .. | .. | .. |
| ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..      | .. | .. | ..       | .. | .. | .. |
| ..       | 44'76    | 38'32    | 47'41    | '30     | .. | .. | 41'27    | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 51,88'01 | 11,07'18 | 18,47'06 | 3,83'12 | .. | .. | 80,25'37 | .. | .. | .. |

\* Consists of several works some of which have been completed, while others are in progress. Hence no estimated cost is given.  
† Does not relate to the present Madras State.  
‡ The expenditure is incurred by the State Electricity Board with effect from 1st July 1957.

[25th February 1961]

## DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—cont.

| Description of the scheme.                                  | Approximate estimated cost. | 1946-7 to 1954-5. |           |           | 1955-6.   |           |           | 1956-7.   |           |           | 1957-8.   |           |           | 1958-9.   |           |           | 1959-60.  |           |           | Total, 1940-7 to 1959-60. | Budget Estimate, 1960-1. |           |           | Revised Estimate, 1960-1. |           |           | Budget Estimate, 1961-2. |           |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|------|
|                                                             |                             | (2)               | (3)       | (4)       | (5)       | (6)       | (7)       | (8)       | (9)       | (10)      | (11)      | (12)      | (13)      | (14)      | (15)      | (16)      | (17)      | (18)      | (19)      |                           | (20)                     | (21)      | (22)      | (23)                      | (24)      | (25)      | (26)                     | (27)      | (28) |
| (1)                                                         | (2)                         | RS LAKHS.         | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS.                 | RS LAKHS.                | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS.                 | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS. | RS LAKHS.                | RS LAKHS. |      |
| C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.                          |                             |                   |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Cinchona Plantations.                                       | ..                          | 1,05.50           |           | 3.57      | 3.33      | 4.09      | 4.08      | 3.64      | 1,24.19   | 6.30      | 3.71      | 7.00      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Kerala Soap Institute.                                      | ..                          | 1.11              |           | .13       | 01        | ..        | ..        | ..        | 1.30      | ..        | ..        | ..        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Government Industrial Engineering Workshop.                 | ..                          | .02               |           | ..        | ..        | ..        | .96       | ..        | .98       | ..        | ..        | ..        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Fish Liver Oil Industry.                                    | ..                          | 1.35              |           | .31       | .04       | ..        | ..        | ..        | 1.70      | ..        | ..        | ..        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Madras Vegetable Ghee Factory.                              | ..                          | 12.57             |           | .01       | .03       | ..        | ..        | ..        | 12.61     | ..        | ..        | ..        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Government Silk Filatures.                                  | ..                          | 3.69              |           | .14       | .01       | ..        | ..        | ..        | 3.84      | ..        | ..        | ..        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Polytechnics ..                                             | ..                          | 46.11             |           | 2.43      | 3.95      | 13.34     | — 7.32    | ..        | 58.06     | ..        | ..        | ..        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Artesian Wells ..                                           | ..                          | 14.74             |           | .01       | .09       | ..        | 1.33      | 3.03      | 19.20     | 3.50      | 8.50      | 9.00      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Shares in Fertilizers and Chemicals, Limited, Travancore.   | ..                          | 21.00             |           | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | 21.00     | ..        | ..        | ..        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras. | ..                          | 1,02.00           |           | 19.42     | ..        | .23       | ..        | ..        | 1,21.65   | ..        | ..        | ..        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |
| Shares in Dhruvghar Chemical Works.                         | ..                          | ..                |           | 5.00      | ..        | ..        | 5.00      | ..        | 10.00     | ..        | ..        | ..        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |                           |                          |           |           |                           |           |           |                          |           |      |

| 25th February 1961]                                       |    |         |    |       |         |         |         |         |          |         |         |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|---------|----|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Shares in State Warehousing Corporation.                  | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | ..      | ..      | 10.00   | ..      | 10.00    | ..      | 1.00    | 6.00    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shares in Co-operative Sugar Factories.                   | .. | 1.50    | .. | ..    | 25.00   | ..      | 10.00   | ..      | 36.50    | ..      | 20.00   | 35.00   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Shares ..                                           | .. | ..      | .. | .10   | 30.36   | 14.20   | 49.80   | 6.50    | 1,00.96  | 11.45   | 9.45    | 15.50   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial Housing ..                                     | .. | ..      | .. | 7.82  | 19.84   | 9.43    | 21.74   | 15.64   | 45.53    | 20.00   | 19.49   | 20.00   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial Estates ..                                     | .. | ..      | .. | 4.19  | 8.92    | 38.57   | 30.11   | 33.76   | 1,15.35  | 30.41   | 48.74   | 76.48   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small-scale and Village Industries.                       | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | 14.53   | 65.26   | 52.13   | 60.54   | 1,02.51  | 74.69   | 36.25   | 1,37.04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stationary and Printing.                                  | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | 2.33    | 4.03    | 1.17    | 1.63    | 9.26     | ..      | .77     | 3.93    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank acquisition of lands for Housing Schemes.            | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | ..      | 1,00.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tractor Hiring Schemes.                                   | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Items ..                                            | .. | 29.82   | .. | 2.91  | 6.15    | 2.20    | 11.46   | 1,68.90 | 2,24.14  | 8.00    | 86.97   | 18.82   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumpsum deduction for probable savings.                   | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ..                                                  | .. | 3,39.41 | .. | 46.14 | 1,04.22 | 1,68.86 | 1,64.74 | 2,85.91 | 11,08.98 | 1,52.21 | 2,49.16 | 3,79.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.              |    |         |    |       |         |         |         |         |          |         |         |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madras City Bus Service.                                  | .. | 98.07   | .. | 36.54 | 68.09   | 22.59   | 30.88   | 69.23   | 3,25.40  | 54.40   | 75.75   | 1,01.29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buildings ..                                              | .. | 4,20.09 | .. | 52.15 | 1,02.20 | 1,50.43 | 1,93.88 | 2,47.88 | 11,66.83 | 2,83.41 | 3,02.51 | 3,92.19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Road Works (including tools and plant and establishment). | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | 43.25   | 72.94   | 75.53   | 1,12.14 | 3,08.91  | 97.19   | 1,24.98 | 1,12.88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grants to Local Bodies for Water-supply.                  | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | 14.75   | 16.30   | — 2.14  | — 2.14  | 26.77    | — 2.14  | — 2.14  | — 2.14  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grants to Local Bodies for Road Works.                    | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | 26.12   | 31.49   | — 3.96  | — 3.96  | 49.70    | — 3.96  | — 3.96  | — 3.96  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pro rata charges for Establishments.                      | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | 6.86    | 13.56   | 12.61   | 16.70   | 48.13    | 25.05   | 26.49   | 28.72   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumpsum deductions for probable savings.                  | .. | ..      | .. | ..    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | — 29.30 | — 36.37 | — 55.19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ..                                                  | .. | 4,20.09 | .. | 52.15 | 1,93.19 | 2,84.92 | 2,75.37 | 3,68.62 | 15,95.34 | 3,70.26 | 4,11.51 | 4,72.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[25th February 1961]

## APPENDIX III TO THE BUDGET SPEECH.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION.

## (i) OPEN MARKET LOANS.

| When issued.                                        | Description of loan.            | Total amount issued. | Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953. | Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956. | Amount outstanding on 31st March 1960. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                 | (2)                             | (3)<br>RS<br>LAKHS.  | (4)<br>RS<br>LAKHS.                        | (5)<br>RS<br>LAKHS.                      | (6)<br>RS<br>LAKHS.                    |
| <i>A. Loans raised before the 1st October 1953.</i> |                                 |                      |                                            |                                          |                                        |
| September 1937 and September 1940.                  | 3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues. | 2,33.54              | .80                                        | .28                                      | .12                                    |
| September 1938                                      | 3% Loan, 1953                   | 1,51.29              | 15.20                                      | .48                                      | .28                                    |
| June 1939                                           | 3% Loan, 1950                   | 1,50.00              | 1,23.96                                    | 1,23.96                                  | 1.22                                   |
| September 1942                                      | 3% Loan, 1955                   | 1,25.00              | 1,23.25                                    | .15                                      | .02                                    |
| September 1945                                      | 3% Loan, 1956                   | 1,25.10              | 1,25.10                                    | 3.12                                     | .09                                    |
| August 1944                                         | 3% Loan, 1958                   | 1,10.00              | 1,07.95                                    | 1,07.92                                  | .24                                    |
| September 1945                                      | 3% Loan, 1960                   | 3,00.00              | 2,78.44                                    | 2,78.44                                  | 2,78.44                                |
| September 1946                                      | 2½% Loan, 1961                  | 4,09.30              | 3,81.77                                    | 3,81.77                                  | 3,81.77                                |
| July 1950                                           | 3% Development Bonds, 1960.     | 4,39.75              | 4,38.25                                    | 4,38.25                                  | 4,38.25                                |
| September 1951                                      | 3½% Loan, 1962                  | 3,01.49              | 3,01.49                                    | 3,01.49                                  | 3,01.49                                |
| August 1952                                         | 4% Loan, 1964                   | 5,24.81              | 5,24.81                                    | 5,24.81                                  | 5,24.81                                |
| July 1953                                           | 4% Loan, 1963                   | 10,33.71             | 10,33.71                                   | 10,33.71                                 | 10,33.71                               |
|                                                     | Total—A.                        | 39,03.99             | 34,54.73                                   | 31,94.38                                 | 29,60.44                               |

*B. Loans raised from 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956.*

| When issued.   | Description of loan.  | Total amount issued. | Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956. | Amount outstanding on 31st March 1960. |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| (1)            | (2)                   | (3)<br>RS<br>LAKHS.  | (4)<br>RS<br>LAKHS.                      | (5)<br>RS<br>LAKHS.                    |
| August 1955    | 4 per cent loan, 1967 | 10,47.17             | 10,47.17                                 | 10,47.17                               |
| September 1956 | 4 per cent loan, 1968 | 13,83.56             | 13,83.56                                 | 13,83.56                               |
|                | Total—B.              | 24,30.73             | 24,30.73                                 | 24,30.73                               |

*C. Loans raised after 1st November 1956.*

| When issued. | Description of loan.   | Total amount issued. |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)          | (2)                    | (3)<br>RS<br>LAKHS.  |
| July 1958    | 4½ per cent loan, 1970 | 5,55.57              |
| August 1959  | 4 per cent loan, 1971  | 8,72.75              |
| August 1960  | 4 per cent loan, 1969  | 12,20.00             |

25th February 1961]

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION—cont.

## (ii) SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

|                                                                                                                               | Amount.     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                                                                                                                               | RS          |
| (1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807 .. .. .                        | 1,33,000    |
| (2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817 .. .. .                              | 10,500      |
| (3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817 ..                                                    | 41,770      |
| (4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras) .. .. . | 66,873      |
| Total—(ii) ..                                                                                                                 | 2,52,148    |
|                                                                                                                               | or          |
|                                                                                                                               | 2.52 lakhs. |
| Share of the present reorganized Madras State in respect of the irredeemable loans in the population ratio .. .. .            | 1.29 lakhs. |

## SUMMARY OF THE DEBT POSITION AS ON 31st MARCH 1960.

|                                                                                                                                       | RS<br>LAKHS. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Share of Madras in the outstanding balance of open market loans raised before 30th September 1953 .. .. .                         | 15,72.16     |
| (2) Share of Madras in the outstanding balance of the open market loans raised after 1st October 1953 and before 31st October 1956 .. | 19,73.61     |
| (3) Loans raised after 1st November 1956 .. .. .                                                                                      | 14,28.32     |
|                                                                                                                                       | 49,78.09     |
| (4) Share of Madras in the open market loans raised by the Travancore-Cochin State before 31st October 1956 .. .. .                   | 55.17        |
| (5) Total liability on account of open market loans as on 31st March 1960.                                                            | 50,31.26     |
| (6) Total liability as on 31st March 1960 on account of open market loans and Special Irredeemable Loans .. .. .                      | 50,35.55     |
| (7) Total liability on 31st March 1960 on account of loans from the Government of India (details on next page) .. .. .                | 1,16,14.30   |
| (8) Total liability on 31st March 1960 on account of loans from autonomous bodies .. .. .                                             | 3,95.68      |
| (9) Grand total of outstanding debt on 31st March 1960 .. .. .                                                                        | 1,70,45.53   |

[25th February 1961]

## DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—cont.

| Description to the scheme.                                                                              | APPRO-<br>priate<br>estimated<br>cost. | 1946-7<br>to<br>1954-5. |              | 1955-6.      |              | 1956-7.      |              | 1957-8.      |              | 1958-9.      |              | 1959-60.     |              | Total<br>1946-7<br>to<br>1959-60. |              | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1960-1. |              | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1960-1. |              | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1961-2. |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------|
|                                                                                                         |                                        | (1)                     | (2)          | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          | (6)          | (7)          | (8)          | (9)          | (10)         | (11)         | (12)         | (13)                              | (14)         | (15)                           | (16)         | (17)                            | (18)         | (19)                           | (20) |
|                                                                                                         | RS<br>LAKHS.                           | RS<br>LAKHS.            | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS.                      | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS.                   | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS.                    | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS.                   |      |
| Advance compensation and interim payments.                                                              | ..                                     | 5,30.94                 | ..           | 10.30        | 13.43        | 3.93         | 63.94        | 82.40        | 7,09.60      | 90.50        | 1,25.33      | 81.00        | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Buildings, machinery, etc., for the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Miscellaneous, etc., departments. | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Other Grants-in-aid ..                                                                                  | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Total ..                                                                                                | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Forest Works ..                                                                                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Sanitary Works (Stocks).                                                                                | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Rural Water-supply Schemes.                                                                             | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| National Water-supply and Sanitation.                                                                   | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Grants to Madras Corporation for Water-supply.                                                          | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Deepening of Wells ..                                                                                   | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Total ..                                                                                                | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |
| Acquisition of lands for Stat. Seed Farms.                                                              | ..                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             |      |

## APPENDIX II-A TO THE BUDGET SPEECH.

[The figures up to the end of 1953-4 include those relating to the Andhra areas. The figures from 1953-7 take into account the Reorganization of States from the 1st November 1956.]

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE—DETAILS GIVEN BY MAJOR HEADS.

| Major heads.                                                                                    | 1945-7<br>to<br>1954-5. |              | 1955-6.      |              | 1956-7.      |              | 1957-8.      |              | 1958-9.      |              | 1959-60.     |              | Total<br>1945-7<br>to<br>1959-60. |              | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1960-1. |              | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1960-1. |              | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1961-2. |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
|                                                                                                 | (1)                     | (2)          | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          | (6)          | (7)          | (8)          | (9)          | (10)         | (11)         | (12)         |                                   |              |                                |              |                                 |              |                                |              |
|                                                                                                 | RS<br>LAKHS.            | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS.                      | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS.                   | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS.                    | RS<br>LAKHS. | RS<br>LAKHS.                   | RS<br>LAKHS. |
| Payment of Compensation to land-<br>holders, etc., on the abolition of<br>the Zamindari system. | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Capital Outlay on Forests ..                                                                    | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Construction of Irrigation, Naviga-<br>tion, Embankment and Drainage<br>Works.                  | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Construction of Irrigation, Naviga-<br>tion, Embankment and Drainage<br>Works—Non-Commercial.   | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Capital Outlay on Improvements to<br>Public Health.                                             | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Capital Outlay on Schemes of<br>Agricultural Experiment and<br>Research.                        | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Capital Outlay on Industrial<br>Development.                                                    | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Capital Account of Civil Works<br>outside the Revenue Account.                                  | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Capital Outlay on Electricity<br>Schemes.                                                       | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Capital Account of other Works<br>outside the Revenue Account.                                  | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Capital Outlay on Road Transport<br>Schemes outside the Revenue<br>Account.                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Payments of Committed Value of<br>Pensions.                                                     | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Capital Outlay on Schemes of<br>Government Trading.                                             | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |
| Total ..                                                                                        | ..                      | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..                                | ..           | ..                             | ..           | ..                              | ..           | ..                             | ..           |



[25th February 1961]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OUTSTANDING BALANCE ON 31st MARCH 1960  
OF LOANS TAKEN FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[The figures for the period prior to 1st November 1956 represent the provisional share of the present Reorganized Madras State in the population ratio.]

A. LOANS RECEIVED BY THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

| Balance on 31st March 1960 of loans sanctioned. |                                  |                                                             |                                                         |                                                          |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                                 | Prior to<br>14th August<br>1947. | From<br>15th August<br>1947 to<br>30th Septem-<br>ber 1953. | From<br>1st October<br>1953 to<br>31st October<br>1956. | From<br>1st Novem-<br>ber 1956 to<br>31st March<br>1960. | Total.       |
| (1)                                             | (2)                              | (3)                                                         | (4)                                                     | (5)                                                      | (6)          |
|                                                 | RS<br>LAKHS.                     | RS<br>LAKHS.                                                | RS<br>LAKHS.                                            | RS<br>LAKHS.                                             | RS<br>LAKHS. |
| Pre-autonomy consolidated debt.                 | 1,38.21                          | ..                                                          | ..                                                      | ..                                                       | 1,38.21      |
| Industrial Housing Schemes.                     | ..                               | ..                                                          | ..                                                      | 28.90                                                    | 28.90        |
| Interest-free loans ..                          | ..                               | ..                                                          | 1,00.47                                                 | 21.97                                                    | 1,22.44      |
| Expansion of power facilities, etc.             | ..                               | ..                                                          | 2,10.15                                                 | 1,35.41                                                  | 3,45.56      |
| Share of Small Savings Collections.             | ..                               | ..                                                          | 1,10.30                                                 | 8,29.39                                                  | 9,39.69      |
| Other loans—                                    |                                  |                                                             |                                                         |                                                          |              |
| Loans bearing interest at less than 3 per cent. | ..                               | 4,59.10                                                     | ..                                                      | ..                                                       | 4,59.10      |
| All other items ..                              | ..                               | 18,13.42                                                    | 16,52.93                                                | 60,15.63                                                 | 94,81.98     |
| Total ..                                        | 1,38.21                          | 22,72.52                                                    | 20,73.85                                                | 70,31.30                                                 | 1,15,15.88   |

B. LOANS RECEIVED BY THE FORMER TRAVANCORE-COCHIN GOVERNMENT.

| Balance on 31st March 1960 of loans sanctioned.                                                                      |                                  |                                                         |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                                                                                                      | Prior to<br>14th August<br>1947. | From<br>15th August<br>1947 to<br>31st October<br>1956. | Total        |
| (1)                                                                                                                  | (2)                              | (3)                                                     | (4)          |
|                                                                                                                      | RS<br>LAKHS.                     | RS<br>LAKHS.                                            | RS<br>LAKHS. |
| Share in the outstanding balance of loans received by the former Travancore-Cochin State prior to 1st November 1956— |                                  |                                                         |              |
| Pre-autonomy debt ..                                                                                                 | ..                               | 1.63                                                    | 1.63         |
| Interest-free loans ..                                                                                               | ..                               | ..                                                      | 1.70         |
| Industrial Housing Schemes ..                                                                                        | ..                               | ..                                                      | .07          |
| Share of Small Savings Collections ..                                                                                | ..                               | ..                                                      | 1.96         |
| Other loans ..                                                                                                       | ..                               | ..                                                      | 93.06        |
| Total ..                                                                                                             | 1.63                             | 96.79                                                   | 98.42        |
| Grand total ..                                                                                                       |                                  |                                                         | 1,16,14.30   |

25th February 1961]

APPENDIX IV TO THE BUDGET SPEECH.

[For further details, please see the Supplement on the Third Five-Year Plan.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON PLAN SCHEMES  
OF THE MADRAS STATE UNDER THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

| Main heads of development.                | Total<br>provision<br>(1961-66).<br>(2)<br>RS<br>LAKHS. | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1961-62.<br>(3)<br>RS<br>LAKHS. |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                       | (2)                                                     | (3)                                                    |
| I. Agriculture and Community Development— |                                                         |                                                        |
| Agricultural Production .. .. .           | 9,81                                                    | 1,39                                                   |
| Land Development .. .. .                  | 1,01                                                    | 15                                                     |
| Minor Irrigation Projects .. .. .         | 12,80                                                   | 2,74                                                   |
| Animal Husbandry .. .. .                  | 3,52                                                    | 46                                                     |
| Dairying and Milk-supply .. .. .          | 2,75                                                    | 98                                                     |
| Fisheries .. .. .                         | 2,22                                                    | 33                                                     |
| Forests .. .. .                           | 2,12                                                    | 29                                                     |
| Soil Conservation .. .. .                 | 2,50                                                    | 44                                                     |
| Marketing and Warehousing .. .. .         | 25                                                      | 6                                                      |
| Community Development Projects .. .. .    | 20,47                                                   | 3,66                                                   |
| Co-operation .. .. .                      | 4,71                                                    | 97                                                     |
| Total—I. ..                               | 62,16                                                   | 11,47                                                  |
| II. Irrigation and Power—                 |                                                         |                                                        |
| Irrigation .. .. .                        | 27,42                                                   | 4,14                                                   |
| Power Projects .. .. .                    | 100,19                                                  | 15,51                                                  |
| Total—II. ..                              | 127,61                                                  | 19,65                                                  |
| III. Industry—                            |                                                         |                                                        |
| Large and Medium Industries .. .. .       | 3,36                                                    | 9                                                      |
| Handlooms .. .. .                         | 8,00                                                    | 1,55                                                   |
| Small-scale Industries .. .. .            | 8,00                                                    | 2,02                                                   |
| Industrial Estates .. .. .                | 3,20                                                    | 12                                                     |
| Handicrafts .. .. .                       | 60                                                      | 3                                                      |
| Coir .. .. .                              | 15                                                      | 3                                                      |
| Sericulture .. .. .                       | 13                                                      | ..                                                     |
| Khadi and Village Industries .. .. .      | 8                                                       | ..                                                     |
| Total—III. ..                             | 23,51                                                   | 3,84                                                   |

[25th February 1961]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON PLAN SCHEMES  
OF THE MADRAS STATE UNDER THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN—*cont.*

| Main heads of development.                     | Total<br>provision<br>(1961—66). | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1961—62. |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1)                                            | (2)                              | (3)                             |
|                                                | RS<br>LAKHS.                     | RS<br>LAKHS.                    |
| IV. Transport and Communication—               |                                  |                                 |
| Roads .. .. .                                  | 11,00                            | 1,87                            |
| Tourism .. .. .                                | 25                               | 2                               |
| Total—IV. ..                                   | 11,25                            | 1,89                            |
| V. Education—                                  |                                  |                                 |
| Education .. .. .                              | 25,43                            | 2,31                            |
| Technical Education and Cultural Activities .. | 6,73                             | 1,19                            |
| Total—V. ..                                    | 32,16                            | 3,50                            |
| VI. Health—                                    |                                  |                                 |
| Water-supply and Drainage—Corporation ..       | 2,00                             | 92                              |
| Water-supply—Urban .. .. .                     | 7,50                             | 1,47                            |
| Water-supply—Rural .. .. .                     | 1,50                             | 40                              |
| Other Health Schemes .. .. .                   | 10,50                            | 2,60                            |
| Total—VI. ..                                   | 21,50                            | 5,39                            |
| VII. Welfare of Backward Classes .. .. .       | 3,26                             | 57                              |
| VIII. Social Welfare .. .. .                   | 52                               | 3                               |
| IX. Labour Welfare .. .. .                     | 1,33                             | 20                              |
| X. Housing and Urban Development .. .. .       | 7,00                             | 1,21                            |
| XI. Miscellaneous .. .. .                      | 59                               | 12                              |
| Grand Total ..                                 | 2,90,89                          | 47,87                           |

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 3rd March 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.

*Sivaganga Panchayat*

\* 97 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Sivaganga Panchayat Board for the execution of the third approach road?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : The expenditure so far incurred by the Panchayat on this work is Rs. 1,795.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is that road passing through the catchment area of the Sivaganga waterworks?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is so such information with me, but there is some indication that there is a culvert to be completed in that place.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, does the road end blindly on the railway line?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the question is about the expenditure incurred by the Panchayat. I do not have details about the lay out of the road.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it not necessary that when a question is asked, all particulars about that question should be given?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not necessarily. Particulars are obtained only for likely supplementaries.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Then, Sir, I shall put other supplementaries.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Now or after?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why should I bother you now?

*Madras State Iron and Steel Fabricators' Association*

\* 98 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation or resolution from the Madras State Iron and Steel Fabricators' Association, dated 12th August 1960 has been received; and

[3rd March 1961]

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

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

(b) The resolution passed by the executive committee of the Madras State Iron and Steel Fabricators' Association on 12th August 1960, were examined in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce and a reply has been sent to the General Secretary of the Association.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: மூன்று தீர்மானங்கள் தான் அனுப்பப்பட்டதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அத்தீர்மானங்கள்மீது ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அல்லது பதில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அப்படியென்றால் என்ன பதில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: பதில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எது சம்பந்தமாக பதில் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் நான் அது குறித்து சொல்லமுடியும்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: அந்த மூன்று தீர்மானங்கள்மீது என்னென்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? எழுதப்பட்ட பதில் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The resolution relates to the request for the withdrawal of control over imported industrial scrap ordered by the Iron and Steel Controller. The answer is, as regards Resolution I, action is being taken separately to address the Steel Controller of Calcutta.

#### *E.S.L.C. Public Examinations*

\* 99 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to State—

(a) the number of candidates examined at the E.S.L.C. Public Examinations held in March 1959 and in March 1960;

(b) the number passed in each year; and

(c) the number of candidates who appeared for the examination in English language in the above years and the number passed in the E.S.L.C. examination in those years?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:

|                                                                        | 1959.  | 1960   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| (a) Number of candidates examined                                      | 38,647 | 41,896 |
| (b) Number of candidates passed                                        | 17,384 | 18,013 |
| (c) (i) Number of candidates who appeared in English language          | 32,455 | 35,289 |
| (ii) Number of candidates passed taking English as one of the subjects | 10,125 | 11,569 |

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, from the figures furnished, it is obvious that the number of passes works out to 49 per cent in 1959 and 48 per cent in 1960. May I know whether

[3rd March 1961]

the Government have received any observation from the Director of Public Instruction regarding the cause of so many failures in the E.S.L.C. examination?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not only candidates from recognized schools, but also candidates after private study after a certain age, can appear for the examinations. Particularly the teaching of English is poor, and that is why a large number of failures have taken place.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Those who took English appeared for the examination and others also appeared without English. From the figures given it is seen that those who appeared without English have also failed in large numbers. I want to know in what other subjects the students fared very badly.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the figures with regard to each subject. But I suppose that the teaching in the various subjects is rather poor in those schools.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Do not the Government see that competent teachers are appointed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is what we are attempting now.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do not the Government think that failure by over 50 per cent causes frustration in students, and have the Government any proposal to abolish external examinations?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It causes frustration to us also. That is why we are trying to improve the quality of teaching. Also we have recently ordered that there should be at least a L.T. Headmaster in higher elementary schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is there a proposal to trust the teachers with regard to the eligibility of the body for promotion rather than trusting an external examination?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have prescribed a standard, and we are trying to improve the quality of the education.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, has the stuff become poorer and poorer or have the standards of valuation become stiffer and stiffer?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think, Sir, that the quality of the students has in any way deteriorated. If anything, we should look at ourselves and the teachers perhaps.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: Sir, will the Government constitute a committee to go into the causes of the large percentage of failure?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The causes of failure are quite obvious. The quality of teaching is not up to the mark. That is why we are trying to put at least one L.T. teacher at

[3rd March 1961]

headmaster in the higher elementary school. Not only this. After this 'teaching English' campaign, we intend taking up the question of retraining all the teachers in the methods of teaching mathematics, Tamil, and also other subjects.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister has gone through the speech of the Education Minister at the Centre that some more hard work is expected and demanded of the teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not only in the case of teachers. As I have already been stating, in the general community as a whole, every one of us will have to put in hard work.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்த எட்டாம் வகுப்பு இறுதித் தேர்தலில் தமிழில்கூட ஏராளமான மாணவர்கள் தேறவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. பயிற்சி பெற்ற தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள் எட்டாம் வகுப்பில் மொழி போதனையை மேற்கொள்ளாததுதான் காரணம். ததனால் இனி அவ்வகுப்புப் பயிற்சிபெற்ற தமிழர் ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் நல்ல ஆசிரியர்கள் நியமிக்கத்தான் இப்போது முயற்சி எடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

#### Anglo-Indian School Examinations

\* 100 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of candidates examined for the Anglo-Indian School Examinations held in November 1958 and in November 1959; and

(b) the number passed in each of the above years?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Number of candidates examined—

|      |     |     |
|------|-----|-----|
| 1958 | ... | 810 |
| 1959 | ... | 934 |

(b) Number passed—

|      |     |     |
|------|-----|-----|
| 1958 | ... | 757 |
| 1959 | ... | 858 |

We see the contrast here.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I have no supplementary questions to put.

3rd March 1961]

#### Denatured spirit

\* 101 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any periodical inspection of the quality of the denatured spirit sold by the registered dealers in Madras City is carried out;

(b) if so, the machinery which carries out such inspection; and

(c) whether any cases of adulteration have been detected, and, if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Commercial Taxes Department is doing regular periodical inspection of the licences of the registered dealers who sell denatured spirit. The Police Department checks the shops of registered dealers in spirit off and on regarding maintenance of accounts, stocks, etc. The inspection is not particularly directed against the quality of denatured spirit but against general contravention of the Madras Prohibition Act and Rules relating to such matters.

(c) No case of adulteration of denatured spirit has been detected.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, is it a fact that the denatured spirit that is being sold in the market is of a very low quality and that the rural medical practitioners are finding it very difficult to make use of the spirit in their day to day work?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, the Government have received no such complaint or representation. The relevant rule under the Madras Denatured Spirit Methyl Alcohol and Varnish (French Polish) Rules, 1959, lays down that denatured spirit possessed or exposed for sale in the licensed premises shall be of good quality and undiluted and unadulterated. The possession and sale of denatured spirit whose hydrometer or apparent strength is below 50 degrees over proof is prohibited. Therefore, Sir, if any complaint is made, then necessary action will be taken.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What is sold by the dealers is not consumed by people who are accustomed to drinks. I am told they mix something and take the mixture as a sort of drink.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is for those who drink this stuff to come forward and complain if they are not satisfied with it or if it is not up to their expectations.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: How do the Government prevent it? Unfortunately it makes him use it. Therefore, how do the Government prevent the misuse?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There are rules and regulations relating to the diluting of this thing, and they will be strictly enforced.

[3rd March 1961]

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Government authorise some authority to take random samples and examine them regarding the suitability of this denatured spirit to be used by the doctors?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: On the other hand I would expect some doctors who take interest to come forward and specifically complain about the nature of the spirit that is sold so that the Government may see what action they can take.

*Cycle rickshaws*

\* 102 Q.—VIDWAN. T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cycle rickshaws district-war licensed from 1955 till date year-war;

(b) whether any instructions have been received from the Government of India regarding the licensing of cycle rickshaws; and

(c) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) A statement \* is placed on the table of the House.

(b) & (c) The Government of India while forwarding in 1956 model draft regulations intended to regulate the conditions under which rickshaw plying should be allowed suggested that it was necessary to take simultaneous measures for implementing the policy of gradual elimination of rickshaws. These measures are specified in the statement referred to in clause (a) of the answer.

9-10  
p.m.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்த சைக்கிள் ரிக்ஷாவை நம்பி நம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் 25 ஆயிரம் குடும்பங்கள் வாழ்கின்றன. அதை ஒழித்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று அதிகம் வற்புறுத்தாமல் இருக்க மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நம் அரசாங்கம் சிபாரிசு செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அந்த அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்தால் அவ்வாறு தெரிவிக்கலாம். சைக்கிள் ரிக்ஷா இழுப்பது நல்லதல்ல. படிப்படியாக, வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தாமல் அதைக் குறைத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்றுதான் அரசாங்கம் நினைக்கிறது.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: அதற்குப் பதிலாக எவ்விதமான வேலை கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் ஆலோசிக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அந்த நிலை எழுந்த பிறகு அதற்குப் பிறகு என்ன வேலை கொடுப்பது என்று யோசிக்கப்படும்.

[3rd March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It is stated that it is the policy of the Government to see that gradually the rickshaws are decreased. So far as Madras City is concerned, in 1954-55 the number was 1,000. In 1960-61 it is 1,004. Is it a process of decrease?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is a gradual decrease that the Government have laid down. It is not a question of cutting down specifically year after year. Additional licences will not be given, and if a cycle rickshaw is to be replaced, Government will not permit it. Business will have to be managed with the old cycle rickshaws.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: As per the statement—much more explained by the Hon. Minister—it looks as though during the five years the number remains the same. How do the Government implement their policy of gradual elimination of rickshaws? Don't they have any stipulated time?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member that the first step in the implementation of the policy I have explained is that cycle rickshaws have not increased although there is a large demand for these rickshaws, particularly in Madras City and Madurai.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Actually the demand is from the owners of cycle rickshaws who charge Rs. 3 per day. They want some money to be made out of the business. Therefore, will the Government fix a time-limit within which cycle rickshaws will be withdrawn from the City of Madras, to start with?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It may be that one or two cycle-rickshaw owners are interested in them. But those who draw those rickshaws are also interested in them. Otherwise, they will lose their job. If we enforce any strict rule, the fear of the Government is that these people may be affected. There has already been an agitation on the part of these people.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is it not a fact that cycle rickshaws are popular in almost all the cities in the North?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is popular among those who use these rickshaws, but not necessarily among those who pull these rickshaws.

*Higher grade teachers*

\* 103 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of higher grade teachers exempted from the secondary grade qualification and allowed to work as Headmasters of elementary schools in the Madurai Municipality;

(b) whether they are paid the secondary grade scales of salary; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to do so?

[3rd March 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Only one, Sir.  
(b) & (c) No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : How long has this teacher been Headmaster of the institution?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : He was appointed Headmaster in 1945.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that the municipality is in favour of giving him the Headmaster's salary? If so, what is the difficulty in giving him that salary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : He is getting the Headmaster's allowance.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that in the revised scales, there is a specific scale for Headmasters and that this Headmaster can be given that scale without difficulty?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Secondary grade scale will not be applicable to higher grade trained persons.

#### *Additional pension*

\* 104 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the additional pension of Rs. 5 for service as Headmasters of secondary schools is allowed only to those who had been Headmasters at the time of retirement; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give this benefit to those who had been Headmasters for over five years, but had not retired as Headmasters?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) Under the orders now in force Headmasters of secondary schools, who are re-employed as L.T. Assistants are allowed to get the special additional pension. For this purpose, the service rendered by them as Headmasters prior to and after the age of superannuation is also counted for pension.

#### *Motor Vehicles Tax*

\* 105 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the amount given to the Corporation of Madras every year from the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles Tax?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : A sum of Rs. 3,64,843 is paid to the Corporation of Madras every year as compensation for loss of income from tolls and licence fee besides road grants and ex-gratia grants for traffic improvements.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister tell us the amount collected by the Madras Government as vehicles tax as far as the City of Madras is concerned?

3rd March 1961]

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : A separate question may be put.

#### *Electricity Board*

\* 106 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) the rate of interest allowed on the deposits made by the consumers of electricity; and

(b) the amount lent by Government to the Electricity Board and the rate of interest charged by the Government for the same?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum is allowed on cash deposits. For security deposit in the shape of Post Office Cash and National Saving Certificates or other interest bearing securities (Government Promissory Notes), no interest is paid by the Board.

(b) Rs. 102.81 crores. Interest at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent is charged by the Government for the loan.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why should there be a large disparity between the interest that is paid to the consumer and the interest paid to the Government by the Electricity Board?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Government want loans at a particular rate of interest, which is common to all loans given by Government. So, when the Electricity Board takes a loan, it is charged at  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. As far as deposits are concerned, the Electricity Board pays interest at 3 per cent.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know whether the value of the rupee paid by way of loan to the Electricity Board by the Government is more than the rupee that I pay to the Electricity Board as deposit?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : If the hon. Member is actually interested in knowing the value, I may tell him that when the Government advance loans, they carry a better value because more power is produced.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : May I point out to the hon. Member that the deposit has to be returned when the purpose is served, that when an advance is made, it is kept by the Board indefinitely, and that, therefore, as far as the Electricity Board is concerned, it has greater value?

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : What is the rate of interest at which the Government get loans from the public?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Now we get them at 4 or  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : So far as deposits by consumers are concerned, a certain rate of interest is paid by the Electricity Board. May I know whether they get any interest on those securities? Now, they have increased also.

[3rd March 1961]

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The rate of interest is 3 per cent so far as deposits are concerned.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know from the Hon. the Finance Minister or the Hon. the Minister for Electricity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only from the Hon. the Minister for Electricity.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : To the extent that the Board get securities, they will take a lesser amount as loan from the Government. Therefore, when they pay  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to the Government, why not they pay the same rate of interest to the consumers on their deposits?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The deposits have to be returned when their purpose is served. I cannot treat them as regular loans for putting up new projects. So, the deposits cannot be stated to fulfil the purpose of the loans.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Some years ago the Electricity Board raised loans from the public. May I know the rate of interest they are paying on the loans?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Four and a half per cent.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will they grant at least  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest to consumers?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I want to put only one question more. The deposit made by the consumer with the Electricity Board is as fixed as fixedness can be. There is a difference in the rate of interest paid on long-range and short-range loans. When a consumer deposits money with the Electricity Board, so long as he is going to have electricity from the Electricity Board, the deposit ought to be there. Therefore, he cannot withdraw it when he needs electricity for lighting purposes in his house.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should put only a supplementary question.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : In the circumstances, I have explained, the deposit made by the consumer is more fixed than the loan which the Government give.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member may say all this during the discussion on the Budget.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : கவான்மெண்டு மின்சார போர்டாரிடம் வாங்கும் வட்டி விகிதசாரம் மேற்படி விவசாயிகள் போர்க்குட்பட்டும் முன்பணத்திற்கு வட்டி கொடுக்க முடியுமா?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[3rd March 1961]

[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 received a message from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, intimating that the amendments made by the Council in respect of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1960) were taken into consideration by the Assembly at its meeting held on the 25th February 1961 and that the Assembly has accepted the amendments.

## III.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

EXTENSION OF THE MADRAS CITY TENANTS PROTECTION ACT, 1921, TO SRIVILLIPUTHUR.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Revenue, I move— 3-20 p.m.

“ That the following notification made by the Governor of Madras under the second sub-section of Section 1 of the Madras City Tenants Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922) be approved :

### Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras City Tenants Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), the Governor of Madras hereby extends the said Act [as amended by the Madras City Tenants Protection (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Madras Act 13 of 1960)] to the Municipal Town of Srivilliputhur in the Ramanathapuram district with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Fort St. George Gazette.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :—

“ That the following notification made by the Governor of Madras under the second sub-section of section 1 of the Madras City Tenants Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922) be approved :

### Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras City Tenants Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), the Governor of Madras hereby extends the said Act [as amended by the Madras City Tenants Protection (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Madras Act 13 of 1960)] to the Municipal Town of Srivilliputhur in the Ramanathapuram district with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Fort St. George Gazette.”

The resolution was put and carried.

[3rd March 1961]

## IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS STATE HOUSING BOARD BILL, 1961  
(L.A. BILL NO. 31 OF 1960).

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

“That the Madras State Housing Board Bill,<sup>a</sup> 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960) as passed by Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.”

The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd August 1960 and a Select Committee consisting of 16 Members of the Legislative Assembly considered the Bill. Seven Members of this House were also invited to associate themselves with the Select Committee. The Bill was scrutinized by the Select Committee and several changes were made in the Bill. The Bill as revised by the Select Committee was considered by the Legislative Assembly and passed with certain amendments. I shall now trace the circumstances leading to this legislation. As hon. Members are aware, the need for the provision of house accommodation for the public and the planned expansion of villages, towns and cities has assumed national importance. The Central and the State Governments have therefore undertaken a large measure of responsibility for financing housing and improvement schemes in recent years. The Government of India have initiated a national housing programme and have formulated various housing schemes affording financial assistance to the State Governments in the shape of loans and subsidies. In our State, the State Government are also financing housing schemes. During the Second Plan period, the total outlay on housing in the State was of the order of Rs. 5 crores. The outlay proposed for the Third Plan under “Housing” is more than Rs. 10 crores. The Housing Ministers’ Conferences and the Special Committees set up by the Union Government repeatedly stressed the imperative need for the creation of a single statutory body which can be vested with the responsibility for the formulation and execution of housing and improvement schemes and through which all the financial assistance by the State and the Central Governments, Life Insurance Corporation, etc., could be channelled. The State and the Central Governments also felt that the creation of such a body was essential to formulate housing projects, launch land development projects, undertake construction and management of housing estates and generally ensure satisfactory progress of housing schemes and also to borrow and lend money required for the execution of housing and improvement schemes.

As a first step in this direction, the State Government set up a non-statutory State Housing Board with the heads of departments concerned as members. The Board has been functioning from May 1958. The main function of this Board is to co-ordinate, regulate and expedite the planning and implementation of the

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix II on pages 214-274 infra.

3rd March 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

various housing schemes in the State. But necessary powers could not be delegated to this body for the effective implementation of the various housing and improvement schemes, as this body had no statutory basis.

It is therefore considered that if a statutory authority having State-wide jurisdiction is constituted, the execution of the housing projects of the Government can also be entrusted to such authority. It is also felt that the Government can require such authority to undertake the task of clearance of improvement of any slum by assigning to it any land in the slum area belonging to the Government or acquired under the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954.

The State Housing Board Bill has been drafted with this object in view. The Bill also seeks to repeal the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950, and to vest in the proposed State Housing Board, all the assets and liabilities of the Board of Trustees constituted under that Act.

The following are a few of the more important changes made by the Select Committee and the Legislative Assembly:—

Under clause 21 of the Bill, the proposed State Housing Board shall establish a Housing Unit for the City of Madras. The Select Committee decided that the area of operation of the Madras Housing Unit should extend to places situated within 25 miles of the limits of the City. The clause also provides that the Board may with the approval of Government establish housing units for other areas also.

Clause 30 provides that the Chairman shall report the action taken by him by virtue of his emergency powers, and the reasons therefor, to the Board at its next meeting and shall also submit a copy of his report to Government. The Legislative Assembly has amplified the clause to the effect that the Board or the Government may issue such directions as it or they may deem fit on such report.

Clause 34 of the Bill, which relates to the signing of agreements or other instruments executed on behalf of the Board, has been amended by the Legislative Assembly. Under the amended clause, the Chairman or any other officers of the Board may be authorized by the Board to sign, on behalf of the Board, any agreement or other instrument to be executed on behalf of the Board.

The Select Committee has added a new sub-clause to clause 35 to the effect that the Board may, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, take over for execution any housing or improvement schemes undertaken by a local authority. The Committee also made some changes in clauses 51 and 54. Clause 91 was amended by the Select Committee so as to enable the Board to enter into financial arrangements with banks or financial institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation. Under the clause as



[Sri R. Venkataraman] [3rd March 1961]

amended, the Board is also empowered to lend money to a co-operative society or to any other person for the construction of houses. A new clause 134 was inserted by the Select Committee prescribing the duties of police officers in relation to the Board's work.

The Legislative Assembly has made some other changes. Important among them relate to clauses 51, 73, 82 and 155. The amendment to clauses 51 and 73 relates to the service of notice on the person whose name appears in the assessment list of the local authority, regarding the proposal of the Board to recover betterment fee. Clause 82 has been amended providing for appeal to the High Court against the award of the Tribunal in regard to payment of compensation for the land acquired for the Board under the Land Acquisition Act. Clause 155 has been amplified to include provision for Government to issue necessary direction to local authorities to enable the Board to carry out the purposes of the Act.

The Bill is a non-controversial piece of legislation. I am sure hon. Members will welcome the measure as a useful measure for accelerating the housing activities in the State.

Sir, I request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :—

“ That the Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L. A. Bill No. 31 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, I followed very closely the speech of the Hon. Leader of the House who piloted this Bill in the Lower House and also in the Select Committee. Whether I agree with him in entirety or not, I totally disagree when he says that this is a non-controversial Bill. It is not a question merely of the Minister concerned bringing in a Bill and getting it passed as a non-controversial Bill.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You are creating a controversy out of it.

3.30 p.m. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Government create a controversy and we have to answer. Coming to the subject proper, the Hon. Minister was kind enough to refer to some of the changes made either in the Select Committee or in the Lower House. Though there are not many such changes—they were mostly consequential or verbal—two amendments moved either on the initiative of the Government or otherwise are very important. One is that the activities of the housing organization should not be confined to the City alone but to an area of 20 or 25 miles around the City. Probably the City limits themselves might be examined in due course. The second point is this. I was very much surprised—and this is possibly a question for my lawyer friends to take up—that in every Bill that comes before this

[3rd March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

House there should be a clause saying ‘ Whatever be the decision of the executive body, the High Court has no jurisdiction, Sir, anticipating the strong criticisms in this House—not that I cast any aspersion on the other House—the Hon. Minister was kind enough to make the necessary change in the Bill in this regard. In the original Bill it was stipulated that the decision of the Board shall be final. I do not know with what particular object that clause was inserted. Well, fortunately it has been amended.

The most important point which occurs to me is this. The work of the City Improvement Trust has been confined to the City of Madras only. I do not like to go into the working of the City Improvement Trust now at this stage. I shall reserve my remarks on that aspect to a later stage of my speech if time permits. As far as the municipalities and other places in the State are concerned, all these activities are now carried on by the municipalities and the co-operative housing societies. Therefore I am yet to be convinced how, merely by repealing the City Improvement Trust Act and bringing in a measure like this, things are going to improve because I take it that most of the activities of the Housing Board will be confined to the City of Madras only. It is for the Hon. Minister to explain if he chooses for the benefit of the House the purpose of creating this Board in the place of the City Improvement Trust.

Coming to the clauses, clause 3 is merely a copy from the sections in the Electricity Board Act. I shall refer to it in detail when we discuss the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 4 is a very important clause. It is stated therein that a Chairman will be appointed for the Board but that the qualifications of the Chairman will be prescribed afterwards. It looks as if the Government will do it at the time of framing rules under the Act. They have taken power to prescribe the qualifications of the Chairman at the time of framing the rules. I would like to ask the Hon. the Leader of the House what difficulty the Government have in doing it now itself. Why should the Government suppress this information from the legislature. After all we want a man with the requisite qualifications to be the Chairman of the Board. Either he may be a man now working in the City Improvement Trust, or he may be a high officer of the Government, an I.C.S. or an I.A.S. Officer with a certain number of years of service behind him or he may be a Chief Engineer or somebody like that. What is the difficulty in saying so now? Why should the Government suppress this fundamental fact from the legislature? Let them say they want a man of this type and qualification. What is the difficulty of the Government in prescribing the qualification now? It is stated in the clause itself. ‘ The Board shall consist of a Chairman, appointed by the Government, who possesses such qualifications as may be prescribed, and of the following members . . . . . ’ Why should not they say here itself that his qualifications shall be such and such. Unfortunately the late Member Dr. John is no more with us. Even his

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [3rd March 1961]

soul would be disturbed by the insertion of a clause like this in the Bill. He used to say: 'If it is not as if the Government have got jobs and they want men for them, but they have got men and they want jobs for them'. The provision in the Bill only implies that. What is the difficulty of the Government in saying here and now that they want an officer with such and such qualifications, that they want a Chief Engineer, or a retired Engineer or an I.C.S. or an I.A.S. Officer, a Member of the Board of Revenue whatever his qualification? Ultimately it is the Government that are going to appoint the Chairman and why should they keep this information away from the legislature?

Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. Sri Ramiah when they were in the opposition condemned the British rightly no doubt that their regime was a bureaucracy and nothing else. But now these very people do not care for non-officials. What is it that they exhibit in this Bill? This Government have no belief in the non-officials—in the Members of the legislature. They believe only in officials. Do the Government think that all officials are paragons of virtue? As I read the Bill I was really amazed. The Hon. the Leader of the House has been in public life for a sufficiently long time and he has bright prospects—especially in the coming year. That he should be a party to a measure of this kind simply amazes me. The Government say that there shall be a Board but only four of the Members of the Board of whom one will be an engineer shall be non-officials. Really we will have only three non-officials on the Board, the rest will all be officials from the various departments and also Heads of departments. I have absolutely no quarrel with the Government in having as many high officials as possible. Let them make it a Board similar to that of the Electricity Board which is composed entirely of officials with an advisory committee to assist them. Then there will be no question of these non-officials interfering with the working of the Board. If the Government want to please the members, let them have a consultative committee as the Hon. the Electricity Minister has done. In the Consultative committee we simply meet and ratify all that is done by the Electricity Board. Then it is quite another thing. Even in the City Improvement Trust—I do not have a copy of the Act now with me—there are more than nine or ten non-officials representing the Corporation, representing the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council and so on. There are others nominated by the Government—not by us. What is the difficulty in having non-officials on the Board? Is it a reflection on the non-officials on the Trust? I do not want to drag the hon. the lady Member into this controversy. I do not want to use harsh words but I might say this. In a Board such as this there are only to be four non-officials and 13 officials. This only shows that Government have no faith in the non-officials, and they have no confidence in non-officials. What can these four people do in a Board consisting of officials? And let me say this also in this connection. Most of these officials will have more important work to

[3rd March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

attend to, and they will not have time to attend to the work of this Board. With the result the work of the Board would mean work of only one or two officials.

Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House is an able lawyer. He can argue the weakest point in the finest way possible. He said the other day that the Members on the Select Committee wanted such and such a thing though he disagreed with them and out of regard for them the Government could not make the change. Well and good. I would like to know what is his argument to-day. Sir, I have gone through the proceedings in the other House. Hon. Member after hon. Member who spoke on the Bill and who have some knowledge of the working of these bodies, the C.I.T. and the housing societies, said: 'Please increase the number of non-officials on the Board'. That being so why should the Hon. Minister confine the number to four? What is sacrosanct about the number four? Why should you not put it at three? I do not know how they decided on this number four. The Hon. Minister was dead silent on this. Sir, I will refer to this in great detail when we take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

In clause 15 they say that the Chairman, the Secretary and the entire staff of the C.I.T. will automatically revert to the Housing Board. Unfortunately I am not a lawyer—I might say fortunately I am not a lawyer (laughter). When this Bill becomes law, on the appointed day, they will all be reverted to the Board. I am unable to understand what this means. If they say that the Chairman of the C.I.T. will become the Chairman of the Board and the Secretary of the C.I.T. will become the Secretary of the Board and so on, I can understand. Incidentally I may say that I am told that most of the officials in the C.I.T. are retired people. I therefore do not understand the logic of the Government saying that they will all stand transferred to the Board. If it is the idea of the Government that the officers who are to take up the work will do it better, well and good. The legislature will then know the mind and policy of the Government. In this clause the Government say that the officers and staff would be reverted to the Board. But in an earlier clause they say that they will appoint a Chairman whose qualifications would be prescribed afterwards. With reference to what the Hon. Minister might say on this, I shall speak later during the discussion of the clauses.

Clause 21 refers to the setting up of 'Housing Units'. So many units might come up in different parts of the State. I would like to know whether there would be an advisory committee to help the Board in coming to decisions. When the Board is to consist of a large number of officials, will it have the time or the idea about the needs and the conditions obtaining in these various areas of the State? I would like to have some information on this point from the Hon. Minister.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [3rd March 1961]

3-40  
p.m. In clause 36 transfer of land belonging to Government is dealt with. In this respect I would only like to make a helpful suggestion. Without mentioning specific areas I would suggest to the Government that large areas if used in putting up business houses can bring in income to the Government. After all the idea of the Government is also that this Housing Board should have as much income as possible so that its extra income can be utilised for the benefit of the unfortunate citizens who need houses. If the Government would take a fringe of the Government House estate, that can be used for putting up business houses, which will bring in good income to the Government. The same is the case with reference to Broadway. I do not say that my point should be accepted. It is for the Government to decide. But I wish to say that it will be a good source of income to the Government, because the Government can have power under clause 36 to transfer part of their lands to it.

Then, Sir, I come to clause 66. Here the Government are entering into a business proposition. I can understand their manufacturing the things for their own purpose. But now they are venturing on a new line. They say that they have the right to sell also. This is a controversial issue. However I feel that it is good that the Government do not indulge in such sales. Let them leave it to the public, and they will do it better and cheaper. To think of Government themselves selling, is only a pious hope.

Then, I come to clause 73. Wherever the City Improvement Trust takes up an area and improves it, the Government feel like having a betterment levy on the adjacent areas. I concede that the value of the property may go up. But I ask the Government 'Where is justice in this?' Unless and until the people take advantage of the improvements and thereby have extensions of electricity or roads or water-supply connections, I do not see that there is any justification to impose this levy. It is quite possible that the value of the land goes up. The man concerned may not like to sell his land at a high price, and he may like to have the land for his own use. Why should he be called upon to pay the levy? Is it because the Government feel that there should be betterment levy?

In clause 79, it is said that the tribunal should be a Subordinate Judge. This is a matter which we can discuss at the clause-by-clause consideration stage.

Sir, under clause 152, this Housing Board will assume too much of power which otherwise is vested in the municipalities and local boards. I think that instead of giving so much power, it would be better for the Government to examine the whole case and allow a chance of representation to the parties affected, particularly local bodies, and then decide the matter.

[3rd March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

Sir, clauses 156 and 157 are a little bit curious, if I may use that expression. In an earlier clause it is said that all the assets and liabilities of the City Improvement Trust will stand transferred to the Housing Board on the day it comes into being. But according to clauses 156 and 157, as far as I am able to see, the Government will take over all the liabilities to the extent possible. In paragraph (d) of sub-clause (2) of clause 156, it is stated 'all liabilities, legally subsisting and enforceable against the Board shall be enforceable against the authority or person referred to in clause (b) to the extent the funds and properties vested in it or him'.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: One relates to the City Improvement Trust and the other relates to the Housing Board.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: When the City Improvement Trust ceases to function, all its assets and liabilities are taken over by the Housing Board. Unfortunately, it may happen that one year after its constitution, the Housing Board is superseded. When the Housing Board is superseded, it is stated that the Government will take over its liabilities to the extent possible. I feel that there is a lacuna here.

In conclusion I may also say with regard to the City Improvement Trust, without meaning any disrespect to the person running it, or the members who happen to constitute the Board, that in the City of Madras there is a good deal of dissatisfaction about the Board. It is very likely that the Board has a good number of achievements to its credit. Very good housing schemes might be there. Suddenly one fine morning a good number of buildings might have come up in San Thome. But it is a question of paying more money. We pay more, and we get the things. It is nothing extraordinary. But the fact remains that sites which could have been purchased earlier and developed earlier were not purchased and developed. Not that I cast any reflection on anybody. Even in far off places high prices have been paid. There is a feeling that influence does play a part.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry, Sir, to interrupt. They were all paid at the rates mentioned in the awards of courts under the Land Acquisition Act.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, after all the Minister is getting information from the department.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, ordinarily I do not intervene, but when some suggestion of improper conduct is made or some doubt is cast, then I have to clear it then and there. Therefore I am sorry to have to interrupt. There was a suggestion that there was something wrong about it. I say, Sir, that all this money was paid in accordance with the awards in respect of land acquisition proceedings.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I will get more details and speak about it next time. (Laughter.)

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [3rd March 1961]

Even in the matter of allotment, Mr. Natarajan in his very eloquent speech brought to the notice of the Minister some defects. He asked, 'Did you enquire and examine?' People who are already owning houses in the City of Madras go either to the co-operative society or the other bodies suppressing the information about their own houses and try to take a house on less rent and thus make an income out of their own houses. We know the difficulties of middle class people. Let the Government examine how many people of this type, who are owning houses, are trying to deprive others of houses. There is the right of Mr. Sambandhan to own five houses and yet deprive another of one house. Did the Government examine the position? To-day how many people, who have been allotted sites by the City Improvement Trust for putting up houses, are owning houses? I may be wrong in my statement. But I hope the Government will examine the position. What is the strength of the officials? Most of them are retired officials. This Government have got always a great regard for the retired officials. Not that I am against them. But they are there on the plea that they are indispensable. Nobody in this country is indispensable. Everybody will play his part and will go. We see that Pandit Pant is now ailing. Is it suggested that the country will not go on without him? I only want to say that nothing is indispensable in this country. Everybody will play his part and go. But here every small man is indispensable. There is discrimination between the City Improvement Trust officials. Why should the City Improvement Trust officials have a site on monthly payments?

These are the things I want to say. May be there are some mistakes here or there, but facts are facts. It is for the Government to examine them. As I said earlier there is the feeling on the part of the Government that any body run by officials is perfect. I say that it depends upon the people—officials or non-officials. I do take objection to the poor opinion which the Leader of the House is having about non-officials. After all non-officials may be purely from the party in power. They will place the facts before the Board. They will say, fully knowing the difficulties, what areas should be developed immediately and what areas might wait for some time.

3-50 p.m. In conclusion, I may say that on a body like the City Improvement Trust which is confined only to the City of Madras, there are nine or ten non-officials. But the Board proposed is for the entire State. The officials sitting here may not know what is happening in Kanyakumari or Coimbatore. They may not know what are the areas to be developed in other small places like Sattur. The Government depend on the officials and they do not want non-officials. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister either in his concluding remarks or at the time of the clause-by-clause consideration stage will change his mind. I have followed very carefully his reply in the other House. But when

[3rd March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

the term of the Minister comes to an end, he will be remembered, with reference to this Bill, as one who had less of faith in the non-officials and more of it in the officials. I do not want such a thing on the part of the Minister to be on record.

Thank you very much, Sir.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it occurred to me, as I perused the Bill—it is a long bill—that I should place before the House certain general considerations. Clause 40 refers to types of housing or improvement schemes. Various schemes are mentioned. For example, a house accommodation scheme, a rebuilding scheme, etc., are contemplated. But nowhere are mentioned—possibly it is difficult to indicate in the Bill—the forms or types of housing schemes that ought to be undertaken by a Board like this. The types of housing schemes that the City Improvement Trust has undertaken will be unsuitable in times to come. We could rather follow the example of cities like Bombay and Calcutta and put up other types of buildings, because the present buildings are separate units surrounded by small areas on all the four sides. There is no storey; there is only ground floor. Such houses are put up in various localities in large numbers. Such a scheme involves a lot of waste of space. We must go on building upward. On the other hand, if flat type of construction is undertaken, that will minimise the use of space and provide also for the necessary amenities to the people. I do not mean to say that people who have already constructed houses should be disturbed. But in future construction at least that the Board is likely to undertake, the flat type of houses must be the rule. Cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi are following the flat type of housing. They have also evolved an ownership plan. The flat can be owned subject to certain conditions and restrictions imposed by the municipality or required for the proper enjoyment by the owner of the adjoining flat on the first floor or the ground floor. These ownership flats satisfy the needs of the people. They give all modern amenities to the dwellers and also economise space. That is the type of houses that will have a future in this country because the pressure on space in big cities like Madras is increasing tremendously day by day and year after year. Therefore, we should not be wedded to the old type of buildings like the type of building we see erected by the City Improvement Trust in various parts of the City which is antiquated. I do hope that the Mover of the Bill will undertake to give general instructions to the Housing Board to devise a general plan in big cities like Madras, Coimbatore, and other places to go to economise space and afford greater accommodation for a number of people.

Then, Clause 39 (d) says that a housing or improvement scheme may provide for the closure or demolition of dwellings or portions of dwellings unfit for human habitation. "Unfit for

[Sri M. Patanjali Sastri] [3rd March 1961]

human habitation" is a phrase of very vague import. It might mean different things to different people. What is found fit for human habitation by some people may be found unfit by others. It is a relative term. I remember an old colleague of mine saying that a house allotted to him by Government was fit to be only a pig-sty. That was his notion of a dwelling house for human beings. Some officer here might take it into his head to say that a particular modest building which is convenient enough for the inmates of the house is not fit for human habitation and that, therefore, it must be demolished. This idea is given effect to in clause 42 which refers to a rebuilding scheme. I think it is fraught with dangerous potentialities for mischief. The clause says that whenever it appears to the Board that any area is an insanitary area, within the meaning of section 48 and that having regard to the comparative value of the buildings in such area and of the sites on which they are erected, the most satisfactory method of dealing with the area or any part thereof is a rebuilding buildings and their appurtenances by the owners or by the whole area or any part of it. What does it mean? Rebuilding involves the reconstruction, alteration, or demolition of the existing buildings and their appurtenances by the owners or by the Board in default of the owners, and the erection of buildings in accordance with the scheme by the said owners, or by the Board in default of the owners. The provision contemplates the Board compelling owners or, if they commit default, themselves undertaking rebuilding, demolition, reconstruction, alteration and so on. On what ground? On the ground that it appears to the Board that the area is an insanitary area within the meaning of section 48. In clause 48, the same phrase "unfit for human habitation" is found. It is of dangerously wide import. So, if the Board think that in a particular area, the buildings are unfit for human habitation, whatever that might mean, they can undertake this drastic measure of directing demolition, alteration or reconstruction of the buildings and, if the owners fail to do it, themselves undertake the work and charge the necessary expense to the owner. I think this, as I said, is fraught with dangerous potentialities. This infringes the fundamental rights under the Constitution which contemplates that any enactment of the Legislature of a State or the Union can deprive owners of their property on payment of compensation, or without payment of compensation only if such demolition or destruction is necessary for the promotion of public health or if the existing building constitutes a danger to life. Clause (2) of Article 31 of the Constitution requires payment of compensation whenever acquisition of private property for a public purpose is undertaken. An exception is made in clause (5) of that Article which says—

"Nothing in clause (2) shall affect—

(a) the provisions of any existing law other than a law to which the provisions of clause (6) apply, or

[Sri M. Patanjali Sastri] [3rd March 1961]

(b) the provisions of any law which the State may hereafter make—

(i) . . . . .

(ii) for the promotion of public health or the prevention of danger to life or property....."

It is only in such cases that interference with the existing houses without payment of compensation is contemplated in the Constitution, and not when somebody takes it into his head to say that a particular house is unfit for human habitation and that, therefore, a rebuilding scheme must be formulated with the consequences of demolishing or directing alteration or re-erection of houses in accordance with the scheme. I hope the Hon. Minister will give consideration to this point. I would prefer the provision about rebuilding scheme to be dropped altogether. There is enough work for the Board to do by way of clearing slums and other areas of admittedly highly insanitary condition instead of embarking on a rebuilding scheme on the ground that the houses there are unfit for human habitation and directing them to be pulled down. The clause relating to rebuilding scheme may be omitted. At any rate, it may be taken up later on when other more urgent measures such as slum clearance and other things have been attended to by the Board.

These are the few suggestions that I wanted to make, Sir, at this stage.

\*DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a few observations about certain improprieties found in certain provisions of this Bill in regard to the constitution of the Board. As was pointed out by my able friend, Mr. Raza Khan, the Board shall have a Chairman who shall be appointed by the Government. It looks as though he holds the job at His Majesty's pleasure or, as we have to revise it in modern times, at the pleasure of the Government. Under clause 10, the Chairman can be removed for the simple reason that it appears to the Government that he is unsuitable for the job. The Government need not be convinced, according to the clause, that the Chairman is unfit to hold that position. If it appears to the Government that the Chairman has found it unsuitable to the Government, he is liable to be removed. This is rather an unsatisfactory state of affairs. I do not want this sort of a Damocles sword hanging over the Chairman to whom we give so much powers and privileges in the Bill.

That apart, there are other provisions which require revision at this stage. In fact, the well-known practice has been to prescribe the qualifications, conditions of service and other such things of officers appointed in this behalf by rules. On the other hand, it is proposed to delegate the powers in this regard to the Board, which, according to the provisions of the Bill, will be in charge of framing regulations governing the conditions of service of the

4.00  
p.m.

[ Dr. A. Chidambaram ] [ 3rd March 1961 ]

Secretary, the Housing Board Engineer and three officers to be appointed. This is rather unsatisfactory. I should like to see that such things are provided for by rules framed by the Government and placed before both Houses of the Legislature for acceptance. That has been the well-known practice all these years and so I would commend that kind of practice to be observed in respect of these appointments also.

Another thing which I should like to allude to in this connection is this. We should make the recruitment of these officers through the Public Service Commission. According to the provisions of the Bill, it is proposed to make all appointments straightway. The Government appoint the Chairman straightway and then the Housing Board sits and makes appointments of the Secretary, the Housing Board Engineer, and such other officers as are required, who will be paid handsome salaries such as Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Why not take the expert opinion of the well-constituted Public Service Commission in this behalf and be guided by their recommendations before making the appointments?

Sir, these are some of the things which occurred to me and which I thought it my duty to bring to the notice of the House for its consideration.

\* SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Chairman Sir, சென்னை மாநில வீட்டு வசதிக் கழக மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த மசோதாவின் அடிப்படை நோக்கம் சென்னை மாநிலத்தில் உள்ள கிராமங்களிலும், நகரங்களிலும் நல்ல முறையில் புதிதாக வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கும், வீடு கட்டக்கூடிய இடங்களுக்கெல்லாம் சாலை வசதி, குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி, கக்கூஸ் வசதி போன்ற வசதிகளையெல்லாம் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் தான் இம்மசோதா தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு சபையில் விவாதத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. இது ஒரு நல்ல மசோதா. எந்த அளவுக்கு வீடுகளை துரிதமாக கட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ அந்த அளவுக்கு துரிதமாக நமது மாநிலத்தில் வீடுகளை கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்குத்தான் இந்த மசோதா புதிதாக கொண்டுவரப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது புலப்படுகின்றது. உத்தியோக பற்றற்ற வர்கள் இந்த போர்டில் அதிகம் இல்லை என்ற கருத்து இங்கே சொல்லப்பட்டது. எனக்கு தெரிந்தவரையில் இப்பொழுது நில ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து வீடு கட்ட வேண்டுமென்றால், சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பைல்கள் பல இலாக்காக்களுக்கும் செல்ல வேண்டியிருப்பதால் கால தாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அதை தவிர்ப்பதற்குத்தான் நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அந்தந்த நிர்வாக தலைமை அதிகாரிகளை எல்லாம் ஒன்றாக இந்த போர்டில் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இதனால் அவ்வதிகாரிகள் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்ந்து வீடு கட்டும் விஷயத்தை பரிசீலிக்கும்பொழுது, ஏற்படுகிற குறைகளை யெல்லாம் தீர ஆலோசித்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு உடனடியாக வரக் கூடிய நிலை இந்த மசோதாவின் காரணமாக ஏற்படுகின்றது. எனவே இந்த போர்டிலே உத்தியோக பற்றற்றவர்களை அதிகமாக

[ 3rd March 1961 ] [ Sri M. Ethirajulu ]

புகுத்தினால் பல்வேறு சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்படலாம் என்று கூட நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது சிலவிடங்களில் ஒரு குழுவினருக்கும் உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்ற மெம்பர்களுக்கும், அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் கருத்து வேற்றுமை நிலவி, அதன் காரணமாக அதிகாரிகள்கூட சில சமயங்களில் பயப்படக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. அதன் காரணமாக வேலை தடைபடுகிறது. அவை எல்லாம் இல்லாமல் அதிகாரிகளே இருந்தால், துரிதமாக வீடுகட்ட முடியுமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தாற்போல், இப்பொழுது சென்னையிலே C.I.T. நல்ல முறையிலே வேலை செய்கிறது என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகின்றேன். அது ஆரம்பித்ததிலிருந்து ஏறக்குறைய 2,000 பிளாட்டுகள் வாங்கி எல்லோருக்கும் நல்ல முறையிலே விநியோகிக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் C.I.T. ஏற்பட்ட காரணத்தால்தான் நிலங்கள் விலை ஏறிவிட்டது என்று சென்னையிலே சொல்லப்படுகிறது. C.I.T. -க்கு நிலம் வாங்கும் போது, கொடுப்பவருடைய சம்மதம் இல்லையானால் கோர்ட்டுவரை சென்று வழக்காடிதான் நிலம் கிடைக்கிறது. அப்படி வாங்கிய நிலத்தை சாலை வசதி, தண்ணீர் வசதி, கக்கூஸ் வசதி, விளக்கு வசதி செய்த பிறகு, சிலவான பணத்தைக் கணக்கிட்டு பிளாட் ஒன்று 3,000 ரூபாயோ, 5,000 ரூபாயோ என்று C.I.T. தீர்மானித்து அதன்படி விலைக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு, அதன் பக்கத்திலே உள்ள நிலங்களுக்கெல்லாம் இதன் விலையைப் பார்த்து அதிக விலை சொல்ல ஆரம்பித்து விடுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு C.I.T. பொறுப்பாளி என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல.

இன்று C.I.T. யால் 3,000 வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் வீடு இருப்ப வர்களுக்கும், அங்கு வீடு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. இது ஒருவிதத்தில் உண்மையாகவும் இருக்கிறது. அடுத்தபடியாக Low Income Group என்று சொல்லப்படு பவர்களுக்கும் வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதே நேரத்தில் குறைந்தது ரூ. 6,000 வருமானம் இருப்பவர்களுக்குத்தான் அவை தரப்படுவதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ரூ. 6,000 என்றால், மாத வருமானம் ரூ. 500-வது இருப்பவர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்த வீடுகள் தரப்படும் என நினைக்கிறேன்.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : அப்படி அல்ல. ஆரம்பியம் ரூபாய்க்கு அதிகப்படாத வருவாய் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு அந்த வீடு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

\* SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : நம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியாததல்ல. மாதம் 200 ரூபாய் சம்பாதிப்பவர்கள்கூட இந்த Low Income Group -ல் வரவில்லை.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்வது சரி அல்ல. மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 500 ரூபாய்க்கு மேற் படாமல் வருமானம் உடையவர்கள் Low Income Group.



[Sri M. Ethirajalu]

[3rd March 1961]

குறைந்த விலையில் கட்டித்தர ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதை வரவேற்கிறேன். இப்போது சென்னையில் விடு கட்டுவதற்கு அதிகமாகச் செலவானாலும்கூட மற்றும் நகரத்தில் குறைந்த செலவில் கட்டுவதற்கு அதாவது 3 ஆயிரம் ரூபாயில் கட்டுவதற்கும் போதுமான வசதி இருக்கிறது. அந்தமாதிரியான வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு வசதிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இனிமேல் வரக்கூடிய ஐந்து வருடத் திட்டத்திற்குள்ளாவது விடு கட்டும் திட்டத்தை செய்ய முற்படுவோமானால் எல்லாவிதமான தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் ஓரளவு திருப்தி செய்வதாக இருக்கும். அதோடு இப்போது இருக்கிற ஹவுசிங் போர்டு ஒரு நிர்வாக போர்டாக இருக்கிறது. அது ஒரு அட்வைசரி போர்டு அல்ல என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அதில் நான் அபிஷியல் மெம்பர் இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட அதற்குக்கீழ் ஏதாவது ஒரு அட்வைசரி போர்டு இருந்து பொதுமக்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை அறிந்து எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வழி செய்யவேண்டும். அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையை அறிந்து அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லக்கூடிய வகையில் ஒரு நான்-அபிஷியல் பாடி ஒன்றை அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விடுகட்டும் மசோதா நல்ல தருணத்தில் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு என் பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு முடிந்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வந்தனம்.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

**SRI MATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :** Mr. Deputy Chairman, at the outset I am happy to state that our Government have brought in this measure after considering the housing difficulties of the low income group, the middle income group and slum dwellers in particular. Sir, I may say that I have to differ from my hon. Friend Sri Raza Khan for the first time (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: Several times) when he said that most of these schemes had not benefited the lower income group people, or the middle class people or the slum dwellers. I may say that there have been cases where certain people who already own houses have applied for and have been allotted houses. These people have been allotted those houses under the rules and regulations of the City Improvement Trust Act, but their applications have also been recommended by responsible people and therefore, it is impossible for authorities of the City Improvement Trust or the Government to prove into all the details of their *bona fides* and so on.

The hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri suggested that flats may be built in a city like ours to accommodate the people who are in need of houses. I may say that there is already a scheme under implementation to construct flats with all necessary amenities and equipment to provide for the Middle Income Group and the Low Income Group.

[3rd March 1961] [Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum]

In clause 21 of this measure there is provision for the formation of 'Housing Units' for areas comprising the City of Madras and places situated within a radius of 25 miles of the City limits. Though there is such a provision, I request that this Unit may be extended to the other districts also, especially to districts like Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram. (Interruption.) The Chief Whip of the Congress Party says it may be extended to Chingleput also. I am sure that since the Act is to be called the State Housing Board, the Government are bound to extend the operation of the Act to the other districts of our State also.

Sir, with regard to the non-officials to be nominated on the Board, I feel that members with a certain amount of experience in the working of the City Improvement Trust and also persons who have knowledge of the working of these schemes and who can contribute their valuable suggestions must be nominated.

This measure has made a large provision for improving the conditions of the slum dwellers. I personally know there was some dissatisfaction at the beginning when these slum dwellers were scouted to be removed to better places from their existing slums. Now in many areas the slums have been cleared and these dwellers have been allotted houses. They are quite happy now. If many of the politicians who involve themselves in these matters in their own interest do not interfere with these slum dwellers, I am sure most of the slums in our State can be cleared easily in due course. This Board is to be constituted on a statutory basis and the Hon. Minister has rightly stated that it is of national importance. Therefore I welcome this measure.

\* **SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :** Mr. Deputy Chairman, this Bill is very far reaching and has got very wide importance consisting as it does of nearly 160 to 170 clauses. The schemes proposed under the measure are also of a very highly revolutionary character and will change the existing pattern of many things. Sir, in clause 40 we have enumerated a number of things, e.g., schemes which the Board is to take over from the City Improvement Trust. The schemes are: House accommodation scheme, rehousing scheme, city or town or village expansion scheme, rehousing or rehabilitation scheme, street scheme, deferred street scheme, land development scheme and a general improvement 4-20 p.m. scheme. All these schemes do not have the same meaning. They have different meanings and different connotations; and different applications and considerations, and they will all affect different people differently. It is in that way that the whole thing has been conceived. There is to be a State Housing Board for the whole of the State to some extent over-riding all the other local authorities, municipalities and so on. The Board can take over the streets, take over areas from the local authorities and give them other schemes and do other things. The Board is conceived of as a kind of general super-authority over all the local authorities and

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [3rd March 1961]

மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 500 ரூபாய் முதல் 1,000 ரூபாய்வரை வருமானம் உடையவர்கள் **Middle Income Group**. ஆகையினால் 500 ரூபாய் வருமானம் இருந்தால்தான் தரப்படுகிறது என்பது சரியல்ல. அதற்கு குறைவான வருவாய் இருந்தால்தான் இந்த வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன.

\* **SRI M. ETHIRAJALU**: அப்படியானால் **Middle Income Group** வீடுகளுக்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் 37½% மானியம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். 37½% கடனாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். 25% நமது மாநில சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

\* **THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN**: அதுவும் சரியல்ல. ஏனென்றால், **Low Income Group Housing, Middle Income Group Housing** முதலியவற்றுக்கு மானியம் கிடையாது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்வது **Slum Clearance** அதற்கு 35% மானியம் தருகிறார்கள்.

\* **SRI M. ETHIRAJALU**: ஆகவே அது எவ்வளவு தூரம் உண்மை என்பது கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்வதிலே இருந்து விளங்குகிறது. இந்த அளவிலே வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக் கொடுப்போமானால், மாதம் ரூ. 100, ரூ. 150 வருமானம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான வீட்டு வசதியும் செய்துகொடுக்க திட்டம் இதுவரை இந்த சர்க்காரில் வகுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதுதான் எனது தாழ்மையான கருத்து. இதை ஏன் நான் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால் கடந்த 5 வருஷ காலமாக ஏறக்குறைய 1,400 வீடுகளுக்கு மேல் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குக் கட்டிக்கொடுத்திருப்பதாக புள்ளி விவரம் சொல்கிறது. அந்தத் தொழிலாளர்கள் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள்தான் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். மற்றொன்று மீனவர்களுக்குக் கட்டிக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் குடிபோகவில்லை. நான் அதைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. இன்னும் முக்கியமான எத்தனையோ தொழிலாளர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். குறிப்பாக சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு என்ன திட்டத்தை இந்த அரசாங்கம் இதுவரை செய்திருக்கின்றது என்றுதான் நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

\* **THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN**: சர்மா நகர், திரு. வி. க. நகர் ஆகிய இரண்டு இடங்களிலும் **Factory workers** களுக்கு 1,400 வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

**SRI M. ETHIRAJALU**: அப்பொழுது இயந்திர சாமான்களை செய்பவர்களுக்கும், இன்னும் மற்றுமுள்ள முக்கிய தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கும்தான் வீடுகள் கட்டிக் தரப்படுவதாக அமைச்சர் பதிலிவிருந்தே தெரிவதால், சுகாதாரத்துக்கே நல்ல முறையில் பாடுபடுபவர்களுக்கும், மனித வர்க்கத்துக்கே அடிப்படையாக இருப்பவர்களான சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் இதுவரையில் எந்தவிதமான வீடுகளும் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்

[3rd March 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

படவில்லை என்பதுதான் எனது தாழ்மையான கருத்து. அப்படி அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது ஒரு திட்டம் இனிமேலாவது தயாரிக்கப் படவில்லை என்றால் சென்னை மாநில வீட்டு வசதித் துறை மசோதா என்று சொல்வதற்கே பொருந்தாது. அதற்குத்தான் பொது மக்களின் கருத்தை அறிந்து சொல்வதற்கு அந்த போர்டிலே உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்ற மெம்பர்கள் அதிகமில்லை என்பது அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த மன்றத்தில் குறை கூறினார்கள் என்று நான் கருதுகின்றேன். எனவே இந்த போர்டு மிகவும் பின்தங்கிய நிலையிலே உள்ளவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி அதிகமாகச் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு அதிகமாக அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற நிலையிலே 6,000 ரூபாய், 8,000 ரூபாய் வருமானமுள்ளவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொண்டே போனால் ஓரளவு வசதி படைத்தவர்களுக்குத்தான் வீட்டு வசதி கிடைக்குமே தவிர, மிகக் கீழ்தரத்திலே உள்ளவர்களுக்கும், தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் நிச்சயமாக வீட்டு வசதி கிடைக்காது. அவர்களுக்கும் வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமானால், அடிப்படையிலிருந்தே நன்றாகத் திட்டத்தை தயாரிக்க வேண்டும். அப்படி அதைத் தயாரித்து அமுலாக்கவில்லை என்றால் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நல்ல வீட்டு வசதி ஏற்படாது.

நான் இப்பொழுது சென்னையிலே கூட கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு சி.ஐ.டி.-யிலே எடுக்கப்படுகிற நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் நிறுத்திவைத்துவிட்டு வியாசர்பாடி, ஊரூர், அடையாறு ஆகிய இடங்களில் சென்னை சர்க்கார் நிலத்தை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து அங்கே கொடுக்கப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். வரவேற்கத் தக்க விஷயம். ஆனால் அங்கே போகக்கூடிய பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் செல்வந்தர்கள் என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. அடுத்தபடியாக தொழிலாளர் நிலையைப்பற்றி தொழிலாளர் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்தவர்கள். தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலையை அலசி அலசிப் பார்த்து எல்லோருடைய தொழிலைப்பற்றியும் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் அவர்கள். அவர்கள் இதிலே கொஞ்சம் கவனம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய வீட்டுப் பிரச்சனை தீர்ந்துவிடும். எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமாக இருப்பவர்களுக்கு குறிப்பாக தொழிற்சாலை வேலையில் அமர்ந்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுத்துக்கொண்டே போனால் மனித வர்க்கத்திற்கே சுகாதாரத்தின் அடிப்படையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தொழிலாளிகள் நிலை என்ன? அவர்கள் நிலை கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் பலமுறை கேட்டிருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் குறை தீர்க்கப்படவேண்டும். சென்னை மாநில வீடுகட்டும் மசோதாவிலே நல்ல அமைப்புகள் உள்ளன. அவை எதிர்காலத்தில் நல்ல பலனைத் தரும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். வியாசர்பாடி, ஊரூர், அடையாறு, வட சென்னை போன்ற இடங்களிலெல்லாம் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு நல்ல வீடுகள்



[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [3rd March 1961]

panchayat boards, even, because in many villages, the lands will rest with the panchayats under the Panchayats Act. Therefore, it is that the Government have said that the District Municipalities Act will be affected by this, that the Village Panchayats Act will be affected by this, and the City Improvement Trust Act will be affected by this. It is in that way that the Government have conceived this measure.

Sir, I feel this is a very ambitious project and if at all it is applied it should be applied in stages and not as a whole and in its entirety. How many lakhs of rupees, how many crores of rupees this Board will be in management of I cannot say now. It may go to a number of lakhs or even crores. And for this purpose it is sought to be made into an autonomous body. I think the budget estimates and others should be placed before the legislature. At present there is only a provision for the audited accounts and guarantees being placed before the legislature. Even there I do not know whether any power is given to us to modify, disapprove or alter the schemes. This is very important considering the importance of the Housing Board and the way in which they will control large finances. I think its budget will be equal to the budgets of our Government. It may even go beyond our Budget if the powers are fully exercised. Therefore it is I feel that this Housing Board should be entirely subject to the control of the legislature and the Budget estimates and other accounts of this Board should be placed before the legislature. All schemes which the Board proposes should be considered and discussed by the legislature because it affects our people. There may be differences of opinion about the schemes formulated by the Board. One scheme may be good. Another may not be good. There are matters on which there could be representations from the people. But the Board will consist mainly of officials who will be ex-officio members with only four non-officials. And these non-officials could be removed if they are not suitable in the opinion of the Government. What does the word 'suitable' mean. It is there also in the City Improvement Act. But it is a word which has very wide connotation. I might consider some as suitable and all others as unsuitable. What can 'suitable' mean, I cannot understand. Still that provision is there. And further there are to be only four non-officials on the Board when there are big cities like Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore from which our Hon. Deputy Chairman hails and all these cities are becoming equal in importance to Madras City. There is to be no representation for those cities on the Board. The Board is to consist of only four non-officials and the rest officials. A Member of the Board of Revenue was to have been a Member of the Board but now it has been dropped. I am not now anxious about that. But the real difficulty is this. A scheme may be good. It may be beneficial to many. And yet people may not like it at all. The interference with the life of the people will be so much that it will ultimately have entire control over the life of the people. The Board will control the economy

3rd March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

and the life of all citizens in Madras. This measure is of such importance. Therefore it is I feel that this Housing Board not composed of non-officials and representatives of the people but mostly of officials and controlled only by the Government is not so satisfactory at all. But, Sir, this measure has come here after passing through the other House. There is not much purpose therefore in talking about it. Though we are supposed to be a revising chamber, we are not considered fully representative of the people as the members of the other House. That feeling is there among the members of the Treasury Benches. Therefore what in the use of our saying anything here when it has passed through the other House.

Sir, you will find that it is going to be a bigger Board than the Electricity Board and it will deal with lakhs and crores of rupees. They can issue debentures, float loans and do many other things. And such a Board is not to be controlled by the legislature. Sir, according to me it should be controlled by the legislature from time to time and frequently just as we are supposed to control the Government finances. Otherwise we will find ourselves in great difficulties.

And again, Sir, under this measure they have given absolute powers to the Police. It is said in the Bill that it shall be the duty of the police to assist every officer of the Board from time to time. The police should also report to the Board whether any particular citizen has misbehaved or committed an offence against the Act. What does this 'offence against the Act' mean? If I say anything against the Act, condemn some of the provisions of the Act, it is an offence against the Act. Is it the real implication of the provision? I can understand the expression 'an offence punishable under the Act'. But the expression used is 'offence against the Act'. Section 134 is draconian in character and it gives wide powers to the police to keep the people under surveillance. It gives absolute powers to the police over the people. It is in that background that this Board is going to work. Whatever good the Government may do, the way in which they do it is terrible. I am not saying that the objects are bad. This is an ambitious scheme. The Government, we know, are not able to do any one thing properly. But this scheme is a very ambitious scheme in our country where we are not used to any of the controls. Therefore I felt honestly on reading the provisions of the Bill that they were all complicated and gave so much power to the Board at every point. Even though some benefit might accrue from the action of this Board, it will be at the cost of so much on the part of the individuals. The Bill may give pain to so many people and affect their property rights. The Bill is bound to affect the people. It is always argued that we have to see to the welfare of the country. Let us take the wishes of the people and also their representations. There is a provision which says that nothing can be questioned in a court of law. This phraseology appears in five places at least. All these things are there. The powers of the local authorities,

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [3rd March 1961]

municipalities and Corporation should not be seriously affected. This Housing Board must be of such a kind as will help rather than be an obstruction to the local authorities. To constitute a powerful body like this, superimposed over all the municipalities, local authorities and the Corporation, and give it absolute power, I think, is not feasible and workable. It will give greater trouble to all than the advantages it may give. That is the view and the general impression that I have received.

The City Improvement Trust is to be removed and it should be made the Madras Housing Unit. While the City Improvement Trust has done much good to our people by having schemes in many places, it has also disadvantages. First it began with the increase in the values of houses and lands. Prices of houses and lands rose. There is also a vague suggestion in the newspapers that land value should be controlled. Immediately our people said 'we must buy this land'. I hope and trust that the Government will make clear that they do not want to control the price of land. They want to bring in controls so that prices may go down. Not that the land prices are controlled as in the case of other commodities. If they want to control the price, even before they begin to control, prices will go up. After that statement appeared in the papers, land values started rising by Rs. 2,000 per ground in Madras. It is no use of trying to build houses hereafter in Madras. The problem is one of drainage, water-supply, etc. All these problems have got to be solved before we ever think of more houses in Madras.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

Everywhere there is trouble for water-supply. We cannot go on building houses in the City. We have enlarged the city jurisdiction up to even Tambaram. If we go on increasing the number of houses in the City, it will be difficult to provide the amenities for those houses. On the other hand, the better thing will be to see that towns are built outside the City, and people are asked gently to go out of Madras. In two or three ways, this can be done. Many of the offices which are chiefly concerned with the Agriculture Department and other departments may be situated in places other than Madras. Many of the important offices are in Madras, and the low income group Government servants have to be here. Many of them find it very difficult to get houses in the City. The problem has to be attacked from various fronts. The Bill concerns itself not merely with housing schemes in vacant places but also with rebuilding schemes, deferred street schemes and street schemes. In places like Thanjavur, if we are to rebuild the streets, I do not know what will happen. It is an old town built during the days of the Maharattas. The definition given in the Bill will include the improvement of streets also. Nobody will ever say that the streets are not to be improved. But the Government cannot on that account bring in housing schemes or street schemes for all the places in Thanjavur. They will find

[3rd March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

it very difficult to implement them. Many people living there for hundreds of years will have to be paid compensation. What compensation will the Government give? Some will have their own sentimental value. These things will have to be worked out by the officers also without giving much trouble to the people. When we begin to give benefits to the people, those benefits have to be given to the people in a way which will be appreciated by them. There is going to be trouble between the various citizens and the Housing Board itself. That is why perhaps the Government foresee that the police help may be necessary. They say that the police must be there to assist all these people. It is given as a direction to the police that it is their duty to do it. The Government foresee the difficulties ahead. All these things have to be looked into before the Government pass a Bill of this kind. Instead of an ambitious scheme like this, let us have an improvement scheme and gently proceed as far as possible. Of course, there is the provision here that different provisions of the Act will be applied to different places. That is a good provision. I would request the Government to see, after this Bill is passed, that the provisions of this Bill are very slowly applied taking into consideration the conditions of our country. All the old houses are 100 years or 150 years old. They were built in an earlier century with reference to the different stages of civilisation. In this 20th century we cannot go on changing the whole structure and pattern. That is the ambitious nature of the Bill. I am not saying that the Government will do all at the same time. But the provisions of the Bill are intended for the purpose of effectuating all the schemes mentioned in clause 10. In the City Improvement Trust Act, they do not have many of these. If a Housing Board is there specially for this purpose and if a number of officers and servants are there, they must justify their existence and therefore they will begin to do something or other. Even if they do not do anything, they will go on issuing notices to people saying that they must quit, etc. That is why I am afraid that this Bill must be simplified. Many of the schemes may be dropped later, and all the provisions of the Bill need not be applied to all places. If all these cautious measures are adopted, then to some extent, we can support the general ideas of the Bill. Otherwise it will be very difficult for us to completely welcome this Bill, though the objects of the Bill are good. Nobody can deny that in crowded cities there should be overcrowded. Provision is made for the purpose of taking away the population from one place to another. The Board itself like Mohamed Bin Tuglak will take people out of one place and send them to another. There is some provision to enable people to be taken from one place to another. For conveyance they will be given funds and then they will have the transport. The general idea seems to be that the pattern of the whole State should be changed. There is industrialisation of the country. There are so many other schemes. This Bill is for the purpose of effectuating them. According to me, this Bill is too ambitious, and it will be very difficult to implement all the

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [3rd March 1961]

provisions contained in it. It is my feeling that when the Bill comes into force, the value of the site may rise. The value of the building may rise. The Government should make it clear that this Bill will not apply to existing buildings. Otherwise, this Bill will not prove beneficial to the people.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill would have been welcomed had it been introduced some years ago. The Government are locking the stable after the horse has been stolen. From the way in which the City Improvement Trust has been working all these years, some of us feel that this Bill may not work satisfactorily. On the other hand, it may commit all the mistakes, perhaps more mistakes than the City Improvement Trust has committed. If to-day the value of the site has increased enormously in the City of Madras and also elsewhere indirectly, it is due mostly to the City Improvement Trust. There is no gain saying the fact that they purchased the site at Rs. 750 per ground in some places and then it was sold at Rs. 3,000 per ground. As regards amenities, not even 50 per cent of the amenities which they promise are to be found in some of the colonies founded by the City Improvement Trust. In the light of that, certainly some of us feel that the Housing Board Bill which promises so many things and which assures us better accommodation, will not be useful. If it is worked on the same lines as the City Improvement Trust, I am afraid the middle class people will be in the same position as they have been all these years. I should like to request the Minister for Industries to find out how many lower middle income group people went in for the houses of the City Improvement Trust and how many later on sold those houses. They were not able to pay the instalments which the City Improvement Trust asked. At the beginning, the Trust gave a rosy picture, and these people went in for those houses. They found later on that a big slice of their income had to be paid. A person drawing Rs. 200 per mensem has to pay Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 a month. But the cost of living has gone up by 300 or 400 per cent now. Therefore, what they had to do was to sell the houses. As such, the houses which were intended for the lower income group and middle income group people are in the hands of capitalists. They are not certainly in the hands of people for whom they were intended. That will be the case if, unfortunately, the price of the sites goes up and certainly the people are not going to be benefited. This should be guarded against.

About the constitution of the Board, as two or three hon. Members have pointed out, out of 17, four Members are non-officials. The Chairman will normally be an official.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: It is not stated so.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: For practical purposes, he will be an official. The same leave rules governing Government servants are applicable to him. Certainly, the officials will side

[3rd March 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

with the Government. Whatever be the decision of the Government, they will approve of. They will not go against the decision of the Government. So, the Board is heavily loaded with officials. Of course, there is one extenuating provision. Whenever the Board want to consult certain persons, they can do so but those persons will not have the right of voting. Similarly, when they want to consult certain other officers, they can do so but those officers will have no right of voting. When they take in non-officials for consultation, what is the good of it if the right of voting is not given to them?

As has been pointed out, the Board is not an autonomous body so far as I can judge from the provisions of the Bill. It is subject to the control of the Government in so many ways. For instance, the appointment of the Secretary, Housing Board Engineer, etc., has to be approved by the Government. If the Board wants to acquire a land which costs more than Rs. 50,000, it has to get the approval of the Government. Therefore, it is not an autonomous body.

One thing strikes me when I go through this Bill. The Board can make appointments carrying a salary up to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Therefore, the Board will have a very heavy establishment. Of course, I am aware that it controls the whole State. It is intended for the whole State of Madras. I want a point to be clarified in this connection. It is stated that Madras City, as a unit for housing purposes, extends to 25 miles from the limits of the City. Is it from the Ripon buildings or from Fort St. George or from the boundary limits? If it extends to 25 miles from the boundary limits, the hon. Member Sri Balasundaram will be glad because Chingleput will come in. (Sri M. Seshachariar: Poonamalie also will come in). Yes.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: 25 miles from the City limits.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Then Chingleput will come in. In such a case, clause 38(1) says—

“The Board may agree to frame and execute a housing or improvement scheme at the instance of a local authority if the Board is satisfied that such scheme is necessary and the funds at its disposal permit the framing and the execution of such scheme or may refuse to frame and execute such scheme if it is satisfied that it is either unnecessary or not feasible or that it is otherwise unexecutable.”

One will, therefore, find that there will be clashes between the local authority and the Board. Of course, it is provided that any local authority aggrieved by the refusal of the Board may appeal to the Government and that the decision of the Government will be final. I think a municipality or a major panchayat is a local authority. There is going to be friction and the Bill provides for such friction.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [3rd March 1961]

The hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri has pinpointed the clause about the demolition of houses which are considered unfit for human habitation. Who is to decide the question? This provision is a very dangerous one. If a high standard of sanitation is laid down, many of the houses will have to be pulled down. If they have to be rebuilt, who is to pay for the cost of construction? Are the Government or the Board going to give compensation? Even if compensation is going to be given, the compensation may not be sufficient. Valuation will be at a very low rate.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Loans are provided.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: So, that is a thing which we have to consider very, very carefully. About one suggestion which the hon. Member, Mr. Patanjali Sastri here and the Hon. Minister for Industries elsewhere have made, I would like to say a word. It is about the occupation or owning of flats. Somehow, I find people in Madras City are not enamoured of flats. People are against them. I do not know why. Perhaps they have a sentimental object. An unwanted man may be living upstairs or in the ground floor.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: If they are sufficiently hard-pressed for accommodation, they will agree.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, I wish to refer to an incident I saw. In the ground floor of a house, somebody died and in the first floor, there was a marriage. Both cannot go on. I agree in Bombay, such things happen. They are our own people. I agree. In Delhi also things take place. All that I say is, go slowly. Yesterday, I along with the members of the Estimates Committee and its Chairman, Mr. Rajam Ramaswami, went to a 'kuppam' where houses have been built for fishermen. They are not prepared to occupy the houses because they say they cannot carry their nets and long poles to the second floor. In one compound, they have built 20 houses. 'Is it 20?' I asked and they said: 'Yes'. We put searching questions to the fishermen and they said it was not a question of finding accommodation by building tenements but one of convenience. So, I would request Government to go slowly because it may not be very popular and may not also be paying. These are the general remarks I wish to make. If the Hon. Minister for Commerce had brought in this Bill ten years earlier people would have welcomed it. Now they have seen what the City Improvement Trust has done—the number of unpleasant things it has done. It might have done some good work also according to the Hon. Minister for Commerce.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is the Minister for Industries and not Commerce.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I stand corrected. Thank you. These are the few observations I want to make.

3rd March 1961]

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, if I do not feel that this Bill will be another to be safely deposited in the archives of the Secretariat, after being passed into law, I will probably take a longer time to explain how the provisions of this Bill are not consistent with many of the ideas we have. In the first place, while we have repeatedly stressed that local bodies should have full powers of the Government themselves and, therefore, passed the Panchayats Act with provision for creation of major and minor panchayats, here is a Bill—I find it has already been passed by the Lower House—which runs and goes far beyond all the provisions of the Panchayats Act. In fact, this Housing Board has more power than any Municipality, not to speak of the panchayats. If a municipality does not behave all right, the Government can pull it up. But nothing can be done in the case of this Housing Board. If we really want to have a Board like this, there are three or four considerations to be kept in mind. It is impossible to think of a Housing Board for the whole of the Madras State. If the Board is to be a reality, then there should be a Board for the urban areas and a separate Board for the rural areas. Even in regard to urban areas, I would prefer, regional Boards with overall control over policy being exercised by the Board constituted at Madras. This Bill which seeks to extend its provisions over the whole State including villages, cannot possibly do any good and may possibly do a great deal of harm. I therefore feel that it is wrong to think that this Housing Board will ever function satisfactorily. There are other reasons why it cannot at all function satisfactorily. Here is a Housing Board consisting of 17 members of whom 13 are proven good men, the Chairman and the 12 official members. To be precise, the official members besides the chairman are: the Secretary, Board of Revenue, the Chief Engineer (Buildings), the Joint Director of Town-Planning, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, the Commissioner of Labour, the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Harijan Welfare, the Director of Public Health, the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department, the Superintending Engineer, Rural Housing Cell and an officer to be nominated by the Development Commissioner. There are four non-officials to be nominated by the Government, and we know what nomination means. Our past experience will show what this nomination means. What is the function of the Board? What are the powers of the Board? May I respectfully invite your attention to clause 157 of page 66 of the Bill? It says:

"If the Government are of opinion that the Board has failed to carry out its functions under this Act or that for any other reason it is not necessary to continue the Board, they may, by notification, dissolve the Board from such date as may be specified in the notification."

So, in spite of having 13 bigwigs of the Government, the Government have reason to believe that the Board may not function means. What is the function of the Board? What are the pioneers

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [3rd March 1961]

properly. I should like to know with what evidence before them, the Government have come to the conclusion that the Board may not function properly. This is the strangest piece of legislation that I have ever come across. The Government have no confidence in their own officers. The question of lack of confidence in non-officials does not arise because they are just four. Their number is limited. Yet the Government feel they should have the right to dissolve the Board. What happens upon such dissolution? The Chairman and all the members of the Board shall vacate their offices and all the powers and duties which may, by or under the provisions of the Act, be exercised and performed by or on behalf of the Board and the Chairman shall, as from the date of dissolution, be exercised and performed by the Government or such authority or person as they may appoint in this behalf. Then, all funds and other property vested in the Board shall vest in the Government. What will happen to these funds, nobody knows. How the Government will administer the funds, nobody knows. I am not suggesting for a moment that the Hon. Leader of the House will ever attempt to do anything wrong. But this is an Act for posterity and I want to tell him with emphasis that policies may change, parties may change and Governments may change and therefore the fundamental consideration should be that no political influence shall come to bear upon the working of the Act, which is stated to be for the welfare of the people. This is certainly a Damocles's sword—I mean the power the dissolution—hanging over the Board and indirectly or directly hanging over the citizens of the State.

Now some of the provisions of the Bill are extraordinary. I have already referred to the fact that the Board may agree to frame and execute a housing or improvement scheme at the instance of a local authority if the Board is satisfied about its necessity and may refuse to frame and execute a scheme if it is satisfied that either it is unnecessary or not possible. I have already said that besides these thirteen good men and true, there are a few non-officials. In olden days we had non-officials on the District Boards and Municipalities nominated by the Government. Whenever the Collector raised his hand, they used to say 'Conemaswami' in Telugu, i.e., "I agree, Master." Otherwise, they would find that they were not wanted.

SRI R. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Not suitable.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I should think that the local bodies are not going to be taken into confidence and that there is not going to be any sort of approachment between the local bodies and the Housing Board. How do you then expect the Housing Board to function? Obviously if it does not function properly, you may summon the Police, as was mentioned by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar. You will find the powers of the Police under this Bill to be something which has not been thought of even in the Criminal Procedure Code. Clause 135 says:

3rd March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

"Any police officer not below the rank of a head constable, may arrest any person who commits, in his presence, any offence against this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder, if the name or address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person on demand declines to give his name or address, or gives a name or address which such officer has reason to believe to be false."

So, I can expect that one of these days I shall be arrested. There is no denying it. What the rules and regulations under the Act are, nobody knows. They may sometimes say that a certain thing comes under the regulations and arrest a man. You are giving such an opportunity to a head constable. My friend, Mr. Raza Khan, explained how recently certain things took place in this very City. It seems that the faith that the Government have in the police constable is exquisite; but it is not justified. Several things are contemplated under this Act, viz., provision of water-supply, electricity and drainage. These are three great boons that any person might want. If these three are there, I will be prepared to live in a small thatched hut. But have we got the means to provide for these? No. So, we have to go step by step. There is no way of making the State 'Rama Rajyam' all at once, unless of course, we have got enough resources to execute all these schemes. Nobody can say that there should not be a water-supply or drainage scheme. But the Hon. the Lady Minister is not here. Otherwise she may have given us some information as to the report that she is going to present to the Government of India on this subject and of which report I am eagerly anxious to get a copy. It is an impossible task and the City Improvement Trust and the Housing Board would get into difficulties when they get into this sort of thing.

Sir, with regard to the Housing Unit, it is said that the Board shall establish a Housing Unit for the area comprising the City of Madras and places situated within twenty-five miles of the limits of the City of Madras. How are you going to define the limits? From which point will it extend? It may extend westwards, southwards and northwards. Will it extend eastwards also and will you be reclaiming the sea? Possibly this may come within the 25 miles limit (Laughter). Definition of the 25 miles seems to require some further clarification.

Sir, may I in this connection point out and ask the Hon. the Leader of the House whether he would have any control over this Housing Unit in respect of the constructions that the Central Government are putting up in the sea front. May I know whether he will have control over the whole of the harbour front? May I inform him, Sir, that today coming back after nearly a month, I was horrified and shocked to find a building being put up on the sands on the sea front. I saw steps coming up (Interruption). It may be a residential buildings. It disfigures the natural beauty of the spot. Do this Government know about it? Evidently this



[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [3rd March 1961]

Government save no power. The City Improvement Trust has no power to control this sort of buildings put up by the Central Government.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What is that building?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: It seems to be a house, a storeyed house just by the side of the fence. The Hon. Minister can see it as he goes along. It is something shocking that a building like that should be allowed to be put up there. Possibly some officer wanted a house and it is being put up in the harbour. That is why I am asking whether this Government have any power under the Housing Board to supervise, control or permit buildings that ought to come up. We are not having diarchy or triarchy; we are not having democracy but we are having patriarchy. That is the whole trouble in this country. That is why things are done which should be never done at all in any democracy.

Sir, I do not want to go into the details of the provisions of this measure. But I would like to say this that on the whole it seems to me that this Bill is too ambitious to be of any practical value to the citizens or to the Government themselves. It is too late for us to give any suggestions now. I would still hope that with the experience of the working of the schemes, it will be realised clearly that unless the Housing Board of this nature is divided into different units under an overall aggregate body, if you like, nobody can possibly expect proper housing schemes to be put through. We all require proper housing. It is one of the most important things. But at the same time by fissiparous tendencies let us not lose the incentive to do something, and to achieve something constructive. If you spread like this, Hon. Ministers themselves will realise that they are likely to be hard-pressed to answer questions why the Board had not taken the Sivakasi Scheme, the Vaniyampadi scheme and schemes for some other places; and nobody can possibly help feeling that there has been discrimination between city and city. A less ambitious scheme with a more definite objective and the means to put it into execution is what is urgently required. Therefore I am constrained to say that this Bill on a cursory view does not give me hope that the Housing Board will fulfil its functions and the excellent idea the Government have.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I wish to classify the criticism offered in respect of this Bill under three or four heads. There was a considerable volume of criticism about the composition of the Board, and several hon. Members expressed dissatisfaction with the composition of the Board. Then the second criticism was with regard to the nature of the work done by the City Improvement Trust and the little prospect of the Board doing anything better. The third line of criticism related to some extraordinary powers given under this Bill to the various authorities and the power to over-ride if necessary the local authorities in certain respects. The fourth criticism was a sort of a vague fear that the people's rights would be in jeopardy as a result of passing this legislation.

[3rd March 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

Sir, I shall try to answer each one of this criticism so that we may not miss the main and salient ideas that have been expressed in the course of the debate. In the first place, I should like to say that this is not an advisory body but this is an executive body. The State Housing Board is conceived of as an executive body, intended to carry out the many things mentioned in the Bill rather than deliberate and come to conclusions. At present we have several schemes of housing and land development. We have the co-operative housing scheme for which we provide Rs. 40 lakhs annually and that is available to the people with no restriction with regard to income. Anybody can become a member of the society and the only restriction in respect of the membership is the amount he can borrow. That is limited to Rs. 12,000 subject to a maximum of five times the share capital. Therefore, it is a scheme which is open to anybody irrespective of the income he gets. Then we have a Middle Income group housing which is financed by loans from the Life Insurance Corporation and that is confined to people who have got incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Under this scheme loans can be given up to Rs. 16,000, and in the case of purchase of land also, up to Rs. 20,000. Then we have the low income group housing scheme financed from the Planning funds of the Central Government under which people with less than Rs. 6,000 as annual income are allowed to build houses to the value of Rs. 8,000. Then lower down we have rural housing schemes under which loans are given to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Lastly we have the slum clearance schemes for the building of tenements and development of open developed plots. All these several schemes have got to be co-ordinated by some authority. Otherwise there is trouble and delay in executing even a single scheme. We have in our experience during the past few years found that there is a clash of applications from the different sectors, and the same land is applied for by a large number of people. Ultimately nobody gets it and no house comes up. The co-operative society makes an application. Then for the same land the low-income group people make another application. Then in the mufassal the local authority, whether it is a municipality or a town panchayat, that the site is reserved for dumping rubbish. The result is, even if we start a small scheme, we are confronted with serious difficulties with regard to the availability of land and with regard to the provision of facilities like water-supply, drainage, laying of roads, etc. Therefore, Government in 1958 appointed a non-statutory Housing Board consisting of all the heads of departments. Whatever may be the opinion expressed, I may say with confidence that the extent of housing done between 1958 and 1961 in Madras is probably higher than any performed by any other State in India. That has been rendered possible only because different heads of departments sat together in the meeting and then they solved all the difficulties. The decisions taken at that meeting were immediately implemented by the respective departments. For instance in one case the Labour Department wanted to build under subsidised housing schemes. Then it had to take the sanction of a local authority, which is a panchayat. When the subsidised industrial

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [3rd March 1961]

housing scheme was about to be inaugurated, the panchayat wanted to inaugurate a small housing scheme for its people. If we did not have the authority to co-ordinate these two authorities, we would have found that the local authority had completely blocked the construction of houses under subsidised industrial scheme. Therefore, it is very useful to have a statutory body with all the heads of departments who will deal with the difficulties that arise in the way of housing and then decide what should be done and take decisions in one hour which would otherwise take months and months for the files to fly across from one department to another. Therefore this is an executive board which is intended to clear all the difficulties which arise from out of the various departments involved in housing. The idea is not to create an advisory body to some body to help them to frame schemes, etc. The non-officials are put in only to see that the priorities are properly established and not with regard to the execution of the schemes. For instance there may be a question whether subsidised industrial scheme should be taken up in Madurai or Coimbatore or Tanjore. Then the non-officials will be there to tell us that Madurai and Coimbatore are industrial centres and that therefore they should be preferred to an ordinary place like Tanjore. The function of non-officials in the Board, as we have conceived it, is very small, and their function will be very little. Therefore it is we have said that it is not necessary to increase the non-official element in the Statutory Housing Board. Sir, the object of the Bill has been clearly explained and I am sure hon. Members would agree that this is not a Board which is advisory or consultative which considers schemes and then passes the schemes, but largely executes the schemes which are framed by different authorities. For instance, the subsidised industrial housing scheme is not framed by the Housing Board. It is framed according to certain rules and regulations of the Government of India, which give money. Then it is framed by the Commissioner of Labour in his capacity as the Head of the Labour Department, and he puts forward his scheme in order to get the clearance from various other local authorities involved in the construction of schemes. The Board sits and decides the issue. Likewise in the case of slum clearance, it is a separate authority who is authorised to carry out the slum clearance work. Its schemes are brought forward. In the case of Co-operative Societies similarly, it is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the local Deputy Registrars at the various places who will prepare the schemes, and the schemes will not as such be considered by the Housing Board. It will only give the necessary facilities and clearance from the other departments who will stand in the way and whose concurrence has got to be obtained before the schemes are executed. Therefore the schemes are framed by authorities who have now got the power to carry out the schemes like the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Commissioner of Labour or the Director of Harijan Welfare, who is in charge of Harijan Welfare housing schemes. It is, therefore,

3rd March 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

unnecessary to increase the non-official element in the Board and overburden it with elements which are really not likely to be useful in helping to arrive at quick decisions.

Then, a second objection that was raised was that the City Improvement Trust has been responsible for the increase in prices of land in the City. It is a myth which we have tried to explode, but always it recurs. The City Improvement Trust is a "no-profit-no-loss" organisation. It buys lands, develops it, and then sells it at "no-profit-no-loss". Therefore it cannot be guilty of having raised the value of the land. The land values have increased because of the application of the present land acquisition laws and the interpretations given by courts thereon. What happens is this. The City Improvement Trust goes and buys a comparatively undeveloped land at a very low price—say, Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 per ground. It has to spend on levelling the ground nearly Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Then it has to spend Rs. 2,000 for providing amenities like water-supply, electricity, sewage, etc. It costs very much to carry all these things to the newly developed colony. And at "no-profit-no-loss" basis itself, it sells at Rs. 3,000 per ground. When the City Improvement Trust launches on another scheme and tries to purchase the neighbouring land, the court awards a rate of not Rs. 800, but Rs. 2,000. If we add Rs. 2,000 to this amount for effecting improvements like providing water-supply, etc., the cost goes to Rs. 4,000. The cost of the building site now comes to Rs. 4,000. At no time the City Improvement Trust makes any profit. Next time when it goes and purchases another plot, the courts award a rate at Rs. 3,000 per ground and not the earlier rate of Rs. 2,000. The City Improvement Trust has to spend a sum of Rs. 2,000 for providing amenities, and the building site now comes to Rs. 5,000. It is not at all the fault of the City Improvement Trust if the value of the land has gone up. Improvements in one place have affected the value of the neighbouring lands. The value of the neighbouring lands increase, and since under the Land Acquisition Act we have to pay the market value of the land, we have to give higher prices. (Interruption by Sri M. Seshachariar.) Perhaps when we bring in that Bill here, I am sure we will hear some criticism about it also. Not that I have any particular affection for any person or institution. But when I find some charges, which are wholly unjustified, levelled against persons or institutions, which have tried to do their utmost to resolve the housing difficulties, it is the duty of the Government at least to make it clear to the people that the fault does not lie with the person or the institution at all. On the other hand they have done a very good job. How many housing schemes have been started in Madras City? If we have not started them, what would be the consequence? There would have been instead of 330 slums, 830 slums or 900 slums. That would have been the result. If the local authority, if the Government, and if the private agencies had not adequately provided for the expansion of housing with the expansion of the city population, the only consequence would have been slums. Not all people will start putting up

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [3rd March 1961]

open developed plots, bathrooms, flush-out, etc., and we are willing to give them bamboo or thatched building materials of the value of Rs. 125 plus Rs. 25 after they have built. But still they won't go because, after 40 people moved, some leaders came and said "No, don't go there. This land will become yours". Naturally everybody is eager to have the land he stays on.

Slum clearance has become impossible as a result of the subversive activities of the so-called slum leaders who prevent the slum-dwellers from improving their own standard of living. I have visited the slums. I know, as a matter of fact, there are 20 per cent of the people in the slums who can afford to pay Rs. 20 and go and live comfortable in those tenements, and yet these people are dissuaded from occupying them. For other people we have provided open developed plots in the outskirts of the City but they are not going there. I understand that a stay has been granted by the Court preventing even the clearance of a slum. The people are not moving out of Kanniyappa Nagar. It would have been completely cleared but for the fact that the Civil Court's stay order operates against the Government. I want to make it clear that with regard to slum clearance, unless everybody co-operates, it is not possible for Government to do anything. Government can build tenements. They can also develop any number of plots, and allow people to go there. But if the people do not wish to see that the City improves but wish to revel in the misery of the slum like the one which the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan has seen, it is a very unhappy state of affairs for which, at any rate, Government cannot be held answerable.

The next question is as to the enormous powers which are supposed to have been given and which run counter to the accepted principles of this Government. Only in respect of certain matters can the panchayat board and the City municipal authority be overruled and that also only by the Government if there is an appeal. In cases like alignment of street or in cases where a housing scheme is framed with the help of the Town Planning Chief, with the help of the Public Health Chief, with the help of every one of the various heads of departments, if one municipality or panchayat board should object, I humbly ask the House whose opinion should prevail. A scheme is framed by the Housing Board consisting of the heads of departments—the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, an officer nominated by the Development Commissioner who is in charge of Rural Development, the person in charge of rural housing, the Chief Engineer to the Government of Madras, the Director of Town Planning, the Director of Public Health, etc. All these people sit together and then frame a scheme, and if one local authority, municipality, or panchayat, however glorified it might be, objects, certainly it is not proper that that objection should prevail. It is the view of the heads of departments that should prevail. Therefore, we have stated that where such objections are taken, the Housing Board can overrule them, and that if any authority is dissatisfied with the decision of the Housing Board

3rd March 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

it can appeal to the Government who are the final authority to decide. These are executive matters where the decision of the Government should be final. Not in all cases where individual rights are affected have we said that the decision of the Government is final. In all executive matters where the Government act as the executive and generally determine these schemes, we have said that the decision of the Government shall be final. Then, Sir, about the schemes themselves, there are several schemes. The hon. Member, Mr. K. Balasubramanya Ayyar said that some of them were breath-taking. True. But this is a permissive legislation. It does not order the Housing Board to launch on all the eight schemes all at once. It only says that the Board can take up any of these schemes. When we define the schemes, it only means that the Board cannot take any other schemes. There are a number of places where schemes of this kind are very necessary. Take for instance the road between the All-India Radio and the San Thome Church. Everyone of us goes through that road almost everyday. There are eighteen angles in this road which is just one furlong and it is impossible to set right that road now. Any amount of accidents will occur there because when a car goes out of one of the bungalows it is hidden by one of the angles of the compound of the other house. It is a death-trap in the City. Things like this have to be set right by Deferred Street Schemes. It means that the Housing Board will immediately lay down the alignment of that road and say that within twenty years nothing can be built within that alignment fixed. Meanwhile, many compounds will fall and houses crumble and the Housing Board at the end of twenty years will be able to take up that road and make it safe for traffic, etc. Otherwise, they have to acquire the area under the Land Acquisition Act which is impossible for reasons well known to us and no improvement would be possible at all. As I said earlier, this is a permissive provision and it does not mean that the Housing Board will immediately take up all these schemes for execution. It does not have the wherewithal to do it. The money which will be available for building new houses and development of new areas will be far less than for rebuilding. So, there is no ground for the fear or apprehension that all the schemes would be ushered in at the same time and that confusion would prevail.

Then, Sir, the idea behind setting up a statutory body like this is to give a sufficient measure of latitude for its administration itself. Only in very few specified matters, the Government have said that they have got to be consulted. Either we want a statutory authority of this kind or we do not want. If we want, we have to give it these powers. Well, if we do not want it, then it will have to be one of the departments of the Government in which case the rules and regulations applicable to Government departments will apply. The advantage of having a Board of this kind is, it can raise funds from the public. That is very important. Today sufficient funds are not forthcoming for investment on housing. Private housing investment is not as large as



[Sri R. Venkataraman] 3rd March 1961

one would wish it to be. In other countries, large private housing estates have come up. I have not seen in Madras State, in the last four or five years I am here, any such private estates coming up. Here these have to be substituted by some other body and the only body which can be thought of is the Housing Board which can raise money by issued debentures, borrowings, and so on. It can thereby fill up the gap or shortage in housing accommodation.

A criticism was made by Dr. Chidambaranathan that the Board has been given powers of appointment and not the Public Service Commission. Sir, I have already partly answered this criticism. If it is a department of Government, the staff will be recruited by the Public Service Commission. But where it is a statutory body like the Coffee Board or the Tea Board for instance, the Public Service Commission cannot recruit its staff. That is why the Board itself has been given the authority to recruit its staff.

Then, Sir, I wish to refer to the building that is coming up in the harbour to which Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar made a reference. The whole area right up to the bridge is going to be handed over to the harbour.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Including Kauniappanagar?

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Military is wanting that site?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What is the limit to the extension of harbour?

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It may go up to the river. If I have to make a choice between the aesthetic advantage and the economic advantage, I would have no hesitation in choosing the latter so far as the City is concerned. The harbour can extend up to the mouth of the river and can provide 16 docks. That will certainly improve trade and commerce of this State and help the economic prosperity of this State. We have given all that land to the harbour authorities and they can use it as they like. Certainly where certain areas have been earmarked for specific purposes, the Housing Board cannot interfere. For instance, if we have given an area to the Military, we cannot say that they should do certain things which we ask them to do. They may put up anti-aircraft guns anywhere and we cannot stop them. So, it is subject to the overall requirements of the country as a whole that the Board can function.

Lastly, I wish to mention that the Board will certainly be able to cut short delays which now occur in respect of housing schemes. Delays occur largely because several authorities have got to be consulted and those authorities take their own time to decide each one of the issues. But in a Board of this kind where heads of departments take decisions immediately, all delays will be eliminated and housing can be ushered in far more quickly. I hope the House will accept my explanation.

3rd March 1961]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: On a point of information, Sir. I would like to know what is going to happen to those fishermen who are not willing to move into the new tenements, of course, misled, as the Hon. Leader of the House put it, by the slum-leaders.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: They will move further east? (Laughter.)

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They will sit there and may only push others to the east. It is entirely left to them to decide what they will do. After all, the Government have offered them alternative sites; they have given tenements and open-development plots. If they will not accept them, it is up to them to choose where they would stay.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: While we have no objection to the extension of the harbour up to the extreme south because the Government of Madras have decided upon it, may I know whether we are selling the land or giving it free? Recently, when the discussion on the supplementary statement of expenditure took place here, it was stated that the Government of Madras paid a heavy sum for the purchase of a small plot of land in Delhi to the Central Government.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The lands are sold.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960) as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. tomorrow. 5-40 p.m.

The House then adjourned.

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

\* 218. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3921, Home, dated 30th November 1960, regarding amendment to the Management of the Child Welfare Home for Destitutes and Vagrant Children in the City of Madras Rules, 1958.

\* 219. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5044, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 1st November 1960, exempting permanently young persons employed in catering establishments from the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 7 and the employees employed in catering establishments attached to railway stations from the provisions of section 10 of the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXI of 1958).

3rd March 1961

† 220. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4518, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 12th September 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Rules, 1959.

† 221. Short reviews of the activities of the Madras Record Office, Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Madras Public Service Commission for the first half of 1960-61.

† 222. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2470, Health, dated 1st October 1960, regarding amendments to the Private Sanitary Conveniences (Construction, Maintenance and Supervision) Rules, 1941.

† 223. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1383, Local Administration, dated 18th August 1960 regarding constitution of Panchayat Unions in the Nilgiris Development District.

† 224. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1391, Local Administration, dated 18th August 1960 regarding constitution of Panchayat Unions in the South Tirunelveli Development District.

† 225. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1334, Local Administration, dated 19th August 1960 regarding constitution of Panchayat Unions in the North Salem Development District.

§ Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council :—

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).

\* Laid on the Table of the House on 23rd February 1961.

† Laid on the Table of the House on 24th February 1961.

‡ Laid on the Table of the House on 25th February 1961.

§ Sent by Special messengers and post to all M.L.Cs. on 27th February 1961.

3rd March 1961]

## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 102 asked by Vidwan T. Muthukannappan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd March 1961, page 168 supra.]

## I

Particulars regarding the number of cycle rickshaws licensed from 1955 till date.

| Name of district.   | 1954-55. | 1955-56. | 1956-57. | 1957-58. | 1958-59. | 1959-60. | 1960-61. | Remarks. |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1)                 | (2)      | (3)      | (4)      | (5)      | (6)      | (7)      | (8)      | (9)      |
| Chingleput .. ..    | ..       | 150      | 150      | 200      | 200      | 200      | 200      |          |
| South Arcot .. ..   | 3        | 3        | 3        | 3        | 3        | 3        | 3        |          |
| Thanjavur .. ..     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     |          |
| Tiruchirappalli ..  | 20       | 74       | 117      | 117      | 200      | 200      | 200      |          |
| Madurai North .. .. | ..       | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        |          |
| Madurai Urban .. .. | ..       | 595      | 600      | 595      | 595      | 599      | 600      |          |
| Ramanathapuram ..   | ..       | 11       | 23       | 22       | 25       | 43       | 46       |          |
| Tirunelveli .. ..   | ..       | 54       | 49       | 53       | 55       | 55       | 55       |          |
| Kanyakumari .. ..   | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     |          |
| North Arcot .. ..   | 93       | 191      | 269      | 258      | 258      | 262      | 262      |          |
| Salem .. ..         | 7        | 6        | 7        | 8        | 8        | 8        | 8        |          |
| Coimbatore .. ..    | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     |          |
| The Nilgiris .. ..  | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     | Nil.     |          |
| Madras City .. ..   | 1,000    | 1,090    | 1,004    | 1,034    | 1,004    | 1,034    | 1,064    |          |

## II

Measures for implementing the gradual elimination of rickshaw plying suggested by the Government of India.

(a) A phased programme according to which after a specified period rickshaw plying is totally abolished. This would mean an annual percentage reduction in the total number of licences issued in respect of vehicles and pullers for different reasons like, unserviceable nature of vehicles, medical unfitness to the pullers, etc.;

(b) non-issue of fresh licences for new vehicles and also for new rickshaw pullers;

(c) prescribing the period over which the rickshaws, hand-pulled and cycle driven are expected to give satisfactory service and non-renewal of the licence thereafter.

(d) Specification and allocation of areas in which particular rickshaws could be plying; and gradual reduction of the specified area from year to year according to the phased programme.

(e) Rigorous enforcement of the rules and cancellation of licences for violation of rules consistent with the policy of gradual abolition.

[3rd March 1961]

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV on page 174 supra]

[L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960]

[As passed by the Assembly.]

*A Bill to provide for the execution of housing and improvement schemes, for the establishment of a State Housing Board and for certain other matters.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the execution of housing and improvement schemes, for the establishment of a State Housing Board and for certain other matters herein-after appearing;

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 State Housing Board 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 in different areas.

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

(1) "betterment fee" means the fee declared to be payable under section 73 in respect of an increase in the value of land resulting from the execution of a housing or improvement scheme;

(2) "Board" means the Madras State Housing Board constituted under section 3;

(3) "Board premises" means any premises belonging to, or vesting in, the Board or taken on lease by the Board or any premises which is entrusted to, or in the possession or control of, the Board for the purposes of this Act;

(4) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board;

(5) "Committee" means any committee appointed under section 25;

(6) "competent authority" means any person or authority authorized by the Government, by notification, to perform the functions of the competent authority under Chapter XI for such area as may be specified in the notification;

[3rd March 1961]

(7) "Government" means the State Government;

(8) "Housing Board Engineer" means the Housing Board Engineer appointed under section 16;

(9) "housing or improvement scheme" means a scheme framed under this Act and includes any one of the types of schemes referred to in section 40;

(10) "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

(11) "member" means the member of the Board;

(12) "premises" means any land or building or part of a building and includes—

(i) the garden, grounds and out-houses, if any, appertaining to such building or part of a building; and

(ii) any fittings affixed to such building or part of a building for the more beneficial enjoyment thereof;

(13) "regulations" means the regulations made under this Act;

(14) "rules" means the rules made under this Act;

(15) "Secretary" means the Secretary appointed under section 16;

(16) "Tribunal" means the Tribunal constituted under section 79;

(17) "year" means the financial year.

## CHAPTER II.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

3. *Creation and incorporation of the Board.*—The duty of carrying out the provisions of this Act shall, subject to the restrictions, conditions and limitations therein contained, be vested in a Board to be called "The Madras State Housing Board"; and such Board shall be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

4. *Constitution of the Board.*—(1) The Board shall consist of a Chairman, appointed by the Government, who possesses such qualifications as may be prescribed, and of the following members, namely:—

(a) four non-official members, appointed by the Government, one of whom shall be an engineer or architect, who possesses experience in housing and who is not employed by the Government, or a local authority or a corporation owned or controlled by the Government;

(b) the Secretary, Board of Revenue, *ex-officio*;

[3rd March 1961]

(c) the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, in charge of buildings, *ex-officio*;

(d) the Joint Director of Town-Planning, *ex-officio*;

(e) the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, *ex-officio*;

(f) the Commissioner of Labour, *ex-officio*;

(g) the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, *ex-officio*;

(h) the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, *ex-officio*;

(i) the Director of Harijan Welfare, *ex-officio*;

(j) the Director of Public Health, *ex-officio*;

(k) the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department, *ex-officio*;

(l) the Superintending Engineer, Rural Housing Cell, *ex-officio*;

(m) an officer, nominated by the Development Commissioner, who is in charge of Rural Development and having jurisdiction throughout the State, *ex-officio*.

(2) If for any reason the officer referred to in clause (c), (e) or (k) of sub-section (1) is unable to attend any meeting of the Board, he may depute any officer subordinate to him to attend such meeting. The officer so deputed shall have the right to take part in the discussions of the Board, but shall not have the right to vote.

5. *Appointment of the Chairman and the members to be notified.*—The appointment of the Chairman and the non-official members shall be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

6. *Term of office of the Chairman and non-official members.*—(1) The Chairman and the non-official members shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of their appointment.

(2) The Chairman and the non-official members shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) Any non-official member may resign his office by giving notice in writing to the Government but he shall continue in office until his resignation is accepted by the Government.

7. *Disqualifications for appointment as a member of the Board.*—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being appointed as, and for being a member of the Board, if he—

(a) has been convicted by a criminal court for an offence involving moral turpitude, unless such conviction has been set aside;

(b) is an undischarged insolvent;

[3rd March 1961]

(e) is of unsound mind;

(d) is an officer or servant under the Board;

(e) has directly or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, employer or employee, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Board; or

(f) is a director or a secretary, manager or other officer of any incorporated company which has any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Board.

(2) A person shall not, however, be disqualified under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1) or be deemed to have any share or interest in any contract or employment within the meaning of those clauses, by reason only of his, or the incorporated company of which he is a director, secretary, manager or other officer, having a share or interest in—

(i) any sale, purchase, lease or exchange of immovable property or any agreement for the same;

(ii) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only;

(iii) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Board is inserted;

(iv) the occasional sale to the Board, to a value not exceeding two thousand rupees in any one year, of any article in which he or the incorporated company regularly trades.

(3) A person shall not also be disqualified under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1) or be deemed to have any share or interest in any incorporated company which has any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Board, by reason only of his being a shareholder of such company:

Provided that such person discloses to the Government the nature and extent of the shares held by him.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of clause (d) of sub-section (1), the Chairman shall not be deemed to be an officer or servant under the Board.

8. *Chairman to be whole-time officer.*—(1) The Chairman shall be a whole-time officer of the Board, and shall not undertake any work unconnected with his office without the sanction of the Government.

(2) He shall be paid such salary and allowances as may be fixed by the Government.

9. *Leave of absence for the Chairman and appointment of an acting Chairman.*—(1) The Government may, from time to time, grant to the Chairman such leave as may be admissible under the rules.

[3rd March 1961]

(2) Whenever there is a temporary vacancy in the office of the Chairman, the Government may appoint a person to act as Chairman during the period of such vacancy and shall pay to such person such salary and allowances as may be fixed by them. The person so appointed shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act to be the Chairman.

10. *Removal of the Chairman and other non-official members.*—(1) If at any time it appears to the Government that the Chairman has shown himself to be unsuitable for his office, or has been guilty of any misconduct or neglect which renders his removal expedient, they may, by notification, remove the Chairman from office.

(2) The Government may, by notification, remove any non-official member from office —

(a) if he has, without the permission of the Board, been absent from the meetings of the Board for any period exceeding three consecutive months; or

(b) if he has been absent from the meetings of the Board for any period exceeding that permitted under sub-section (1) of section 11; or

(c) if he, being a legal practitioner, acts or appears on behalf of any person other than the Board in any civil, criminal or other legal proceedings in which the Board is interested, either as a party or otherwise; or

(d) if he has, in the opinion of the Government, contravened the provisions of section 26; or

(e) if he, in the opinion of the Government, is unsuitable or has become incapable of acting as a member or has so abused his position as a member as to render his continuance as such member detrimental to the public interest.

(3) A non-official member removed under any of the provisions of clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (2) shall be disqualified for appointment as a member for a period of three years from the date of his removal unless otherwise ordered by the Government.

(4) A non-official member removed under clause (e) of sub-section (2) shall not be eligible for re-appointment until he is declared by an order of the Government to be no longer ineligible.

11. *Filling of casual vacancies.*—(1) The Board may permit any non-official member to absent himself from its meetings for a period not exceeding six months.

(2) The casual vacancy in the office of a member who is permitted to be absent under sub-section (1) may be filled by the Government and any person appointed to fill such vacancy shall enter upon office forthwith but shall hold office only so long as the vacancy lasts :

3rd March 1961]

Provided that the person so appointed is eligible for being appointed as a member to the office of the absent member in accordance with the provisions of section 4 and is not disqualified under section 7.

## CHAPTER III.

## TRANSFER OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST TO THE BOARD.

12. *Transfer of assets and liabilities of the City Improvement Trust to the Board.*—(1) On the appointed day the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Madras (hereinafter referred to as the City Improvement Trust) shall stand dissolved and all its assets and liabilities shall stand transferred to and vested in the Board.

(2) The assets of the City Improvement Trust shall be deemed to include all rights and powers and all property, whether movable or immovable, belonging to or vested in the City Improvement Trust including in particular cash balances, reserve funds, investments, deposits and all other interests and rights in or arising out of such property as may be in the possession of the City Improvement Trust and all books of account or documents kept or maintained by the City Improvement Trust ; and the liabilities of the City Improvement Trust shall be deemed to include all debts, liabilities and obligations of whatever kind then existing and pertaining to the City Improvement Trust.

*Explanation.*—In this section and in sections 13, 14 and 15. "appointed day" means the date on which this Act comes into force in the City of Madras.

13. *Transfer of provident, superannuation and other like funds to the Board.*—(1) Where the City Improvement Trust has established a provident fund or superannuation fund or any other like fund for the benefit of its employees and constituted a trust in respect thereof (hereinafter referred to as the existing trust), the moneys standing to the credit of any such fund on the appointed day, together with any other assets belonging to such fund, shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), stand transferred to and vested in the Board on the appointed day free from any such trust.

(2) The Board shall, as soon as may be after the appointed day, constitute in respect of the moneys and other assets which are transferred to and vested in it under sub-section (1), one or more trusts having objects as similar to the objects of the existing trusts as may be practicable.

(3) Where all the moneys and other assets belonging to the existing trust are transferred to and vested in the Board under sub-section (1), the trustees of such trust, shall, as from the appointed day, be discharged from the trust, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the appointed day.

[3rd March 1961]

**14. Effect of vesting of assets and liabilities of the City Improvement Trust.**—(1) Unless otherwise expressly provided by or under this Act, all contracts, agreements and other instruments of whatever nature subsisting or having effect immediately before the appointed day and to which the City Improvement Trust is a party or which are in favour of the City Improvement Trust shall be of as full force and effect against or in favour of the Board, as the case may be, and may be enforced or acted upon as fully and effectually as if, instead of the City Improvement Trust, the Board had been a party thereto or as if they had been entered into or issued in favour of the Board.

(2) If on the appointed day any suit, appeal or other legal proceeding of whatever nature by or against the City Improvement Trust is pending, then, it shall not abate, be discontinued or be in any way prejudicially affected by reason of the transfer to the Board of the assets and liabilities of the City Improvement Trust or of any thing done under the Act, but the suit, appeal or other legal proceeding may be continued, prosecuted and enforced by or against the Board.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section legal proceeding' includes any proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894).

**15. Transfer of service of existing employees of the City Improvement Trust to the Board.**—(1) Every whole-time employee of the City Improvement Trust shall, on and from the appointed day, become an employee of the Board, and shall hold his office therein by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to gratuity, if any, and other matters as he would have held the same on the appointed day if this Act had not been passed, and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions are duly altered by the Board.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any person was a whole-time employee of the City Improvement Trust immediately before the appointed day, the question shall be referred to the Government, whose decision shall be final.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947) or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any employee of the City Improvement Trust to the Board shall not entitle any such employee to any compensation under that Act or other law, and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE BOARD.

**16. Appointment of Secretary, Housing Board Engineer and other officers and servants of the Board.**—(1) The Board

[3rd March 1961]

may appoint a Secretary, a Housing Board Engineer and such other officers and servants as it considers necessary for the efficient performance of its functions :

Provided that the appointment of the Secretary and the Housing Board Engineer shall be subject to the previous approval of the Government.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1)—

(i) the Board may, with the previous approval of the Government, sanction the creation of, or appoint any person to any post the maximum monthly salary of which exceeds one thousand rupees;

(ii) the Board shall have power to create posts in its establishment, the maximum monthly salary of which does not exceed one thousand rupees and to appoint persons to such posts;

(iii) the Chairman may appoint any officer or servant whose maximum monthly salary does not exceed three hundred rupees :

Provided that in cases of emergency—

(a) the Chairman may appoint temporarily for a period not exceeding three months, such officers or servants as may, in his opinion, be required for the purposes of this Act and the employment of whom for any particular work has not been prohibited by any resolution of the Board ; and

(b) every appointment made under clause (a) shall be reported by the Chairman to the Board at its next meeting.

**17. Conditions of service of officers and servants of the Board.**—The remuneration and other conditions of service of the Secretary, Housing Board Engineer and other officers and servants of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed by regulations.

**18. Promotions and punishment of the officers and servants of the Board.**—(1) Subject to any regulations made under section 19, the power of making promotions to posts in the service of the Board, of granting leave to officers and servants holding such posts, of censuring, fining, withholding promotions from, reducing, suspending, removing or dismissing such officers and servants for any breach of departmental rules or discipline or for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or misconduct, and of discharging such officers and servants from the service of the Board for any other sufficient reason, shall be exercised by the following authorities, namely :—

(a) by the Chairman in the case of posts, the maximum monthly salary of which does not exceed three hundred rupees, and the servants holding such posts;

[3rd March 1961]

(b) by the Board, in the case of posts, the maximum monthly salary of which exceeds three hundred rupees but does not exceed one thousand rupees and officers and servants holding such posts;

(c) by the Board, subject to the previous approval of the Government, in the case of posts, the maximum monthly salary of which exceeds one thousand rupees and officers and servants holding such posts:

Provided that a servant of the Central or State Government or of a local authority, whose services have been lent to the Board, shall not be so punished except by an authority which would have been competent to do so if his services had not been so lent, but the Chairman or the Board, as the case may be, shall be entitled to make an inquiry and to report against such servant to such authority.

(2) Any officer or servant of the Board who is aggrieved by an order passed under sub-section (1) may, within two months from the date of receipt by him of such order, appeal—

(a) to the Board, if the order was passed by the Chairman; and

(b) to the Government, if the order was passed by the Board.

**19. Service regulations.**—Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board shall, with the previous approval of the Government, make regulations—

(a) fixing the salary and allowances of the Secretary, Housing Board Engineer and other officers and servants of the Board;

(b) fixing the amount and nature of security to be furnished by any officer or servant from whom it may be deemed expedient to require security;

(c) for regulating the grant of leave of absence, leave allowances, and acting allowances to the officers and servants of the Board:

Provided that a servant of the Central or State Government employed as an officer or servant of the Board shall not be entitled to leave or leave allowances, otherwise than as laid down in the conditions of his service under the Central or State Government relating to transfer to foreign service;

(d) for establishing and maintaining a provident fund, for compelling all or any of the officers or servants other than servants of the Central or State Government in respect of whom a contribution is paid under section 150 to subscribe to the fund at such rates and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, and for supplementing such subscriptions out of the funds of the Board;

[3rd March 1961]

(e) for determining the conditions under which the officers and servants or any of them shall on retirement receive gratuities or compassionate allowances and the amount of such gratuities and compassionate allowances.

**20. Maintaining schedule of establishment.**—The Board shall prepare and maintain a schedule of establishment before the 1st of May of every year, showing the number, designations and grades of the officers and servants (other than the employees who are paid by the day or whose pay is charged to temporary work), whom it considers necessary and proper to employ for the purposes of this Act, and also the amount and the nature of the salary, fees and allowances to be paid to each such officer or servant, contributions payable under section 150 in respect of each officer and servant, as on the 1st of April of the same year.

**21. Housing Units.**—(1) The Board shall establish a Housing Unit for the area comprising (i) the City of Madras and (ii) places situated within twenty-five miles of the limits of the City of Madras by the name "The Madras Housing Unit"; and the Board may, with the approval of the Government, establish by resolution a Housing Unit for any other area for the efficient performance of its functions in that area.

(2) Every housing unit shall form part of the establishment of the Board shall consist of such officers and servants as may be considered necessary by the Board:—

(3) Every housing unit shall be in charge of an officer who shall be under the administrative control of the Chairman and shall also exercise such powers, and perform such duties and functions, as may be delegated to him by the Chairman under section 22.

**22. Control and delegation by Chairman.**—(1) The Chairman shall exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board, and, subject to the foregoing sections and subject also to such control and revision as may be prescribed, shall decide all questions relating to the service of the said officers and servants, and their salaries, allowances, benefits and privileges.

(2) The Chairman may, by general or special order in writing, delegate to any officer of the Board, any of his powers, duties or functions under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder, except those under sections 28, 93, 104, 136 and 139:

Provided that—

(a) the Chairman shall not delegate his powers under sections 28 and 29 to incur expenditure and to approve estimates for any single work or scheme, the value of which exceeds twenty thousand rupees;



[3rd March 1961]

(b) the Chairman shall not delegate his powers under section 16 to make appointments to posts the maximum monthly salary of which exceeds one hundred rupees ; and

(c) the Chairman shall not delegate any of his powers under section 18 to any officer in respect of any employee of the Board unless such employee was appointed by such officer or any subordinate of such officer, by virtue of a delegation of Chairman's power of appointment under section 16.

(3) The exercise or discharge by any officer of any powers, duties, or functions delegated to him under sub-section (2) shall be subject to such restrictions and limitations as may be imposed by the Chairman, and shall also be subject to his control and revision.

(4) Against any order of the nature referred to in sub-section (2) of section 18 passed by an officer to whom the Chairman's power in that behalf has been delegated, an appeal shall lie to the Board, and if the Chairman has himself revised the order of such officer, an appeal shall lie to the Board against the order of the Chairman.

## CHAPTER V.

### CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES.

**23. Meetings of the Board.**—(1) The Board shall meet at such times and places and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), observe such rules of procedure in regard to transaction of business at its meetings (including the quorum at meetings) as may be prescribed by regulations :

Provided that the Board shall meet at least once in every month.

(2) The Chairman or in his absence such member as may be chosen by the members present from among themselves shall preside at a meeting of the Board.

(3) All questions at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting and in the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman, or in his absence the person presiding, shall have a second or casting vote.

(4) The proceedings of the meeting of the Board shall be forwarded to the Government in the department in charge of housing within seven days of every meeting.

**24. Temporary association of persons with the Board for particular purposes.**—(1) The Board may associate with itself in such manner and for such purpose as may be prescribed by regulations, any person whose assistance or advice it may desire for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act:

[3rd March 1961]

Provided that the number of persons so associated shall not be more than five.

(2) A person associated with the Board under sub-section (1) for any purpose shall have the right to take part in the discussions of the Board relevant to that purpose, but shall not have the right to vote and shall not be named as a member for any other purpose.

(3) The Government may, by order, depute one or more officers of the Government to attend any meeting of the Board and to take part in the discussions of the Board, but such officer or officers shall not have the right to vote.

**25. Appointment and functions of Committees.**—(1) The Board may, from time to time, appoint Committees consisting of such number of persons as it may think fit for the purpose of discharging such duties or performing such functions, and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by regulations.

(2) The Chairman or such other person as he may nominate in this behalf shall be the president of the Committee and the Committee shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to transactions of business at its meetings as may be prescribed by regulations.

(3) All proceedings of the Committee shall be subject to confirmation by the Board.

**26. Members of Board or Committee or persons associated with the Board not to take part in proceedings in which they are personally interested.**—(1) A member or a person associated with the Board or a member of any Committee who—

(a) has directly or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, employer or employee, any such share or interest as is described in sub-section (1) of section 7 in respect of any matter, or

(b) has acted professionally, in relation to any matter, on behalf of any person having therein any such share or interest as aforesaid, shall not vote or take part in any proceeding of the Board or any Committee relating to such matter.

(2) If any member or any person associated with the Board under section 24 or any member of a Committee appointed under section 25 has, directly or indirectly, any beneficial interest in any land situated in an area comprised in any housing or improvement scheme framed under this Act, or in an area in which it is proposed to acquire land for any of the purposes of this Act—

(i) he shall at a meeting relating to such area of the Board or any Committee inform the person presiding of the nature of such interest, and

[3rd March 1961]

(ii) he shall not take part in any proceeding relating to such are at a meeting of the Board or any Committee.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (2) shall prevent any member or any person associated with the Board under section 24 or any member of a Committee appointed under section 25 from voting on, or taking part in, the discussion of any resolution or question relating to any subject other than a subject referred to in that sub-section.

**27. Acts of the Board or Committee not to be invalidated by informality, vacancy, etc.**—No act done or proceeding taken under this Act by the Board or any Committee shall be invalidated merely on the ground—

(a) of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Board or the Committee; or

(b) of any defect or irregularity in the appointment of a person acting as a member thereof; or

(c) of any defect or irregularity in such act or proceeding not affecting the merits of the case.

## CHAPTER VI.

### POWERS OF BOARD AND CHAIRMAN TO INCUR EXPENDITURE ON SCHEMES AND ENTER INTO CONTRACTS.

**28. Powers of Board and Chairman to incur expenditure.**—Subject to budget provision and availability of funds, expenditure may be incurred on any single work or scheme for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act—

(1) by the Chairman, in case such expenditure does not exceed fifty thousand rupees; and

(2) by the Board, in other cases :

Provided that the Board shall not, without the previous approval of the Government, incur any such expenditure exceeding ten lakhs of rupees :

Provided further that the Chairman shall report the expenditure incurred by him under this section to the Board at its next meeting for ratification.

**29. Powers of Board and Chairman to approve estimates.**—The Board or the Chairman may accord approval to estimates for incurring expenditure on any work or scheme for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act subject to the like restrictions and conditions imposed on the Board or the Chairman, as the case may be, under section 28.

**30. Emergency powers of Chairman.**—The Chairman may, in cases of emergency, direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Board and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion,

[3rd March 1961]

necessary for the service or safety of the public and may also direct that the expenses of executing the work or of doing the act shall be paid from the funds of the Board :

Provided that—

(a) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any direction of the Board or the Government prohibiting the execution of any particular work or the doing of any particular act;

(b) he shall report the action taken by him under this section and the reasons therefor to the Board at its next meeting and shall also submit a copy of his report to the Government and the Board or the Government may issue such directions as it or they may deem fit on such report.

**31. Power to make and perform contracts.**—The Board may enter into and perform all such contracts as it may consider necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

**32. Agreements and security deposits.**—(1) Every contract shall be made on behalf of the Board by the Chairman.

(2) The Chairman shall take sufficient security deposit for the due performance of the contract.

(3) Written agreements shall be executed for all contracts, the value of which exceeds five hundred rupees.

(4) Every contract made by the Chairman, the value of which exceeds ten thousand rupees, shall be reported to the Board at its next meeting.

**33. Further provisions as to execution of contracts and agreements.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of sections 31 and 32, the contracts or agreements shall be made or executed in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

(2) A contract or agreement made or executed in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder shall not be binding on the Board.

**34. Signing of instruments and the registration of such instruments.**—(1) The Chairman, or any officer of the Board authorised in writing by the Board in this behalf, may sign on behalf of the Board any agreement or other instrument to be executed on behalf of the Board.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908), it shall not be necessary for the Chairman or an officer of the Board referred to in sub-section (1) to appear in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity or to sign as provided in section 58 of that Act.

[3rd March 1961]

(3) Where any instrument is so executed, the registering officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he thinks fit, refer to the Chairman or an officer of the Board referred to in sub-section (1) for information respecting the same and shall, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, register the instrument.

## CHAPTER VII.

## HOUSING OR IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

**35. Power of the Board to undertake housing or improvement schemes and incur expenditure.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board may, from time to time, incur expenditure and undertake works for the training and execution of such housing or improvement schemes as it may consider necessary.

(2) The Government may, on such terms and conditions as they may think fit to impose, transfer to the Board the execution of any housing or improvement scheme not provided for by this Act, and the Board shall thereupon undertake the execution of such scheme as if it had been provided for by this Act.

(3) The Board may, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, take over for execution any housing or improvement scheme undertaken by a local authority and the Board shall execute such scheme as if it had been provided for by this Act.

**36. Power of Government to transfer any land belonging to or vested in them or acquired under Madras Act XI of 1954 to the Board.**—Whenever the Government consider it expedient or necessary, for the purpose of clearance or improvement of any slum area, to transfer any land in such area belonging to or vested in them or acquired under the provisions of the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XI of 1954), they may do so on such terms and conditions as they may think fit to impose; and direct the Board to undertake the clearance or improvement of that area and to frame and execute such housing or improvement scheme under this Act as the Government may specify and the Board shall thereupon undertake the same for execution as if it had been provided for by this Act.

**37. Housing or improvement scheme when to be framed by the Board.**—A housing or improvement scheme may be framed by the Board on its own motion or at the instance of the Government or a local authority.

**38. Board may agree or refuse to frame and execute a housing or improvement scheme.**—(1) The Board may agree to frame and execute a housing or improvement scheme at the instance of a local authority if the Board is satisfied that such

[3rd March 1961]

scheme is necessary and the funds at its disposal permit the framing and the execution of such scheme or may refuse to frame and execute such scheme if it is satisfied that it is either unnecessary or not feasible or that it is otherwise unexecutable.

(2) Any local authority deeming itself aggrieved by the refusal of the Board under sub-section (1) may, within two months from the date of receipt of the order of such refusal appeal to the Government who may pass such orders thereon as they think fit and it shall be the duty of the Board to give effect to such orders accordingly.

**39. Matters to be provided by housing or improvement schemes.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a housing or improvement scheme may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the acquisition by purchase, exchange, or otherwise of any property necessary for or affected by the execution of the scheme;

(b) the laying or re-laying out of any land comprised in the scheme;

(c) the distribution or re-distribution of sites belonging to owners of the property comprised in the scheme;

(d) the closure or demolition of dwellings or portions of dwellings unfit for human habitation;

(e) the demolition of obstructive buildings or portions of buildings;

(f) the construction and reconstruction of buildings;

(g) the sale, lease or exchange of any property comprised in the scheme;

(h) the construction and alteration of roads, streets, back lanes, bridges, culverts and causeways;

(i) the draining, water-supply and lighting of the streets included in the scheme;

(j) the provision of open parks, playing fields and open spaces for the benefit of any area comprised in the scheme or any adjoining area, and the enlargement of existing parks, playing fields, open spaces and approaches;

(k) the provision of sanitary arrangements required for the area comprised in the scheme, including the conservation of and prevention of injury or contamination to rivers or other sources and means of water-supply;

(l) the provision of accommodation for any class of inhabitants;

(m) the advance of money for the purposes of the scheme;

(n) the provision of facilities for communication and transport;

[3rd March 1961]

(o) the collection of such information and statistics as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act;

(p) the reclamation or reservation of lands for markets, gardens, playing fields and afforestation;

(q) the provision of schools, parks, swimming pools, restaurants, shops, markets, fuel depots, laundries, hair dressing saloons and other amenities in the scheme; and

(r) any other matter for which, in the opinion of the Government, it is expedient to make provision with a view to provide house accommodation and to the improvement of any area comprised in the scheme, or of any adjoining area or the general efficiency of the scheme.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, the Government may, by notification, specify such area surrounding or adjoining the area included in a housing or improvement scheme to be the adjoining area.

**40. Types of housing or improvement schemes.**—Any housing or improvement scheme shall be of one of the following types, or combination of any two or more such types or of any special features thereof, that is to say—

- (a) a house accommodation scheme;
- (b) a rebuilding scheme;
- (c) a rehousing or rehabilitation scheme;
- (d) a city or town or village expansion scheme;
- (e) a street scheme;
- (f) a deferred street scheme;
- (g) a land development scheme; and
- (h) a general improvement scheme.

**41. House accommodation scheme.**—(1) Whenever the Board is of opinion that it is expedient or necessary to meet the need for house accommodation in any area, the Board may frame a house accommodation scheme.

(2) Such scheme shall specify the layout of the area where the houses are to be constructed.

(3) Such scheme may provide for the construction of houses and for the sale, leasing out or sale on hire-purchase basis of any house so constructed.

(4) The Board may provide in the area roads, streets, drainage, water-supply, street-lighting and other amenities.

**42. Rebuilding scheme.**—(1) Whenever it appears to the Board that any area is an insanitary area, within the meaning of section 48 and that having regard to the comparative value of the buildings in such area and of the sites on which they

[3rd March 1961]

are erected, the most satisfactory method of dealing with the area or any part thereof is a rebuilding scheme, the Board may frame a rebuilding scheme for the whole area or any part of it in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) A rebuilding scheme may provide for—

(a) the reservation of roads, streets, lanes and open spaces and the enlargement of the existing roads, streets, lanes and open spaces to such extent as may be necessary for the purposes of the scheme;

(b) the relaying out of the sites of the area upon roads, streets, lanes and open spaces so reserved or enlarged;

(c) the payment of compensation in respect of any such reservation or enlargement, and the formation of roads, streets, lanes and open spaces so reserved or enlarged;

(d) the reconstruction, alteration, or demolition of the existing buildings and their appurtenances by the owners or by the Board in default of the owners, and the erection of buildings in accordance with the scheme by the said owners, or by the Board in default of the owners, upon the sites as defined under the scheme;

(e) the advance to the owners, upon such terms and conditions as to interest, sinking fund, and other matters as may be provided under the scheme, of such sums as may be necessary to assist them to reconstruct or alter existing buildings or to erect new buildings in accordance with the scheme; and

(f) the acquisition by the Board of any site or building comprised in the area included in the scheme.

**43. Rehousing or rehabilitation scheme.**—Whenever the Board is of opinion that it is necessary for persons who—

(a) are displaced by the execution of any housing or improvement scheme sanctioned under this Act, or

(b) are likely to be displaced by the execution of any housing or improvement scheme which it is intended to frame under this Act, or

(c) are surplus in any scheme area,

the Board may frame a rehousing scheme for the construction, maintenance and management of such number of dwelling houses and shops as may be required, or may frame a rehabilitation scheme for providing such number of open plots with roads, streets and open spaces as may be necessary.

**44. City or town or village expansion schemes.**—

(1) Whenever the Board is of opinion that it is expedient to control and provide for the future expansion or development of a city, town or village, the Board may frame an expansion scheme and specify the time-limit for the execution of such scheme.

[3rd March 1961]

(2) The expansion scheme may be framed in respect of an area which has wholly within or wholly outside the limits of the city, town or village or in respect of an area which lies partly within and partly outside the city, town or village.

(3) Such scheme shall specify the proposed layout of the area to be developed and the purposes for which particular portions thereof are to be utilized.

(4) After any such scheme has come into force, no person shall, without the previous permission of the Board, erect, re-erect, add to, or alter any building or wall within the area comprised in the scheme.

(5) If the Board refuses to grant permission to any person to erect, re-erect, add to, or alter any building or wall on his land in the area aforesaid, and does not proceed to acquire such land within one year from the date of such refusal, the Board shall pay reasonable compensation to such person, for any damage sustained by him in consequence of such refusal.

**45. Street scheme.**—(1) Whenever the Board is of opinion that for the purpose of—

- (a) providing building sites, or
- (b) remedying defective ventilation, or
- (c) creating new or improving existing means of communication and facilities for traffic, or
- (d) affording better facilities for conservancy,

it is expedient to layout new streets or alter existing streets (including bridges, causeways and culverts) in any area, the Board may frame a street scheme for such area.

(2) A street scheme may, within the limits of the area comprised in the scheme, provide for the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the acquisition of any land which, in the opinion of the Board, is necessary for the street scheme;
- (b) the re-laying out of all or any of the lands so acquired including the construction and re-construction of buildings by the Board or by persons authorized by the Board in that behalf and the laying out, construction and alteration of streets and thoroughfares;
- (c) the draining, water-supply and lighting of streets and thoroughfares so laid out, constructed or altered;
- (d) the raising, lowering, or reclamation of any land vested in, or to be acquired by, the Board for the purposes of the scheme;
- (e) the provision of open spaces for the better ventilation of the area comprised in the scheme; and

[3rd March 1961]

(f) the acquisition of any land adjoining any street, thoroughfare, or open space to be formed under the scheme.

**46. Deferred street scheme.**—(1) Whenever the Board is of opinion that it is necessary to provide for the ultimate widening of any street by altering the existing alignments of such street to improved alignments to be prescribed by the Board but that it is not necessary immediately to acquire all or any of the properties lying within the proposed improved alignments, the Board may frame a "deferred street scheme" prescribing an alignment on each side of the street and specify the time-limit for the execution of such scheme.

(2) A deferred street scheme shall provide for the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the acquisition of the whole or any part of any property lying within the prescribed street alignments within the time-limit specified in the scheme which may be extended by the Board from time to time:

Provided that such time-limit including the extensions granted by the Board shall in no case exceed twenty years from the date of sanction of the scheme;

- (b) the re-laying out of all or any such property including the construction and reconstruction of buildings by the Board or by any other person, and the formation and alignment of the street;

- (c) the draining, water-supply and lighting of the streets so formed or altered.

(3) After a deferred street scheme has been sanctioned by the Board—

- (a) no person shall, except with the written permission of the Board, erect, re-erect, add to or alter any building or wall so as to make the same project into the prescribed alignment of the street;

- (b) if the Board fails to acquire or to institute proceedings for the acquisition of any property within the prescribed alignment of any street within the time-limit specified in the scheme or extended by it, the owner of such property may, at any time thereafter, give the Board notice requiring it to acquire or to institute proceedings for the acquisition of such property before the expiration of six months from the date of such notice, and thereupon the Board shall acquire, or institute such proceedings and acquire the property accordingly; and if the Board fails to do so, it shall pay reasonable compensation to the owner for any damage sustained by him in consequence of such failure;

- (c) before proceeding to acquire any property lying within the prescribed alignment of the street other than property regarding which it has received a notice under clause (b), the Board shall give six months' notice to the owner of its intention to acquire such property;

[3rd March 1961]

(d) notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919) or the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) or in any notification issued under section 206 of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920) or under section 125 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950) or under section 6 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), the Council of the Corporation of Madras, the Municipal Council, the District Board, the Village Panchayat, the Panchayat or the Panchayat Union Council shall not have power to prescribe any alignment of the street within the limits of the scheme, and any such alignment previously prescribed within such limits shall cease to be the alignment of the street.

**47. Land development scheme.**—(1) Whenever the Board is of opinion that it is expedient to provide building sites in any area, the Board may frame a land development scheme.

(2) Such scheme shall specify the proposed layout of the area to be developed and the purposes for which particular portions thereof are to be utilized.

(3) The Board may provide for roads, streets, open spaces, drainage, water-supply and street-lighting and other amenities for the scheme area.

(4) The Board may lease out or sell, by outright sale or on hire-purchase basis, the building sites in the scheme area.

**48. General improvement scheme.**—Whenever it appears to the Board—

(a) that in any area, any buildings used or intended or likely to be used as dwelling houses are unfit for human habitation, or

(b) that danger to the health of the inhabitants of buildings in any area, or to buildings in the neighbourhood of such area is likely to be caused by—

(i) the narrowness, closeness, or bad arrangement or condition of streets or buildings or groups of buildings in such area, or

(ii) the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences in such area, or

(iii) any other sanitary defects in such area, the Board may frame a General Improvement Scheme in respect of such area.

[3rd March 1961]

**49. Preparation, publication and transmission of notice as to housing or improvement schemes and supply of documents to applicants.**—(1) When any housing or improvement scheme has been framed, the Board shall prepare a notice to that effect and specify—

(a) the boundaries of the area comprised in the scheme; and

(b) the place or places at which particulars of the scheme, a map of the area, and details of the land which it is proposed to acquire and of the land in regard to which it is proposed to recover a betterment fee, may be seen at reasonable hours.

(2) The Board shall—

(a) cause the said notice to be published weekly for three consecutive weeks in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and in two leading daily newspapers in the State, specifying the period up to which the objections will be received; and

(b) send a copy of the notice to the local authority concerned.

(3) The Chairman shall cause copies of all documents referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) to be delivered to any applicant on payment of the fee fixed by the Board.

**50. Transmission to the Board of representation by the concerned local authority as to housing or improvement scheme.**—The local authority to whom a copy of a notice has been sent under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 49 shall, within a period of sixty days from the receipt of the said copy, forward to the Board any representation which the local authority may wish to make regarding the scheme.

**51. Notice regarding proposal to recover betterment fee.**—

(1) Within the three weeks following the day on which any notice is first published under section 49 in respect of any housing or improvement scheme, the Board shall serve a notice in such form as may be prescribed on every person whose name appears in the assessment list of the local authority concerned as being primarily liable to pay property tax on any building or land in regard to which the Board proposes to recover betterment fee.

(2) A copy of the notice shall also be affixed in every such premises.

(3) Every such notice shall be signed by the Chairman or by a person duly authorized by him in that behalf.

(4) Any person on whom a notice under sub-section (1) has been served may, within thirty days from the service of the notice, make a representation in writing to the Board stating his objections to the scheme.

[3rd March 1961]

**52. Furnishing of copies or extracts from the assessment book of the local authority.**—The executive officer of any local authority shall, at the request of the Chairman, furnish him with a copy of, or an extract from, the assessment list of the local authority.

**53. Abandonment, modification or sanction of a housing or improvement scheme.**—(1) After considering the objections and representations, if any, received in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 49, section 50 and sub-section (4) of section 51 and after hearing the persons who, having raised any such objections or made any such representations, desire to be heard, the Board may either abandon or modify or sanction the scheme, or apply to the Government for sanction with such modifications, if any, as the Board may consider necessary if the cost of the scheme exceeds ten lakhs of rupees.

(2) The Government may sanction with or without modification, or may refuse to sanction or may return for reconsideration any housing or improvement scheme, costing over ten lakhs of rupees submitted to them under sub-section (1).

(3) If a scheme returned for reconsideration under sub-section (2) is modified by the Board, it shall be republished in accordance with section 49—

(a) in every case in which the modification affects the boundaries of the area comprised in the scheme, or involves the acquisition of any land not previously proposed to be acquired; and

(b) in every other case, where the modification is, in the opinion of the Board, of sufficient importance to require republication.

**54. Publication of sanction of housing or improvement scheme.**—(1) Whenever the Board of the Government sanction a housing or improvement scheme, it shall be announced by notification :

Provided that whenever the Board sanctions a scheme with modifications, if any, it shall cause notice to that effect to be published weekly for two consecutive weeks in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in two leading daily newspapers in the State.

(2) The publication of the notification or notice under sub-section (1) in respect of any scheme shall be conclusive evidence that the scheme has been duly framed and sanctioned.

(3) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Board sanctioning a housing or improvement scheme may, within thirty days from the date of last publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the said scheme, appeal to the Government and the decision of the Government on such appeal shall be final and shall not be liable to be questioned in any court of law.

[3rd March 1961]

(4) The scheme shall come into force and shall have effect—

(a) where no appeal is preferred under sub-section (3), on and from the expiry of the thirty days referred to in that sub-section; and

(b) where such appeal is preferred, on and from the date of the decision of the Government on such appeal.

**55. The Board to execute housing or improvement schemes soon after sanction.**—As soon as may be after a housing or improvement scheme other than a deferred street scheme or expansion scheme has come into force, the Board shall proceed to execute the same.

**56. Alteration of a housing or improvement scheme after sanction.**—Any time after a housing or improvement scheme has been sanctioned by the Board or the Government, as the case may be, and before it has been carried into execution, the Board may alter or cancel it :

Provided that—

(a) if any alteration is likely to increase the estimated net cost of executing a scheme by more than ten per cent of the total cost, or if any altered scheme is likely to cost more than ten lakhs of rupees, the alteration shall not be made without the previous sanction of the Government;

(b) if any alteration involves the acquisition, otherwise than by agreement, of any land not previously proposed to be acquired in the original scheme, the procedure prescribed in the foregoing sections of this Chapter shall, so far as it may be applicable, be followed as if the alteration were a separate scheme;

(c) if, owing to any alteration, any land not previously liable under the scheme to the payment of a betterment fee, becomes liable to such payment, the procedure prescribed in sections 49, 50 and 51 shall, so far as it may be applicable, be followed in regard to such land :

Provided further that no scheme, costing over ten lakhs of rupees, shall be cancelled under this section without the previous sanction of the Government.

**Explanation.**—For the purposes of this section, the word "alteration" shall be deemed to include a combination of two or more schemes framed or proposed to be framed and the expression "altered scheme" shall be deemed to include any scheme so combined.

**57. Transfer to Board for purposes of improvement scheme of building or land vested in local authority.**—(1) Whenever any building or land or any street or any part thereof, which is situated within the jurisdiction of a local authority and is



[3rd March 1961]

sewered and drained in the manner provided in the scheme sanctioned by the Board or the Government under section 53;

(b) lamp posts necessary for the lighting of such streets have been provided by the Board; and

(c) water and other sanitary conveniences have been duly provided in such streets.

(2) The local authority concerned may, after receiving the notice from the Board under sub-section (1), declare the street to be a public street; and the street shall thereupon vest in the local authority; and shall thenceforth be maintained, kept in repair, lighted and cleansed by the local authority.

(3) When any open space for the purposes of ventilation or recreation has been provided by the Board in executing any housing or improvement scheme, it shall, on completion, be transferred to the local authority concerned by a resolution of the Board and it shall thereupon vest in the local authority concerned and thereafter be maintained by that local authority at its expense:

Provided that the local authority may require the Board before any such open space is so transferred to enclose, level, turf, drain and layout such space and provide foot-path therein, and, if necessary to provide lamps and other apparatus for lighting it.

(4) If any difference of opinion arises between the Board and the local authority in respect of any matter referred to in the foregoing provisions of this section, the matter shall be referred to the Government whose decision shall be final.

**62. Prevention or restriction of traffic in street vested in the Board, during progress of work.**—(1) When any work which may lawfully be done, is being executed by the Board in any street vested in it, the Board may direct that such street shall, during the progress of such work, be either wholly or partially closed to traffic generally or to traffic of any specified description.

(2) When any such direction has been given, the Board shall set up in a conspicuous position in or near the street an order prohibiting traffic to the extent so directed, and fix such bars, chains, or posts across or in the street as it may think proper for preventing or restricting traffic therein.

**63. Provision of facilities when work is executed by the Board in public streets vested in it.**—(1) When any work is being executed by the Board in any public street vested in it, the Board shall, so far as may reasonably be practicable, make adequate provision for—

(a) the passage or diversion of traffic;

(b) securing access to all premises approached from such street; and

[3rd March 1961]

(c) any drainage, water-supply, or means of lighting which is interrupted by reason of the execution of the work.

(2) The Board shall pay reasonable compensation to any person who sustains special damage by reason of the execution of any such work.

**64. Power of the Board to turn or close public street or square vested in it.**—(1) The Board may—

(a) turn, divert, discontinue the public use of, or permanently close any public street vested in it or any part thereof; or

(b) discontinue the public use of, or permanently close any public square vested in it or any part thereof.

(2) Whenever the Board discontinues the public use of or permanently closes any public street vested in it or any part thereof, it shall pay reasonable compensation to every person who was entitled, otherwise than as a member of the public, to use such street or part as means of access, and has suffered damage from such discontinuance or closing.

(3) Whenever the Board discontinues the public use of or permanently closes, any public square vested in it, or any part thereof, it shall pay reasonable compensation to every person who was entitled, otherwise than as a member of the public, to use such square or part as a means of access.

(4) When any public street or square vested in the Board, or any part thereof, is permanently closed under sub-section (1), the Board may sell or lease so much of the same as is no longer required.

**65. Power of the Board to retain lanes not meant for vehicular traffic.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 63, the Board may retain and lane (not meant for vehicular traffic) and may enter into an agreement with the local authority concerned or any other person for the supervision, repair, lighting and general management of any lane so retained.

**66. Other duties of the Board.**—It shall also be the duty of the Board to take measures with a view—

(1) to plan and co-ordinate all housing activities in the State, and to ensure expeditious and efficient implementation of housing or improvement schemes in the State;

(2) to provide technical advice and scrutinise all projects under housing or improvement schemes sponsored or assisted by the Central or State Government;

(3) to maintain, allot, lease and otherwise use plots, buildings, and other properties of the Board or the Government, and to collect rents from the properties under the control and management of the Board, and repay loans to the State and Central Governments;

[3rd March 1961]

vested in such local authority, is within the area of any housing or improvement scheme, the Board shall give notice accordingly to that local authority and such building, land or street or any part thereof shall thereupon vest in the Board.

(2) Where any land situated within the jurisdiction of a local authority vests in the Board under the provisions of sub-section (1) and the Board makes a declaration that such land will be retained by the Board only until it reverts in the local authority as part of a street or an open space under section 63, no compensation shall be payable by the Board to the local authority in respect of that land.

(3) Where any land or building vests in the Board under the provisions of sub-section (1) and no declaration is made under sub-section (2) in respect of the land, the Board shall pay to the local authority as compensation, a sum equal to the market value of such land or building as on the date on which the scheme comes into force under section 54 and where any building situated on the land in respect of which a declaration has been made by the Board under sub-section (2) is vested in the Board under sub-section (1), like compensation shall be payable in respect of such building by the Board.

(4) If, in any case, where the Board has made a declaration in respect of any land under sub-section (2), the Board retains or disposes of the land contrary to the terms of the declaration, so that the land does not revert in the local authority, the Board shall pay, to the local authority, compensation in respect of such land in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3).

(5) If any question or dispute arises as to whether compensation is payable under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), or, as to the amount of such compensation or as to whether any building, land or street, or any part thereof, is required for the purposes of the scheme, the matter shall be referred to the Government whose decision shall be final.

**58. Transfer of private street or square to Board for purpose of housing or improvement scheme.**—(1) Whenever any private street or square or part thereof which is not vested in the Board or in any local authority is required for executing any housing or improvement scheme, the Board shall cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in or near such street or square or part, a notice signed by the Chairman and—

(a) stating the purpose for which the street or square or part thereof is required, and

(b) declaring that the Board will, on or after a date to be specified in the notice, take over charge of such street or square, or part from the owner thereof, and shall simultaneously send a copy of such notice to the owner of such street or square or part.

[3rd March 1961]

(2) After considering the objections (if any), received in writing before the date specified under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the Board may take over charge of such street or square or part, and the same shall thereupon vest in the Board.

(3) When the Board alters or closes any private street or square or part thereof which has vested in it under sub-section (2), it shall pay reasonable compensation to the previous owner for the loss of his rights therein.

(4) If the alteration or closing of any such street or square or part causes damage or substantial inconvenience to owners of property adjacent thereto, or to residents in the neighbourhood, the Board shall forthwith provide some other reasonable means of access for the use of persons who were entitled to use such street or square or part as a means of access to any property, or place and if the provision of such means of access does not sufficiently compensate any such owner or resident for such damage or inconvenience, the Board shall also pay him reasonable compensation.

**59. Bar to application of certain laws of a local authority regarding closure.**—(1) Such of the provisions of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950) and the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), as relate to maintenance or repairs of public streets, closure of public street or parts thereof, diverting or turning public street or parts thereof and to disposal of the land which is no longer required when any public street is permanently closed, shall not apply to any street which is vested in the Board.

(2) Such of the provisions of the enactments specified in sub-section (1) as relate to temporary closure of streets, precautions during repairs of streets and prosecution against removal of bars and lights shall not apply to the Board when any drain or premises vested in the local authority is opened or broken up by the Board or any public street is under construction by the Board.

**60. Repairs of streets vested in the Board.**—Whenever the Board allows any street vested in it to be used for public traffic, it shall keep the street in good repair and do all things necessary for the safety and convenience of persons using it.

**61. Transferring streets laid out or altered and open spaces provided by the Board under a housing or an improvement scheme.**—(1) The Board may hand over any road or street to the local authority concerned after giving a month's notice, when—

(a) any such road or street laid out or altered by the Board has been duly levelled, metalled, flagged, channelled,

[3rd March 1961]

(4) to set up a research section for the purpose of expediting the construction of, and cheapening the cost of buildings ; and

(5) to organize and run workshops and stores for manufacture, sale, stockpiling and supply of building materials, required for housing or improvement schemes.

**67. Supervision and centage charges.**—The Board may include in the cost of any housing or improvement scheme framed by it or any other work undertaken by it, supervision and centage charges at such rates as may be fixed by it :

Provided that the rate so fixed shall not be more than twelve and a half per cent of the cost of the scheme or work.

**68. Power of Government to call for the records of the Board and to modify, annul, etc., of housing or improvement schemes.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the Government may, at any time in the case of any housing or improvement scheme, which is proposed to be framed or which has been framed by the Board or which is being executed by it, call for and examine the records of the Board relating to such scheme and if, after making the examination and after considering the representations, if any, of the Board and the local authority concerned, it appears to the Government that such scheme should be modified, annulled or remitted for reconsideration to the Board or that such scheme should be executed with modifications, they may pass orders accordingly.

(2) The Government may stay the execution of any such scheme pending the exercise of their powers under sub-section (1) in respect thereof.

(3) Any housing or improvement scheme which has already come into force but has been modified by the Government under sub-section (1) shall have effect as if it had been duly sanctioned by the Board under section 53. The scheme as modified shall be published in accordance with the provisions of section 54 and on such publication the scheme so modified shall come into force and shall have effect.

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

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LAND.

**70. Power to acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act.**—Any land or any interest therein required by the Board for any of the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894).

[3rd March 1961]

**71. Power to purchase or lease by agreement.**—The Board may enter into agreement with any person for the acquisition from him by purchase, lease or exchange, of any land or any interest therein which may be acquired under section 70 :

Provided that if the value of such land or interest exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the Board shall not enter into such agreement without the previous approval of the Government.

**72. Power to dispose of land.**—(1) The Board may retain or may lease, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of any land vested in or acquired by it under this Act.

(2) Whenever the Board decides to lease or sell any land acquired by it under this Act from any person, it—

(a) shall give notice by advertisement in one of the leading local newspapers in the State, and

(b) shall offer to the said person, or his heirs, executors or administrators, a prior right to take on lease or to purchase such land for an amount or at a rate to be fixed by the Board, if the Board considers that such an offer can be made without detriment to the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

(3) If in any case two or more persons claim to have the prior right referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2), preference shall be given to the person who agrees to pay the highest amount or rate for the land, not being less than the amount or rate fixed by the Board under that clause.

## CHAPTER IX.

### LEVY, ASSESSMENT AND RECOVERY OF BETTERMENT FEE.

**73. Payment of betterment fee.**—(1) When by the execution of a housing or improvement scheme, any land in the area comprised in the scheme which is not required for the execution thereof will, in the opinion of the Board, be increased in value, the Board, in framing the scheme, may declare that betterment fee shall be payable by the owner of the land or any person having an interest therein in respect of the increase in value of the land resulting from the execution of the scheme.

(2) Such increase in value shall be the amount by which the value of the land on the completion of the execution of the scheme estimated as if the land were clear of buildings, exceeds the value of the land prior to the execution of the scheme estimated in the like manner; and the betterment fee shall be one-third of such increase in value.

(3) The Board may, with the previous approval of the Government, declare that such betterment fee shall also be payable in respect of any land not comprised in the scheme

[3rd March 1961]

but is adjacent to the area comprised in the scheme if such land will be increased in value consequent on the execution of a housing or improvement scheme in the area comprised in the scheme :

Provided that the Board shall, before declaring that any betterment fee shall be payable under this sub-section, serve a notice in such form as may be prescribed, on every person whose name appears in the assessment list of the local authority concerned as being primarily liable to pay property tax on any building or land in regard to which the Board proposes to declare that such betterment fee shall be payable and thereupon the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 51 shall apply to every notice served under this proviso.

**74. Assessment of betterment fee by the Board and notice to persons liable to such fee.**—(1) When it appears to the Board that a housing or improvement scheme is sufficiently advanced to enable the amount of the betterment fee to be determined, the Board shall by a resolution passed in this behalf declare that for the purpose of determining such fee the execution of the scheme shall be deemed to have been completed and shall thereupon give notice in writing to every person on whom a notice in respect of land to be assessed has been served under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 51, or to the successor in interest of such person, as the case may be, that the Board proposes to assess the amount of the betterment fee payable in respect of such land under section 73.

(2) The Board shall then assess the amount of betterment fee payable by each person concerned, after giving such person an opportunity to be heard and such person shall, within one month from the date of receipt of notice in writing of such assessment from the Board, inform the Board in writing whether or not he accepts the assessment.

(3) When the assessment proposed by the Board is accepted by the person concerned within the period specified in sub-section (2), such assessment shall be final.

(4) If the person concerned does not accept the assessment made by the Board or fails to inform the Board as required under sub-section (2) within the period specified therein, the matter shall be referred to the Tribunal.

(5) The Tribunal shall, after holding an inquiry, and after hearing the person concerned, assess the amount of betterment fee payable by the person.

**75. Board to give notice to persons liable to payment of betterment fee.**—When the amount of all betterment fees payable in respect of land in the area comprised in the scheme and in respect of land not comprised in the scheme area but is adjacent to the area comprised in the scheme referred to

[3rd March 1961]

in sub-section (3) of section 73 has been determined under section 74, the Board shall, by a notice in writing to be served on all persons liable to such payment, fix a date by which such payments shall be made, and interest at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum upon any amount outstanding shall be payable from that date :

Provided that any person liable as aforesaid may make payment, if he so chooses, in such number of annual instalments not exceeding ten as the Board may determine.

**76. Agreement to make betterment fee a charge on land.**—(1) Any person liable to pay a betterment fee in respect of any land may, at his option, instead of paying the same to the Board, execute an agreement with the Board to leave the payment outstanding as a charge on his interest in the land, subject to the annual payment in perpetuity of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, the first annual payment of such interest to be made one year from the date referred to in section 75.

(2) Every payment due from any person in respect of a betterment fee and every charge referred to in sub-section (1) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment and notwithstanding the existence of any mortgage, or other charge, whether legal or equitable, created either before or after the commencement of this Act, be the first charge upon the interest of such person in such land subject to the prior payment of land revenue, if any, due to the Government on such land.

(3) If any instalment of interest due under an agreement executed in pursuance of sub-section (1) be not paid on the date on which it is due, the betterment fee shall become payable on that date, in addition to the said instalment.

(4) At any time after an agreement has been executed in pursuance of sub-section (1) any person may pay off the charge created thereby, with the interest due up to the date of such payment.

(5) When an agreement in respect of any land has been executed by any person in pursuance of sub-section (1), no suit with respect to such agreement shall be brought against the Board by any other person (except an heir, executor or administrator of the person first aforesaid) claiming to have an interest in the land.

**77. Recovery of moneys payable in pursuance of sections 73, 75 and 76.**—All moneys payable in respect of any land by any person in respect of a betterment fee under section 73 or section 75 or by any person under an agreement executed in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 76 shall, together with interest due up to the date of realization, be recoverable by the Board from the said person or his successor in interest in such land, as an arrear of land revenue.

[3rd March 1961]

**78. Agreement or payment of betterment fee not to bar acquisition under fresh declaration.**—If any land in respect of which the payment of a betterment fee has been accepted in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 74 or in respect of which an agreement regarding the betterment fee has been executed under section 76, be subsequently required for any of the purposes of this Act, the payment or agreement shall not be deemed to prevent the acquisition of the land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894).

## CHAPTER X.

## CONSTITUTION OF TRIBUNAL AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

**79. Constitution of a Tribunal for certain purposes.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894), the Government may constitute a Tribunal for the purpose of performing the functions of the court with reference to the acquisition of land for the Board under the said Act, for deciding disputes relating to levy or assessment of betterment fee and for deciding such other matters as may be prescribed.

(2) The Tribunal shall consist of one person only who shall be a judicial officer not below the rank of Subordinate Judge.

(3) The Tribunal shall have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908).

**80. Officers and servants of the Tribunal.**—The Tribunal may, with the previous sanction of the Government, appoint such officers and servants as it considers necessary for carrying on its business, and the remuneration and other conditions of service of such officers and servants shall be such as may be prescribed.

**81. Payments by Board on account of Tribunal.**—The amount necessary for the payment of remuneration, salaries, allowances and other contributions payable to the judicial officer appointed as the Tribunal and of the officers and servants of the Tribunal shall be paid out of the funds of the Board.

**82. Appeals from awards of Tribunal.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894), the award of the Tribunal in relation to the acquisition of land shall be deemed to be the award of the court under the said Act.

[3rd March 1961]

(2) Any person who does not agree to the amount of the compensation awarded by the Tribunal for the land acquired for the Board under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894), or to the persons to whom it is payable or to the apportionment of the compensation among those persons may, within sixty days from the date of the award of the Tribunal, prefer an appeal to the High Court:

Provided that the High Court may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of sixty days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(3) Any award of the Tribunal referred to in sub-section (1) shall, subject to sub-section (2), and any decision of the Tribunal on any matter referred to it under this Act shall be final and shall not be liable to be questioned in any court of law.

**83. Awards and orders of Tribunal to be executed by civil courts.**—Every award of the Tribunal and every order made by the Tribunal for the payment of money, for the delivery of possession or removal of any structure shall be enforced in the Presidency Town, by the Madras City Civil Court, and elsewhere, by the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the land concerned in the proceeding of the Tribunal is situated as if it were the decree of the said court.

## CHAPTER XI.

## POWER TO EVICT PERSONS FROM BOARD PREMISES.

**84. Power to evict certain persons from Board premises.**—(1) If the competent authority is satisfied—

(a) that the person authorised to occupy any Board premises has—

(i) not paid rent lawfully due from him in respect of such premises for a period of more than two months; or

(ii) sub-let, without the permission of the Board, the whole or any part of such premises; or

(iii) otherwise acted in contravention of any of the terms, express or implied, under which he is authorized to occupy such premises; or

(b) that any person is in unauthorized occupation of any Board premises,

the competent authority may, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, by notice served (i) by registered post or (ii) by affixing a copy of it on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of such premises,

[3rd March 1961]

or (iii) in such other manner as may be prescribed, order that the person authorised to occupy as well as any other person who may be in occupation of the whole or any part of the premises shall vacate them within one month of the date of the service of the notice.

(2) Before an order under sub-section (1) is made against any person, the competent authority shall inform the person, by notice in writing and served in the manner provided for service of notice under sub-section (1), of the grounds for which the proposed order is to be made and give him a reasonable opportunity of tendering an explanation and producing evidence, if any, and to show cause why such order should not be made within a period to be specified in such notice.

(3) The competent authority may, on application, grant extension of the period specified in such notice on such terms as to payment and recovery of the amount claimed in the notice as he deems fit.

(4) Any written statement put in by such person and documents produced in pursuance of such notice shall be filed with the records of the case, and such person shall be entitled to appear in the proceeding either in person or by pleader.

(5) If any person refuses or fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (1), the competent authority may evict that person from, and take possession of, the premises and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary.

(6) If a person, who has been ordered to vacate any premises under sub-clause (i) or (iii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) within one month of the date of service of the notice or such longer time as the competent authority may allow, pays to the Board the rent in arrears or carries out or otherwise complies with the terms contravened by him to the satisfaction of the competent authority, as the case may be, the competent authority shall, in lieu of evicting such person under sub-section (5), cancel its order made under sub-section (1), and thereupon such person shall hold the premises on the same terms on which he held them immediately before such notice was served on him.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section and section 85, the expression “unauthorized occupation” in relation to any person authorized to occupy any Board premises, includes the continuance in occupation by him or by any person claiming through or under him of the premises after the authority under which he was allowed to occupy the premises has been duly determined.

**85. Power to recover rent or damage as arrears of land revenue.**—(1) Subject to any rules made by the Government in this behalf and without prejudice to the provisions of section 84, where any person is in arrears of rent payable in respect of

3rd March 1961]

any Board premises, the competent authority may by notice served (i) by registered post or (ii) by affixing a copy of it on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of such premises, or (iii) in such other manner as may be prescribed, order that person to pay the same within such time not being less than ten days as may be specified in the notice. If such person refuses or fails to pay the arrears of rent within the time specified in the notice, such arrears may be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

(2) Where any person is in unauthorized occupation of any Board premises, the competent authority may, in the prescribed manner, assess such damages on account of the use and occupation of the premises as it may deem fit, and may by notice served in the manner provided for service of notice under sub-section (1), order that person to pay the damages within such time as may be specified in the notice. If any person refuses or fails to pay the damages within the time specified in the notice, the damages may be recovered from him as arrears of land revenue.

(3) No order shall be made under sub-section (2) until after the issue of a notice in writing to the person calling on him to show cause, within such period as may be specified in such notice, why such order should not be made, and until his objections, if any, and any evidence he may produce in support of the same have been considered by the competent authority.

**86. Appeal.**—(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the competent authority under section 84 or 85 may, within one month from the date of service of the notice of such order, prefer an appeal to the Government:

Provided that the Government may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of one month, if they are satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the Government may, after calling for a report from the competent authority and after making such further inquiry, if any, as may be necessary, pass such orders as they think fit and the order of the Government shall be final.

(3) On such appeal being preferred, the Government may stay the execution of the order of the competent authority for such period and on such conditions as they think fit.

**87. Rent to be recovered from deductions from salary or wages in certain cases.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 84, any person who is an employee of the Government or a local authority and who has been allotted any Board premises may execute an agreement in favour of the Board providing that the Government or the local authority, as the



[3rd March 1961]

case may be, under or by whom he is employed shall be competent to deduct from the salary or wages payable to him such amount as may be specified in the agreement and to pay the amount so deducted to the Board in satisfaction of the rent due by him in respect of the Board premises allotted to him.

(2) On the execution of such agreement, the Government or local authority, as the case may be, shall, if so required by the Board by requisition in writing, make the deduction of the amount specified in the requisition from the salary or wages of the employee specified in the requisition in accordance with the agreement and pay the amount so deducted to the Board.

88. *Bar of jurisdiction of courts.*—No order made by the Government or the competent authority in the exercise of any power conferred by or under this Chapter shall be called in question in any court and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Chapter.

## CHAPTER XII.

### FINANCE.

89. *Board's fund.*—(1) The Board shall have its own fund.

(2) The Board may accept grants, subventions, donations and gifts from the Central or State Government or a local authority, or any individual or body, whether incorporated or not, for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(3) All moneys received by or on behalf of the Board by virtue of this Act, all proceeds of land or any other kind of property sold by the Board, all rents and all interest, profits, and other moneys accruing to the Board shall constitute the fund of the Board.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (5), all moneys and receipts specified in the foregoing provisions and forming part of the fund of the Board shall be deposited into the public accounts of the Government under such detailed head of account as may be prescribed and the said account shall be operated upon by such officers of the Board as may be authorized by the Board and in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Board may invest any sums not required for immediate use in such securities or debentures as may be approved by the Government.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), the Board may deposit in the Reserve Bank of India or in any scheduled bank any amount not exceeding such sum as

[3rd March 1961]

may be prescribed for the operation of an account with such bank and such account shall be operated upon by such officers of the Board as may be authorized by the Board and in such manner as may be prescribed.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, the Reserve Bank of India shall mean the Reserve Bank of India constituted under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Central Act II of 1934) and a scheduled bank shall mean a bank included in the Second Schedule to the said Act.

90. *Subventions and loans to the Board.*—The Government may, from time to time, make subventions or advance loans to the Board for the purposes of this Act on such terms and conditions as the Government may determine.

91. *Power of the Board to borrow and lend.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board may, from time to time, advance any sum standing at the credit of the Board for the purposes of this Act from the public money required for the purposes of this Act from the public or from any corporation owned or controlled by the Central or State Government.

(2) Whenever the borrowing of any sum of money has been approved by the Government, the Board may, instead of borrowing such sum or any part thereof from the public, take credit from any bank or any corporation owned or controlled by the Central or State Government on a cash account to be kept in the name of the Board to the extent of such sum or part thereof, and may, with the previous sanction of the Government grant mortgages of all or any of the properties vested in the Board by way of security for such credit.

(3) Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed and with the previous approval of the Government, the Board may, for the promotion and execution of any housing or improvement scheme under this Act, enter into financial arrangements with any bank or other financial institutions approved by the Government or with the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under section 3 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (Central Act 31 of 1956).

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the Board may out of its funds grant loans and advances on such terms and conditions as it may determine, to any co-operative society registered or deemed to be registered under the law relating to co-operative societies for the time being in force in the State of Madras or to any other person for the construction of houses.



[3rd March 1961]

**92. Guarantee by Government of loans.**—The Government may guarantee in such manner as they think fit, the payment of the principal and interest of any loan proposed to be raised by the Board on debentures or of either the principal or the interest:

Provided that the Government shall, so long as any such guarantees are in force, lay before both Houses of the Legislature in every year during the budget session, a statement of the guarantees, if any, given during the current year and an up-to-date account of the total sums, if any, which have been paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State by reason of any such guarantees or paid into the said Fund towards repayment of any money so paid out.

**93. Form, signature, exchange, transfer and effect of debentures.**—(1) Whenever money is borrowed by the Board on debentures, the debentures shall be in such form as the Board may with the previous sanction of the Government specify.

(2) All debentures shall be signed by the Chairman and either by the Secretary or by any one of the ex-officio members of the Board.

(3) The holder of any debenture in any form specified under sub-section (1) may obtain in exchange therefor a debenture in any other form specified in the manner provided in sub-section (1) and upon such terms as the Board may determine.

(4) Every debenture issued by the Board shall be transferable by endorsement, unless some other mode of transfer is specified therein.

(5) All coupons attached to debentures issued under this Act shall bear the signature of the Chairman; and such signature may be engraved, lithographed, or impressed by any mechanical process.

**94. Payments to survivors of joint payees.**—When any debenture or security issued or granted under this Act is payable to two or more persons jointly, and either or any of them dies, then, notwithstanding anything contained in section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Central Act IX of 1872), the debenture or security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of such persons:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect any claim by the representative of the deceased person against such survivor or survivors.

**95. Receipt by joint holder for interest or dividend.**—Where two or more persons are joint holders of any debenture or security issued or granted under this Act, any payment

[3rd March 1961]

made to the first mentioned person therein of any dividend or interest payable in respect of such debenture or security shall be a full discharge of the liability of the Board in respect of such dividend or interest.

**96. Priority of payments for interest and repayment of loans.**—All payments due from the Board for interest on, or the repayment of, loans, shall be made in priority to all other payments due from the Board.

**97. Repayment of loans taken under section 91.**—Every loan taken by the Board shall be repaid by the Board within the period agreed upon by the Board and subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 114 by such of the following methods as may be approved by the Government, namely:—

(a) from a sinking fund established under section 98 in respect of the loan; or

(b) by paying in equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal or of principal and interest, throughout the said period; or

(c) if the Board has, before borrowing money on debentures, reserved by public notice, a power to pay off the loan by periodical instalments and to select by lot the particular debentures to be discharged at particular periods then, by paying such instalments at such periods; or

(d) from money borrowed for the purpose; or

(e) partly from the sinking fund established under section 98 in respect of the loan, and partly from money borrowed for the purpose.

**98. Establishment and maintenance of sinking funds.**—(1) Whenever a loan has to be repaid from a sinking fund, the Board shall establish such a fund and shall pay into it every year until the loan is repaid, a sum so calculated that if regularly paid, throughout the period agreed upon by the Board, it would, with accumulations in the way of compound interest, be sufficient, after payment of all expenses, to pay off the loan at the end of that period.

(2) The rate of interest on the basis of which the sum referred to in sub-section (1) shall be calculated shall be such as may be prescribed.

**99. Power to discontinue payments into sinking fund.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 98, if at any time the sum standing at credit of the sinking fund established for repayment of any loan is of such amount that if allowed to accumulate at the rate of interest prescribed under sub-section (2) of that section, it will be sufficient to repay the loan at the end of the period agreed upon by the Board, then the Board may discontinue further annual payment into such fund.

[3rd March 1961]

**100. Investment of sinking fund.**—(1) All moneys paid into any sinking fund shall, as soon as possible, be invested by the Board in—

- (a) Government securities; or
- (b) securities guaranteed by the Central or State Government; or
- (c) debentures issued by any local authority; or
- (d) debentures issued by the trustees of the Port of Madras; or
- (e) debentures issued by the Board,

in the joint names of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, and the Accountant-General, Madras, to be held by them in trust for the repayment of the loan for which the sinking fund was established.

(2) All dividends and other sums received in respect of any such investment shall, as soon as possible after receipt, be paid into the sinking fund and invested in the manner laid down in sub-section (1).

(3) Any investment made under this section may, from time to time, subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), be varied or transposed.

**101. Application of sinking funds.**—The two trustees referred to in sub-section (1) of section 100 in whose names any sinking fund is invested may, from time to time, apply the same, or any part thereof, in or towards the discharge of the loan or any part of the loan for which such sinking fund was established; and until such loan is wholly discharged, shall not apply the same for any other purpose.

**102. Annual statement by trustees.**—(1) The two trustees referred to in sub-section (1) of section 100 shall, at the end of every year, transmit to the Chairman a statement showing—

- (a) the amount which has been invested during the year under section 100;
- (b) the date of the last investment made previous to the transmission of the statement;
- (c) the aggregate amount of the securities held by them;
- (d) the aggregate amount which has, up to the date of the statement, been applied under section 101 in or towards repaying loans; and
- (e) the aggregate amount already paid into each sinking fund.

(2) Every such statement shall be laid before the Board and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

[3rd March 1961]

**103. Annual examination of sinking funds.**—(1) The Accountant-General, Madras, shall examine the said sinking funds every year and ascertain whether the cash and current value of the securities at credit of such funds are actually equal to the amount which would have accumulated, had investments been regularly made and had the rate of interest as originally estimated been obtained therefrom.

(2) The Board shall forthwith pay into any sinking fund any amount which the Accountant-General may certify to be the deficiency therein after examination as aforesaid, unless the Government specially sanction a gradual readjustment.

**104. Estimates of income and expenditure to be laid annually before the Board.**—(1) The Chairman shall, at a special meeting to be held in the month of February in each year, lay before the Board an estimate of the income and expenditure of the Board for the next ensuing year.

(2) Every such estimate shall make provision for the due fulfilment of all the liabilities of the Board, and for the efficient administration of this Act.

(3) Every such estimate shall differentiate capital and revenue funds, and shall be prepared in such form, and shall contain such details, as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

(4) Every such estimate shall be completed and printed and a copy thereof sent, by post or otherwise, to each member at least ten clear days before the date of the meeting at which the estimate is to be laid before the Board.

(5) A revised budget, if any, including all the expenditure not covered in the original budget estimate, shall be laid before the Board at a special meeting to be held in the month of December in each year.

**105. Sanction of the Board to estimates.**—The Board shall consider every estimate so laid before it and shall sanction the same, either without modification or with such modification as it may think fit.

**106. Approval of Government to estimates.**—(1) Every such estimate, as sanctioned by the Board, shall be submitted to the Government who may, at any time within three months after receipt of the same—

- (a) approve the estimate, or
- (b) disallow the estimate or any portion thereof, and return the estimate to the Board for amendment.

(2) If any estimate is so returned to the Board, it shall forthwith proceed to amend it and shall resubmit the estimate as amended to the Government who may then approve

[3rd March 1961]

**107. Supplementary estimate.**—(1) The Board may, at any time, during the year for which any estimate has been sanctioned, cause a supplementary estimate to be prepared and laid before it at a special meeting.

(2) The provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 104 and of sections 105 and 106 shall apply to every supplementary estimate.

**108. Adherence to estimate and maintenance of closing balance.**—(1) No sum shall be expended by or on behalf of the Board unless the expenditure of the same is covered by a current budget grant or can be met by a reappropriation or by drawing on the closing balance.

(2) The closing balance shall not be reduced below such limit as may be fixed in this behalf by the Government, from time to time.

(3) The following items shall be exempted from the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2), namely:—

(a) refund of moneys belonging to contractors or other persons held in deposit, and of moneys collected by, or credited to, the Board by mistake;

(b) payments due under a decree or order of a court or under an award of the Tribunal;

(c) sums payable under a compromise of any suit or other legal proceeding or claim effected under this Act;

(d) sums payable under this Act by way of compensation; and

(e) payments required to meet any pressing emergency.

(4) Whenever any sum exceeding ten thousand rupees is expended under clause (e) of sub-section (3), the Chairman shall forthwith report the circumstances to the Board explaining how it is proposed to cover the expenditure.

**109. Definition of "cost of management".**—(1) The expression "cost of management" as used in the following sections in this Chapter means—

(a) the salary and house-rent and conveyance allowance, if any, of the Chairman, Secretary, the Housing Board Engineer, and any other allowances and any contributions payable to or in respect of them;

(b) the salaries, fees and allowances and contributions paid in respect of officers and servants of the Board referred to in sections 8, 9, 16, 18 and 21;

(c) the remunerations of other employees of the Board except employees who are paid by the day or whose pay is charged to temporary work;

(d) all payments made under section 81 on account of the Tribunal; and

[3rd March 1961]

(e) all office expenses incurred by the Board or the Tribunal.

(2) The expression "office expenses" in clause (e) of sub-section (1) means expenses incurred for carrying on office work, and includes the rent of office buildings, the provision of furniture therefor, charges for printing and stationery, catering charges incurred in connection with meetings and conferences held by or on behalf of the Board and contributions towards welfare and recreation of the Board's staff.

**110. Keeping of capital account and revenue account.**—

(1) The Board shall keep a capital account and a revenue account.

(2) The capital account shall show separately all expenditure incurred by the Board on each housing or improvement scheme.

**111. Credits to capital account.**—There shall be credited to the capital account—

(a) all sums (except interest) received by way of betterment fees under this Act;

(b) all moneys received on account of loans taken by the Board in pursuance of this Act;

(c) all moneys received as grants by the Board for purposes of this Act, from the Central or State Government;

(d) all moneys received by the Board on account of repayment of loans and advances granted under section 91;

(e) the proceeds of the sale of any land belonging to the Board which was purchased out of any such loans or grants;

(f) where any land was purchased out of an advance from the revenue account, the portion of the proceeds of the sale of such land which remains after crediting to the revenue account the amount of such advance;

(g) the proceeds of the sale of any movable property (including securities for money invested from the capital account) belonging to the Board;

(h) all lump sums received from any Government in aid of the capital account;

(i) all moneys received by the Board in connection with leases for any term exceeding forty years;

(j) all sums, if any, which the Government direct, under sub-section (2) of section 114, to be credited to the capital account; and

(k) all moneys realised from the sale of securities by direction of the Government under section 115.

[3rd March 1961]

**112. Application of capital account.**—The moneys credited to the capital account shall be held by the Board in trust and shall be applied to—

(a) meeting all costs of framing and executing housing or improvement schemes;

(b) meeting the cost of acquiring lands for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act;

(c) meeting the cost of constructing buildings required for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act;

(d) the repayment of loans from money borrowed in pursuance of this Act;

(e) granting of loans and advances under section 91;

(f) making payments in pursuance of section 148 otherwise than for interests or for expenses of maintenance of working;

(g) making or contributing towards the cost of surveys in pursuance of section 146;

(h) meeting such proportion of the cost of management as may be prescribed by the Board; and

(i) temporarily making good the deficit, if any, in the revenue account at the end of any year.

**113. Credits to revenue account.**—There shall be credited to the revenue account—

(a) all interest received in pursuance of section 76 or section 77;

(b) all annually recurring sums received from the Central or State Government in aid of the funds of the Board;

(c) all compensations received by the Board under section 131;

(d) all moneys received by the Board in connection with leases for any term not exceeding forty years;

(e) all rents of land vested in the Board;

(f) all rents of buildings vested in the Board;

(g) the supervision and centage charges obtained by the Board under section 67;

(h) all interest on loans and advances granted by the Board under section 91; and

(i) all other receipts by the Board which are not required by section 111 to be credited to the capital account.

**114. Application of revenue account.**—(1) The moneys credited to the revenue account shall be held by the Board in trust, and shall be applied to—

(a) payment of all charges or payments towards interest or sinking fund due on account of any loan taken in pursuance of this Act, and all other charges incurred in connection with such loans;

[3rd March 1961]

(b) payment of all sums due from the Board in respect of rates and taxes imposed by the local authority concerned, upon the land vested in the Board;

(c) payment of cost, if any, of maintaining a separate establishment for the collection of rents and other proceeds of land vested in the Board;

(d) payment of all sums towards the cost of establishment of the Tribunal under section 81.

(e) payment of all sums which the Government may direct to be paid to any auditor under section 121;

(f) payment of the cost of the management excluding such proportion thereof as may be debited to the capital account under clause (h) of section 112; and

(g) payment of all other sums due from the Board, other than those which are required by section 112 to be disbursed from the capital account.

(2) The surplus, if any, remaining after making the payments referred to in sub-section (1) shall, subject to the maintenance of a closing balance as required by sub-section (2) of section 108, be invested in the manner laid down in section 100 towards the service of any loans outstanding after the expiry of sixty years from the commencement of this Act, unless the Government otherwise direct.

**115. Power to direct sale of securities in which any surplus of the revenue accounts is invested.**—If at any time after any surplus referred to in sub-section (2) of section 114 has been invested, the Board is satisfied that the investment is not needed for the service of any loan referred to in that sub-section, the Board may, with the approval of the Government, sell the securities held under the investment.

**116. Advances from revenue account to capital account.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 114, the Board may advance any sum standing at the credit of the revenue account for the purpose of meeting capital expenditure.

(2) Every such advance shall be refunded to the revenue account as soon as may be practicable.

**117. Advance from capital account to revenue account.**—(1) Any deficit in the revenue account at the end of any year may be made good by an advance from the capital account after obtaining the approval of the Government.

(2) Every such advance shall be refunded to the capital account in the following year.

**118. Submission of abstracts of accounts to Government.**—At the end of every year, the Board shall submit to the Government an abstract of the accounts of its receipts and expenditure for such year.

[3rd March 1961]

**119. Annual audit of accounts.**—The accounts of the Board shall be examined and audited once in every year by such auditor as the Government may appoint in this behalf.

**120. Powers of auditor.**—The said auditor may—

(a) by summons in writing require production of any document, the perusal or examination of which he believes necessary for the elucidation of the accounts;

(b) by summons in writing require any person who has the custody or control of any such document or who is accountable therefor to appear in person before him; and

(c) require any person so appearing to make and sign a declaration with respect to such document or to answer any question or to prepare and furnish any statement relating thereto.

**121. Remuneration of auditor.**—The Board shall pay to the said auditor such remunerations as the Government may direct.

**122. Reports and information to be furnished by auditor to the Board.**—(1) The said auditor shall—

(a) report to the Board and to the Government any material impropriety or irregularity which he may observe in the expenditure, or in the recovery of moneys due to the Board, or in the accounts;

(b) furnish to the Board such information as it may, from time to time, require concerning the progress of his audit;

(c) report to the Chairman any loss or waste of money or other property owned by or vested in the Board caused by neglect or misconduct, with the names of persons directly or indirectly responsible for such loss or waste; and

(d) submit to the Chairman a final statement of audited accounts, together with a report on the result of the audit, and duplicate copies thereof to the Government, within a period of three months from the end of the year or within such other period as the Government may allow in that behalf.

(2) (a) The said auditor may disallow every item contrary to law and surcharge the same on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment; and may charge against any person responsible therefor the amount of any deficiency or loss incurred by the negligence or misconduct of that person or of any sum which ought to have been, but is not, brought into account by that person and shall, in every such case, certify, the amount due from such person.

[3rd March 1961]

*Explanation.*—It shall not be open to any person whose negligence or misconduct has caused or contributed to any such deficiency or loss to contend that notwithstanding his negligence or misconduct the deficiency or loss would not have occurred but for the negligence or misconduct of some other person.

(b) The said auditor shall state in writing the reasons for his decision in respect of every disallowance, surcharge or charge and furnish a copy thereof by registered post to the person against whom it is made.

(c) If the person to whom a copy of the decision is so furnished refuses to receive it, he shall nevertheless be deemed to have been duly furnished with the copy, within the meaning of clause (b); and the period of fourteen days fixed in sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be calculated from the date of such refusal.

(3) Any person aggrieved by a disallowance, surcharge or charge made under sub-section (2) may, within fourteen days after he has been furnished with a copy of the decision of the auditor either (a) apply, in the Presidency town, to the Madras City Civil Court and elsewhere, to the Court of the Subordinate Judge to set aside such disallowance, surcharge or charge, in which case the Court may, after taking such evidence as it thinks necessary, confirm, modify, or remit such disallowance, surcharge or charge, with such orders as to costs as it may think proper in the circumstances; or (b) in lieu of such application, appeal to the Government who shall pass such orders as they think fit.

(4) Every sum certified to be due from any person by the auditor under this Act shall be paid by such person to the Board within fourteen days after he has been furnished with a copy of the decision of the auditor unless within that time such person has applied to the Court or appealed to the Government against the decision under sub-section (3); and such sum if not paid, or such sum as the Court or the Government shall declare to be due, shall be recoverable on an application made by the Board to the Court in the same way as an amount decreed by it.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Government may at any time direct that the recovery of the whole or any part of the amount certified to be due from any person by the auditor under this Act shall be waived if in their opinion, such a course is necessary, considering all the circumstances of the case.

**123. Auditor's report to be sent to each member and considered by Board.**—The Chairman shall cause the report mentioned in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 122 to be printed and shall forward a printed copy thereof to each member and shall bring such report before the Board for consideration at its next meeting.

[3rd March 1961]

**124. Board to remedy defects pointed out by auditor and to submit a report to Government.**—It shall be the duty of the Board to remedy forthwith any defects or irregularities that may be pointed out by the auditor and to submit a report thereon to the Government.

**125. Account and audit report to be forwarded to Government and their placing before the State Legislature.**—(1) The accounts of the Board as certified by the auditor together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Government and the Government may issue such instructions to the Board in respect thereof as they deem fit and the Board shall comply with such instructions.

(2) The Government shall—

(a) cause the accounts of the Board together with the audit report thereon forwarded to them under sub-section (1) to be laid annually before the State Legislature; and

(b) cause the accounts of the Board to be published in the prescribed manner and make available copies thereof on sale at a reasonable price.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

**126. Penalty for removing fence, etc., in street.**—If any person, without lawful authority infringes any order given, or removes any bar, chain or post fixed under sub-section (2) of section 62, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

**127. penalty for building within street alignment or building line without permission.**—If any person, without the permission of the Board, erects, re-erects, adds to or alters any wall or building so as to make the same project into the street alignment or beyond the building line prescribed by any deferred street scheme, development scheme or town expansion scheme, he shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend, in the case of a wall or masonry building, to five hundred rupees and in any other case, to fifty rupees; and

(b) with further fine which may extend, in the case of a wall or masonry building, to one hundred rupees and in any other case, to ten rupees for each day after the first during which the projection continues.

**128. Penalty for failure to comply with requisition made by auditor.**—If any person fails to comply with any requisition made by the auditor under section 120, he shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and

[3rd March 1961]

(b) in case of a continuing failure, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the failure continues.

**129. Penalty for obstructing contractor or removing mark.**—If any person—

(a) obstructs or molests any person with whom the Chairman has entered into a contract on behalf of the Board, in the performance or execution by such person of his duty or of anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder; or

(b) removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act or any rule or regulation made or scheme sanctioned thereunder, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

**130. Penalty for breach of the provisions of the Act, etc.**—Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or regulation made or scheme sanctioned thereunder shall, if no other penalty is provided for such contravention, be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and

(b) in case of a continuing contravention, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the contravention continues.

**131. Compensation to be paid by offenders for damage caused by them.**—(1) When any person is convicted of any offence under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder, the magistrate convicting such person may, on application made in this behalf by the Board or by its officer or servant authorized by it in this behalf, call upon such person forthwith to show cause as to why he should not pay compensation to the Board for the damage caused by his act or omission in respect of which he is convicted.

(2) The magistrate shall record and consider any cause which such person may show and if the magistrate, after making such inquiry as he may think fit, is satisfied that such person is liable to pay compensation, may direct that compensation to such amount not exceeding one thousand rupees as he may determine, be paid by such person to the Board.

(3) The amount of compensation directed to be paid under sub-section (2), shall, if it be not paid forthwith, be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by the magistrate on such person.

[3rd March 1961]

**132. Punishment for acquiring share or interest in contract, etc., with the Board.**—If any member, or any officer or servant of the Board acquires, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, employer or employee, otherwise than as such member, officer or servant, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Board (not being a share or interest which, under section 7, it is permissible for a member to have without being thereby disqualified for being appointed a member) he shall be deemed to have committed the offence made punishable by section 168 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860).

**133. Procedure.**—(1) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder unless complaint of such offence is made within six months next after the commission thereof.

(2) No court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First-Class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

**134. Duty of police officers.**—It shall be the duty of every police officer—

(a) to co-operate with the Chairman for carrying into effect and enforcing the provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder;

(b) to communicate without delay to the proper officer or servant of the Board any information which he receives of a design to commit or of the commission of any offence against this Act or any rule made thereunder; and

(c) to assist the Chairman or any officer or servant of the Board reasonably demanding his aid for the lawful exercise of any power vesting in the Chairman or in such officer or servant under this Act or any rule made thereunder.

**135. Arrest of offenders.**—(1) Any police officer not below the rank of a head constable, may arrest any person who commits in his presence, any offence against this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder, if the name or address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person on demand declines to give his name or address, or gives a name or address which such officer has reason to believe to be false

(2) No person so arrested shall be detained in custody after his true name and address are ascertained, or for any longer time than is necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate. In no case shall such detention exceed twenty-four hours from the time of arrest without the orders of a Magistrate.

3rd March 1961]

**136. Powers of Chairman as to institution, composition, etc., of legal proceedings and obtaining legal advice.**—The Chairman may, subject to the control of the Board—

(a) institute, defend or withdraw from legal proceedings under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder;

(b) compound any offence against this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder which, under any law for the time being in force or the rule prescribed by the Government, may lawfully be compounded;

(c) admit, compromise or withdraw any claim made under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder; and

(d) obtain such legal advice and assistance as he may, from time to time, think it necessary or expedient to obtain, or as may be desired by the Board to obtain, for any of the purposes, referred to in the foregoing clauses of this section, or for securing the lawful exercise or discharge of any power or duty vested in or imposed upon the Board or any officer or servant of the Board.

**137. Protection of action taken in good faith.**—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Board or any Committee thereof or any officer or servant of the Government or the Board for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder.

**138. Notice of suit against Board, etc.**—No suit shall be instituted against the Board, or any member, or any officer or servant of the Board, or any person acting under the direction of the Board, or of the Chairman or of any officer or servant of the Board, in respect of any act done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder until the expiration of sixty days next after written notice has been delivered or left at the Board's office or the place of abode of such officer, servant or person, stating the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, and the relief which he claims, and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

**139. Proof of consent, etc., of Board or Chairman or officer or servant of the Board.**—Whenever, under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder, the doing or the omission to do anything or the validity of anything depends upon the approval, sanction, consent, concurrence, declaration, opinion, or satisfaction of—

(a) the Board or the Chairman, or

(b) any officer or servant of the Board,



[3rd March 1961]

a written document signed in case (a) by the Chairman, and in case (b) by the said officer or servant, conveying or setting forth such approval, sanction, consent, concurrence, declaration, opinion or satisfaction, shall be sufficient evidence of such approval, sanction, consent, concurrence, declaration, opinion or satisfaction.

**140. Power of Chairman to direct removal of unauthorized elections, etc., within street alignment, etc.**—(1) The Chairman may, by a written notice, require the owner for the time being of the wall or building referred to in section 127 to stop further work on such wall or building and to alter or demolish the same in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Where the alteration or demolition directed by any such notice is not carried out as directed therein, the Chairman may cause the wall or building or portion thereof to be altered or demolished, as the case may be, and he may recover the expense incurred in so doing from the owner for the time being in such manner as may be prescribed.

**141. General power of the Board to pay compensation.**—In any case not otherwise expressly provided for in this Act, the Board may pay reasonable compensation to any person who sustains damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested by or under this Act in the Board or the Chairman or any officer or servant of the Board.

**142. Public notices how to be made known.**—Every public notice given under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder shall be in writing over the signature of the Chairman, and shall be widely made known in the locality to be affected thereby, by affixing copies thereof in conspicuous public places within the said locality, or by publishing the same by beat of drum or by advertisement in leading daily newspapers, or by any two or more of these means, and by any other means that the Chairman may think fit. Every such notice shall also be published by affixture in the notice board of the Board's office or sub-office.

**143. Newspapers in which advertisements or notices are to be published.**—Whenever it is provided by this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder that notice shall be given by advertisement in leading daily newspapers, or that a notification or any information shall be published in leading daily newspapers, such notice, notification or information shall be inserted, if practicable, in at least one English daily newspaper and two daily newspapers published in Tamil.

**144. Stamping signature or notices or bills.**—Every notice or bill, which is required by this Act or by any rule or regulation made thereunder to bear the signature of the Chairman

3rd March 1961]

or any other member or of any officer or servant of the Board, shall be deemed to be properly signed if it bears a facsimile of the signature of the Chairman or of such other member or of such officer or servant, as the case may be, stamped thereupon.

**145. Service how to be effected.**—When any notice, bill or other document is required by this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder to be served upon or issued or presented to any person, such service, issue or presentation shall be effected—

(a) by giving or tendering such document to such person; or

(b) if such person is not found, by leaving such document at his last known place of abode, or by giving or tendering the same to some adult member or servant of his family; or

(c) if his address elsewhere is known, by forwarding such document to him by registered post under cover bearing the said address; or

(d) if none of the means aforesaid be available, by causing a copy of such document to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the building or land, if any, to which the document relates.

**146. Power to make surveys, or contribute towards their cost.**—The Board may—

(a) cause the survey of any land to be made, whenever it considers that a survey is necessary or expedient for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act, or

(b) contribute towards the cost of any such survey made by any other local authority.

**147. Power of entry.**—(1) The Chairman or any person either generally or specially authorized by the Chairman in this behalf may, with or without assistants or workmen, enter into or upon any land, in order—

(a) to make any inspection, survey, measurement, valuation or inquiry;

(b) to take levels;

(c) to dig or bore into the sub-soil;

(d) to set out boundaries and intended lines of work;

(e) to mark such levels, boundaries and lines by placing marks and cutting trenches; or

(f) to do any other thing, whenever it is necessary to do so for any of the purposes of this Act or any rule or regulation made or scheme sanctioned thereunder on any scheme which the Board intends to frame thereunder;

[3rd March 1961]

Provided as follows :—

(a) no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise;

(b) no dwelling house, and no public building or hut which is used as a dwelling place, shall be so entered, except with the consent of the occupier thereof, without giving the said occupier at least twenty-four hours previous written notice of the intention to make such entry;

(c) sufficient notice shall, in every instance, be given, even when any premises may otherwise be entered without notice, to enable the inmates of any apartment appropriated to women to remove themselves to some part of the premises where their privacy will not be disturbed;

(d) due regard shall always be had, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose for which the entry is made to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises entered.

(2) Whenever the Chairman or a person authorized under sub-section (1) enters into or upon any land in pursuance of that sub-section, he shall, at the time of such entry, pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid; and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered; he shall at once refer the dispute to the Board, whose decision shall be final.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**148. Powers of the Board for facilitating movement of the population.**—With a view to facilitating the movement of the population in and around any city, town or village, the Board may from time to time—

(1) subject to any condition it may think fit to impose—

(a) guarantee the payment, from the funds at its disposal of such sums as it may think fit, by way of interest on capital expenditure on the construction, maintenance or working of means of locomotion; or

(b) make such payments as it may think fit from the said funds, by way of subsidy to persons undertaking to provide, maintain and work means of locomotion; or

(2) either singly or in combination with any other person, construct, maintain and work any means of locomotion, under the provisions of any law applicable thereto; or

(3) construct or widen, strengthen or otherwise improve bridges :

[3rd March 1961]

Provided that no guarantee or subsidy shall be made under clause (1), and no means of locomotion shall be constructed, maintained or worked under clause (2), without the sanction of the Government.

**149. Members, officers and servants of the Board, committees and Tribunal deemed to be public servants.**—All members, officers and servants of the Board, the members of committees, the Tribunal and all other persons entrusted with the execution of any functions under this Act, shall be deemed when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860).

**150. Contributions by Board towards leave allowances and pensions of servants of the Central or State Government employed under this Act.**—The Board shall be liable to pay such contributions for the leave salary, pension or provident fund of any officer or servant of the Central or State Government employed as Chairman or as an officer or servant of the Board, or as the Tribunal or as the case may be, as may be required by the conditions of his service under the Central or State Government to be paid by him or on his behalf.

**151. Board and Chairman to exercise powers and functions under Madras Act VII of 1920.**—In any area in respect of which a housing or improvement scheme is in force, the Government may, by notification declare that from such date as may be specified therein, the powers and functions exercisable by a local authority or its executive authority under the Madras Town Planning Act, 1920 (Madras Act VII of 1920), shall not be exercised by it and that subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as may be specified in the notification, such powers and functions shall be exercised by the Board or the Chairman, as the case may be.

**152. Board and Chairman to exercise powers and functions of local authority and executive authority.**—In any area in respect of which a housing or improvement scheme is in force, the Government may, by notification, declare that for the period during which such scheme remains in force and subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as may be specified in the notification, the powers and functions exercisable by a local authority or its executive authority under the enactment constituting such local authority shall be exercised by the Board or the Chairman, as the case may be.

**153. Supply of documents and information to the Government.**—The Chairman shall, if so directed by the Government, forward to them a copy of all the papers which were laid before the Board for consideration at any meeting and

[3rd March 1961]

furnish any return, statement, estimate, statistics, or other information regarding any matter under the control of the Board, a report of any such matter and a copy of any documents in charge of the Chairman.

**154. Submission of administration report to Government.**—(1) As soon as may be after the first day of April in every year and not later than such date as may be fixed by the Government, the Board shall submit to the Government a detailed report of the administration during the preceding year in such form as the Government may direct.

(2) The Chairman shall prepare such report and the Board shall consider the report and forward the same to the Government with its resolution thereon, if any.

**155. Power of Government to give directions to the Board and local authorities.**—(1) The Government may give the Board such directions as in their opinion are necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of this Act, after giving an opportunity to the Board to state its objections, if any, to such directions and after considering the said objections; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the Board to comply with such directions.

(2) The Government may give any local authority such directions as in their opinion are necessary or expedient for enabling the Board to carry out the purpose of this Act, after giving an opportunity to the local authority concerned to state its objections, if any, to such directions and after considering the said objections; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the local authority to comply with such directions.

**156. Supersession of the Board.**—(1) If the Government are of opinion that the Board is unable to perform, or has persistently made default in the performance of, the duty imposed on it by or under this Act or has exceeded or abused its powers, they may, by notification, supersede the Board for such period as may be specified in the notification:

Provided that before issuing a notification under this sub-section, the Government shall by notice require the Board to show cause within such period as may be specified in the notice why it should not be superseded and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of the Board.

(2) Upon the publication of a notification under sub-section (1) superseding the Board,—

(a) the Chairman and all the members of the Board shall, as from the date of supersession, vacate their offices as such;

[3rd March 1961]

(b) all the powers and duties which may, by or under the provisions of this Act, be exercised or performed by or on behalf of the Board and the Chairman, shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such authority or person as the Government may direct;

(c) all funds and other property vested in the Board shall, during the period of supersession vest in the authority or person referred to in clause (b); and

(d) all liabilities, legally subsisting and enforceable against the Board shall be enforceable against the authority or person referred to in clause (b) to the extent the funds and properties vested in it or him.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1), the Government may,—

(a) extend the period of supersession for such further period as they may consider necessary; or

(b) reconstitute the Board in the manner provided in section 4.

**157. Dissolution of the Board.**—(1) If the Government are of opinion that the Board has failed to carry out its functions under this Act or that for any other reason it is not necessary to continue the Board, they may, by notification, dissolve the Board from such date as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Upon the publication of a notification under sub-section (1) dissolving the Board—

(a) the Chairman and all the members of the Board shall, as from the date of dissolution, vacate their offices as such;

(b) all the powers and duties which may, by or under the provisions of this Act, be exercised and performed by or on behalf of the Board and the Chairman shall, as from the date of dissolution, be exercised and performed by the Government or such authority or person as they may appoint in this behalf;

(c) all funds and other property vested in the Board shall vest in the Government; and

(d) all liabilities, legally subsisting and enforceable against the Board shall be enforceable against the Government to the extent of the funds and properties vested in them.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the Government in respect of debentures guaranteed under section 92.

[3rd March 1961]

**158. The Board to be a local authority under Central Act I of 1894 and Central Act IX of 1941.**—The Board shall be deemed to be a local authority for the purposes of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894), and the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (Central Act IX of 1914).

**159. 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 necessary or proper for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(2) Every order issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as possible after it is 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 order or both Houses agree that the order should not be issued, the order 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 order.

## CHAPTER XV.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**160. Power to make rules.**—(1) The Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

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

(a) all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;

(b) the accounts to be maintained by the Board;

(c) the allowances of non-official members of the Board or of any Committee;

(d) the returns, statements, reports and accounts to be submitted to the Government by the Board;

(e) the mutual relationship of the Board and other local authorities in any matter in which they are jointly interested;

(f) the fees payable for copies of, or extracts from, the assessment books of the local authorities concerned furnished to the Chairman.

3rd March 1961]

(g) the guidance of the Board and public officers in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(3) 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.

(4) Every rule made under this Act shall, as soon as possible after it is made, 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 both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule 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.

**161. Power to make regulations.**—(1) The Board may, by notification, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

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

(a) all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed by regulations;

(b) the association of persons with the Board under section 24;

(c) the appointment of persons to be members of committees under section 25;

(d) the delegation of powers or duties of the Board to committees or to the Chairman;

(e) the duties and conduct of officers and servants of the Board and of other persons employed by the Board under this Act for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act;

(f) the welfare and recreation of the staff of the Board and the contributions to be made therefor;

(g) the fees payable for the copies of documents, estimates and plans furnished by any of its officers and servants under this Act;

(h) the management, use and regulation of dwellings constructed under any housing or improvement scheme;

(i) the efficient conduct of the affairs of the Board.

(3) No regulation or its cancellation or modification shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Government.

[3rd March 1961]

## CHAPTER XVI.

## REPEAL AND SAVING.

162. *Repeal and saving.*—(1) The Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950 (Madras Act XXXVII of 1950) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal—

(a) anything done or any action taken including any appointment or delegation made, notification, order, instruction or direction issued, rule, regulation or scheme framed, certificate, permit or licence granted or registration effected, under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provision of this Act and shall continue in force accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act; and

(b) the betterment fee in respect of any land which the City Improvement Trust was, immediately before the commencement of this Act, entitled to levy, assess and recover under the said Act, may be levied, assessed and recovered by the Board under the said Act as if this Act had not been passed.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 4th March 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.

*Metal road to Varahoor village*

\* 107 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a metal road to Varahoor village from the main road connecting Kandiyur with Tirukattupalli in Thanjavur taluk; and

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

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

(b) The work is being taken up under the Local Development Works Programme during the current year.

*Tractor manufacturing centre*

\* 108 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any communication has been received from the Government of India about the starting of a tractor manufacturing centre in the State;

(b) if so, the place where the centre is to be situated; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) Recently the Government of India granted a licence to a company to set up a factory in Madras for the manufacture of agricultural tractors and ancillary equipment. Another concern has applied to the Central Government for licence to start a factory near Madras for the manufacture of tractors, cranes, drills and other items of earth-moving machinery. This application is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) & (c) No further details can be furnished at this stage.

[4th March 1961]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்தக் கம்பெனிகள் தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தனவா? வெளிநாட்டுக் கம்பெனிகள் எதற்காவது உத்தரவு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : கம்பெனிகளில் தமிழ் நாட்டுக் கம்பெனி, வெளிநாட்டுக் கம்பெனி என்று இருப்பதாக எங்களுக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒரு கம்பெனி மதராஸில் ரிஜிஸ்டர் செய்தது. இன்னொன்று அமெரிக்க நாட்டிலிருந்து கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Has the Managing Director of the Madras company anything to do with the party in power?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I want to know from the hon. Member the import of his question as to 'anything to do'. I think it is too wide a question to ask a person whether he has 'anything to do'. Even if a person comes and calls on the Minister and shakes hands with the Minister, he has something to do.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Has he undertaken to collect funds or donations for the party in power for the ensuing elections?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I emphatically deny it and I want it to go on record that this sort of maligning the Government has to stop at some stage.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that in reply to a question he has said that the factory is coming up at Ennore. Of the two is that one?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, that is the factory which is likely to be put up at Ennore which will be taken up by the foreign concern.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether it is with American collaboration and what is the capital expenditure involved?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This company has a little history behind it. Originally the Indian company in collaboration with this particular company wanted to put up the factory in Madras but subsequently the Indian Company could not proceed with the establishment of the factory for financial reasons. Therefore the American Company is going to undertake the entire responsibility.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : என்னுரைத் தவிர சென்னையிலே வேறு இடத்தில்கூட இந்த விதத் தொழிற்சாலை ஏதாவது ஏற்பட இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : யார் எங்கே தொழிற்சாலை வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னாலும் அதற்கு விசிகள் எல்லாம் இருக்கின்றன. அதைப் பொறுத்து லைசன்ஸ் கொடுக்கும் மம்.

[4th March 1961]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : செம்பியத்தில்கூட இந்த விதத் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்த எண்ணம் இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not understand the question whether anybody intends putting up a factory at Sembiam. If a specific question is asked, namely whether X or Y or Z intends putting up a factory in Sembiam I will be able to answer that question.

#### *Aided secondary schools*

\* 109 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the orders, if any, issued by the Government that applicants for teachers' posts in aided secondary schools should send copies of their applications to the District Educational Officers in whose jurisdiction the schools are situated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the applicants for appointments to schools under local bodies have also to send copies of their applications to the respective District Educational Officers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) The Director of Public Instruction has issued instructions in the matter. These are to the effect that when advertising vacancies managements should ask the candidates who apply for appointment to send copies of their applications to the District Educational Officers so that the latter might satisfy themselves whether or not managements make efforts to appoint qualified candidates before asking for permission to appoint unqualified teachers.

(c) No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any proposal that the District Educational Officer should maintain a record of unemployed people and also people whose services are terminated within the district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As far as qualified degree holders are concerned I do not think there is any sort of unemployment.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : Why is it that the applicants for teachers' posts under local bodies are not required to send copies to the District Educational Officer?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Because there are rules and regulations applicable to the local body servants. They cannot go beyond the rules and when qualified candidates are available, the local bodies cannot appoint unqualified persons.

[4th March 1961]

*Regional Training College*

\* 110. Q.—SRI S. NATARAJAN (on behalf of SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any communication has been received from the Union Government about the location of a regional training college with a model multi-purpose school in the Madras State and if so, in what place?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Government of India asked for the views of this Government on the establishment of regional training colleges with model multi-purpose schools attached to them. There is as yet no specific proposal to start one in this State.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, may I know what is the object of establishing such colleges?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The whole thing is still under consideration. It is for the purpose of giving training on a regional basis. But it has not yet been fully formulated.

*Basin Bridge Power Station*

\* 111 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) the method adopted by the Madras State Electricity Board to secure supplies of coal for the Basin Bridge Power Station for the current year; and

(b) the rate at which coal is being obtained?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer placed on the table of the House.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know, Sir, how many contractors gave tenders to the Electricity Board for supplying coal to the Board?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I require a separate question to be put.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know in the matter of middlemen commission why there is much disparity, namely, 25 nP. to 40 nP.? While the contractor who supplies hundred tons of coal per month gets only 25 nP. the contractor supplying 10,000 tons per month gets 40 nP. why is there this disparity between the two?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I require notice.

\* Printed as Appendix on page 324 infra.

[4th March 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : That is all right, Sir. I will put a separate question. But may I know whether it is a fact that the contractor supplying coal to the Board goes on raising the price giving some reason or another? Has the price been upgraded in certain instances?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : In the answer itself I have stated that the prices paid at the pit end are more or less fixed. If there is any variation in prices, it is only on account of commission and transport charges. So I do not think prices will vary.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is it not a fact that 3-10 p.m. Madras has to pay very heavily towards railway freight, and may I know whether any attempt has been made by the State Government to impress on the Central Government that coal should be supplied to any part of India at the same price as it is done in the case of cement and other commodities?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : More than writing to get cheap tariff, our demand is to get more wagons to move this coal. Therefore, we are constantly addressing the Government of India to give us as many wagons as possible. We are also looking into the freight charges.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan wants to have the same price for coal at all parts of the country as in the case of steel and cement. The question has been taken up with the Government of India. At many times this has been considered, but unfortunately they have come to the conclusion that in regard to coal, in view of the various sources and also the various interests involved in it, it would be impossible to pool all the coal available, and then fix rates. But this question is still under examination by the Government of India.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why is there this disparity in the matter of railway freight between Rs. 20 and 30 per ton?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : If it is Hyderabad colliery, it will be cheaper.

*Re-employment in the Electricity Board*

\* 112 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that retired persons have been re-employed in the Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, whether any certificate of physical fitness was required to be produced before such re-employment?

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

(b) No, Sir.



[4th March 1961]

*Secondary Grade teachers*

\* 113 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the scales of pay paid to the Secondary Grade teachers in High Schools in Kanyakumari district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The teachers were drawing pay in the scale in force in the old Travancore-Cochin State, viz., Rs. 35—3—65—3—80 even after 1st November 1956. Orders fitting their pay in the Madras scales with effect from 1st November 1956 have since been issued.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, have the teachers been paid for the forty-three months after this order was issued?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir, with effect from the 1st November 1956.

*Third Five-Year Plan*

\* 114 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, may I make a submission before the Hon. Minister answers question 114? This question was given notice of as early as 28th December 1960. It has taken the department such a long time to furnish the answer. After everything is known about the plan, it looks very odd to know the answer now. If you would permit, Sir, I would put the supplementary questions before the Hon. Minister reads the answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will please await the reply of the Hon. Minister. He may put the question formally.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the financial outlay fixed for the State by the Planning Commission under the Third Five-Year Plan; and

(b) the amount to be paid by the Centre and the amount to be contributed by the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The size of the Third Five-Year Plan of the State has been fixed at Rs. 291 crores roundly.

(b) The Centre has agreed to contribute Rs. 190 crores as Central assistance. The State Government has to meet the balance of Rs. 101 crores from its resources.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know on what basis this plan outlay is fixed? Is it on the basis of population or the backwardness of a State or the potentialities and possibilities which the State has for implementing the plan?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Various factors were taken into consideration in arriving at the figures with reference to each State. First of all, the total plan figure for all the States

[4th March 1961]

was arrived at. Then with reference to each State, population was taken into consideration and also the area. Then the incidence of backwardness with reference to many items like education, mileage of roads, and available number of beds per thousand in the hospitals, was taken into consideration. Weightage was given to the backward State and less was given to the forward States. A formula of this sort was worked out, and on this basis the preliminary figure was fixed after discussion with the various States.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: Are the Government satisfied that this figure is fair to this State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think, Sir, after having gone into the size of the plans of all the other State this is a fair allocation.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, while admitting the fact that our Ministers have done their best in regard to this allotment, if I remember aright, Rs. 291 crores was fixed at a time when the entire target for the whole country was Rs. 10,000 crores. But subsequently, it has been increased to Rs. 12,000 crores. May I know whether this figure will remain the same or there will be any increase?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is for the purpose of retaining this Rs. 291 crores, we had to increase the target. Otherwise the figure would have been cut down further.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: What exactly is the provision for 'Education'?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think, Sir, I have given the figure in the budget.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know, Sir, whether it has been brought to the notice of the Planning Commission that in the matter of irrigational resources we are so poor and that we have spent much more than other States?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If all the resources are exhausted, I may ask the hon. Member, how we can bring in new resources with money. This question would go against us.

*Bridge across Kovalam river*

\* 115 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge across the Kovalam river in Chingleput district connecting Kovalam-Mahabalipuram Road with Tiruvannmiyur-Muttukadu Road; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[4th March 1961]

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** சென்னையிலிருந்து கடற்கரையைடுத்த ரோடு மகாபலிபுரம் வரை போகிறது. மகாபலிபுரத்திற்கும் கோவளத்திற்கும் இடையே கோவளம் ஆறு குறுக்கே இருப்பதால் நேரான போக்குவரத்துக்குச் சங்கடமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை ஒன்றுபடுத்த பாலம் கட்டுவது பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்குமா?

**THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :** மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் அதைப்பற்றி யோசிப்பதாக அரசாங்கம் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறது.

**SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :** கடற்கரைப் பகுதியிலுள்ள ரோடுகள் கோவளத்தில் மட்டுமல்ல, ராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்கள் சேரும் இடங்களிலும் பல பாலங்கள் கட்டவேண்டியிருப்பதால் மத்திய அரசாங்கப் பணத்திலிருந்து ரோடு போட இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறதா? இது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ரோடா, ஸ்டேட் கவர்ன்மென்ட் ரோடா?

**THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :** கோஸ்டல் ரோடுகளை நேஷனல் ஹைவேஸ்-ஆக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் சிபாரிசு செய்திருக்கிறது.

#### Public conveniences

\* 116 Q.—**DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken to keep the foreshore of Madras between the Iron Bridge and the Santhome Cathedral clean;

(b) the number of public conveniences available for use along the sea-shore; and

(c) the number of water-closets, if any, which open on payment by slit arrangement?

**THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :** (a) 21 sweepers, scavengers, etc., are being maintained by the Public Works Department to look to the cleanliness of the area. Police Constables patrol the area in the morning to prevent people from misusing the areas: 25 cubicles have been constructed for storage of nets by fishermen opposite to the Presidency College Play Ground.

(b) The Corporation of Madras have constructed latrines at three places opposite to (i) Pycrofts road, (ii) Ayodhyakuppam and (iii) Inspector-General's Office and they are maintained by them. There is also one at Santhome Beach and it is out of order at present.

(c) There are no water closets.

**DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :** இந்த ஓதுக்கிடங்கள் மூன்று இடங்களில் இருப்பதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவற்றை மேலும் துப்புரவாக வைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முன்வருமா? மேலும் அங்கங்கே போலீஸ் சுற்றி வருவதாகக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆயினும், அந்தக்

4th March 1961]

கடற்கரையோரமாக அசுத்தம் செய்வது தடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பது கண்கூடாகத் தெரியும். ரெவின்யூ அமைச்சரைப் போன்றவர்கள் கால்நடையாக வரும்போது அதைக் கண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றியும் கவனிப்பார்களா?

**THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :** கடல் ஓரத்தை மிகவும் சுத்தமாக வைக்கவேண்டும் என்றுதான் போலீஸ் பெட்ரோல் காலையில் போடப்படுகிறது. மேலும் வேண்டுமானாலும் அதைக் கவனிக்கச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இதைத் தவிர அங்கு இருக்கிற 'லெட்சின்களை' கார்ப்பொரேஷன்தான் சுத்தமாக வைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் சரியாக இல்லாவிட்டால் அதையும் கவனிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறேன்.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Questions are over.

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

#### II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 23(1) OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

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

'That Rule 23 (1) of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and that this House do resolve to transact Government business on Saturday, the 4th March 1961.'

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

'That Rule 23 (1) of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and that this House do resolve to transact Government business on Saturday, the 4th March 1961.'

The motion was put and carried.

#### III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS STATE HOUSING BOARD BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 31 OF 1960)—cont.

#### Clause 2.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The motion is—

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

\* **SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :** Sir, I move—

"After sub-clause (1), add the following as sub-clause (2) :—

(2) 'A housing unit' means a body constituted by the Board under section 21 consisting of an officer in charge and servants of the Board'."

Sir, I have given in my amendment the definition of 'housing unit'. The expression 'housing unit' occurs in the Bill, and it is better to define it. Though we can understand the meaning clearly, it is better to give a definition to it. Therefore I move my amendment.

[4th March 1961]

SRI S. NATARAJAN : I second the amendment.

3-20 p.m. \* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, this expression 'Housing Unit' occurs only in one clause, namely, clause 21. It occurs nowhere else in the whole Bill. When we read clause 21, it makes it clear that the Housing Unit shall consist of such officers as the Board may set apart. Therefore, no definition appears to be necessary. If it occurs in several parts of the Bill, it may perhaps become necessary to define it. Because the clause itself defines the nature of the organization, Government do not think it is necessary to have a definition.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Sir, I move—

"(i) After sub-clause (12), insert the following as new sub-clause (13) :—

" "prescribed" means prescribed by rules; "

(ii) sub-clauses (13) to (17) be renumbered as sub-clauses (14) to (18)."

The Minister said that the expression 'Housing Unit' occurred in one place only and no definition clause was necessary. Sir, my amendment is not open to the objection advanced by the Hon. Minister just now. The word "prescribed" occurs in many places and not in one place. Apart from it, it is a very usual definition. Such a definition occurs in the clause relating to definitions in almost all legislations. It states that "prescribed" means prescribed by the rules. That term is defined in all standard legislations. The ordinary dictionary meaning of the word "prescribed" is "laid down". I am aware that clause 160 confers power upon the Government to frame rules providing for all matters expressly required or allowed by this Bill to be prescribed. I know that there the Government are given the power to make rules to cover all matters which are required or allowed by the Act to be prescribed. Therefore, reading it along with the word "prescribed" occurring in many parts of the Bill, we may perhaps be led to infer that "prescribed" must mean in the context of the various provisions "prescribed by the rules". But that is not the way to draft legislation. When it occurs in several places in the Bill and it is an ordinary dictionary word, one is left wondering "prescribed by whom, by the Government or by the Board or by somebody else". The best way of clarifying it is to define it in the clause relating to definitions. This definition occurs in almost all standard legislations and perhaps it is here omitted by oversight. Therefore, I think the Hon. Minister would have no objection to accept this amendment.

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This word has not been omitted by oversight. The word "prescribed" has been defined in clause (24) of section 3 of the Madras General Clauses Act and that Act applies to all the legislations of the State. We

4th March 1961]

[Sri R. Venkataraman]

have not included in this Bill those definitions which are found in that Act. Therefore, it is not necessary to define "prescribed" in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"After sub-clause (1), add the following as sub-clause (2) :—

"(2) "A housing unit" means a body constituted by the Board under section 21 consisting of an officer in charge and servants of the Board.' "

The amendment was put and lost.

\*SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Perhaps, the definition of "prescribed" in this Bill is unnecessary. But it will be inconvenient for an ordinary reader to turn to the pages of the General Clauses Act to find out the meaning of the expression. However, in view of the explanation given by the Hon. Minister, I withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

### Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

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

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I move—

"For the existing clause 3, substitute the following :—

'3. Creation and incorporation of the Board.—For the purposes of this Act, there shall be a Board called "The Madras State Housing Board" charged with the duties therein specified, subject to the restrictions, conditions and limitations therein contained; and such Board shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.' "

Sir, the provision in this Bill as it has emerged from the Lower House has been almost copied from other Acts. Of course, I have got a copy of the other Act which is happily worded. Clause 3 of this Bill, as it stands, is not comprehensive or happily worded. The Board has got duties to carry out, functions to perform and powers to exercise. It is not correct to say that duties are vested in the Board. It will be more appropriate to say that the duties devolve on the Board or that the Board is charged with the duties. I know that this provision has been copied word for word from similar sections in the City Improvement Trust Act. The words "For the purposes of this Act" are more comprehensive and simple and cover the entire field of the Board's activities. For this reason, I move the amendment.

[4th March 1961]

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the amendment proposed does not make any difference in substance. The language of the existing clause has been taken, as the hon. Member said, from the City Improvement Trust Act which has stood the test of time for ten years now. We do not want to change the words at this stage.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : He is a better authority, Sir. Therefore, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move—

“In sub-clause (1), for the words ‘who possesses such qualifications as may be prescribed’ substitute the words ‘who shall be an officer of the Government of the rank of a Member of the Board of Revenue in service’.”

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

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, there was a good deal of discussion on this particular clause yesterday during the general discussion on this Bill. I do not want to take up much time of the House. After all, the Government will always have some definite idea about a matter. This subject has been engaging the attention of the Hon. Minister for the last two years. After the Minister thought of the Bill, it was prepared, it went before the Select Committee to which we were also co-opted and there was general discussion in the other House and also here. I have absolutely no objection to the appointment of anybody, whomsoever the Government or the Minister thinks fit. But, why should there be a loophole here? That is my objection. In this one-year period which it has taken for being passed by the other House and this House, the Government could have come to a decision. It passes my comprehension what the difficulty of the Government has been. The Hon. the Finance Minister is not here but I am happy the Lady Minister is here. She is well aware that when we were discussing the City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, many a Member said rightly that the Government had been always bringing in retired people or people on the eve of their retirement for appointment as the Commissioner of the Corporation and that as a result, the work suffered. Therefore, only an I.A.S. Officer should be appointed to such posts. We do not have many I.C.S. officers. Even the very few in service will be retiring in due course. Therefore, we brought in an amendment that an I.A.S.

[4th March 1961]

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

officer with 15 years' service and with 15 more years to serve should be appointed so that he might have the interest and zeal to work. He would have the future before him and he would be pulled up not only by the Corporation but also by the Government, if necessary. That was what we said. Therefore, I could not understand why a loophole had been left in this Bill. Therefore, the Government could have decided and pointed out 'this is our idea'. With regard to non-officials, I have given notice of another amendment and I will come to that subject later. Of course, the Finance Secretary, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and other heads of departments are all there among officials. Somehow the Minister felt in the other House that a Member, Board of Revenue, might not have the time or the inclination to attend the meetings of the Board. Therefore, an amendment was accepted by the other House to the effect that the Secretary, Board of Revenue, would be on the Board. More than we, non-officials, let me say that without meaning any disrespect to the officials, the officials stay away from meetings if a junior officer were to preside. So, we want to know whom the Government are appointing. Yesterday, the Minister said that this was an important matter. We know that the Chief Minister presides over the Cabinet and has to decide which department should get more provision and all that. Let me say by way of illustration that he may decide to give the Fisheries Department a little more money than to the Harijan Welfare Department. So, we must know who will be there. If a Member of the Board of Revenue is there he will command great respect and prestige. If he cannot be spared, then as is mentioned by the hon. Member, Mr. Muthukannappan, in the amendment he has given notice of, we could have an engineer. Therefore, the Hon. Minister must in fairness accept my amendment. Otherwise, he must give the reasons why this issue has not been decided and why he wants to wait for some days more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can move all his amendments.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In respect of this clause, I shall move my other amendments later.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, we will do one of two things. Either we take up each amendment and get the Government's reply to it or we have all the amendments moved and the final reply of the Government got. To take 'two amendments in one batch' and 'three in another' will unnecessarily lengthen the proceedings.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will deal with all amendments together.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I concede his experience in the matter of procedure. But the point is, if I move my second amendment, I shall be at a disadvantage. My speech on that will depend on the reply of the Hon. Minister to the first amendment, I have moved.

[4th March 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to put the Minister at a disadvantage? (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : They have got all the advantages.

\* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Sir, I move—

“ In sub-clause (1), for the words ‘ who possesses such qualifications as may be prescribed ’, substitute the words ‘ who shall be an engineer in service of the Public Works Department of the rank of a Chief Minister.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Sir, the success of the schemes depends on the efficiency of the Chairman. Housing is a technical affair involving engineering skill, lay-out, plans, designs, etc. The Central Government are keen on construction of houses with maximum comfort at minimum cost. A technical officer will be able to study several schemes in the country and evolve a new one suited to the needs of the State. There may be this argument about the Chairman of the present City Improvement Trust. I know he is an efficient officer, though he is a non-technical man. I am all praise for him. He is really a born genius in this field. We see a number of colonies and beautiful houses have sprung up in no time. But, Sir, all men will not be so. It is rare to find such men. So, I say that an engineer of the Chief Engineer's rank should be appointed as Chairman.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move—

“ In sub-clause (1) (a) for the words ‘ four non-official members, appointed by the Government ’ substitute the words ‘ seven non-official members, appointed by the Government, two of whom shall be Members of the Legislative Assembly, one of whom shall be a Member of the Legislative Council and ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the speech made by the Hon. Leader of the House yesterday was one of his best, I have ever heard. He is an intelligent lawyer with vast experience.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : He cannot be cajoled that way. (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : This is just an argument. (laughter.) with all his experience in the U.N.O. and other places, he thinks he can side-track the issue. He took points which were in his favour and left off points not in his favour, and was trying to argue a very bad case in a very convincing manner. The question is very simple, Sir, viz., whether it would be feasible to have more non-officials on the Board. I am afraid, I have to repeat the same arguments I used yesterday, but in a different form. If the Hon. Minister says that this Board will be on a par with the Electricity Board, then I would have no objection at all. Being a member of the Electricity Board Consultative Committee, I

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

4th March 1961] know that it takes very quick decisions on several matters. Of course, only certain matters come up before that body for approval or ratification. Therefore, we do not bother about it. If the Hon. Minister feels so, he can as well delete the entire provision about non-officials and say that the Board will be one entirely of officials. Then, I shall have no quarrel. In one breath, they say, there will be non-officials; in another they say there will be only four and no more. The Hon. Minister is smiling. Smiling is no argument, Sir (laughter), although it is to my disadvantage. Formerly, the proceedings of the Joint Select Committee would be of a different pattern. But now we do not get any details of the discussion. The way in which the report is presented does not give a clear picture. That is only by the way. I was told that every Member of the party in power more than others insisted that the number of non-officials should be more than four but that the Hon. Minister replied : ‘ Whatever the argument, I said ‘ four ’ and I will stick to that number.’ Then the Bill came up before the other House. I have gone through its proceedings. There also, Member after Member of the party in power insisted that the number should be more. But still the Hon. Minister said that four would remain. Either the Minister should say that in view of the persistent demand, rightly or wrongly, he would have more than four or he should explain the difficulty involved in increasing the number. He said it was only a question of ‘ clearance ’ and the Board had only to decide priorities as to which would come first and which next.

Again, Sir, as was pointed out by hon. Members, so much of duty devolves on them that they are expected to do things which are not heard of. As was pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri, they can demolish existing structures. These are things which affect the public, the common man. It will therefore be in their favour if there are more non-officials on the Board. In the City Improvement Trust, the activities of which are confined to Madras City only, there are a large number of non-officials. The Board is intended to cater to the needs of the entire State. Therefore I do not know what point is there in the Hon. Minister saying that the Government would have only four and no more of non-officials on the Board.

In conclusion, I wish to say this—it is not for pleasing the hon. Member Sri Balasubramania Ayyar that I say that—that though the Hon. Minister has many good qualities, unfortunately there is one habit with him. When he takes up a stand, it is difficult to dislodge him from that position. Unfortunately it has been my experience so far. I say Hon. Ministers should be prepared to change their views. There is nothing sacrosanct about anything. They say there will be four non-officials on the Board. Why this four? Reduce it to two. I will be happy. There is nothing wrong? Reduce it to two. If the Hon. Minister thinks the more the non-officials on the Board, the more the troubles the Board has to face, let the Hon. Minister reduce it to two. I say I will be happy about it. Simply because they said it will be only four

3-40  
p.m.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [4th March 1961]

there is no point in sticking to that four. Still if the Hon. Minister wants to persist in his view that there should be only four non-officials on the Board, I cannot help it, Sir.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

In item (a) to sub-clause (1) for the word 'four' substitute the word 'six'.

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, my hon. Friend Sri Raza Khan wanted that there should be seven non-officials and I say in my amendment that there should be six non-officials.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan wants that there should be some change. The number may be less or more.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the Hon. Minister the other day said that for the purpose of co-ordinating all the activities of the different departments and for discussing the priorities and difficulties a Board had to be formed. He said the 'Director of Harijan Welfare will say something and the Commissioner of Labour will say some other thing' and to discuss all these aspects and to come to a particular decision it is better to have a Housing Board consisting of all these officers put together for the purpose of co-ordinating their activities and for the sake of discussing priorities and the necessity of adopting a particular scheme. Sir, it is exactly for that purpose that I would say instead of having a majority of officials on the Board it will be better to associate some people who will be affected and whose point of view has to be heard as to which is more urgent and which is not. They will help in the matter of co-ordination of the activities and also fix priorities regarding the needs of the people, the demands of the people and the difficulties of the people in the particular locality. The Director of Harijan Welfare has to seek public opinion. He won't say anything himself. Therefore it is better that public opinion is focussed in the Board itself when the various schemes affecting the various regions of the State are discussed. You may have the advantage of the opinion of the Heads of Departments. At the same time by having these non-officials you may know how people feel in a particular locality about particular matters. Therefore it is I fixed the number at six. You may take in members of the Legislature. I am not particular about it. What I am particular about is you must have representatives of the regions on the board. The Government could take the representatives in the Legislature or of people of the locality. Whichever point of view the Government adopt, it is better to have a larger number of non-officials on the Board. Four is a very limited number and the Government cannot satisfy any particular principle. There are towns like Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore,

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

4th March 1961] and Thanjavur. Therefore four will not do. It must be increased to six or seven. Sir, as at present proposed, of the four non-officials one shall have engineering experience and there will be only three non-officials remaining on the Board to represent the grievances, the demands and the difficulties of the people concerned. As I said the effective strength of three non-officials on a Board the activities of which are to extend over the whole State is not sufficient. It is therefore better to have a larger number than four.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Vidwan Muthukannappan may move only the latter part of his amendment, as the first part of his amendment is the same as the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan.

\* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

For the existing sub-clause (1) (c) substitute the following:

'(c) The Director of Fisheries, *ex-officio*'.

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very reasonable amendment. I have nothing more to add as the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan has spoken at length on the amendment. In a democratic set the legislators are the real representatives of the people. The houses are meant for the people and I feel it is but fair that their representatives are there on the Board.

Regarding Sub-clause (c) I find here so many officials: Heads of Departments are there as *ex-officio* members. I understand that most of the departments are represented on the Board. There is a separate department for Harijan Welfare. Housing colonies are to be built for them. It is therefore necessary that the Director of Harijan Welfare is on the Board. I am happy about it. But I may point out that there is also a separate department for Fisheries, dealing with fishermen. For the fishermen we have got separate building schemes and building programmes also. Many houses have been built for them and many more have to be built during this year and during the Third Five-Year Plan period. So I feel it is necessary that the Director of Fisheries should also be on the Board.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (2), for the words, brackets and letters 'in clause (c), (e) or (k) of sub-section (1)', substitute the words, brackets and letters 'in clauses (b) to (m) of sub-section (1)' and for the words 'any officer subordinate to him' substitute the words 'any officer immediately subordinate to him'."

The amendment was duly seconded.



[4th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : As was pointed out by me on an earlier occasion, it may happen that some head of a department either because of his short term of office or because the subject is not so important might not attend the meeting. In such cases the clause does not specifically state who will attend on his behalf. For instance, if the Finance Secretary could not attend a particular meeting for some reasons, the officer immediately next to him attends the meeting. As the clause is drafted, anybody, even the Assistant Secretary may attend the meeting. I want that it should be explicitly made clear that the officer immediately below the head of the department should attend the meeting.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, much of the validity of the objections raised with regard to the number of members—non-official members on the board will be lost when it is noticed that this is solely an executive Board intended to carry out the functions rather than to sit and deliberate over large policies. In fact the original intention of the Government was to have no non-officials on the Board but we felt that a certain representation of non-officials would be helpful for the purpose, as I explained yesterday, of having a proper appraisal of the priorities in the schemes. It would have been perfectly legal and strictly appropriate to have an executive Board of officials and they could certainly carry out the different functions and then have a consultative body of any number of non-officials. But we have known what the position of the consultative bodies has been and therefore it is that we wanted to give the non-officials a better voice than what is given in merely consultative bodies. That is why we have tried to accommodate as many as possible within the framework of the scheme. Whether it should be four or six is certainly a matter in which Government have to make up their mind having regard to the nature of the Board and the functions it has to perform and the duties it has to discharge. Government are convinced that the number four would be quite sufficient for the purpose. If non-officials had not been put in on the Board, the criticism would have been valid. But seeing that the various heads of departments would be on the Board the presence of four non-officials would be ample for the purpose of the Board.

Then, Sir, about the qualifications of the Chairman, the point was raised by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan. So far as the qualifications of the Chairman are concerned it should be left to the Government to choose an officer who can discharge the functions properly. It will be difficult to tie down the qualifications even now in advance because we are launching upon a new experiment and new work of having a Statutory Housing Board. We will have to work these institutions for a while before we can decide which type of officer will be useful for the work. It may prove in experience that an administrator is better than an engineer or a technical man. Therefore it is not possible even at the time when we are initiating a big scheme like this to tie down the hands of the Government with regard to the choice of

[4th March 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

the person to be the Chairman. The Legislature has always the right to put questions with regard to the person appointed, his qualifications, etc., and get all the information, and even raise half-hour debates. But it is not possible for any executive authority to tie down its hands even before it makes an experiment for the first time.

With regard to the nature of the officer to be appointed . . .

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Qualifications have to be prescribed. We have to do that immediately.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government will prescribe qualifications and they will also see that the person, who is appointed, has these qualifications. Therefore there will be no difficulty about that.

Then the third point raised was that a Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department should be the Chairman. This again restricts the choice of the Government, and we do not know whether an administrator will do the job better in cases like this or a technical man will be able to do the work better. A Chief Engineer has already been included as one of the members of the Board. It is not necessary to make him the Chairman. With regard to the Director of Fisheries, the interests of these people are supposed to be safeguarded by the Director in charge of Harijan Welfare. We cannot go on giving representation further by sub-dividing the community into minute communities. The interests of these people—slum dwellers—are all taken care of by the Director of Harijan Welfare, and, therefore, it is not necessary to have an additional officer, namely the Director of Fisheries.

Lastly the point was raised by Sri Raza Khan that only the 'officer immediately subordinate to him' should attend the meeting. This again will place considerable difficulty in the administration of the Board. Any officer subordinate to the person mentioned can have instructions from his department, and it is only for him to go and represent that person. It is not necessary that he should be an officer immediately subordinate to the person mentioned in the clause.

Therefore, Sir, I regret that the Government are unable to accept any of the amendments.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I am pressing my amendment to sub-clause (1), Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"In sub-clause (1), for the words 'who possesses such qualifications as may be prescribed', substitute the words 'who shall be an officer of the Government of the rank of a Member of the Board of Revenue in service'."

The amendment was put and declared lost.



[4th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I want a division. Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I see the 'Noes' have it. However, let me ascertain how many Members are for the amendment and how many against. Those in favour of the amendment will please stand in their places first and those against next.

Five members for the amendment and twelve members against the amendment stood in their places.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The amendment is lost. The division is unnecessarily claimed.

The amendment of Vidwan T. Muthukannappan to sub-clause (1) was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I press my amendment to sub-clause (1) (a).

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In sub-clause (1) (a), for the words 'four non-official members, appointed by the Government' substitute the words 'seven non-official members, appointed by the Government, two of whom shall be Members of the Legislative Assembly, one of whom shall be a Member of the Legislative Council and'".

The amendment was put and declared lost.

Sri Mohamed Raza Khan demanded a poll, and the House divided thus—

*Ayes.*

Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.  
Sri M. Patanjali Sastri.  
Dr. A. Chidambaranathan.  
Sri S. Natarajan.  
Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.  
Sri G. Krishnamoorthy.

*Noes.*

The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.  
Sri A. J. Arunachalam.  
Sri G. Vijayarangam.  
Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu.  
Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.  
Sri M. Seshachariar.  
Sri V. S. Balasundaram.  
Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.  
Srinathi S. Manjubhashini.  
Vidwan T. Muthukannappan.  
Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar.  
Sri K. V. Ramaswamy.  
Sri N. Annamalai Pillai.  
Srimathi Mary C. Chubwala Jadhav.  
Sri K. Kamalakannan.

[4th March 1961]

*Noes—cont.*

Sri P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar.  
Sri A. Chidambara Mudaliar.  
Sri A. Subramanyam.

*Neutral.*

Sri S. K. Sambandhan.

Ayes 6; Noes 18; Neutral 1.

The amendment was lost.

The other amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 5 was put and carried.

*Clause 6.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

"That clause 6 do stand part of the Bill."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (3), add the following words at the beginning :—

'The Chairman or' "

Hitherto, discussion proceeded on the assumption that the Chairman would be a servant of the Government. Therefore, we were anxious that he should be a Member of the Board of Revenue. I am assuming here—I think the language of the Bill does not go to contradict my assumption—that the Chairman may be a non-official and he will be appointed by the Government. After he is appointed, he will be an official of the Board because he draws salary. A non-official may resign his office. Then, the Chairman may also resign. Therefore, I am suggesting that the Chairman or non-official members may resign their office by sending in resignation in writing.

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Chairman will be a wholetime officer of the Board and he will be paid salaries and allowances as may be fixed. The Government will have the power to remove him from office. As a general rule, any Government servant may resign his office at any time. Therefore, this amendment is not necessary.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 6 was put and carried.

*Clause 7.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

"That clause 7 do stand part of the Bill."

4 p.m.

[4th March 1961]

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Sir, I move—

“ In item (e) to sub-clause (1), after the words ‘ by himself ’ and *before* the words ‘ or by any partner ’, insert the words ‘ or by his near relation ’.”

Sub-clause (3) says—

“ has directly or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, employer or employee, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Board; ”

Obviously, this disqualification is based on the principle of avoiding conflict of interest and duty. This is perfectly plain. But my amendment seeks to add the words “ or by his near relation ” after the words “ by himself ”. Because it is a more common device of evading disqualification by having some contract or some other transaction in the name of a son or son-in-law. Therefore, the principle should be given effect to more as it seems to me in the case of a near relation than in the case of a partner, employer or employee. A very common case of people trying to evade disqualification will be by getting some relation to have some interest in the contract indirectly to get the benefit. The clause tries to avoid the conflict of interest. By the addition of the words “ or by his near relation ” after the words “ by himself ”, the principle will be applied more completely. I commend my amendment for acceptance. If, for any reason, the Hon. Minister thinks that “ near relation ” is too wide, I would be prepared to have the words “ son or son-in-law ” instead. I prefer myself the expression “ or by his near relation ”. If for any reason the Hon. Minister thinks that it is rather vague, then I would say instead the words “ son or son-in-law ” may be agreed to.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : I would say that there is much force in the argument advanced by the Mover of the amendment. Therefore, I second it.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Sir, it is always said that in the case of disqualification of members a relation or anybody, if he has any interest in the matter, will not participate in it. Again, a relation cannot be defined. A son or grandson may take up a contract any time. If that is not allowed, we will be prohibiting a lot of persons from engaging in these transactions. One may be a relation. He may not be allowed to participate in a matter in which he is concerned. Suppose a person takes up a contract after the membership of his relation. It will be impossible to specify at any stage where a relation takes up some contract in some place. The contract may range from the City to Kanyakumari. There may be relations anywhere. It is very difficult to specify whether a person is a relation or not. It is so indefinite. Therefore, the amendment, in my view, cannot be accepted.

4th March 1961]

\* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Sir, I move—

“ In sub-clause (1); after item (f), insert the following as new item (g) :—

‘ (g) is a president or a director or a secretary or an officer of any Co-operative House Construction Society or House Building Society or House Site Society. ’ ”

Sir, I should like to point out here that recently the Government have passed an order stating that a member of one co-operative society should not be a member of another co-operative society of the same nature. Thanks to the Government. The same principle should be applied in this case also. It should be applicable to a member of the Board also. Under clause 66, the Board will have to take measures with a view to planning and co-ordinating the housing activities of the co-operative societies. If such a person is on the board, naturally he can try to use his influence and get things done for the society. Hence, I am moving this amendment.

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to the hon. Member Sri Seshachariar for having brought out the difficulties in having a definition of this kind. In the Company Law there is a definition of ‘ near relation ’. The difficulty in this case would be that there may be relations but still they may be independently doing business. For instance, a father may be a Government servant—Director of Agriculture, Director of Harijan Welfare or some other officer. His son may be doing business independently as a contractor. He may be taking up a number of contracts for Government. Therefore, I want to submit to the House that the idea of limiting it to the partner or the employer is that he is a part of the organization. Therefore, as an employer or partner, he should not get the benefit. But to spread the net too wide to exclude every kind of relation will be making the scope of contract too wide. Government cannot accept the amendment.

So far as the amendment of the hon. Member Vidwan Muthukannappan is concerned, I am surprised why the president of a co-operative society should be prevented from taking up such a contract. After all, the president of a co-operative society is doing something in the interests of the members of the society. He is doing nothing for promoting his own interests. But the amendment seeks to exclude persons who could do some public work. Therefore, that amendment is not acceptable.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : If I am convinced by the Hon. Minister's reply, I am prepared not to press it. But if it is a question of principle and I am not convinced by the Minister's explanation, I must press my amendment. I am pressing this amendment.

[4th March 1961]

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ In item (e) to sub-clause (1), after the words ‘ by himself ’ and before the words ‘ or by any partner ’, insert the words ‘ or by his near relation ’.”

The amendment was put and lost.

The amendment of Vidwan T. Muthukannappan was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 7 was put and carried.

Clause 8.

4-10  
p.m.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“ That clause 8 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I move—

“ In sub-clause (1), omit the words ‘ and shall not undertake any work unconnected with his office without the sanction of the Government.’ ”

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: I second the amendment.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ In sub-clause (1), omit the words ‘ and shall not undertake any work unconnected with his office without the sanction of the Government.’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 8 was put and carried.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

Clause 10.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“ That clause 10 do stand part of the Bill.”

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, I move—

“ In sub-clause (1), add the following at the end :—  
‘ after giving him a reasonable opportunity to show cause against such removal ’.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I second the amendment.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Clause 10 deals with the removal of Chairman. It says—

“ (1) if at any time it appears to the Government that the Chairman has shown himself to be unsuitable for his office, or has been guilty of any misconduct or neglect which renders his removal expedient, they may, by notification, remove the Chairman from office.”

4th March 1961] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

My amendment seeks to add to it the words ‘ after giving him a reasonable opportunity to show cause against such removal ’. This is in conformity with the principles of natural justice. If a man is to be punished, the nearest natural justice requires that he should be given an opportunity to explain why he should not be punished. We must know whether it is neglect of duty or public misconduct or anything else that has rendered him unsuitable for the office. Merely to take action behind his back is opposed to all principles of natural justice. If the Government take any such action, I am sure such action will be considered to be opposed to the principles of natural justice by courts of law. I hope the Hon. Minister will accept this amendment.

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, in supporting the amendment, I wish to say a few words. Yesterday, I alluded to this subject and said that the Government should not remove the Chairman from his office for the mere reason that it appeared to them that the Chairman was unsuitable for the office. The Government, Sir, should be satisfied that the Chairman has made himself unsuitable for the office and naturally, therefore, an opportunity should be given to him to show that he has not been unsuitable for the office.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, as part of my speech, I wish to say something more before the Hon. Minister replies. If I remember aright, in the Constitution there is . . .

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That was going to be my argument. The officer is protected and there is no need for a provision.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Even then, this clause would be void because it is opposed to that constitutional provision. The provisions of the Bill must conform to the provisions of the Constitution which says that the officer to be punished should be given an opportunity to explain why he should not be punished. But here there is nothing like that. According to the Bill, he can be removed without any opportunity being given to him to show cause against such removal. If that is the explanation of the Hon. Minister, let him try the experiment and take litigations to Court. Then that is a different matter. Article 311 (2) of the Constitution says:

“ No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him.”

I had a little doubt about this provision in the Bill and I have not examined it elaborately. But whether the cases contemplated under this clause will be actually covered by Article 311 of the Constitution may be a matter of doubt because clause (1) of that Article says that no person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India Service or a civil service of a State or holds

[Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

[4th March 1961]

a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed and clause (2) thereof refers only to such person. If the Hon. Minister says that the Chairman is holding a civil post, then it might cover him. But even in that case, I do not know what the courts will hold. Even assuming that this post is a civil post within the meaning of Article 311, I say that the constitutional provision is directly contravened by clause 10 of the Bill because it speaks of his removal without reference to his being heard or given an opportunity. I am surprised at the stand of the Hon. Minister. We cannot pass a law which is directly contradictory to the provisions of the Constitution. If he takes the responsibility for the legislation, I would have nothing more to say. Anybody who is sought to be punished must be given an opportunity before the punishment is inflicted upon him to explain why he should not be punished.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

(i) In sub-clause (1), for the words 'be unsuitable for his office' substitute the words 'be unfit to discharge the duties of his office properly';

(ii) In sub-clause (2) (e), for the word 'unsuitable' substitute the words 'unfit to discharge his duties properly as a member'.

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I do not like this clause because I cannot understand this provision, 'If it appears to the Government that the Chairman is unsuitable.' Like the Chairman, the members also might appear unsuitable. Unsuitable means what? I know this provision has been copied from the City Improvement Trust Act and the Hon. Minister might say that that Act has stood the test of time for ten years. I will not be satisfied with that kind of argument. The Government may think everybody is unsuitable. It is one of the vaguest words even though it may not appear so to my friend, Mr. Seshachariar and others. It only means anybody can be removed at the pleasure of the Government. It should not be there.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I entirely agree with the enunciation of the principles of natural justice made by Mr. Patanjali Sastri. No person should be discharged or dismissed or removed from office without following the principles of natural justice. Therefore, we have no difference of opinion on that point. According to the Government, a person is protected already by the Constitution.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: But is the Chairman a Government servant? He is a servant of the Board.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If he were a servant of the Government, appointed as Chairman, he would be protected by the Constitution and the Rules made by the Government. If

4th March 1961]

[Sri R. Venkataraman]

he is not a Government servant he would be governed by the principles of natural justice. If the Government in violation of the principles of natural justice removed him from service without affording an opportunity, the right of suit and the right of action is definitely there. It is not necessary that in every legislation we should go on saying that he must be given an opportunity. I may instance a number of legislations where this has not been specifically included. If in one Act the protection is given, it is not necessary to go on repeating it in all the other Acts. Sir, this has become an important question in labour legislations. For instance it is now provided in many Acts, the Shops Act, the Catering Establishments Act and so on that a person shall not be discharged without reasonable cause. Therefore in this case also, once you provide the protection in any particular legislation, the fact that he is covered by the legislation will give the protection to him. It is not necessary to repeat it in every legislation that we pass. Therefore if the Chairman is a Government servant he will be protected by the Government Servants Conduct Rules and if he is not a Government servant under the principles of natural justice he will have the right of action if the Government in practice violates the principles of natural justice. Therefore it is not necessary to provide in this legislation that particular clause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'In sub-clause (1), add the following at the end:—

"after giving him a reasonable opportunity to show cause against such removal."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

(i) In sub-clause (1), for the words 'be unsuitable for his office' substitute the words 'be unfit to discharge the duties of his office properly';

(ii) in sub-clause (2) (e), for the word 'unsuitable' substitute the words 'unfit to discharge his duties properly as a member'.

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 10 was put and carried.

Clauses 11 to 14 were put and carried.

Clause 15.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

'That clause 15 do stand part of the Bill'.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'In sub-clause (1), after the words 'Every whole time employee' and before the words 'of the City Improvement Trust' insert the words 'except the Chairman and the Secretary'.

The amendment was duly seconded.

[4th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the clause reads as follows :—

‘ Every whole-time employee of the City Improvement Trust shall, on and from the appointed day, become an employee of the Board, and shall hold his office therein by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges . . . ’ I feel there is a little bit of incongruity in this clause because speaking on a previous amendment which was rejected by the House, the Hon. Minister said that the Government should have the right to think of the qualifications of the person to be appointed as Chairman. Even according to his statement they are yet to make up their mind as to what sort of officer they should have as the Chairman of the Board. It may be either a member of the Board of Revenue or the senior Chief Engineer that may be appointed as Chairman. I am not on that point. But the fact is the Government have not yet made up their minds and come to a decision as to the qualifications that persons should have for being appointed as Chairman of the Board.

Now what happens if this clause is to be implemented? All the existing personnel, the Chairman, the Secretary and the staff of the City Improvement Trust stand reverted to the Board. If supposing the Government want another person to be appointed as Chairman of the Board, in what capacity the present Chairman of the City Improvement Trust would come into the Board on the appointed day. If the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust becomes the Chairman of the Board, it is well and good and there will be no lacuna according to the existing clause. But if you stipulate certain conditions that the Chairman or the Secretary should have such and such a qualification or such and such an experience how can the Government implement this clause, if the existing Chairman or the Secretary does not possess those qualifications and does not satisfy those stipulations? Then this clause will not fit into the scheme of things. If on the appointed day the Chairman or the Secretary becomes the Chairman or the Secretary of the Board then there is nothing wrong with the existing clause. But if the Government are to make alternative rules what would become of the existing Chairman and Secretary? Clerks and engineers and others may have corresponding places in the Board. Even here, there are retired and re-employed people in the City Improvement Trust. Do the Government mean that all the Officers of the City Improvement Trust would go over to the Board and there they would have corresponding posts? Unless you decide now itself what the qualifications of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Board should be, how can all the officers and staff of the City Improvement go over to the Board? There is a lacuna in this clause and therefore it is that I have moved my amendment to rectify the defect.

4th March 1961]

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name with a slight modification with your permission, namely :—

“ In sub-clause (1), add the following proviso :

‘ Provided that an opportunity shall be given to the employee to exercise his option, if the remuneration, terms and conditions are revised ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Sir, it is but fair that the employee should be given a reasonable opportunity and a chance to decide whether he will be governed by the old rules or whether he will come under the new rules that might be brought into force. And that is why I have moved the amendment.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the clause says ‘ every whole-time employee of the City Improvement Trust shall, on and from the appointed day, become an employee of the Board ’. What about the Chairman, is the question now. If the Chairman cannot be called an employee of the Trust then I can understand. But if he is a person drawing the salary and all that from the Trust he is an employee of the Trust. Under these circumstances the Chairman of the Trust will on the appointed date become the Chairman of the Board and therefore no other Chairman could be appointed. A difficulty will arise there. Therefore it is that in sub-clause (2) of that clause the Government say that if any question arises as to whether any person was a whole-time employee of the City Improvement Trust immediately before the appointed day, the question shall be referred to the Government, whose decision shall be final. Everywhere in the whole Act the decision of the Government is final. That is the thing.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If you want to have Government, then it should be.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It is not final. No Government is final.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This Government may not be final. But the decision of the Government is final.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : So long as there are courts of law, according to me the Government decision is not final. I am putting it on a higher level and on a higher principle rather than on party lines. That the Government decision shall be final is a thing which obtains only here in this legislation and in no other place. What I am saying is, this clause may have to be interpreted. It might be that the matter might be referred to Government and therefore they say their decision shall be final. Otherwise this

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [4th March 1961]

clause will hit against other principles. If he is an employee of the Trust he shall straightway become the Chairman of the Board also. That is my submission.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust is not an employee of the City Improvement Trust. He is a part of the Trust itself. Therefore there need not be any question of the Chairman being considered as an employee of the Trust and thereby becoming eligible or entitled to employment under the Board.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : He draws his pay and other things from the Board.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I would request my hon. Friend to listen to me. The Chairman of the City Improvement Trust is not an employee of the Trust. He is a part of the Trust itself according to the Constitution of the City Improvement Trust. Therefore it is only the employees of the Trust who get a right to get employed in the Board. The Chairman as such is not an employee of the Board and he is not covered.

Then, Sir, as regards the Secretary he is an employee of the Trust as he is paid by the Board. Even in that case we do not say that automatically he would become the Secretary of the Housing Board. He is entitled to become an employee of the Board. He may be offered anything else and it is left to him to accept or not to accept the offer. (Interruption.) I have said that the Chairman is not an employee and therefore the clause does not apply to him.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : Wherefrom does the Chairman draw his salary?

4-30 p.m. \* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Every person who draws a salary from an institution is not an employee of that institution. In this particular case, the Trust Act provides that he is one of the trustees and therefore he is not an employee of the Trust. That is the position, Sir. With regard to the Secretary, he will become the employee of the Board, and what employment he gets is protected only to the extent of tenure, remuneration, terms and conditions of service, and the rights and privileges with regard to gratuity. Nowhere have we said that we will give the same status and designation as is given under the City Improvement Trust. If the hon. Member had taken a little more time to read the clause, he would not have been so angry as he was in dealing with this clause.

With regard to the amendment of Dr. A. Chidambaranathan, it is not proposed to consult and give an opportunity to the employees when conditions of service change long afterwards. For instance 10 years later variations may take place in many ways like the implementation of a Pay Commission's recommendation, etc. Therefore it is not possible to provide an opportunity for the employee to say whether he would adopt the old scale or the new scale. These

[Sri R. Venkataraman] 4th March 1961]

provisions are taken from the Life Insurance Corporation Act, when the private companies were taken over by the Government. We gave protection to the employees in the same terms as we have now given.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I do not have the legal experience of the Hon. Minister to know the legal implications. Now that he has explained the position, I do not propose to press my amendment. There will be a number of retired officials on the Board. What is their position, I would like to know.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is an administrative matter, and I cannot say anything about it now.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 15 was put and carried.

Clause 16.

MR CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 16 do stand part of the Bill.'

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Sir, I move—

"In the proviso (b) to item (iii) of sub-clause (2) at the end after the words 'at its next meeting' add the following :  
'for ratification'."

Sir, it is stated in this clause that every appointment made by the Chairman in anticipation of approval by the Board will be reported by the Chairman to the Board at its next meeting. But it should be left of the Board to accept or alter or quash what the Chairman has done. In fact, such things are a part of the normal procedure elsewhere, as even clause 28 will show. In clause 28 similar power is exercised by the Chairman on behalf of the Board, and the proviso therein provides for the Chairman to report that fact at the next meeting of the Board for ratification. It must be left to the Board, as such, to ratify or alter or revise or quash what the Chairman has done. That is why, Sir, I move my amendment. Every appointment made under clause (a) of the proviso is made by the Chairman on behalf of the Board. It may be a big appointment. Therefore, all appointments made under clause (a) of the proviso should be reported to the Board at its next meeting for ratification.

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Sir, I move—

"After the proviso to sub-clause (1), add the following as second proviso :

'Provided further that the Secretary and the Housing Board Engineer shall be appointed from among those in service in any of the departments of the State Government'."

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

[4th March 1961]

Both the Secretary and the Engineer should be drawn from the service. The former may be from the I.A.S. and the latter from the State Engineering Service. Active young men ambitious of their future will alone satisfy the general public. The State Government has lent an officer of the I.A.S. to the Corporation of Madras. It may be done likewise here also.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The powers given to the Chairman are set out in item (iii). The Chairman may appoint subordinate officers and other persons whose maximum salary does not exceed Rs. 300 per month. Therefore we did not think it necessary to bring in this ratification. There will be greater and greater devolution of power on authorities. If we bring in 'ratification', the meeting will get clubbed with administrative routine.

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : On a point of personal explanation I should like to point out that my amendment has no reference to appointments carrying Rs. 300 as monthly salary. In fact it covers big appointments temporarily made, and which carry a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. These appointments should have been made by the Board and not by the Chairman.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I was just mentioning the powers of the Chairman given in item (iii). With regard to the limit of Rs. 300, we originally thought that it was enough if powers of appointment up to Rs. 100 were given. But the select committee desired that it should be up to Rs. 300. In the case of emergency appointments, the Chairman can appoint a person only for three months. At the end of three months, unless the Board appoints that particular person, the appointment automatically ceases. Where then is the question of ratification. Therefore it is that we have not provided for any ratification.

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : On a point of information, Sir. Will not a serious situation arise if the Board does not ratify the appointment made by the Chairman?

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The person will cease to hold office at the end of three months. The power of the Chairman to appoint in emergency cases extends only to a period of three months. If, at the end of three months, he is not appointed by the Board, his appointment ceases. Therefore, there is no great harm done and no further ratification is required.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In the proviso (b) to item (iii) of sub-clause (2) at the end, after the words 'at its next meeting' add the following :—  
'for ratification'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 16 was put and carried.

Clause 17 was put and carried.

4th March 1961]

## Clause 18.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 18 do stand part of the Bill'.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Sir, I have given notice of two amendments to this clause. One is to insert a proviso after item (c) to sub-clause (1). This stands on the same footing as the one which I moved to clause 10. My first amendment seeks to enforce the principle to which I referred in moving my amendment to clause 10. Here I seek to add a proviso, 'Provided that no officer or servant shall be punished until he has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him'. Because of the explanation given by the Hon. Minister in regard to my amendment to clause 10, I do not want to move . . .

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have a different explanation here.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Very well. Then I move my first amendment. I move—

"(i) After item (c) to sub-clause (1) insert the following proviso :

'Provided that no officer or servant shall be punished until he has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him'."

Sir, as I said, the appointment is covered by the provisions in the Constitution. The clause is opposed to the Constitution, because he is an officer. Even if he is not an officer or a servant, he may be holding a civil post, about which I expressed my doubt. I am not quite clear. Possibly the Hon. Minister has looked into cases and decisions and also constitutional law. If he is not holding a civil post, then he will be governed by principles of natural justice. If he holds a civil post, then he comes under Article 311 (2) of the Constitution. Therefore, in either case, he should be given an opportunity to show cause against the action proposed to be taken.

Sir, I move the other amendment also. I move—

"(ii) in the existing proviso after the word 'provided' insert the word 'further' and at the end add the following words :

'after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard'.

The explanation given by the Hon. Minister earlier will not cover cases coming under this clause. I do not know whether the new explanation that he proposes to give will cover. Though the amendment in substance is the same, it relates to an enquiry to be made. The Board is not given the right to punish. But it can



[Sri M. Patanjali Sastri] [4th March 1961]

give indirect punishment. It has to hold an enquiry and make a report to the Government, because the servant concerned is the servant of the Government. The proviso says—

‘Provided that a servant of the Central or State Government or of a local authority, whose services have been lent to the Board, shall not be so punished except by an authority . . .’

That is to say, by the appropriate Government authority and not by the Board or the Chairman. But the Chairman or the Board, as the case may be, shall be entitled to make an enquiry and to report *against* such servant to such authority. Even for making a report against a person I submit that the man concerned should be given an opportunity. Holding an enquiry behind his back is a novel procedure which does not commend itself to me. Possibly the Hon. Minister may justify even this. Under the existing proviso the enquiry need not be in the presence of the person primarily concerned. It may be conducted behind his back. If the Hon. Minister takes that attitude, I am opposed to it, because it is opposed to natural justice. In the other case, the Hon. Minister offered the explanation that where the person concerned is a direct employee of the Board, he can be punished, because it comes within the ambit of the constitution and that, therefore, no further protection is necessary. That explanation won't apply to the present case. An inquiry should be made in the presence of the party primarily concerned.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, there are three classes of employees, (1) officers of the Board, (2) people who are not officers designated as such but employees generally categorised as employees of the Board, and (3) officers lent to the Board by the Government. So far as the officers of the Board are concerned, the rules of natural justice, as the hon. Member M. Patanjali Sastri, said, will be applied and if they are not applied, they will have the right to agitate in any Court that the dismissal is untenable.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Power may be there for the Court. But he cannot get justice before the Government unless the Court intervenes.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My point is this. Government have rules in respect of each one of these cases. Therefore, it is not anything new that they are going to do. If there is no procedure regarding inquiry in vogue in respect of the several Boards which the Government have or in respect of the Government servants, then it is necessary to provide in the legislation that the person concerned shall not be punished without a reasonable opportunity being given to him to show cause against such punishment. Already those rules exist and cases arise only where those rules have not been observed. There is not even a single case in which there was an occasion for the Court to comment that there were no rules of this kind. Rules have existed and continue to exist even now and there may have been violations.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] 4th March 1961]

In such cases the persons concerned have remedy before judicial bodies. It is not necessary to provide the procedure in respect of each legislation where rules of the kind already exist so far as Government service is concerned.

So far as protection of the employees of the Board are concerned, the Shops and Establishments Act gives protection to them. The Courts have held that even employees of the Electricity Board are governed by the Shops and Establishments Act, section 41 of which says that no person shall be discharged from service without sufficient reasons.

The next question is this. With regard to Government servants, the real punishing authority is the Government and they are bound to observe all the rules which they have got in vogue. Therefore, it is not necessary to have provisions specifically stating that even for the purpose of making a report to the Government, there must be an inquiry in which opportunity must be given to the person concerned. The inquiry by the State Housing Board is one to find whether there is a *prima facie* case for the Government to inquire into the matter and punish the person concerned or not to punish him. The real inquiry is the inquiry conducted by the Government. They decided whether there has been an offence which is punishable under the rules prescribed and whether the offender should be punished. In that case, he will be governed by the rules which already exist in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. Therefore, it is not as if Government are against any opportunity being given to the person. But they feel that it is unnecessary to provide for it in this legislation as rules already exist.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: On a point of explanation. Sir, I wanted to interrupt because I did not have the right of reply, but the Hon. Minister did not yield. Therefore, I crave your indulgence only to say this. The Hon. Minister gave the explanation that the Government Servants' Conduct Rules would apply to these cases. But they may not apply because these people are not Government servants. Therefore, these rules may be inapplicable to the particular case of an officer or servant of the Board. So far as making an inquiry is concerned, the inquiry is, as the Hon. Minister says, merely an inquiry to establish a *prima facie* case. But the inquiry may result in the establishment of a *prima facie* guilt. It is an inquiry and report *against* the servant. It contemplates and ends in a finding against the person concerned. Therefore, even before the establishment of a *prima facie* guilt which is a very serious matter for the person concerned, he should have an opportunity of making out his case even before the authority conducting the preliminary inquiry because it is going to end in a report against him.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have already explained that necessary rules exist for Government service now. Under clause 160, similar rules and regulations will be framed in this behalf.

[4th March 1961]

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: The Government are only going to make such rules in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“(i) After item (c) to sub-clause (1), insert the following proviso :—

‘ Provided that no officer or servant shall be punished until he has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him.’

(ii) in the existing proviso after the word ‘ provided ’, insert the word ‘ further ’ and at the end add the following words :—

‘ after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard ’.”

The amendments were put and lost.

Clause 18 was put and carried.

Clauses 19 and 20 were put and carried.

#### Clause 21.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“ That clause 21 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I move—

“ In sub-clause (3), in line one, add the following after the word ‘ officer ’ :—

‘ who shall be advised by a Consultative Committee of such number of persons of the area as may be prescribed and ’.”

I am yet to be enlightened by the Hon. Minister on this point. As far as the City Improvement Trust is concerned, its activities have been confined only to the City of Madras. Now, under this Bill, the City plus 25 miles have been made one unit. That is wide. As far as the Housing Board is concerned, it will always be in Madras and it will be in a position to understand the problems of the area. But there are also going to be Housing Units in different parts of the State. There may be one Housing Unit for Coimbatore, another for Tirunelveli and yet another for Madurai. I cannot understand how the members of the Housing Board, however eminent they may be, will be able to know the difficulties and problems in respect of each area. According to this clause, it appears that there will be one officer who will be under the Housing Board. He will be all in all as far as his area is concerned. How is he to know the problem of the area? I think I have made the point clear because just now the Hon. Minister remarked, no doubt in a casual way, that Members should study more. Even after so much study, we know what is our fate. (Laughter.) A particular scheme may not be necessary or feasible or people may have some objection to it. Or, some other scheme may promise

[4th March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

better advantages. The officer may not know all these things. Therefore, there may be a Consultative Committee so that the few people who may be nominated may be able to help that officer. Otherwise, the Housing Board cannot take upon itself activities relating to the whole State.

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

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, the function of the Housing Unit is only to execute the schemes framed by the Housing Board. Therefore, there is no question of consultation, arising at that level. Informal consultation might be there but it is not necessary to provide for it. When schemes are taken up, naturally they will consult the Collector or the Chairman of the Municipal Council and it is unnecessary to provide for it because the function of the Unit is only to execute the schemes taken up. 4-50 p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I am not making a second speech. Is it that the Housing Board sitting in Madras will have a comprehensive picture of the entire State?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a matter of opinion.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Well, this is my opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ In sub-clause (3), in line one, add the following after the word ‘ Officer ’ :

‘ who shall be advised by a Consultative Committee of such number of persons of the area as may be prescribed and ’.”

The amendment was put and lost.

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, I move—

“ In sub-clause (4) after the word ‘ revised ’ and before the words ‘ the order ’ insert the words ‘ or confirmed ’.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Let me read the sub-clause first. It says—

“ (4) Against any order of the nature referred to in subsection (2) of section 18 passed by an officer to whom the Chairman's power in that behalf has been delegated, an appeal shall

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [4th March 1961]

lie to the Board, and if the Chairman has himself revised the order of such officer, an appeal shall lie to the Board against the order of the Chairman."

My amendment seeks to add the word 'confirmed'. Revision means interference with the order. In some cases he may confirm the order. In such cases also, I want an appeal to lie to the Board. Sub-clause (1) says:

"The Chairman shall exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board, and subject to the foregoing sections and subject also to such control and revision as may be prescribed, shall decide all questions . . ."

Similarly sub-clause (3) says:

"The exercise or discharge by any officer of any powers, duties, or functions delegated to him under sub-section (2) shall be subject to such restrictions and limitations as may be imposed by the Chairman, and shall also be subject to his control and revision."

'Revising' is used in the sense 'interfering'. Suppose the Chairman confirms the order. Then also there shall be an appeal. But technically interpreted, this provision does not provide for such appeal. Hence my amendment.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, the idea is to give only one opportunity to the employee concerned for appeal. If the person who has the delegated authority passes an order, either he can appeal to the Chairman or directly go to the Board. If the Chairman confirms it, we do not want to provide for a second appeal.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 22 was put and carried.

Clauses 23 to 25 were put and carried.

#### Clause 26.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: I am not moving the amendment given notice of by me since this is the same as the one previously moved by me. Knowing its fate, I am not moving this.

Clause 26 was put and carried.

Clauses 27 to 29 were put and carried.

#### Clause 30.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 30 do stand part of the Bill."

4th March 1961]

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, I move—

"In item (b) to the proviso, in line four, for the word 'and' substitute the word 'whereon' and delete the words 'on such report' at the end."

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, I do not want the fate of other amendments to overtake this also because I feel that I stand on surer footing, even though the Hon. Minister might differ from me. My amendment is a verbal one intended to give some touches for better coherence and compactness to the language. In fact, the Hon. Minister who gave a nice, coherent and compact speech yesterday by way of reply to the debate should feel convinced about the coherence sought to be introduced by the insertion of the word 'whereon' in clause 30 (b). If the amendment is accepted, the sub-clause will read as:

"he shall report the action taken by him under this section and the reasons therefor to the Board at its next meeting and shall also submit a copy of his report to the Government whereon the Board or the Government may issue such directions as it or they may deem fit."

Now it looks as though it is law; otherwise, it is a school-boy's sentence.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The language is in accordance with the normal run of statutes and I do not think there is any flaw in the language.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: All the hon. Member's eloquence is of no use.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In item (b) to the proviso, in line four, for the word 'and' substitute the word 'whereon' and delete the words 'on such report' at the end."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 30 was put and carried.

Clause 31 was put and carried.

#### Clause 32.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is:

"That clause 32 do stand part of the Bill."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (3), omit the words 'the value of which exceeds five hundred rupees'."

The amendment was duly seconded.

[4th March 1961]

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It is good that it is stated that all agreements should be written. That means, there should be no oral contract. No one should say, 'so and so shook his head and, therefore, I thought he had accepted the contract'. I am anxious that all contracts should be written and that is provided for here. But the limit should be taken away. Otherwise, there will be, for example, ten oral contracts and the total amount will come to 1,000 rupees. There is no guarantee that it will be only one contract. The Government have begun well, when they say that written agreements should be there. It is very good. But they have diluted the strength of the whole sentence when they add the words 'whose value exceeds 500 rupees'. We have seen how much trouble these contracts have given us, right from the Centre down to the States. The vigour of the provision is lost when it is said 'above 500 rupees'.

5 p.m. \* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very difficult to encumber the Board with written contracts for even small amounts and transactions. Actually in the City Municipal Act, no written contract is required for less than Rupees 1,000. Therefore to insist on written contracts for even small works of less than Rs. 500 would only increase the clerical work and administrative problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

In sub-clause (3), omit the words 'the value of which exceeds five hundred rupees'.

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 32 was put and carried.

Clauses 33 and 34 were put and carried.

#### Clause 35.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is :

'That clause 35 do stand part of the Bill.'

\* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

After sub-clause (3), add the following as new sub-clause (4) :

'(4) The Board shall, on such terms and conditions, as may be agreed upon, take over for execution housing schemes undertaken by Co-operative House Building Societies or Co-operative House Construction Societies approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies'.

The amendment was duly seconded.

[4th March 1961]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the execution of the building programme by construction societies assisted by the Government is not inspiring full confidence and satisfaction in the minds of the public. At times when the societies are superseded, special officers are appointed. Some special officers think that they are the monarchs and do things at random and spoil the entire thing. As one connected with a premier house construction society of the State, I have got experience and I have known a good deal of blunders committed by them. So I think the entire problem could be solved, if the Board takes over the societies in such cases.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are separate legislations dealing with these things. The Co-operative Societies Act deals with cases in which the society does not function properly. A special officer may be appointed under the Act and he may be allowed to carry on the work of the society until a new board is nominated and so on. It is not necessary to provide in this Bill that the Housing Board should take over the functions which are properly the functions of the other authorities under the Co-operative Societies Act. Therefore the amendment is opposed.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 35 was put and carried.

Clauses 36 and 37 were put and carried.

#### Clause 38.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 38 do stand part of the Bill'.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

In sub-clause (1), for the word 'unexecutable' occurring at the end, substitute the word 'inexecutable'.

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should think that this is a mistake in English. This is an un-English expression. Indeed there is no such word as 'unexecutable' in any dictionary, well known standard dictionary, for that matter. There are Professors in certain Indian Universities who coin sometimes words like 'unsahicable' but those words can never get into a standard dictionary. This is something of that kind. I have never heard of the expression as 'unexecutable' at all. This certainly is unEnglish. We can say 'unexecuted' but we can never say 'unfallible', 'unconceivable' or 'unscrutable'. We have to say 'inscrutable', 'inconsolable' and so on. There is so much of usage attached to English and this usage is forbidden

[Dr. A. Chidambaranathan] [4th March 1961]

because the word has been formed from a Latin expression. Therefore if the Hon. Minister does not stand on false prestige, he will be prepared, I hope, to accept the amendment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, not being an expert in English I am finding it difficult to decide which form of expression is correct. I would however suggest to the Hon. Minister to keep the clause pending, refer the matter to English experts and then either accept the amendment or reject it tomorrow.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the language 'unexecutable' is found in several judicial decisions. It is not anything new. Perhaps it may be new to some and un-English. But it is a well-known legal language and therefore it is not necessary to change it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I referred to the dictionary this morning. In fact both the words are found in the dictionary. I have seen them today.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Excuse me, Sir, it is not found in any standard dictionary.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us refer it to experts and till then let us keep this clause pending.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment?

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Definitely, Sir. I am pressing my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can this be decided by a vote? Both the words are there in the dictionary. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman: Anyhow that is the procedure.) All right, we will go by the procedure. I will now put it to vote. The question is—

In sub-clause (1), for the word 'unexecutable' occurring at the end, substitute the word 'inexecutable'.

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 38 was put and carried.

#### Clause 39.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That Clause 39 do stand part of the Bill."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

In item (q), omit the word 'parks'.

The amendment was duly seconded

[4th March 1961]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in item (j) you will find it is stated: 'the provision of open parks, playing fields and open spaces for the benefit of any area comprised in the scheme or any adjoining area, and the enlargement of existing parks, playing fields, open spaces and approaches'. Then again there is mention of parks in item (q) which says: 'the provision of schools, parks, swimming pools, . . .'. There is a comma after the schools and therefore it cannot refer to school parks. It refers only to parks and this has already been referred to in item (j). Therefore there is reference to parks in two places. Therefore I want it to be omitted at one place, in item (q).

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

In item (r), for the words 'and to the improvement of any area', substitute the words 'and to improve any area'.

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the item in clause reads as follows:—

'(r) any other matter for which, in the opinion of the Government, it is expedient to make provision with a view to provide house accommodation and to the improvement of any area comprised in the scheme, or of any adjoining area or the general efficiency of the scheme'.

In fact this does not read sensibly. I cannot make out the sense of the whole sentence as such. Unless my amendment is accepted, it will not be smooth reading or intelligent reading or any reading at all. Where is the coherence in saying: 'it is expedient to make provision with a view to provide house accommodation' followed by 'to the improvement of any area comprised in the scheme'. The whole thing is clumsily worded, if I may say so. Unless the Hon. Minister argues that such clumsily worded things are part of legal phraseology, there is no other go. I should like, however, to press my amendment.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The word 'parks' used in both the places is by way of abundant caution. Enlarging the parks is one thing and starting of new parks is another.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: It is there already in item (j). In fact the word 'park' occurs in three places.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have used it wherever we wanted it. For instance we have said open parks.

Then we said 'enlarge parks'. Then there is the school parks.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: There is a comma after the word 'schools'.

[4th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not see any harm in it.

Then, Sir, I fail to grasp the English which the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan refers to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a Tamil Pandit.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That he is a master of both languages is being demonstrated amply in this House now. (Laughter.)

Sir, we have this type of phraseology in the existing Act and some of these things have been interpreted by the courts of law. We have had no difficulty with them. Therefore we do not want to change the existing phraseology because if any dispute arises later before the court, any change in phraseology would be interpreted of course as a change in the intention. Therefore it is that we had been sticking to the existing phraseology on legislation.

The amendment of the hon. Member, Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

In item (r), for the words 'and to the improvement of any area' substitute the words 'and to improve any area'.

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 39 was put and carried.

Clauses 40 to 43 were put and carried.

#### Clause 44.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

'That clause 44 do stand part of the Bill'.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (5), add the following at the end:

'and after the period of one year, shall acquire the land or cancel such refusal'."

Sir, in the case of a village expansion scheme, if the Board is of opinion that there should be expansion, and if the scheme comes into force, no person shall, without the previous permission of the Board, erect, re-erect, add to, or alter any building or wall within the area comprised in the scheme. That is the general prohibition. In sub-clause (5) it is stated,—

'If the Board refuses to grant permission to any person to erect, re-erect, add to or alter any building or wall on his land in the area aforesaid, and does not proceed to acquire such land within one year from the date of such refusal, the Board shall pay reasonable compensation to such person, for any damage sustained by him in consequence of such refusal'.

[4th March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

If within one year it does not acquire the land, then the person is entitled to compensation. After one year, what shall be done? If after one year the Board decides to drop it, it should cancel the refusal. Otherwise the refusal will remain there. To say that without permission no person shall erect, re-erect, or alter any building in the area, is perfectly all right. Suppose after one year the Board does not proceed to acquire the land, what happens? The Board should acquire the land immediately or otherwise, if it should take a long time to acquire the land, it should cancel the refusal. If not, the person will be at a fix as to what should be done. Unfortunately there will be the refusal order. Therefore it is that I am stating that my amendment is necessary. There may be extreme cases like this, but still as this is a legislation, which will stand even after all of us go out of this legislature, it must have provision to cover all possible cases.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, I wholeheartedly second the amendment. The owner of a house is placed in an awkward position. In this case permission is refused to the person to erect or re-erect his building, and he may receive compensation for one year's refusal of permission. Thereafter what is to happen to him? Is the refusal to stand there for ever? Therefore it is very essential that this amendment is accepted. Without this the clause does not make much sense. I wholeheartedly second the amendment.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, in a case in which the property is not acquired within one year, we have said that the person should be paid compensation. The clause says 'If the Board does not proceed to acquire such land . . . .'. That means, it has made up its mind not to go ahead with the acquisition of the property, and the order passed would therefore lapse.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: How can it go automatically? We must make that clear.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Let us see step by step how the orders will go. First the Housing Board decides that it will pass an order with regard to this scheme. Then it prohibits people from putting up buildings in that area. If within the one year period any person applies for permission to build, and he is not given permission, he will get compensation. If the Board does not proceed to acquire the land, it means it has taken a decision at that stage not to acquire. Therefore, there is no specific . . . .

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: 'Does not proceed to acquire' means that it does not take any steps to acquire. It only means that. The Board first decides to acquire the land and then it does not proceed to acquire it.

[4th March 1961]

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: We have a very bad case to support.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The intention is clear. Of course it could have been made clearer. I do not see that this really would affect the case. Where the Board does not proceed to acquire the land, then it decides not to acquire it.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: What about the refusal?

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Within that one year, if it does not proceed to acquire the land, that means it has cancelled the refusal.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: It cannot mean that.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is what I am advised by law officers and I am unable to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“In sub-clause (5), *add* the following at the end—

‘and after the period of one year, shall acquire the land or cancel such refusal’ ”.

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 44 was put and carried.

Clause 45 was put and carried.

#### Clause 46.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘That clause 46 do stand part of the Bill.’

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

“In the proviso to sub-clause (2) (a), for the word ‘twenty’, *substitute* the word ‘ten’ ”.

Sir, we must concentrate our attention on the proviso to sub-clause (2). The proviso says—

‘Provided that such time-limit including the extensions granted by the Board shall in no case exceed twenty years from the date of sanction of the scheme’.

This period of twenty years seems to be a very long period. For the alignment of the street, we cannot go on extending the time-limit up to twenty years. If we extend it to twenty years, nothing can be done in any particular street. Because, the Board is going to make alignments, everything must be stopped. When we want to change the face of the world within a period of thirteen years, this period of twenty years seems to be a long one. This seems to be a bad reflection on the curious regime in which we are. Therefore, I want to substitute ‘ten years’ for ‘twenty years’.

[4th March 1961]

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

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the intention is that people who are living in the scheme areas should not be disturbed. I gave yesterday the instance of the street, that is, the road between San Thome and the All India Radio. If we want to have a deferred street scheme for a place like this, we will have to demolish a number of buildings before we can straighten the road. The idea in making this deferred street scheme is to give a long time by which all these old buildings will crumble by themselves and there will be no inconvenience caused to the public. It is only to give a longer period for not inconveniencing the people who are residing on both sides of the road that the period of 20 years is given. It is really for the benefit of the residents of the locality. It is very easy to have a provision to acquire it in ten years. and then take up demolishing work. But that would cause considerable hardship. That is why, Sir, the limit of twenty years has been fixed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

In the proviso to sub-clause (2) (a), for the word ‘twenty’ *substitute* the word ‘ten’.

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 46 was put and carried.

Clauses 47 to 53 were put and carried.

5-20  
p.m.

#### Clause 54.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“That clause 54 do stand part of the Bill.”

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendment—

“(i) After sub-clause (3), *add* the following proviso:—

‘Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Tribunal by any person aggrieved by the decision of the Government’;

(ii) In sub-clause (4) (b), *add* the following at the end:—

‘and the decision of the Tribunal on appeal from the Government’;

(iii) After sub-clause (4), *insert* the following as new sub-clause (5):—

“(5) Any dispute as regards the quantum of or right to compensation may be referred to the Tribunal for its decision.”



[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [4th March 1961]

In this clause an appeal is provided for against the decision of the Board sanctioning a housing or improvement scheme to the Government whose decision shall be final. We are constituting a Tribunal under the Bill. Therefore if any question of rights is involved, an appeal should lie to the Tribunal. An appeal should lie to the Government and also to the Tribunal. If an appeal is preferred to the Government, the party should have the right to appeal against their decision to the Tribunal. It is not enough if provision is made for appeal to the Tribunal only in respect of cases involving betterment fee. This right should be there in respect of all other matters also. For example, there is the question of compensation. Therefore, my amendment seeks to provide that an appeal shall lie to the Tribunal against the decision of the Government.

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, we have provided for appeal to a Tribunal in those cases where compensation has to be fixed, betterment fee has to be paid and so on. But this is sanctioning of an improvement scheme. Naturally some people living in the scheme area will be affected. What we provide in this clause is that if these persons are affected, they have to object to the whole scheme and not to parts of the scheme affecting personal rights. It is a matter for the Government to decide and not for the Tribunal whether it is in public interest and whether the improvement scheme should be executed or not. If the Government take the decision that in public interest a scheme has got to be framed or executed, then the next corollary is that the individual gets his right under the law to compensation. Therefore, we do not want to provide for a right of appeal against the decisions on this policy to a Tribunal. The Government in public interest have to make up their mind whether or not a scheme should be sanctioned, and the Tribunal is not the proper authority to say whether a scheme should be sanctioned or not. Therefore, we have not provided for an appeal to the Tribunal in such cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“(i) After sub-clause (3), add the following proviso :—

‘Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Tribunal by any person aggrieved by the decision of the Government’;

(ii) In sub-clause (4) (b), add the following at the end :—

‘and the decision of the Tribunal on appeal from the Government’;

(iii) After sub-clause (4) insert the following as new sub-clause (5) :—

‘(5) Any dispute as regards the quantum of or right to compensation may be referred to the Tribunal for its decision.’”

4th March 1961]

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 54 was put and carried.

Clauses 55 to 63 were put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 6th March 1961.

The House then adjourned.

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

\* 226. Report on the administration of the Survey and Land Records Department for the first six months of the financial year 1959-60 (April 1959 to September 1960).

\* 227. Reports on the activities of the Medical and Public Health Departments for the half-year ended 30th June 1960.

\* 228. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1980, Public (General-M) Department, dated 14th December 1960 regarding the introduction of Tamil in Government offices up to District level.

\*\* 229. Budget Publications for the year 1961-62..

\* 230. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2011, Public (Services-A), dated 22nd December 1960 regarding amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

\* 231. An Economic Classification of the Madras Government Budget for 1961-62.

\* Laid on the table of the House on 3rd March 1961.

\*\* Laid on the table of the House on 25th February 1961.

[4th March 1961]

## APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 111 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th March 1961, page 278 supra.]

A.—(a) The Basin Bridge Power Station receives supplies of coals from the following places :—

- (i) Graded coals from the Bengal/Bihar coal fields;
- (ii) Graded coals from the Madhya Pradesh coal fields; and
- (iii) Slack coal from the Singareni Collieries, Andhra Pradesh.

The Madras State Electricity Board secures the supplies by direct indent on the Government-owned Singareni Collieries; and by calling for tenders by open advertisement for supply of coal from Bengal/Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh coal fields and awarding contract for such supply based on the quality and price of coals offered by tenderers.

(b) The basic price of coal, i.e., the f.o.r. (free on rail) colliery price is fixed by the Government of India based on the ash content. The following are the prices as on the 1st April 1960 :—

| Quality of coal.                                                     | Price per tonne 1,000 kilograms. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Bengal/Bihar non-coking (Sel. A, Sel. B., Grad. I and Grade II). | Between Rs. 18.38 and Rs. 22.39. |
| (ii) Bengal/Bihar non-coking (Grade III-A and Grade III-B).          | Not exceeding Rs. 18.27.         |
| (iii) Bengal/Bihar coking .. ..                                      | Between Rs. 18.57 and Rs. 22.57. |
| (iv) Madhya Pradesh .. ..                                            | Between Rs. 20.73 and Rs. 23.78. |
| (v) Singareni .. ..                                                  | Between Rs. 23.87 and Rs. 27.80. |

In addition, railway freight and middleman's commission may have to be paid. The rates are—

(1) *Railway freight*.—Varies between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per ton depending upon the colliery from which the supply is obtained.

(2) *Middleman's commission*.—There is no middleman's commission for the supply of Singareni Coal. In respect of other coals, the maximum ceiling has been fixed by the Government of India at Rupee one per ton. The middleman's Commission that is being paid for supply of Bengal/Bihar and Madhya Pradesh coals is 25 nP. per ton in the case of one contractor who is supplying about 1,000 tons per month and 40 nP. per ton in respect of the other contractor who is supplying about 10,000 tons per month.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 6th March 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.

*Handloom Seminar*

\* 117 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether copies of the resolutions passed at the Handloom Seminar held at Coimbatore on the 10th and 11th November 1960 have been received by the Government; and

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

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

(b) The resolutions passed at the Seminar are under examination

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Has any of these resolutions been recommended to the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Not yet. The Government are now examining those resolutions.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What happens when too many conference are held and too many resolutions are passed?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Too many recommendations are made.

*Mineral resources*

\* 118 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to appoint a committee of experts to make an intensive survey of mineral resources in the State?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, Sir. But the State Geological Department is proposed to be strengthened.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether any report was received to the effect that gold ore was found in the Rasipuram taluk in Salem district?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes. We heard some stray reports of the kind. The Government have asked the Geological Survey of India to investigate the area.

[6th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether the investigation going on in the Cauvery basin is confined to oil or to mineral resources also?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is only for oil.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Have the Government of India appointed any committee to explore the possibilities of occurrence of mineral ores in the various parts of India?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is the Geological Survey of India which has undertaken a survey of various parts but in addition to that, we have a separate State Geological Department which concentrates attention on some of the ores and minerals necessary for our State.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Has that committee recommended to this Government that certain mineral ores are found in this State and that exploration might be made?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Geological Survey of India publish reports from time to time. On the basis of those reports, whoever wants to utilise those ores carries on further investigation.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether the Government of India carry out investigations separately or there is co-ordination between the Government of India party and the State Government party?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government of India prepare a plan for the geological survey of certain districts in consultation with the State Government. There are a few items in respect of which the State Government want to do independent geological survey and they do so.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it on the recommendation of the Geological Survey Department of the Central Government that we are starting extraction of iron ore and aluminium?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It has a very ancient history. With regard to the Salem iron ore, there have been several reports and several rumours. It is not on the basis of any report submitted by the Geological Survey of India that we have started investigation. We are doing it independently.

*Direct payment of salaries*

\* 119 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any cases in which the salaries of teachers in aided elementary schools in the State have been reduced by direct payment by the Government from 1st June 1959;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Government for payment of salaries as per the entries in their Service Registers; and

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

[6th March 1961]

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

(c) The Government have decided that the loss in emoluments need not be made good from State funds.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know what exactly led the Government just to bring in a scale which led to reduction of salaries?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Government did not bring in any such scale. Formerly there were certain fee-levying schools which switched over to levy of no fee. On the basis of the new arrangement, they could not pay the teachers the same scales of pay as they were paying before. Therefore, the teachers were paid the Government scales of pay.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Did the Government gather figures to see how many teachers were affected and what would be the cumulative effect of loss to these teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have some figures. One thousand five hundred and fifty-three teachers were receiving pay higher than that fixed by the Government and the total excess would be round about one lakh of rupees.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : How did the Government themselves take this decision about the reduction of salaries when the salaries got by these teachers were attested and verified by the departmental officers themselves?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is no question of attestation and verification. As far as the Government are concerned, they were bound to pay their scales of pay. The managements were levying fees previously and were therefore paying the teachers a higher pay. When they switched over to the new arrangement, they could not pay the same amount. The Government could not pay this higher scale to the teachers.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that even the present revised scales do not bring any benefit to these people as the Deputy Inspectors in Southern ranges have refused weightage on the basis that the salaries were fixed only last year according to the Government scale of pay?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Weightage is given according to the service that they have rendered. It is taken into account. If they were already paid a higher scale of pay, to that extent they will be affected.

*Aided Secondary Grade Training Schools*

\* 120 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any procedure has been laid down to regulate admissions in Aided Secondary Grade Training Schools; and

(b) if so, what it is?

[6th March 1961]

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

(b) The admissions made should be approved by the District Educational Officer or the Inspectress concerned.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know what the previous position was?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They had only to send the list to the District Educational Officer.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What is the purpose of the introduction of this new procedure?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : To avoid irregularities.

*Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras*

\* 121 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to grant a portion of Government land at the disposal of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, to the Government for widening the Mount Road, and another portion to an Oil Company for putting up a petrol pump and bunk?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is a proposal to utilise a portion of the land of the Agri-Horticultural Society for widening and redesigning the road junction at the intersection of the Mount Road, Nungambakkam High Road and Cathedral Road. It is understood that the above society has leased out a portion of the land adjoining Mount Road to an Oil Company for the construction of a petrol bunk.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is the working of the society unsatisfactory? If so, will the Government take over the garden for maintenance?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. Government have proposed to take over and run it themselves as a botanical garden. The matter has been referred to the society and the society has asked for some time to reply. As soon as we receive a reply, we will take further action.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that two years ago, a news item appeared in the papers that the society was going to alienate a plot of land for putting up a hotel, that there was a good deal of agitation about it, and that the Government did intervene and asked the society not to proceed with the proposal? How is it that they have now allowed a part of the land to be used for putting up a petrol bunk?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Petrol bunk is not hotel. The whole thing is under consideration. Regarding the widening of the road, we cannot say it is wrong.

[6th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, we don't object to the first part of the answer. Widening of the road may be a necessity. But the Hon. Minister may be aware that two years ago there was a good deal of agitation on this issue and how is it that now the society is allowed to do such things? 3.10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not a question of the Government allowing the society to lease it for any other purpose. The whole thing is under examination.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it a fact that the Government of Madras have addressed a letter to the Society that they should hand it over to the Government so that they may run it themselves? There was also the proposal that the existing members of the society will have the same privileges and facilities and function as an advisory committee. What has happened to that?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have just answered that question. We have asked the society to say what objection they have to the Government taking over the entire thing and running it as a botanical garden. We have not given any such assurance that the present members will have the same status and functions. We are awaiting their reply.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Why is it taking such a long time for the society to come to a decision on the proposal made by the Government of Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : One of the leading lawyers here is the President of the Society and when it was referred to him he said that it would be placed before the society and the society seems to have passed a resolution asking for some time to consider it.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, where is the necessity for the society to lease a portion of the garden for the putting up of a petrol bunk when there are already three bunks in the vicinity?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not the Government that permitted it. The society permitted it in consultation with the Government, the police and the other authorities. Unless there was a necessity for it, they would not have allowed it.

*Wool Processing Centre*

\* 122 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Wool Processing Centre has been established at Vinnamangalam, North Arcot district; and

(b) if so, under what agency?

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

(b) The Wool Processing Centre is a joint venture of the Governments of Madras and Mysore with financial assistance from the Government of India.

[6th March 1961]

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Is the centre functioning?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, it is now functioning.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : What were the results obtained during last year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not have the statistics with me now of the quantity of things produced at the centre.

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY : ஐயா, இந்தமாதிரி கோவை ஜில்லாவிலும் ஏதாகிலும் கம்பளம் தயார் செய்யும் தொழிற்சாலை விஷயமாக ஏற்பாடு செய்துள்ளதா? அப்படி ஏற்படுத்தி யிருந்தால் அதனுடைய நிலைமை இப்பொழுது எவ்வாறு இருக்கிறது என்று தெரிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை மைசூர் அரசாங்கமும் சென்னை அரசாங்கமும் சேர்ந்து செய்கிறது. இதற்குமேல் இன்னொன்று வைப்பதாக உத்தேசிக்கவில்லை.

*Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers*

\* 123 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state (i) the number of vacancies advertised for the post of Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers in Government Arts College in 1958-59; (ii) the number of applications received and (iii) the number recruited?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :

|                                          | 1958. | 1959. |
|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| (i) Number of vacancies advertised ...   | 37    | 37    |
| (ii) Number of applications received ... | 207   | 171   |
| (iii) Number of candidates recruited ... | 29    | 26    |

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know what has happened to the number of vacancies that have not been filled up? Do they still remain vacant or were superannuated teachers appointed to those posts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Temporary postings have been made.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. Minister tell me how many seats were reserved for scheduled castes and tribes and how many for women and backward communities?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sorry I do not have the figures with me now.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, it is stated in the report of the Public Service Commission that in one or two subjects, that is, Physics and Chemistry, women candidates were not available. May I know how these vacancies were filled up?

6th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As far as I could see, for one post of Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry, no woman candidate was available, and there was another vacancy in the post of lecturer. As I said temporary postings were made in those cases.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it the policy of the Government to keep men posted temporarily for three or four years if for that period women candidates are not available?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The difficulty is, only sufficiently qualified persons are selected by the Public Service Commission. Perhaps by a lowering of the qualifications, women could have been appointed. I do not have the exact figures with me now.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Out of 74 vacancies only 55 have been filled up, leaving 19 unfilled. What are the reasons for not filling them? Was it because the candidates who applied were not sufficiently up to the standard or was it due to other factors?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Public Service Commission considered that only 29 in 1958 and 26 in 1959 were fit for selection and the others could not be selected.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : While there are lecturers in other colleges, do the Government still keep Assistant Lecturers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is only a question of terminology. They get the scale of pay equal to that of the lecturers.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are the Government aware that in aided colleges no such vacancies exist and that all posts are filled up?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Perhaps these lecturers prefer private educational institutions. I do not know the reasons, but we are not getting sufficient number of applicants who are fit for recruitment.

*'A Companion to the English Reader'*

\* 124 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of copies of 'A companion to the English Reader for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination of 1960' published departmentally;

(b) the number of copies sold; and

(c) the amount of profit or loss, if any, earned or incurred as the case may be?

[6th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) 10,000 copies were printed.

(b) 8,397 copies were sold.

(c) The printing, publishing and distribution of the books were entrusted to a private publisher on payment of a royalty. The royalty paid by the printers was Rs. 2,519-10 1 P., out of which Rs. 700 was paid as remuneration to the author of the book resulting in a profit to Government of Rs. 1,819 10 nP.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know the object of printing these companions to the English Readers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : So that the teachers may be enabled to teach better.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it intended for the teachers or for the boys also?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is only intended for the teachers. Perhaps boys also get at it.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government any proposal to ban the publication of notes which make things easy for the pupils?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I wish it were possible. But I do not think legally it would be possible to prohibit the publication of these notes.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it not a sort of encouragement for publication of notes when Government themselves print these companions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is completely different. These are not like the 'made-easy' notes printed by others. This is for the purpose of enabling the teachers to teach properly.

#### *Royapettah Hospital, Madras*

\* 125 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve and develop the Royapettah Hospital, Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is proposed to construct a building of three floors at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs, to accommodate—

(i) Out-patient department in the ground floor,

(ii) A ward of 50 beds, for Ear, Nose, Throat, Eye, Dental, etc., departments in the first floor, and

(iii) Administrative block in the second floor.

[6th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is that all the Government are going to do for the Royapettah Hospital under the Third Plan?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, it seems to be a first commitment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : With the likelihood of a third medical college coming up in the City, may I know whether more facilities would be provided in the hospital so that students could take advantage of it and this can become partly a teaching institution?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : When we are able to implement this plan of expansion, that matter will be considered.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the Hon. Minister may be aware that on a certain question being put on the floor of this House he was kind enough to visit the hospital *in cognito*. He has seen things for himself. He has taken special steps to improve the hospital from what it is today?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : This result must be due to that. Otherwise you cannot get improvements worth Rs. 6 lakhs.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I take it that the visit by the Hon. Minister means only so little? (Laughter.)

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will it be possible for the Government to include some 50 beds to meet the demand of patients suffering from tuberculosis under this scheme of renovation of the Royapettah Hospital?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : When we put up the building there will be enough space released so that we can put more beds in those places released. Whether they should be for Tuberculosis or Cancer, we will consider then. Space will be available.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, will not everything look better if the hospital is shifted from that congested place?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Apart from the cost involved in shifting the entire thing, there is also the fact that people want it to be near at hand also.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Where is the building? Is it in the same compound?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : In the opposite compound also.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that the hospital unfortunately is very popular among the poorer sections, and even the number coming daily to the outpatient

[6th March 1961]

department exceeds a thousand? Unfortunately, many of them have to stand on the road because they have no building to remain in.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I do not know whether the popularity of the hospital is due to the hon. Member being a member of the advisory committee.

\* 126 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the sanctioned bed-strength in the Royapettah Hospital, Madras; and

(b) the actual strength of the in-patients in the Hospital during November 1960?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Two hundred and thirty.

(b) The daily average is three hundred and sixty-three.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that already this hospital is under-staffed? Now that the number of in-patients is more than the scheduled strength, may I know whether the staff has also been increased proportionately?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. By a phased programme we are trying to increase the staff also.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Increase of staff is another question. Even the present strength of the doctors is not sufficient to cope with the average figure of 363 patients. Therefore, is it not incumbent on the part of the Government to increase the staff so that the patients may have sufficient care from doctors?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That is what I exactly said. We are increasing the number in a phased manner. The availability of doctors, the availability of finance, and other considerations make us do it in a phased manner..

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Government take in more honorary physicians and surgeons if adequate staff is not available?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The duties that the staff do cannot be done by the honorary physicians or doctors. Even here we are as far as possible seeking honorary doctors.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : By the time the phased programme takes shape, the required bed strength will increase to 600. What will happen then?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The phased programme will be further accelerated. (laughter).

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there a proposal for a mobile hospital within the City limits?

[6th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : A mobile hospital is always thought of for places in the mufassal. But in the City itself, I do not know whether a mobile hospital will work.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, has the Superintendent of the hospital any post-graduate qualification?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I want notice, Sir.

SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELUM : Sir, may I know the bed strength in the female ward of the hospital?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Wherever I go, Sir, I see more women patients. (laughter).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

## II.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the following six candidates have been nominated for election to the House Committee for the financial year 1961-62 :—

1. Sri V. M. Surendra Ram.
2. „ M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu.
3. „ S. Natarajan.
4. „ K. M. Ramaswami Gounder.
5. „ B. K. Nallaswami.
6. „ N. Annamalai Pillai.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the House Committee.

In addition to the above, under Rule 171 (1) of the Madras Council Rules, I nominate the following two members to be members of the said Committee :—

1. Sri A. Subramanyam.
2. „ L. S. Karayalar.

The Deputy Chairman of the Council shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

## III.—PRESENTATION OF THE EIGHTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

I regret that this report could not be presented at an earlier stage. Sir, on the 15th March 1960, you were pleased to reconstitute the committee. The Committee had two sittings and it went in great detail into all the assurances that were given by the

3-20  
p.m.



[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [6th March 1961]

Government. While noting that some of the assurances were satisfactorily fulfilled, it has to be pointed out that there are still a large number of assurances for which no replies have so far been received. I have repeatedly brought this to the notice of the Leader of the House, and I hope that the departments will not take it lightly and think that a reply for an assurance need not be made. I have given in the Appendix a list of assurances for which no replies have yet been given. I find from the Appendix that some of the assurances, which go as far back as 1955, have not yet been disposed of. In view of the changes likely to take place in the Treasury Bench, may I suggest for the consideration of the Leader of the House that these assurances may be promptly replied to by the departments concerned?

## IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS STATE HOUSING BOARD BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 31  
OF 1960)—cont.

## Clause 64.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘That clause 64 do stand part of the Bill’.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

“After sub-clause (4), add the following as new sub-clause (5):—

‘(5) Any dispute as to the quantum of or right to compensation may be referred to the Tribunal for its decision.’

Sir, the question of compensation is mentioned in sub-clause (3). Sub-clause (3) says that whenever the Board discontinues the public use of or permanently closes, any public square vested in it, or any part thereof, it shall pay reasonable compensation to every person who was entitled, otherwise than as a member of the public, to use such square or part as a means of access. Sub-clause (2) says—

‘Whenever the Board discontinues the public use of or permanently closes any public street vested in it or any part thereof, it shall pay reasonable compensation to every person who was entitled, otherwise than as a member of the public, to use such street or part as means of access, and has suffered damage from such discontinuance or closing’.

My amendment says that if there is any dispute as to the quantum of compensation between the Board and the person, that dispute may be referred to the Tribunal. That is my submission. The Tribunal is mentioned with reference to the betterment fee. But it is better to make provision in this clause to refer disputes about the quantum of compensation to the Tribunal. The amount involved may be more or less according to the parties concerned. There may be a dispute also as regards the person's right to compensation. So, for these two matters, it is better to provide that where there is a dispute, that dispute may be referred to the Tribunal for its decision.

6th March 1961]

Dr. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: I second the amendment, Sir.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I entirely agree with the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. The Government propose to provide for it. In clause 79, we have said that the Tribunal shall have powers for deciding disputes relating to levy or assessment of betterment fee and for deciding such other matters as may be prescribed. The Government intend to provide for this in the rules to be issued. Therefore there is no specific need for the amendment. But this may be taken as an assurance that the Government are providing for this in the rules to be issued.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I thought of it. In view of the assurance, I do not press my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 64 was put and carried.

Clause 65 was put and carried.

3-30  
p.m.

## Clause 66.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“That clause 66 do stand part in the Bill”.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I move—

“in sub-clause (5), omit the word ‘sale’.”

Sir, before I stood up to move my amendment, my esteemed colleague on the left asked me why I should move the amendment at all. Sir, as Members of the Opposition, we feel that it is of no consequence whether the amendment is accepted or not. We should do our duty. In that spirit I proceed.

Coming to the amendment, as was said during the first reading by many a Member, this is a very ambitious Bill. If at the end of one year the Board were to have done 50 per cent of what is adumbrated in this Bill, I will have to congratulate the Minister in charge. Sub-clause (5) says—

“to organize and run workshops and stores for manufacture, sale, stockpiling and supply of building materials, required for housing or improvement schemes.”

My objection is based on two factors. Firstly, I do not want the State Government to indulge in this business of sales. The tendency in our country particularly at the Centre and partly in the State, is to launch upon sales. In a previous clause, the composition of this Board was found to be mostly official. I do not want this Board consisting of 13 officials to undertake this business of sales. The Minister might say that the cost of these materials is going up abnormally and that should be provided against. In the first place, I am not prepared to agree that what is sold by the Government will in any way be cheaper than what is sold

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [6th March 1961]

by any private businessman. Apart from the fact that we take fundamental objection to the very principle of sale by the Government, a Board consisting of 13 officials will not at all be able to sell them at a competitive rate. I wish that the word 'sale' should be omitted. If this is allowed to stand, it will be a precedent for the Government to state that inasmuch as in a previous Act they had the power to indulge in sales, they can do it in future also. After all, we will be having a lot of buildings to be constructed and the Government themselves will not have sufficient materials to cope with the demand. When such is the case, I do not see any reason why the word 'sale' should be put in.

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

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, today the housing materials are very costly because private agencies engaged in the trade are exploiting the situation. For instance, when there was a short-supply of coal in Madras during the last few months, the price of bricks went up to Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 per thousand. It is only to prevent such exploitation in the matter of selling these building materials that Government want to start a few units which will manufacture these articles and sell them at 'no loss, no profit' basis, and in view of the fact that the number of co-operative societies, housing agencies and others, will be able to build houses, it is very necessary for the Board to manufacture them and make them available. Unless we include the word 'sale', it will not be possible for the Housing Board to sell them even to a co-operative society. I do not think the hon. Member would object to sale of these articles to the co-operative society. Therefore it is that the Select Committee in its wisdom considered that this should also be undertaken and provided for in the Bill. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The explanation is half satisfactory and half unsatisfactory. Hence, I withdraw the amendment, Sir. (Laughte).

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 66 was put and carried.

Clauses 67 to 72 were put and carried.

Clause 73.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

"That clause 73 do stand part of the Bill".

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (1), in line 8, after the word 'land' and before the word 'resulting', insert the word 'directly'."

6th March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

This sub-clause concerns itself with a very important thing. I have had experience of the way in which betterment fee is levied. Levying of a betterment fee is quite reasonable. Still, the levying of betterment fee is subject to certain conditions. Otherwise, the betterment fee becomes a kind of oppressive fee. From our experience, I know very well that if there is some road put up in some place, immediately the authorities begin to levy a betterment fee on the people of the whole locality. I can tell you from experience two or three cases where betterment fee was sought to be levied by the Corporation of Madras because they had put up a new road in a certain place. We were all affected and notices were given to us. We objected.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Provision of roads is a facility.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We did not want that.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It was wanted by the people.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We did not want it so soon. I can tell you, special officers were appointed, the whole matter was gone into and finally the betterment fee was withdrawn. Therefore it is better to put it in the statute instead of leaving it to the public bodies concerned. I regret to say that these public bodies have no heart. They are very avaricious. That has been my experience with many of the public bodies. There should be strict rules. If any improvement is made, betterment should be directly the result of the improvement scheme. It should be put in the statute. There is no use of saying that the Tribunal will look into it. It will lead to unnecessary waste of time and money. So, as in the earlier statutes, it should be stated in the Bill itself that the improvement should be the direct consequence of the improvement scheme. On that basis only, betterment fee should be levied.

I move also—

"In sub-clause (2), in line six, for the words 'one-third', substitute the words 'one-fourth'."

The betterment fee at the rate of one-third of the increase in value is very heavy. That should be reduced to one-fourth. I submit that the provisions relating to betterment levy are not at all worked properly. In three or four cases betterment fee was levied unnecessarily and it was not supported by the Tribunal later. Therefore, it is better that the statute says that betterment fee should be levied only in cases where the improvement directly leads to the increase in value.

The amendments were duly seconded.

[6th March 1961]

3-40 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member, Sri Raza Khan has given notice of two amendments. He may move the first of the two. He need not move the second since it is identical with the one moved by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move—

“ In sub-clause (1), add the following proviso :—

‘ Provided that improvements such as drainage, protected water-supply, electricity and roads are extended to such land’.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, my esteemed Friend, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has discussed at length in as convincing a manner as possible the whole issue and if the Hon. Minister is open to conviction . . .

THE HON SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have not committed any offence. (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I am sorry, I meant, if he wants to be convinced, he can be convinced. I have not met Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar all these days and yet our ideas are the same. He also said it should be one-fourth and I insist it should be one-fourth. I can understand the provision in the case of a big irrigation project where people directly benefit from it. Here is a Board which is not a profit-making body. The Government want to increase the tempo of house construction activities, not only in the City but also in the State as a whole. Since private agencies and co-operative societies have not come forward to help in the fulfilment of an ambitious housing programme, the Government have come forward with this idea of a Board. I wish them all success. But the other day, I saw a news item in the papers that the Government had decided that no more land should be taken over by them. I shall come to that point at the third reading stage. Now they have said that the Board can confine its activities to an area of 20 to 25 miles round about the City. The Hon. Minister during the first reading stage made a categorical statement that when the Government purchased the land, they paid Rs. 700 per ground and that they spent Rs. 2,000 for improvements, etc. It is something astonishing. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : Not at all.) Opinions differ. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : We cannot differ on arithmetic.) Well, he said improvements cost Rs. 2,000. When they spend so much to improve the land, why should they expect the poor people to pay betterment levy? If they sell the plot, it is all right, whatever the price of the plot. But why demand betterment cost? There is no point in imposing a betterment levy. Is it the idea of the Government that in the working of the Act, they will not be able to balance their income and expenditure and that, therefore, they should have something by way of return? I can understand such a levy if the people really get some benefit by way of a new electrical line or roads or sewage. Otherwise, clause 73 will work hard on

[6th March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

the people. I do not know whether an appeal is provided for against such levy. So, I think the Government could at least accept my amendment. With regard to the other amendment which I have not moved, of course, it is the same as the one moved by my esteemed Friend, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar. In conclusion, my only submission is, if he is a rich man with a very big plot, it is quite possible for him to pay this either in one lump or in instalments. But there may be a poor man who might own six or seven acres and he may not know that this sort of a levy would come. Suppose he is called upon to pay. Wherefrom is he to pay unless he sells away his land? I would have moved for the deletion of the entire clause but I have stopped with this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In that case, I would have ruled your amendment out of order.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : That I know. The Chair's decision is final.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : As a result of making improvements, there are two kinds of benefit that accrue to a locality. The first set of benefit is, they get direct amenities like water-supply, electricity and certain other things like sewage and so on. These are cases wherein we charge the people for the amenities provided. That will not be betterment fee. The other set of benefit is this. When the Board lays a common road or put up a common sewage, which extend outside the locality, then the benefit is of an indirect kind. Not only the people living in that locality but also those living in the surrounding places get an unearned increase in the value of the land. Therefore, it is a well-known principle of charging and collecting from these people, who have done nothing at all and still whose land has appreciated in value as a result of the operation of the Housing Board's activities, something by way of betterment fee. Whether it is extortionate or unreasonable is a thing to be determined by the Tribunal. The hon. Member, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar, referred to cases in which the City Corporation tried to collect some betterment charges and the Tribunal threw out the proposal. A similar provision even now exists. So, the question is, whether or not there should be a betterment levy. The view of the Government is where people benefit as a result of improvement in particular localities, it is the duty of that area to bear to some extent, the cost of such improvements.

My second point is, so far as the rate of betterment levy is concerned, under the Town Planning Act as it now exists, it is half. The Government after careful consideration have reduced it in this case to one-third. I do not think it is proper to ask for a further reduction now. I do not think the Government can accept the amendment.

[6th March 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

" In sub-clause (1), in line 8, *after* the word 'land' and *before* the word 'resulting' insert the word 'directly'."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

" In sub-clause (2), in line 6, *for* the words "one-third", *substitute* the words 'one-fourth'."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

" In sub-clause (1), *add* the following proviso :—

' Provided that improvements such as drainage, protected water-supply, electricity and roads are extended to such land '."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 73 was put and carried.

## Clause 74.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is :

" That clause 74 do stand part of the Bill."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

" *After* sub-clause (5), *add* the following as new sub-clause (6) :—

' (6) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal may appeal to the High Court where the subject-matter in dispute is over rupees five thousand only '."

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, in sub-clause (4), the first reference to the Tribunal occurs. In these betterment cases, sometimes the amount is very great. The demand is very great, having regard to the nature of the land, locality, etc. It depends on the particular City or town where the land is situated. In Coimbatore and other places for example we have textile mills and the properties may be worth Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. Therefore I am stating in my amendment that where the amount involved is over Rs. 5,000 then there should be an appeal to the High Court. Sir, betterment levy is always a matter of very great importance to the people affected and also the scheme itself. The question of principle also sometimes arises. On these two grounds, I would say not only should there be a reference to the Tribunal, but it being a District Judge or Subordinate Judge, the decisions should always be liable to appeal on important matters. Therefore ~~it~~ <sup>as</sup> I say, an appeal should be provided from the decision of the Tribunal to the High Court.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in sub-clause (2) we have provided that the Board shall then assess the amount of betterment fee payable after giving such person an opportunity of being heard. Therefore, first there is enquiry

6th March 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

by the Board itself and then if the person does not accept the decision of the Board, there is appeal to the Tribunal which is a second appeal. We cannot go on extending the rights of appeal to the High Court, to the Supreme Court and so on. These are matters which have got to be done expeditiously and therefore I am unable to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

" *After* sub-clause (5), *add* the following as new sub-clause (6) :—

' (6) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal may appeal to the High Court where the subject-matter in dispute is over rupees five thousand only '."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 74 was put and carried.

Clauses 75 to 78 were put and carried.

## Clause 79.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is :

" That clause 79 do stand part of the Bill '."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

" In sub-clause (2), *for* the words 'not below the rank of Subordinate Judge, *substitute* the words 'not below the rank of District Judge '."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this simple amendment does not require very much of a speech from me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, when the Bill emerged from the Select Committee, there was a provision even for an appeal to the High Court. This was changed at the stage when it was discussed in the other House. Generally whenever tribunals are constituted for these purposes, usually the persons appointed are District and Sessions Judges. I feel important issues on various matters are to be decided by the Tribunal. I think therefore it would be better to have a District Judge rather than a Subordinate Judge.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Subordinate Judge today has unlimited jurisdiction and hears all the cases. Since we have provided for an appeal to the High Court it is not necessary to provide for a District Judge.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : This being a legal matter, I do not want to press my amendment. Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

[6th March 1961]

Clause 79 was put and carried.

Clauses 80 and 81 were put and carried.

*Clause 82.*

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

“In sub-clause (2), after the words ‘appeal to the High Court’ at the end add the following:—

‘and may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the High Court on appeal within sixty days from its decision, subject to the provisions of Article 133 of the Constitution of India’.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the clause says:

‘Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894), the award of the Tribunal in relation to the acquisition of land shall be deemed to be the award of the court under the said Act’. In the Land Acquisition Act, there is provision not only for an appeal to the High Court but also to the Supreme Court. Therefore once the Government say that it is an award which is a decree of the court under the said Act, that is the Land Acquisition Act, then it directly attracts the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. According to this clause it would mean we are depriving the right of appeal to the Supreme Court which we have got under the Land Acquisition Act. I can refer you to the Land Acquisition Act and show that there is an appeal to the Supreme Court under the restrictions and limitations of Article 133 of the Constitution of India. There is a question of right involved because this award becomes a decree of the Court under the Act. If you have merely stated it is an award and say you have provided for an appeal under the present Act, then I can understand the position. But you have not stated so. What you have stated is this. ‘...the award of the Tribunal in relation to the acquisition of land shall be deemed to be the award of the Court under the said Act’. Therefore under that Act it will be a decree of the Court and once you say like that the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are attracted and it becomes a decree of the Court then and therefore it is they have provided the right of appeal. If you have not stated anything here, then it will be assumed that you have negatived the right of appeal. If we refrain from stating anything and merely said about the award of the Court, what all provisions are there in the Land Acquisition Act will be applied in this case also. If there is an appeal to the High Court or the Supreme Court, it will be there since you have not provided for an appeal to the High Court and you have not stated anything about the Supreme Court. It may be argued that you have negatived the right of appeal to the

[6th March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

Supreme Court even though you have stated that the award shall be deemed to be a decree of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the point for consideration is whether there is an appeal from the decision of the High Court. Once we say there is an appeal to the High Court over the award of the Tribunal, then the High Court as High Court becomes the appellate authority and it is not *persona designata* or Tribunal or any such body. Therefore once the High Court becomes the appellate authority, any appeal which lies from the High Court to a higher body under the Constitution as well as under the Letters Patent would be available. Therefore it is not necessary to provide for it separately or specifically.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 82 was put and carried.

Clause 83 was put and carried.

*Clause 84.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The motion is :

‘That clause 84 do stand part of the Bill’.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

“In sub-clause (5), omit the following words ‘and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary’.”

Sir, the whole chapter concerns the powers of the Board in regard to the people who are in occupation of buildings, in what is called the Board's premises. In this chapter they have made very important regulations as regards that. My amendment relates to sub-clause (5). I have asked for the deletion of the words ‘and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary’ occurring in the sub-clause. The sub-clause reads as follows:—

‘If any person refuses or fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (1), the competent authority may evict the person from, and take possession of, the premises and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary’.

That seems to be giving the power to take the law into one's own hands. He, the officer, may use such force as may be necessary. He can neck him out. Or he may do anything with him. Even in civil cases where there is obstruction you merely apply to the police and the police officer does the rest of the thing. I cannot understand the competent authority using such force as may be necessary. That is giving too much power to that authority. Whatever the authority may be, competent or not, he is the competent authority to use force. Under the Constitution he is not the competent authority to use force, or such force as he may deem necessary. Even in the Criminal Procedure Code you don't find

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [6th March 1961]

such a provision, to kill or murder and so on. The competent authority might say the obstruction was so great that he had to kill him. What will happen in that particular case? It is a very large order to say, 'use such force as may be deemed necessary'. Who is to judge whether force was necessary or not? It will give rise to serious questions of adjudication of rights of self-defence. It is better, therefore, not to have these words in the sub-clause. Everybody knows that if there is any obstruction, he has to take such steps as are necessary for the purpose. It is a serious thing to say 'use such force as may be necessary'. Therefore, Sir, I strongly urge that these words should not be there, and they are liable in particular cases to a great deal of abuse.

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In seconding the amendment, Sir, I wish to state that the expression 'force' is very vague and may lead to consequences that may not be foreseen now. I strongly support the amendment.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, clause 84 deals with all the procedures. First comes the conditions on which a person can be evicted. Then before an order is passed, notice is given. Then he has got the right of appeal to the Government. After all these things have failed, and still he refuses to comply with the order, then we say that the competent authority should use that much of force needed to take him out. This is also provided for in the Act intended to prevent unauthorised occupation by persons of public premises. So this is nothing new, and, therefore, it is provided for in the Bill. We will find it very difficult every time to go to court to get him out.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I point out, Sir, that this provision was objected to even at that time?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But that clause was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"In sub-clause (5), omit the following words 'and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 84 was put and carried.

Clause 85 was put and carried.

Clause 86.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is:

'That clause 86 do stand part of the Bill'.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

"After sub-clause (3) add the following as new sub-clause (4):—

'(4) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Government

[6th March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

on appeal under sub-clause (1) may appeal to the Tribunal from such order'."

Sir, in clause 86, an appeal is provided to the Government. Sub-clause (3) says, 'On such appeal being preferred, the Government may stay the execution of the order of the competent authority for such period and on such conditions as they think fit'. Sub-clause (2) says that on receipt of an appeal, the Government, after calling for a report from the competent authority, pass such orders as they think fit, and that the order of the Government shall be final. What I am stating is that in some cases it may be necessary even to have a further appeal to the Tribunal. It is better to provide such an appeal. Any person aggrieved by the order of the competent authority may appeal to the Government, but if the Government's orders thereon do not satisfy the person, he may be allowed to make a second appeal to the Tribunal. That will be the end of the matter.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment, Sir.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the Government are always ready to provide for one appeal in these matters, and we have provided for one appeal to the Government. If the Joint Select Committee had preferred to have an appeal to the Tribunal instead of to the Government, the Government would have had no objection. However, the Joint Select Committee accepted the provision of an appeal to Government and not to the Tribunal. Therefore, Sir, I am unable to agree to the change now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"After sub-clause (3), add the following as new sub-clause (4):—

"Any person aggrieved by an order of the Government on appeal under sub-clause (1) may appeal to the Tribunal from such order'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 86 was put and carried.

Clauses 87 to 105 were put and carried.

Clause 106.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is:

'That clause 106 do stand part of the Bill'.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

"After sub-clause (2), add the following as new sub-clause (3):—

"(3) The Government shall during the Budget session place the Budget estimates of the Board before the State Legislature'."



[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [6th March 1961]

Sir, it is provided that the estimates should first be put before the Government and the Government may then approve of them. The Government may also approve of the supplementary estimates. As envisaged in this Bill, the Housing Board may be in control of large funds. Also they have got the power to issue debentures, float loans, get subventions from the Government, from out of the Consolidated Fund. The Government also give guarantees for the purpose of raising loans. All these things are there. It is stated that the Government shall lay before both Houses of the Legislature in every year during the budget session a statement of the guarantees given to the Board for raising loans. What I want is that during the Budget session the estimates prepared by the Board and also approved by the Government should be placed before the Assembly and the Council so that any particular item of expenditure can be discussed. To-day the budget of the Electricity Board is something like Rs. 13 crores. Similarly this Board also will have such a huge Budget. When such a large amount is there, it concerns the various portions of our State. Therefore it is better to discuss and make any suggestions. Generally, if they are reasonable, the Government accept them. Just as the moneys spent out of the Consolidated Fund are brought before the House for discussion, even so the estimates of the Board should be brought before the Legislature. Because, the schemes will run for a number of years. There is the deferred street scheme running for twenty years. Therefore it is better that both the Houses of the Legislature approve of these proposals on broad principles and not minor details. On the whole, we should have not merely the audited accounts and final reports about the whole thing, but the proposals also before us. When the Government are placing before the Legislature a statement of the guarantees, why not they place before the legislature the estimates of the Board for consideration and approval? This is a most reasonable thing. The proposals of the Housing Board go on for a number of years affecting the rights of people.

Another thing also I want to say. The whole thing goes into the Public Accounts. When all this is done, and when the amount is large and the Government are in full control of it and approve of the estimates, it is but fair that the estimates should be placed before the Legislature during the budget session. This is my submission.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment

4-10 p.m. \* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the very purpose of having a Statutory Housing Board would be defeated if its Budget estimate should be submitted to the House and adopted. The difference between a department of the Government and the Statutory Board is this. Whereas we have to prepare all the plans for the year in advance and get sanction in the case of a department of Government, so far as Statutory Boards are concerned, as and when occasions arise, they frame their own schemes and get them through. For the safety of the money involved, we have

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [6th March 1961]

said that it should be subject to audit and the audit reports should be placed before the House. If the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar's suggestion is that these reports of the Board also should be considered, Government would consider them just as they have considered the question of discussion of the Budget of the Electricity Board. But if the hon. Member wants that the Budget should be approved by the House, I am afraid it will defeat the very purpose of bringing in a legislation of this sort.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“After sub-clause (2), add the following as new sub-clause

(3):—

“(3) The Government shall during the Budget session place the Budget estimates of the Board before the State Legislature.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 106 was put and carried.

Clauses 107 to 133 were put and carried.

Clause 134.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“That clause 134 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I move—

“For the existing clause 134, substitute the following:—

‘134. *Duty of Police Officers.*—It shall be the duty of every Police Officer to assist, whenever such assistance is demanded, the Chairman or any officer or servant of the Board in the lawful exercise of any power vested in the Chairman or in such officer or servant under this Act or any rule made thereunder.’”

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

My amendment at least tries to go half way whereas the amendment given notice of by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar is to omit the entire clause. I wish I had given notice of an amendment like that. However, we shall wait and see their fate. The other day, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, participating in the debate, said that clause 134 was something surprising. He asked why it was that the Government wanted so much power to be given to the Board and the Police Department. Usually we know that when any Act is passed, there may be people who may try to violate it. But the ordinary law of the land is there to deal with such violations. Why is it stated in this particular Bill what the Police are expected to do? The clause says—

“It shall be the duty of every Police Officer—

(a) to co-operate with the Chairman for carrying into effect

C 22—4



[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [6th March 1961]

and enforcing the provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder;

(b) to communicate without delay to the proper officer or servant of the Board any information which he receives of a design to commit or of the commission of any offence against this Act or any rule made thereunder; and

(c) to assist the Chairman or any officer or servant of the Board reasonably demanding his aid for the lawful exercise of any power vesting in the Chairman or in such officer or servant under this Act or any rule made thereunder."

It is implied that as soon as this Bill is passed and the Board comes into being, the Police Department should have a separate wing. That wing will be there to help the Housing Board. Why is it anticipated that there will be so many problems that the help of the Police will be required? In no other Act I have come across a provision like this, unless the Leader of the House refers to some Act passed in 1920 or 1930 and says that as it is in that Act, he wants to make a similar provision in this Bill. If he were to say like that, I can't help it. Sub-clause (b) says "to communicate without delay". Who is to communicate? Do the Government mean that a police officer in the City or in the district or the Inspector-General should go on writing to the Housing Board that such and such action has been taken, such and such action will not be taken or will be taken? It passes my comprehension why this provision is necessary. As I said, the law of the land is there. When there is any violation of any rule, even if private people go to the Police help is always given. In connection with a previous amendment, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar also referred to what was being done in respect of the House Rent Control Act. Of course, the Hon. Minister is not concerned with it. But, what sort of letters have gone to the parties? They are quite insulting. That is beside the point. I have always seen high officials writing that if the tenant does not vacate the house before a particular time, they will be forcibly evicted or some such thing. The Rent Controller or the Tahsildar sends some orders, which lead to harassment of the people. Now, the Government want to make use of the Police Department for the Housing Board. If the Minister feels that my amendment is not acceptable, the clause may be accepted with some other suitable amendments. I really feel that this clause should go, as per the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar.

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR: Sir, I am opposing this amendment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Which I anticipated.

\* SRI M. SESHACHARIAR: The hon. Member anticipates several things. I am not concerned with them.

6th March 1961] [Sri M. Seshachariar]

Sir, there are various schemes relating to alignment of houses, town-planning, etc. Whatever scheme is drawn up, there are huts put up by trespassers. There are also several other difficulties. As a matter of fact, I know in certain places where co-operative house building societies have been formed, there has been trespass. In order to evict the trespassers, the societies have to go to Courts. There is a lot of delay and the president or chairman or anybody who is in charge of the society has always been finding it difficult to enforce orders. For the purpose of giving immediate effect to the order, such a clause is absolutely necessary. In the interest of the speedy execution of orders, the Chairman should have the necessary power to enforce them. Therefore, I feel that this amendment is not necessary.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The amendment given notice of by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar is a negative one, and, therefore, I rule it out of order.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I know it is a negative one, Sir. But unless I give notice of an amendment, no attention is drawn to the clause. I want to make a submission. Each clause should be put to vote separately. I know the amendment is a negative one. If I had not given notice of it, you may not call me to speak.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may speak on the clause.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I want to make my submission about the procedure adopted hitherto. If each clause is put to vote separately, there will be some time to think over it. If you say 'As there are no amendments to such and such clauses, they are put to vote', we are under a handicap.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If a Member wants to speak on a clause, he may speak on it.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Unless I give notice of an amendment, the attention of the Chair is not drawn. So, I gave notice of a negative amendment.

Now, we have got the Criminal Procedure Code. A police constable may arrest a person in the case of a cognizable offence. The City Police Act is also there. The present clause does not require the chairman even to look into the matter. It says that the Police should communicate without delay to the proper officer or servant of the Board any information which he receives. That is the way in which the clause has been drafted. There are so many provisions in the City Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Code which give ample power to the Police officer to arrest a person without warrant. Again, the wording in the clause is "any offence against this Act or any rule made thereunder". I can understand if it is stated "offences which are punishable under the Act or rules." Suppose there is a rule that a statement should be made

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [6th March 1961]

4-20 p.m. and I do not make it. Then it will become an offence. That we must remember. If you say, 'it shall be for the Police to co-operate,' I have no objection. Let them co-operate. Why should we say that the Police officer should do his duty? That seems to be a platitude adopted here. The second point is this. It is very dangerous to ask the Police to be in full control of the schemes. It is a very wide power given to the Police. You may say that the Police may not exercise the power. I know cases where feelings were roused and the whole machinery of the Government was brought down. We have simply to telephone to the Inspector-General of Police. You will get 100 policemen on the scene. And we are living in a democracy.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : But Mr. Seshachariar justifies it. That is the tragedy.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We do our duty not only to ourselves but to the generations to come. In the other House, in his Budget speech, the Hon. Minister for Finance said, that the Act had already been passed.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : They take it for granted.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Whatever it is, this is a dangerous provision and it should be repealed. The Police officer, according to this provision, must be always about the place and be in control of the whole area. He may say : 'So and so is trying to commit an offence'. Then he can be punished, because, intention also can be punished and not acts alone. If you give such a power to the Police officers, they will certainly do it; not all of them but some people may do it. It is no reflection on the entire Police force. I am not condemning it. Offences against the Act and rules are punishable. What are the rules? Various kinds of things—big and small—are mentioned about the Act, and can they be offences? I am speaking against the Act now. It is an offence, they may say.

Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Sir, this, as my friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has pointed out, is a very dangerous provision. The provision only means this. A system of GESTAPO will be introduced in the working of the Act. Anybody who has got a grievance against me may say that I am trying to obstruct a scheme and the Police officer will come on the scene. Of course, he may send a communication but the result will take care of itself. I do not think such a provision should be allowed in any Act that is passed by the Legislature. If in spite of these protests, they pass this Bill, well, all that I wish to say is, we will bide our time and see that the mistake is rectified at a later date.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Sir, I endorse the forceful remarks of the hon. Mover of the amendment and those of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I do not want to make a long speech. I would only draw the attention of the Government to

6th March 1961] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

a further anomaly in the language used in clause 131 (b). The Police officer has to communicate without delay to the proper officer or servant of the Board any information about a design to commit offences. So, he need not investigate, whether the information is well-founded. I have simply to send information to the Police officer against my enemy and he is bound to communicate it to the Board.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : What is wrong or what is the harm in communicating it?

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : That shows the enormity of the provision. From the Government point of view, "it is all usual now" they may say. That shows that we have grown callous about it. These provisions may not look enormous in the eyes of the Government. But as one trained in the traditions of the rule of law, I consider the provisions enormous.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I again ask. What is the harm in communicating the information?

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : I will explain. Since the Hon. Minister got up, I resumed my seat. Now, it make it possible for any person who is ill-disposed towards me to harass me by sending information to the Police officer. And he will report the matter to the Chairman. It is not stated here that the Chairman before he takes any action on this information would make an investigation or ask the Police officer himself to investigate. It may be that the Chairman ignores the information, but he may also take action upon it.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : He can communicate to any servant of the Board.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Therefore, it will leave the door wide open for harassment of private people by any Police officer. Eventually, the Board may not take any action. But my point is that this provision makes it possible for a person who is not well-disposed towards me to harass me by sending all kinds of unfounded information to the Police officer concerned.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am really shocked by the enormity of the language used.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We are not shocked by that shock.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is no use going on shocking each other.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I take very strong objection to the language used by the Hon. Minister. We have said what we felt. He can say what he feels. But he cannot use strong language every minute and every hour.

[6th March 1961]

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have got as much right to use strong language as the Opposition.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : You have the power behind you to use such language.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Well, the Legislature has given you the liberty to use it. What we have said here is, if any Police officer gets any information about anybody committing an offence . . .

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Design?

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I agree, design is also there. But what harm is there in his communicating it to the Board? Have we said that the Police officer can straightaway arrest the man?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No. Let us go clause by clause.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We will take the two clauses together. We will see.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is the rule of procedure and we must go clause by clause. I am as well trained in parliamentary procedure as the hon. Member is.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We will take the two against the procedure here.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The clause merely says that on receipt of information that somebody is going to commit an offence, the Police officer must send intimation to the Chairman of an officer of the Board. Then the officer of the Board has to find out whether the offence is committed and then start proceedings. We have not said that the Police officer on seeing that somebody is going to commit or has a design to commit an offence should immediately take action. Why we say that the Police officer should communicate to the Chairman of the Board in respect of information with regard to offences against the Act is this. The bane today is of unauthorized occupation of public and private places and intransigence of people and trespassers. Unless we get to know the information, we are not able to act. Today if a large number of slums have come up in the City, it is because nobody is there to give us information that somebody is committing the offence. Even places which we are trying to develop or clear, people occupy overnight, a trench is laid and they close it to try to build a hut on it. Lots of these unauthorized acts are going on. That is why we say that somebody should give information and the Police officer has to give the information. We have not said that he should go about the streets watching whether anybody

4 30  
p.m.

[6th March 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

is committing an offence. But if he gets information should he not communicate it to the Board? There is no enormity about it; there is no absurdity about it. If a police officer gets information that some persons are going to thwart the action of the Board, and if some persons are going to commit offences under the Act or against the Act, then he has to communicate with the proper authority so that necessary steps may be taken to prevent it before it becomes too late for the Board to take steps. It is all that we have said in the legislation. The Opposition made it appear that immediately the police think an offence is to be committed they would pounce on the people, molest them or harass them. The police cannot do anything of that sort. We have not provided for that in this case. All that we have said is : " For Heaven's sake if you find that somebody is going to commit an offence against the Act, please communicate the same to the authorities so that they may take steps against the offending people ". That is all.

As regards sub-clause (a) it is the legitimate function of the police to assist the Chairman in the execution of the work. If the police officer transgresses, he is always liable to be punished. All that we say is that the police should extend their co-operation to the Chairman of the Board in respect of these matters. Such a provision already exists in the City Improvement Trust Act. Such an identical clause has been in existence in that Act for the last ten years. I would ask the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar and other hon. Members to say how many people have been harassed under that Act.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Bitter things have been brought to my notice, and I did not want to refer to them here.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is not allowed under the Act. I say again . . . (An hon. Member : You cannot say that) Sir, there are two things. If the law provides for a mistake, for an error or for something that is wrong, then we have to correct it. But if an officer commits an error or a mistake, then he has got to be punished. You cannot condemn me or the legislation for the mistakes and misdeeds of the officer. I would like to ask again whether there were such cases under the existing legislation? No cases have come to the knowledge of the Government where the particular clause was invoked to harass anybody. On the other hand people have been looking on. Trespassers have come and put up houses, created slums all over the place and nobody gave information to the officers concerned. By the time the information is received and action is taken, nearly three to four months would have elapsed and once the people are there, the courts take a lenient view and allow stay and hear the objections. (Interruption.) That is why all that we say is that the police officer when he gets information should communicate it to the proper authority. He is not going to seek or find information, and he will not go about collecting information. If he gets information he will communicate it, to the authorities concerned. That is all. Therefore I do not think

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [6th March 1961]

there is anything wrong in this clause. Obviously the Opposition Members have misread the clause. They think that the police officer would take action immediately he thinks that somebody may be committing an offence against the Act. No such thing is provided for in this clause.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Communicating information is one thing and getting information is quite another thing.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If somebody is going to commit or prevent the scheme going through, or going to commit some damage, should not the police officer convey it to the proper authority? He only passes the information he has to the authority concerned. What objection can there be to conveying the information in his possession? Therefore I oppose the amendment, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Why should the Government presume that the police officers will have more information than the officers of the Board. The Board's officers will be vigilant and we expect them to be vigilant. The police officer has to attend to a thousand and one things. Why do you make it a thousand and two?

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Because the Board's officers do not go round on beats while the police officers go round on beats, and they are the people likely to get the information about it.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: What is the action that will be taken against the officer who gives false information? In the absence of provision for taking action against officers giving false information, there is a fear that the people will be harassed.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They are all governed by the general rules.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'For the existing clause 134, substitute the following—

"134. *Duty of police officers.*—It shall be the duty of every police officer to assist, whenever such assistance is demanded, the Chairman or any officer or servant of the Board in the lawful exercise of any power vested in the Chairman or in such officer or servant under this Act or any rule made thereunder."

The amendment was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

*Ayes.*

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.

Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

Sri M. Patanjali Sastri.

6th March 1961]

Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan.

Sri S. K. Sambandhan.

Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.

Sri G. Krishnamoorthy.

*Noes.*

The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.

Sri A. J. Arunachalam.

Sri K. T. Kosalam.

Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu.

Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.

Sri M. Seshachariar.

Sri V. S. Balasundaram.

Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum.

Srimathi Saraswathi Pandurangam.

Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar.

Sri K. V. Ramaswamy.

Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav.

Sri K. Kamalakannan.

Sri Abdul Hameed Khan.

Sri V. M. Surendra Ram.

Sri P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar.

Sri T. Durairaj.

Sri A. Subramanyam.

*Neutral.*

*Nil.*

Ayes 7; Noes 18; Neutral Nil.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 134 was put and carried.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I will put clauses 135 to 140 to the vote of the House.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: What about clause 135?

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If the hon. Member wants the clauses to be put separately, they may be put separately, Sir.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have been so far putting the clauses together.

[6th March 1961]

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, as the Leader of the House I want to make it clear that the procedure adopted is not for the convenience of the Government. It is for the convenience of the House. Therefore, if the House wants that each clause should be put separately, Government have no objection. The matter may be decided by the Chair. In Parliament the clauses are put together.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I want to know whether any hon. Member wants that the clauses should be put separately. (After a pause.) Since no hon. Member wants the clauses to be put separately I will follow the usual procedure and put the clauses together.

Clauses 135 to 140 were put and carried.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

Clause 141.

4-40  
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—  
'That clause 141 do stand part of the Bill'.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

"Add the following at the end:—

'and any dispute to the quantum of or right to compensation may be referred to the Tribunal'."

Sir, this is a general clause giving right to get compensation, wherever there is damage. If there is any dispute, I want that to be referred to a Tribunal. If this is not wanted, I leave it there.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government do not accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"Add the following at the end:—

'and any dispute to the quantum of or right to compensation may be referred to the Tribunal'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 141 was put and carried.

Clauses 142 to 150 were put and carried.

Clause 151.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 151 do stand part of the Bill'.

[6th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move—

"In clause 151, in line 5, for 'the words 'the powers and functions' substitute the words 'such powers and functions' and in line 8, before the words 'shall not be exercised' insert the words 'as may be specified in such notification'."

The other day it was said during the first reading stage of the Bill that it was taken for granted that the local boards and others would not co-operate with the Housing Board and that herefore this power was vested in the Board. The Government want that as much power as possible should be given to the Development Councils. District Boards are going. But here the Government are trying to vest the power in the Board. The Board is vested with large powers. I feel that the Government should specify the functions and powers that shall not be exercised by the local authority. Now large powers are being sought to be vested in the Board. Therefore, Sir, I move my amendment.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the intention is that all the powers and functions of the local authorities under the Town Planning Act, 1920, should be exercisable by the Board. When the notification is issued in respect of certain other matters, they go out of the purview of the Board. Therefore, Sir, the amendment is not necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In clause 151, in line 5, for the words 'the powers and functions' substitute the words 'such powers and functions' and in line 8, before the words 'shall not be exercised' insert the words 'as may be specified in such notification'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 151 was put and carried.

Clauses 152 to 155 were put and carried.

Clause 156.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 156 do stand part of the Bill'.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (2) (d) omit the words 'to the extent the funds and properties vested in it or him'."

Sir, I will be very careful in my expression, because in your absence the Leader of the House said that he was 'shocked' by the Members' speeches. I do not want that process should continue. Possibly he was shocked because of the intervention of the friend opposite. However, be that as it may. In a previous clause it is stated that the City Improvement Trust would cease to function the moment the Housing Board came into operation. It is stipulated that the Board will take the entire assets and liabilities of the City Improvement Trust. We take for granted that the City

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [6th March 1961]

Improvement Trust has worked nicely, and its liabilities will be less and assets more. Now the Board is going to function with thirteen officials and four non-officials. Why should the Government presume that the Board will have to be superseded? We do not wish for it. Whatever be our opinion, now that the Bill is reaching its third reading stage, I want to know why should the Government take over the liabilities of the Board to the extent possible. It may be argued in another way also. It may be asked for argument's sake, 'Suppose the Board mismanages; and it swallows all assets and there are only liabilities; do you want to take over the liabilities?' But, I say, Sir, that there is the law of contract. We say that as soon as the Act is passed, the City Improvement Trust goes and the Housing Board comes, and the Housing Board takes over the assets and liabilities of the City Improvement Trust. Even so, when the Housing Board is superseded or dissolved, the Government or the authority who takes over the work should take over the entire assets and liabilities of the Housing Board.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the funds of the Government are the funds of the people. Merely because a statutory Board has liabilities which are more than the assets, and so the creditors will get only the ratable dividend out of the assets, it is wrong to ask the Government to make good the deficiency. The Government cannot undertake that responsibility.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It is their own Board, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In sub-clause (2) (d), omit the words 'to the extent the funds and properties vested in it or him'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 156 was put and carried.

Clause 157.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 157 do stand part of the Bill'.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I oppose this clause. Sir, the Hon. Mover of the Bill said that this Board was for the purpose of executing the various schemes and for co-ordinating the activities of the departments. They have appointed to the Board the Heads of Departments as members ex-officio. When all these officers—the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, the Commissioner of Labour, and so on—are there, why should it be dissolved unless it be that Government want to exercise power over the Housing Board? There are only four non-officials against thirteen officials on the Board. As has been pointed out, they are all Government servants, and they are

6th March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

on the Board for the purpose of carrying out the activities of the Board. Therefore there can be no question of dissolution of the Board. It is stated that the Board is a perpetual Board and shall be sued upon and sue. The Chairman is a servant of the Board. He is having a salary and allowances also. He can always be removed if necessary. This power to supersede the Board is unnecessary and should not be there. Therefore I oppose this clause.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, it is possible that with the experience gained later, we may feel that it is not necessary to have a Board, and it may become a department of the Government. It is also possible that other methods of carrying out these functions may be devised in the future. Therefore, whenever we create an institution, we also provide for its dissolution. We provide for cases in which institutions are started and the way in which the properties and liabilities should be dealt with when they cease to exist. This is one of the normal provisions. In the unlikely event of the Board being dissolved for any reason either due to a change in the policy of the Government to have a department or the Board not functioning effectively, a provision should be made as to what should be made with the assets and liabilities. Therefore, a clause like this is necessary. 4-50 p.m.

Clause 157 was put and carried.

Clauses 158 to 162 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

"That the Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

"That the Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must confess that I am greatly handicapped in speaking at the third reading stage of this Bill. At first sight, when this Bill was announced, I felt that here was every reason to congratulate ourselves that, after all, somebody was going to look after the housing problem of the State. As I have gone through every provision in this Bill and as I have listened to the debate, I must confess that this Bill, far from enthusing the people, certainly will give them every reason for a certain amount of anxiety. In spite of all that the Leader of the House has stated, I do feel that this Bill cuts across many well-known principles both of justice and equity, which every Government are bound to respect. Let me take a few points for consideration.



[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [6th March 1961]

First of all, this Bill provides that a Housing Board shall take charge of an important function which hitherto was given to municipalities, corporations, and local boards. That itself is a serious encroachment upon what we have been pleading for year after year, and decade after decade, and pressing on a former Government, namely, that we are not giving adequate powers to local bodies. I now find that in the era of Independence our own Government do not trust our district boards and municipalities. A distinguished Englishman, who had held a high position, the other day referred in very laudatory terms to the policy that this Government and the Government of India were pursuing in the matter of decentralization of power and giving the village panchayats or such bodies as much power as possible. There seems to be a strange contradiction that within 24 to 48 hours we should be passing a Bill which, as I said on a previous occasion, is intended to run counter to the scope of local self-governing bodies.

The next point that I would like to mention is that I am very much surprised—I want to be as careful in my words as possible so as not to surcharge the atmosphere any longer with heat—that the Leader of the House has taken the arguments against the betterment fee in the manner in which he has done. Is the betterment fee to be levied on an *a priori* basis when the particular property has not obtained any betterment at all and the owner continues to be where he is? Supposing it is a poor widow who has got a house, if you say that something has been done to charge a betterment fee, where is she going to get the benefit?

On the other hand, when you put up a road or an overbridge, some of the houses that were on the main road are submerged and their value goes down. Are the Government prepared to pay a betterment value for such depreciation? What is sauce for the gander must be sauce for the goose also. I do not question the necessity of overbridges and various other changes, but I know several houses which had much better marketable value have now suffered on account of the changes made for the sake of the community in general.

Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister said that there was no question of the public revenues being utilized for meeting liabilities. It is a strange doctrine indeed. Here are the Government creating a body practically of Government servants over whom they have got all the authority but when we come to the question of liabilities, they say that they cannot be paid off from the public exchequer. Who is to pay them? Is there any difference between a failure of a bank and that of a body which has been started by the Government and which is being run by the Government? I certainly do not see any difference. Is there any justification for suggesting that the liability should not be taken over by the Government when they close the business?

6th March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

One of the important things which I have mentioned before is with regard to the action of the Police. Now, Sir, we are not writing on a clean slate. We in this country know very well that various charges may be levelled without any basis whatsoever. That is why with regard to a police officer informing about a design to commit an offence in his own imagination or in the imagination of somebody else, it is not sufficient to say that the Chairman will not take action, because it is not a question of the Chairman not taking action but he is bound to take action whatever the result of the action may be, and the harassment which the particular person will be subjected to must necessarily be taken into consideration. We know how false cases are launched against many people. We know what the consequences of those false cases are. It is for the other man to prove that he had no such design. What is to happen in such a case? The Hon. the Leader of the House tried to justify the provision by saying that huts were coming up and that the public did not inform anybody about it. Why did huts come up? The very Ministers opened those huts without bringing the matter to the notice of people responsible for maintenance of law. So, the public also take it lightly when the Government officials and the Ministers do not take much notice of it. On the other hand, they say, "Where can the poor people go?"

I feel that the next provision in the very clause pertaining to the Police makes it more or less obligatory on the Chairman to take further action in the matter. Whatever be the nature of the action, it must necessarily be something which the particular person concerned, who is supposed to have these designs, will have to answer. That is one of the serious things. I am one of those who have got high admiration for the Police officers in this State. But there are black-sheep everywhere. I need not refer to it here. We know of instances where atrocious crimes have been committed by black-sheep, and we are allowing one or other of these black-sheep to take advantage of this provision.

I now come to the most important provision of this Bill. That is, the question of the supersession of the Board. If the Government are of opinion that the Board is unable to perform or has persistently made default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Bill or has exceeded or abused its powers, they may by notification supersede the Board. Thirteen high-ranking officers, highest in the hierarchy of the Government in this State, are on the Board, but all that the Government propose to do for misdemeanour of individual members of this Board both as individuals and as members of the Board is merely to say by notification that the Board is superseded. Is that what is intended? Are the Government going to suggest that the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, the Commissioner of the Corporation, the Chief Engineer to the Government, the Finance Secretary, etc., are to be dealt with in this way when an offence is committed? In my opinion, for reasons which I shall explain a little later, this is not a provision which ought to have found a place in respect of a



[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [6th March 1961]

5-00  
p.m.

Board consisting of 13 high-ranking officials, the highest in the State. It is usual for the Government when a body consists of a majority of non-officials to say that the non-officials have not conducted themselves well and that, therefore, they are going to supersede it. In clause 157, they have suggested that the Board could be dissolved. The Government might find that there is no justification for continuing the Board and might dissolve it. In that case, I would have no objection at all. But it is not so. I want the Government to be frank about this. Unfortunately, in the discussion of this Bill, we cannot forget the political movements started in every State. I cannot help feeling that the party in power may find sometimes the conduct of the Board inconvenient to them. Or another party that comes to power may find it unnecessary to continue the Board and dissolve it. When I say this, I am not drawing on my imagination. Look at the reports in the Press. Of course, in this particular State, no such thing has happened. Let me make it plain. We are passing an Act which is not going to be limited to this period or that period; it will be in force for many decades to come. As I said, if there is really no justification for the Board, it can be dissolved. But otherwise, it cannot be done just because the Government feel it has failed in its duties 'or for any other reason'. This is a very vague phraseology used. We have seen even recent instances wherein particular Ministers or Cabinets as a whole have been charged by the High Court of not having used their discretion in the manner they ought to have been done. As I said such a thing has not happened in this State. But we cannot forget that human nature is weak and weaknesses of human nature are found as much in the Treasury Benches of many States as may perhaps be found unfortunately in the Opposition Benches. What will the Government do after dissolving the Board? They have not stated what they are going to do. What are they going to do with the assets and liabilities? What is the machinery for doing what they want to do? Will the Board then become a department of Government? If so, let the Hon. Minister say that it will be departmentalized. We know even the Board is not autonomous. Therefore, why not Government straightway say: 'If the Board holds ideologies different from ours, it will be dissolved and the Government may take it over, constitute it into a Government department and run it themselves!?' I feel that this clause wholly undermines the very concept of a statutory body like the Housing Board. From that point of view, there may be no justification for such a provision being made. I do not want to go into the details of the Bill except to reiterate what I said during the first reading stage of the Bill. I stated then that if real progress was to be achieved, a single Board for the whole of the State would not do. In that case, it can only be a Board subject to political pressures. I use these words very deliberately. Those who have got influence will get anything they want done by the Board. This is rather unfortunate and one of the principles of democracy is to take note of this fact. Apart from that, as far as possible, the Board itself should

6th March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

be free from all possible influences. It should be more or less a self-controlled and self-inhabiting body and should preserve its usefulness and dignity.

Sir, in spite of all these statements, I am still for a Board for Housing. It is not that I have anything to say against the idea of a Board. But I cannot help feeling that I am not at all over-enthused by the Bill about to be passed. I know it will be passed. The only privilege that we have in the Opposition in this House is to make long speeches and tire people who have perhaps other work to do but as Mr. Raza Khan said, we have the satisfaction that we have done what little we could do to justify our sitting here and satisfy our conscience.

**SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :** மிஸ்டர் சேர்மன் சார், இந்த பில்லை சட்டமாக்குவதற்கு முன்னால் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமது எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்களும் எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும் இது ஒரு Statutory போர்டு, இதில் யாரும் தலையிடுவதற்கு முடியாது என்று பேசினார்கள். எனக்கு, இந்த பில்லைப் பொறுத்த அளவில், அது முழுக்க முழுக்க Statutory Board ஆகத் தோன்றவில்லை. சர்க்காரிலிருந்து சில தாக்கீதுகள் கொடுப்பதற்கும் பட்ஜெட்டை சர்க்கார் சாங்ஷன் செய்வதற்கும் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இது ஓரளவுக்கு எக்சிகியூடிவ் பாடி ஆக இருக்க முடியுமே தவிர அட்டானமஸ் பாடியாக இருக்க முடியாது. இன்று மனிதனுக்கு உணவு, உடை, குடியிருப்பதற்கு வீடு இந்த மூன்றும் தான் அத்தியாவசியமான தேவைகள். அதில் நமது சபைத் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்கள் குடியிருப்புக்கு வீடு கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் முனைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நமது எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் சர்க்கார் இதை அவசரமாகச் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அவசரமாக இருக்கலாம். சுதந்திர நாட்டில் வீடு இல்லாமல் இருப்பவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லும் போது தேசத்துக்கு விரைவில் செய்யக்கூடியது இது என்பது புலனாகும். ஆகையால் இதை எவ்வளவு துரிதப்படுத்திச் செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அப்படிச் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஒரு கோடி, இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் மாத்திரம் செலவு செய்வதற்காக இந்த போர்டு அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. மாகாண சர்க்கார், மத்திய சர்க்கார், இன்ஷியூரன்ஸ் கார்ப்பரேஷன் முதலிய எல்லாவற்றின் நிதியும் 'பப்ளிக் மணி' தான். இதில் 25 கோடி, 27 கோடி என்று செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த போர்டை "சூப்பர்சீட்" செய்வதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. அது ஒரு ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது என்று டாக்டர் முதலியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த போர்டில் 13 உயர்தர அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள், அப்படியிருக்கும்போது இந்த அதிகாரம் எதற்கு என்றார்கள். இன்று அரசியல் கட்சிதான் நாட்டை ஆளுகிறது. எலக்ஷன் மேனிஃபெஸ்டோவில் இதுபற்றி குறிப்பிட்டு ஏழ்மையில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டுகிறேன் என்று தேர்தல் பிரகடனம் செய்கிறார்கள். அதனால் கட்சி ஜெயிக்கிறது என்று

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [6th March 1961]

அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது சரியல்ல. சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தி யிருக்கிற கமிட்டி அதன் கொள்கைக்கு மாறாக நடக்கும்போது அதை சூப்பர்சீட் செய்வதற்கு அதிகாரம் இருந்துதான் ஆக வேண்டும். டெமாக்ரசி என்பதற்கு அதுதான் அர்த்தம். சர்க்கார் டைரக்ஷன் செய்வதற்கு அதிகாரம் இருந்தாலும் அதை அவர்கள் சரியாகச் செய்யவில்லையென்றால் சும்மாயிருக்க முடியாது. கொடுக்கிற பணம் பொதுமக்கள் பணம். அதில் எவ்வளவு உயர்தர அதிகாரிகள் இருந்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை. சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளை வைத்து பொதுமக்கள் ஒட்டுப் போடுவதில்லை. ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடராமன் அவர்களுடைய கொள்கை நடைபெறவில்லை என்றால் எந்த போர்டாக இருந்தாலும் எந்த அதிகாரியாக இருந்தாலும் “சூப்பர்சீட்” செய்வதற்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கத்தான் வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். டாக்டர் முதலியார் அவர்கள் இதைச் செய்தால்கூட அவர்களுக்கும் இந்த அதிகாரம் இருந்துதான் ஆகவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இப்போது சி.ஐ.டி. மூலமாக நகரத்தில் பல்வேறு காரியங்கள் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். நான் யாரையும் குறை சொல்வதற்காகக் கூறவில்லை. முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள், ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் அதிகாரங்களைப் பரிசீலிக்கும் என்று முதலியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். நூற்றுக்கணக்கான வீடுகள் நகர்ப்புறங்களில் கட்டுகிறார்கள். கமிஷனர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருந்தது. இப்போது அரசாங்கம் அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். ஏன்? கட்டின வீடுகள் இடிந்து விழுகின்றன என்று சொன்னார்கள். மேலும் அலாட்மெண்டில் சண்டைபோட்டுக்கொண்டு அலாட்மெண்ட் செய்வதில் காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுவதாகக் கூறினார்கள். அதனால்தான் அரசாங்கம் தலையிட்டது. அது ஒரு Statutory பாடியாக இருந்தாலும் பொதுமக்கள் பணம் என்று சொல்லும்போது எப்படி சர்க்கார் சும்மாயிருக்கமுடியும்? கார்ப்பரேஷனில் இரண்டு வருஷமாகப் பார்த்தோம். நூற்றுக் கணக்கான வீடுகளைக் கட்டி வைத்துக்கொண்டு காலியாக இருக்கிறது. அதை ஒன்றும் செய்யாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி நான் இரண்டு சபைகளிலும் பேசினேன். சர்க்காருக்கு எல்லாவிதமான அதிகாரமும் இருந்தாகவேண்டும். இப்போது தெருவில் போகிற ஒருவன் கூட கேள்விகள் கேட்க முடியும். அட்டானமஸாக இருந்தால் கேள்விகள் கேட்கமுடியாது. அவர்கள் நினைத்தபடி செய்யலாம். காப்பரேஷனைப் பார்த்துவிட்டோம். அதற்குமேலும் இந்தப் ரொஷின் அவசியமா என்று எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் கேட்டதைப் பார்த்து நான் ஆச்சரியப்படுகிறேன். நாம் நேடியாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். கேவலமாக ஏதோ சொல்கிறேன் என்று நினைக்கவேண்டாம். இந்த ஹவுசிங் போர்டு மீது அரசாங்கத் திற்கு உள்ள அதிகாரம் நியாயமானது என்பதற்கு நான் சொல்கிறேன்.

இப்போது சி.ஐ.டி. வேலை செய்துகொண்டு வருவதால், சி.ஐ.டி. டிஸ்டிக்ஷன் இருக்கிறார்கள். மாதம் ஒருமுறை கூடுகிறார்கள். ஓரளவுக்குத் துரிதமாக வேலை நடக்கிறது. பெரிய அதிகாரிகள்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] 6th March 1961]

அதில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் எனக்கு ஒரு பயம். கமிட்டி அங்கத் தினர்களாகவுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் எங்கோ சுற்றிக் கொண்டு இருப்பார்கள். இவர்கள் கூடி சந்திப்பது அரிது. அதில் மாதம் இரு முறையாவது கூட்டம் போடாவிட்டால் அதில் ஒரு புதிய “ரெட்டேபிசம்” தான் வளரும். பெரிய அதிகாரிகளை மெம்பர்களாகப் போட்டு அவர்கள், அந்தக் காப்பி எனக்கு வரட்டும், உனக்கு வரட்டும், சர்க்கூலில் வரட்டும், இந்த அதிகாரி இங்கேயிருக்கிறார், அவர் அங்கேயிருக்கிறார் என்று காலதாமதம் செய்வார்கள். அந்தமாதிரி செய்து இந்த வேலை எங்கு கெட்டுப் போகுமோ என்பதுதான் எனக்குப் பயம். அதை மந்திரி கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இதைச் சொல்கிறேன். நாட்டில் வீடு இல்லாத மனிதன் இருக்கிறான் என்ற நிலைமை போகவும், குடிசை வாழ்வோர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவும் பல் வேறு திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டி நல்ல காரியம் செய்ய நினைக்கிற அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அதில் “ரெட்டேபிசம்” புருந்துவிடாமல் இருக்க வழி கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த “ஹவுசிங் போர்டு”-க்கு முதலிடம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பேப்பர் அதிகாரிகளைச் சுற்றிக்கொண்டேயிருக்குமானால் 13 அதிகாரிகளையும் அது சுற்றிக்கொண்டு வருவதற்கு 13 மாதங்கள் ஆகும். பேப்பர் எங்கே யிருக்கிறது என்று கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியாது. அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதை மறுக்க முடியாது. செய்வார்கள் என்று விட்டுவிட்டால் சீப் இஞ்சினியர் எங்கோ இருப்பார். பரம்பிக்குளத்தில் இருப்பார். (கனம் ஆர். வெங்கடராமன் : அதெல்லாம் கிடையாது. இந்த போர்டு வரும்போது அப்படி நடக்காது.) என்கே இருக்கிறார், இருப்பார் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. அதனால்தான் மாதம் இருமுறை அவர்கள் கூடவேண்டும் என்கிறேன். அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் எந்த முடிவும் செய்யும்படி இருக்கவேண்டும். “ரெட்டேபிசம்” மூலம் சுற்றிக்கொண்டே வருவதற்கு இடையில் லாமல் செய்தால் இந்த போர்டை அரசாங்கம் நினைக்கிற மாதிரி உருப்படியான காரியமாகச் செய்யமுடியும். மாதம் ஒருமுறை கூடுவதென்றால் வேலை அப்படியே நின்றனவிடும். தலைவலிபோய்த் திருகுவலியாக முடியும். பலகோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப் போகிறீர்கள். சென்னை நகரத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய டிரஸ்டிகர்கூட மாதம் இருமுறை கூடலாம். ஆகவே இந்தக் கமிட்டி துரிதமாக வேலை செய்து வீடு இல்லாத மக்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்க எல்லாவித முயற்சியும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

5 10  
p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, now that the measure is getting through, I do not like to say anything about the various clauses. The members of the Opposition are few in number as against the very, very huge and comfortable majority of the Government. However, I feel happy on behalf of myself and my colleagues that we have done our job. It is quite possible that the Hon. Minister did not see his way to accept any of the

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [6th March 1961]

amendments moved by us. It does not matter much. But I am sure the discussion we had and the points which we raised on the various issues, will be taken note of by Government. It may be that the present Minister in charge of the Bill may be there for a year or more if he so desires to continue. But whatever is on record will be useful to the Government. It is in that view that we devoted some time and attention to the various provisions contained in the Bill and we have done our best. I am in the least sorry that the amendments moved by us have not been accepted by the Government. Incidentally I may refer to what the Hon. Minister said about our speeches. For the first time in my experience in this House the Hon. Minister said that our speeches shocked him. That the speeches made by us should have shocked the Hon. Minister, is in itself an achievement, though a small achievement.

It has always been my feeling that whatever is said here and in the other House is not intended for the few Members sitting on the Treasury Benches. There is the public to judge and appreciate what we say here. And I can assure the Hon. the Leader of the House that there is a good deal of approval of what little we say and what little we contribute. That is a greater satisfaction to me and to my colleagues.

Sir, this morning I saw in the papers that the Government have decided not to launch any new schemes so far as the city is concerned. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in future all the building activities in the city will come to a stop. I think this point requires clarification.

Sir, I know the Hon. Minister is very very anxious, sincere and honest to clear or do away with the slums. I know he does not like to be questioned here and in the other House as to what he has done in this place or that place or in other places for the clearance of the slums. But I know the difficulties involved in getting the thing done. First there are the middlemen who make a business and a living out of this. Next there are ever so many other difficulties. The Hon. the Leader of the House knows these much better than I can presume to. But the real difficulty is that people do not want to shift to other places. Whenever the Government talk of slum clearance, they have in their minds only the big slum clearance schemes. But the fact remains that in streets, in the several divisions of the city, small slums have come up, and 50 to 100 families live under most miserable conditions. I would like to know whether the Department or the C.I.T. or whatever it is, has done anything to undertake slum clearance in those particular areas, and build houses or tenements at cheap rents—not at the rate of Rs. 10 or 12. If that is done that would go a long way to clear those small slums. Otherwise more and more such slums would come up. That is our experience.

6th March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

No doubt, Sir, this Housing Board Bill has been brought forth with the best of intentions possible. But there are one or two things which the Government themselves can attempt to do and which they have not so far attempted. How many times have we not brought to the notice of the Government the number of buildings they are occupying to accommodate their own offices and how much rent they are paying every year for these big buildings? In Peter's Road they are occupying a big building to accommodate the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests. Should not this Government, when they think of other housing schemes, have their own scheme or plan to build houses for their own offices?

Another thing which I would like to mention in this connection is this. The Central Government and also some other State Governments have made it a point to provide accommodation for their officers. It will be better if our Government also prepare a plan to accommodate their own servants. No doubt they are trying to do something. But it is precious little and limited. First the Government should provide accommodation for their own officers. In Adyar I know—I do not want to mention names—there is a small building put up in an area of 15 or 16 acres. Why should not the Government utilize such spaces and put up buildings for their own officers?

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Kosalram was kind enough to come and participate in the Third reading stage of the Bill though he was not present during the first and the second reading stages. He referred to the hundred buildings that have been put up by the Corporation of Madras but not yet let out to anybody. I do not know what legal difficulty there is in allotting the houses. But still it is baffling and surprising that they should continue to lie vacant. I do not want that these houses should be kept vacant for ever. I think there will be a lot of demand, and probably the Corporation does not know how to decide it.

In conclusion I would like to say that whatever we may have said in the course of the discussion of the Bill, we stand by them. The Bill will get through shortly and we wish all success for the Government. In future there may be occasions for us to consider the progress of the working of the Board, and if we continue, then will be the time for us to judge whether all that the Minister has said, promised or conceived, has succeeded or not. That will be the time for us to judge and we shall wait for that day.

Thank you, Sir.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been closely following the discussion here. The Hon. the Leader of the House has been kind enough to explain the Government's point of view. I could reconcile myself to some of the explanations

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [6th March 1961]

he has given. For instance, I am connected with a building co-operative society, and we have laid out roads and provided amenities. By the side of the roads, there are owners of private lands and they want to take advantage of the amenities we have provided. They want to sell their land at a very high rate. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has pinpointed these things. One is about the repudiation completely of the liabilities legally enforceable against the Board. The clause says that the Government shall take over liabilities only to the extent the funds are vested in them. I have not heard of such a thing so far. I do not know why this has been put. There are thirteen officers on the Board, and the whole thing is controlled by the Government. If any one of the officers does not conduct himself properly, he can be transferred to some other place and somebody else put in. If anything goes wrong with the Board and if it is to be superseded, I am afraid the Government are to be superseded logically. If we extend the logic, the Government should be superseded. I do not envisage such a situation. When the Board is actually run by the Government officers, and when it is superseded by Government, why should the Government take over the liabilities only to the extent possible? I am not able to reconcile myself to the provision in the clause. In the case of a company, we elect the directors. They are entirely different. The sooner the Government omit the words 'to the extent the funds and properties vested in it or him', the better it will be. Otherwise, people will have no confidence in the Government. The Government take loans from the people. Are they going to say later on, 'We have no money; therefore you take whatever is available'. The Housing Board is just like a Government Department. The Government cannot so easily repudiate the liabilities. If it is a Board, where members are changed, I can understand. When the Government themselves put their own officers there and run it, I cannot accept the position that the Government should repudiate the liabilities. This has to be explained very satisfactorily.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is talking on clauses. He should have done so at the second reading stage.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, I want the Leader of the House to explain how it is that Government will take over the liabilities only to the extent possible.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this is the first occasion in the annals of the Council that we had some little heated discussion. I was only sorry that neither the subject nor even the clause deserved that amount of argument that was poured forth in this House to-day. I suppose each misunderstood the other's point of view, and, therefore, was trying to convince the other as forcefully as one could. Anyway it is good in parliamentary debates to have heated exchanges occasionally. I am quite sure that it is forgotten now. I want to explain, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: You were not present at that time, Sir.

[6th March 1961]

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a pity that the Hon. Chairman missed the fare (laughter). It is we who quarrelled and he would have been a spectator. And spectators enjoy the quarrel better than the people who fight.

It was suggested, Sir, in the course of the third reading of the Bill that we were doing something contrary to established principles of decentralization. Now I want to point out that the criticism is not sustained. To-day if the Panchayat Board or a municipality does something with which the higher authority, say, the Inspector of Municipal Councils—does not agree, then he gives directions changing, varying, and rescinding the resolutions of the panchayat or the municipality. What is it that the Housing Board does? The Housing Board now exercises that power which the higher authority himself would have exercised if he did not agree with the municipality. Therefore it is not anything contrary to the principles that we have embodied in this legislation. The power now exercised by the superior authorities—be he the Inspector of Municipal Councils in the case of municipalities or the Development Commissioner in respect of Development Councils—in respect of local authorities is the same power now carried over into the Housing Board Bill, because that particular authority will now be the Housing Board. Therefore it is not that we are doing something contrary to the established principles.

Secondly the Housing Board does not have authority to override everything done by the local authority. Only in respect of things which relate to housing or alignment of streets, regarding which all the authorities of the State have taken a decision, namely, the Inspector of Municipal Councils, the authority in charge of public health, the authority in charge of engineering and others, they can vary or they can override the panchayat board or the municipality. I do not think that the criticism that we are doing something contrary to established principles is justified. Nowhere in the Panchayat Act or the Municipal Act have we given power that nothing done by the municipality or the panchayat shall be called in question in any circumstance. That is not what we have done. Unless we say so, it is wrong to suggest that the powers of the panchayat board are in any way superseded or in any way taken away.

Then, Sir, there is another point which raised a controversy, namely, the powers of the police. As I explained during the debate, the police have only to give information to the Chairman and the Chairman may take such action as is necessary. We cannot frame any legislation on the footing that somebody will misuse the power. In that case somebody can even file a false complaint against me, and I cannot say that the Indian Penal Code should be abrogated. Where an executive authority makes a mistake, there are procedures prescribed for bringing that executive authority to book. Whether the law asks him or permits him to do something wrong is the question. Nothing is given in this particular clause which says that

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [6th March 1961]

the police officer can do anything by himself. All that we say is that he is to bring to the notice of the Chairman of the Housing Board or the Secretary or the officers that certain violations are taking place. He has to give information only when he gets it, and he is not called upon to go in search of it. He is not to go about finding people who are violating the provisions of this Bill. One question was asked, namely, 'Why do you ask the police officer to do this work?' The Housing Board authorities do not have officers in each one of the wards or divisions of a municipality or all over the State. It is only the police officer, who goes round on beat and sees to the maintenance of law and order, that can get information. The police officers go throughout the State. Therefore the police officer is the person who is likely to get the information, and he has got to convey it. All that we have said is that he is to convey the information. This cannot be deemed to be a harassment. If the information is false, then there are procedures prescribed for taking action against giving false information. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition said, 'We know cases of police officers who misbehaved'. But have the Government condoned them? The Government have taken action. What more could be expected to be done by the Government? The Government cannot vouch for the good conduct of everybody in the world including their own servants. But Government can certainly punish the officers who commit mistakes. That is what the Government have done, and it cannot be said that the Government have anywhere permitted or overlooked any lapses on the part of those officers. Therefore, the entire emphasis of criticism on this clause was a little misplaced and unjustified.

The third matter about which there was some criticism was about the betterment levy. As Sri Srinivasavaradan said, there are cases where owing to the activity of the co-operative societies or one of the housing authorities the neighbouring lands improve in value. The improvement takes place as a result of the money spent by the co-operative society or the housing authority like the C.I.T., and the owners of the neighbouring lands get the benefit. It is only fair that they should also share it. The case of a widow was cited as an instance. I can cite the instance of a rich man who owns hundreds of acres on the other side. One swallow does not make summer. We cannot frame laws on the footing that there may be an extreme case of one individual and that, therefore, a general benefit should not be allowed.

Then, there was also criticism about the dissolution of the Board. This is a normal provision with regard to any institution. Every institution like a human being has its own history of birth, growth and death. All that we have said is that in the event of the Board being superseded, certain things shall take place. The only point which the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan made was, "Why should not the Government repay all the liabilities of this Board?" The responsibility for the Government to repay

[6th March 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

liabilities is twofold—one where they have guaranteed and the other where they have not. In cases where they have guaranteed, they will repay the entire thing and it is provided for in the Bill itself. Where the Government have undertaken a liability and guaranteed to repay the obligations, they will do it. Where there has been no guarantee and no assurance given by the Government that they will pay, then it is wrong to expect the Government to pay off all the obligations. Therefore, we were not able to accept that Government should meet all the obligations in this case. In any case, everybody knows that it is a most unlikely event, because when we organize a Board of this kind, it is expected to function properly. Its reports are audited every year. Not only that; its accounts are scrutinized by the Public Accounts Committee. Therefore, there is no question of this Board ever suffering such a serious loss as to cause any loss to any person.

Lastly, I want to refer to the notification with regard to land acquisition. Government have noticed that in recent times the value of lands in the City is going up. As I explained during the first reading stage when Government acquire a particular land and then spend a lot of money on improvement, naturally the lands near about increase in value. Since under the Land Acquisition Act, market value has got to be given, the next acquisition by the Government has got to be at the improved market value though the improvement has been effected largely by the activities of the City Improvement Trust or the co-operative society or the Government. Now this process has a snowball effect. Each time when an improvement takes place, the value of the land goes up. This process is going on at such a pace that the Government have considered that it is not proper for them to acquire within the City any lands for housing purposes. Government are committed to acquire lands for slum improvement purposes and Governmental purposes, but they will not undertake the establishment of any large-scale housing colony in the State whether it is through the State Housing Board or through the co-operative societies. Co-operative societies or Housing Boards or other institutions should hereafter look to places outside the municipal limits for the purpose of developing colonies, and that is the intention. I also wish to make it clear that this does not apply to the existing acquisition proceedings. It applies only to the future. We have stated in the Government Order itself that the Government will not in future undertake land acquisition proceedings for acquiring land for housing purposes. Then, it is open to people to have their own transactions. Nobody need be afraid that nobody can buy or sell land in the City. Some people have expressed anxiety whether no more lands can be purchased for housing at all in the City. Private transactions will go on, but transactions by the housing agency for developing houses within the City will come to an end because Government are now thinking of acquiring as much as 4,000 acres in and around the City for developing housing. We feel that these 4,000 acres should be

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [6th March 1961]

sufficient for the Third Plan period. The present policy is, therefore, to see that there is no artificial inflation of land values within the City.

I am thankful to the House for the various suggestions made, and if I have offended anybody, I request that I may be pardoned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.'

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

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

The House then adjourned.

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

\*232. *Government's Review on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore, Limited, Alwaye, for the year ended 31st December 1959 together with the Annual Report.*

233. *Eighth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances of the Legislative Council.*

\* Laid on the table of the House on 4th March 1961.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 7th March 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.

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

#### CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT, HOME MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we meet to-day under the shadow of a great national calamity. It has fallen to my lot often to announce the death of a colleague or some great persons. I have to perform this melancholy duty once again to-day. It is with profound sorrow that I have to inform the House of the demise of Sri Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Home Minister, at 8-50 a.m. to-day at his residence in New Delhi. When we adjourned the House yesterday, though we all knew that Sri Govind Ballabh Pant was very gravely ill, we hardly expected that we would meet to-day to mourn the death of a great and brave son of India who dedicated and devoted his whole life to the service of our Motherland.

Born on September 10, 1887 in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh, Sri Govind Ballabh Pant received his education at Almora and Allahabad. In 1919, he enrolled himself as an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court and joined the Bar at Nainital.

At the very commencement of his legal career, Sri G. B. Pant came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and threw himself heart and soul into the struggle for Independence and founded the Kumaon Parishad in 1916. He was elected to the All-India Congress Committee in 1916 and to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council in 1923. He was the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Uttar Pradesh, Council for seven years and functioned right through as the Leader of the Opposition.

In 1927, he was elected President of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee and presided over its Aligarh Session.

Sri Pant took a prominent part in the boycott of the Simon Commission in 1928 and sustained serious injuries which resulted in partial incapacitation which persisted till the time of his death.

During 1930-32, he was twice imprisoned for participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement. He became a Member of the Congress Working Committee in 1931 and served on this body almost uninterruptedly. He was General Secretary of the All-India Parliamentary Board in 1934 and in the same year he was also elected a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly.

When the Congress assumed office in the provinces in 1937, Sri Govind Ballabh Pant was elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly and formed the first Congress



[Mr. Chairman]

[7th March 1961]

Ministry. In 1940, he was imprisoned in connection with the Individual Satyagraha and also later during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

After the Second World War in 1946, he was re-elected to Uttar Pradesh Assembly and again served the State as its Chief Minister for eight years. In December 1954, he was invited to join the Union Government as Home Minister.

He was the strong man of the Union Cabinet and the prominent part played by him in the Re-organisation of States in the light of the recommendations of the States Re-organisation Commission are very well known.

His vast and varied experience, rich and ripe wisdom, deep patriotism and passionate sense of selfless service were of immense and immeasurable help and strength to our beloved Prime Minister.

A valiant and fearless fighter that he was in the cause of Indian Independence, in the post-Independence period, Sri Govind Ballabh Pant shone as a great statesman and administrator of a very high calibre and next only to the Prime Minister, he guided the destinies of this great land ably and well for the last decade and more. His signal services in the preservation of the unity and integrity of the country will be long remembered.

In his death, India has sustained a grievous and irreparable loss and it will be difficult to fill the void that has been created. The nation mourns deeply the passing away of a great and distinguished son.

I now move the following Condolence Resolution :

" This House places on record its profound sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Home Minister of India, and conveys its deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I rise to associate the Government and the Council with the sentiments of sorrow expressed by the Chair on the demise of Sri Govind Ballabh Pant. He was one of India's greatest sons, an eminent patriot, a great statesman and administrator. He shed lustre and right of everything that he was called upon to do. Whether he was the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Central Legislative Assembly or the Leader of the Congress Legislature Party in his home State, Uttar Pradesh, or the Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha, he set an example of parliamentary decorum and dignity very difficult for people to emulate or improve upon. His genial personality and his sympathy and friendliness for everybody who came under his influence and his great desire to see that the country progressed fast in the welfare of the people made him the dearest friend of the country. We who have had occasion to work with

[7th March 1961]

[Sri R. Venkataraman]

him in certain fields know how well he managed the most difficult situations. I had the privilege of serving on the Joint Select Committee on States Reorganisation Bill, the most controversial Bill that we have ever had in this country and I could recall the fact, and friendliness with which he managed many embarrassing situations. He was a tower of strength to our Prime Minister. Personally he gave the impression of a rock, solid, steady and strong, with an infinite capacity to bear all the burdens of both the country and life. In his demise the country has really lost one of its ablest servants. Pandit Pant always radiated confidence and a sense of well-being that awaits the future of the country under a proper administration. Very few people will be able to recall even a single instance in which they saw Pandit Pant either ruffled in temper or lose his temper on occasions. Sri Govind Ballabh Pant passes now into history. He will be remembered by the people of this country as one who not only won the country freedom but also shaped it to grow into a great and worthy country in the world. May his soul rest in peace!

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I be permitted to associate myself with the sentiments so feelingly expressed by you and the Hon. the Leader of the House. Sri Govind Ballabh Pant was a figure to conjure with in the parliamentary circles not only of his State but of all India. I have had opportunities on more than one occasion to observe the manner in which he conducted himself when important questions were raised and the very able manner in which he was able to parry questions which were raised unnecessarily. It was our feeling at one time that once Independence was gained, the office of the Home Minister would be more or less sinecure and that he would have no troubles whatsoever. But history has to record that Sri Pant has had to face many more intricate, many more difficult situations, than any Home Minister even in the pre-Independence days had to face.

Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House referred to the passage of the States Re-organisation Bill. I may also say that Pandit Pant took a prominent part in resolving the linguistic controversies of the day and although there was not the possibility of a compromise owing to certain sections of the community being entirely opposed, he tried his level best to use all his persuasive powers to come to some degree of understanding.

Pandit Pant was a tower of strength because he was a person of great intellectual calibre, character, and nobility of purpose, and he always made one feel that here was a person who was a born statesman who could conduct the affairs of State in a manner which must evoke the greatest amount of admiration from all.

Unfortunately, Sir, as we think of Pandit Pant we feel that some of the great men who made history and who are responsible for the history of India to-day are no longer with us. This great

3-40  
p.m.



CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF  
SRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT, HOME MINISTER,  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

[Dr. A. Lakshminaraswami Mudaliar [7th March 1961

man has however laid examples for others to follow, and it is my hope that the younger generation will follow the lead and will try to see what they can do to keep the banner aloft all the time.

Sir, in Pandit Pant's demise, certainly the country has sustained an irreparable loss and the Prime Minister has lost his Chief Lieutenant and it will be some time before that place can be filled sufficiently.

I associate myself, Sir, with all the sentiments expressed and join in the condolence resolution that you have moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request hon. Member to stand in silence for two minutes and pass the resolution unanimously.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall convey this resolution to the Members of the late Govind Ballabh Pant's family.

I now adjourn the House for the day as a mark of respect to the late Sri Govind Ballabh Pant, and the House will meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 8th March 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.

*Techno-Economic Survey*

\* 127 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the final report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research relating to the 'Techno-Economic Survey of the State; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Report will be placed on the table of the House?

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

(b) The report has been printed and copies of the Report have been placed in the Legislature Library.

*Madras Vanaspathi Factory*

\* 128 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. 32 on 18th September 1958—

(a) when the Madras Vanaspathi Factory at Villupuram was taken over by the Government:

(b) the amount realised and the amount still to be realised from the company; and

(c) whether it is a fact that it has since been handed over to private management, and, if so, on what terms and conditions?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) On 20th December 1956.

(b) The amount realised towards principal so far is Rs. 1,75,813.40 and the amount yet to be realised is Rs. 8,24,186.60 plus accrued interest of Rs. 5,58,000.

(c) The Government have handed over the factory back to the company subject to the following conditions :—

(1) that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs should be paid immediately towards expenditure met by Government and principal;

(2) that the balance amount should be repaid in 15 (fifteen) equal annual instalments commencing from 1st April 1961;

[8th March 1961]

(3) that the accrued interest of Rs. 5,58,000 shall be recovered in 15 (fifteen) equal annual instalments on condition that if there is default, the whole amount shall become due and payable immediately;

(4) that the penal interest of Rs. 1,63,000 be waived if the terms and conditions of the new arrangements were faithfully carried out; and

(5) that the lease of the factory to any party is not acceptable to Government and that, if it is a question of leasing the factory, immediate sale would be insisted.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Government be pleased to tell us whether that two lakhs of rupees have been received?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, Sir.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: There is the fear among the public and the shareholders of that factory that it might be dismantled and taken away to some other part of India. Is there any news to this effect to the Hon. Minister?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: On the contrary we gave all the facilities only because we insisted that the factory should be run in that place. Otherwise we would have enforced the recovery of our amounts.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: What are the reasons for not running this factory for the last so many years—more or less eight years?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The reasons for not running the factory before were largely due to lack of capital for working expenses. This trade requires a large amount of capital for working expenses. Now the new people who have come in to take charge of the factory are ready to run it. They are reconditioning the machinery and doing some repairs.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Am I to take it from the Hon. Minister's statement that the Government will get back the entire loan which they gave and also the interest that has accrued thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If past performance is any guide to the future, we have every confidence.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Why is it, Sir, in contrast with this factory, they are not able to run the factory in Katpadi? The Government had to lose substantially there.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In Katpadi there was nobody who was coming forward to run it. Therefore it had to be sold. When a factory is sold not in running condition, it fetches a low price. In this case they have come forward to run the factory and therefore they are very keen on giving this amount of Rs. 2 lakhs and then undertaking the other obligations.

[8th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: That is the point. If there was some more time, lag, it would have been possible for people to come forward for running the whole machinery, and the Government need not have sold the machinery and sustained a heavy loss.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Plenty of time was given, and nobody came forward. The Government went on giving time from time to time until the Public Accounts Committee began to criticise the grant of time like this.

### Sanskrit Examination

\* 129 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of secondary schools which had provision for the study of Sanskrit in the year 1959-60 and the number of such schools under local bodies; and

(b) the number of candidates who appeared for Sanskrit Examination in the S.S.L.C. Examinations held in March 1959 and in March 1960?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) One hundred and ninety-four schools of which 55 were under local bodies.

(b) Two thousand eight hundred and thirty-five in 1959 and 2,638 in 1960.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, out of 600 local bodies' schools, only 55 schools have provision for the study of Sanskrit. Am I to understand that, in spite of the Government order that even though there is no minimum strength the Sanskrit classes should be retained, many of these schools have abolished the Sanskrit classes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I do not have the facts with reference to the closing of the Sanskrit classes, but we have given an alternative also, that is, Sanskrit could be studied outside the school hours. I suppose that would be taken up now. Hindi and Sanskrit are the two alternatives, and people prefer Hindi to Sanskrit.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know, Sir, what exactly the Government scheme is with regard to the study outside school hours and whether part-time Sanskrit classes are allowed and given grant?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As regards 'outside school hours', if they organize teaching of Sanskrit, grant would be paid for it. The expenditure incurred on teaching Sanskrit will be taken into account for the purpose of assessing the grant.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know, Sir, how many schools have got Sanskrit study in 1960-61?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sorry, I do not have figures.

[8th March 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Am I right in saying that the number has come down to 40, as given in the Pay Commission's report?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I cannot vouch for the correctness of the figure.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Have the Government received any communication from the Central Government in regard to the study of Sanskrit in secondary schools?

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

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, it was reported in the papers that the Education Minister is learning a new language. Is it Sanskrit or Hindi (Laughter)?

*Illathar Valibhar Higher Elementary School, Tuticorin*

\* 130 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 teachers of the Illathar Valibhar Higher Elementary School, Tuticorin; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) The Director of Public Instruction has received representations from two teachers of this school to the effect that, despite the District Educational Officer's reversal of their suspension by the Manager of the school, the Manager has not reinstated them in service.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction is considering the question of taking action against the Manager for failure to reinstate the teachers.

*Taxi drivers*

\* 131 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the number of times the taxi drivers in the City of Madras went on strike during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) In the year 1959, there were two total strikes and three partial strikes. In the year 1960, there were three total strikes and three partial strikes.

(b) In all cases when it was known that a strike was coming off, arrangements were made to provide the public with transport by arranging special bus services between Egmore and Central Stations to carry passengers between these two stations. It was not possible to avert these strikes, as most of them were resorted to without any notice. In cases of partial strikes, protection was given to those who wished to ply their vehicles on the road by extensive patrolling of affected areas.

[8th March 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it possible to ban strikes by the taxi drivers altogether by legislation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think, Sir, that it can be agreed to.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, whenever there are taxi strikes, cannot the Hon. the Home Minister appeal to the motorists to give lifts to people?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If a situation like that demands it, all such action will be taken.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that while taxis are available in plenty during day time, after 8-30 p.m. or 9 p.m., it is impossible to get taxis? Will the Government make some arrangements by which at least a part of the taxis may run after 9 p.m.?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am not aware of any such situation. But if the hon. Member would make a specific suggestion, I can have it looked into.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Even during mornings taxis are not available at the railway stations. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to see that some taxis are available at the railway stations during the morning hours?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government do not run taxis, and I do not think if new applicants come up, we will refuse them.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While appreciating the Hon. Minister's answer, may I ask whether he cannot take cognizance of what has been said here and try to do the needful?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That will not be adequate. I want the hon. Member to give a specific suggestion. If I take note of the suggestion now made, that will mean giving an assurance, and I will have to answer that assurance later on. Therefore, I would like the hon. Member to give a specific note on this subject, so that I can take action.

*Jalakanteeswarar temple at Vellore*

\* 132 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received in December 1960 from the public of Vellore in the matter of renovation of the temple and the installation of the idol in the Jalakanteeswarar temple at Vellore; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[8th March 1961]

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** மக்கள் பயபக்தியுடன் வணங்கி வழிபட வேண்டிய ஆலயம் மத்திய அரசாங்கப் பழம் பொருள் காட்சியாக இருந்துவருகிறது. பொதுமக்கள், அதில் விக்ரகத்தை பிரதிஷ்டை செய்து பூஜை திருவிழாக்கள் செய்ய விரும்புவதால் அதை மீட்டுத் தர அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முன்வருமா?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** இப்போது அங்கு பூஜை செய்வதற்கு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அப்படி பூஜை செய்வதற்கு தெய்வம் இல்லாத இடத்தில் தெய்வம் பிரதிஷ்டை செய்வது என்றால், செய்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. நிரந்தரமாக பூஜை நடக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும். அந்த ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய மக்கள் முன்வந்தால் அதற்கு நிதியை அமைத்து அதற்கு மேல் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் பேசி என்ன செய்யலாம் என்பதுபற்றி கவனிக்கலாம்.

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** அது எப்போது, யாரால் காலி கோயிலாக ஆக்கப்பட்டது என்று அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** அதைப் பற்றிய சரித்திரம் எனக்குத் தெரியாது. வேலூருக்கு அருகில் ஒரு பெயர் வந்தது, தெய்வம் இல்லாத கோயில் உண்டு என்று.

**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Is it not possible for the Religious Endowments Board to take up this matter and see that it is rectified as early as possible?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** The Endowments Board only look after the temples that are functioning. They cannot create new temples.

**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** There are other temples which are in charge of the Endowments Board. For renovation of temples if they have got surplus funds, why not they do it?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** In the first place, the Endowments Board do not have any excess funds at all. This is not a temple which is functioning. The Endowments Board look after temples to be renovated. But this is not a temple at all.

#### *Educational grants*

\* 133 Q.—**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the educational grants overdrawn by the local bodies during 1957-58; and

(b) the amount that remains to be recovered as on 31st March 1960?

[8th March 1961]

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** (a) According to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts the total amount overdrawn during 1957-58 was Rs. 53,95,193.

(b) The amount outstanding is reported to be Rs. 44,915 as on 3rd October 1960.

**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** May I know under what circumstances the local bodies overdraw so much (Rs. 53,95,193)?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** They draw grants for various purposes and when they do not utilise the amount for the purposes for which they have drawn them, there are difficulties. That is how this overdrawn took place. Now this has been readjusted.

**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Do they repay at the end of the year or at the end of two or three years?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** It is an academic question now, because the District Board Funds have now come into Government finances. Therefore, hereafter such things will not arise. As a matter of fact, it has taken two or three years to adjust the amount.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** Is the Education Minister aware that this overdrawn took place not only in 1957-58 but also in 1958-59 and 1959-60 and that the Public Accounts Committee had to bring it to the notice of the Government?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** Yes, Sir. Our local bodies have to improve further in their functioning. But when there are difficulties perhaps with regard to finances, they utilise any amount available for any purpose.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** While conceding for a moment that the local bodies are over anxious to draw more than what is stipulated, what about the responsibility of the Education Department? Do they not scrutinise this and point out to the local bodies that they are trying to overdraw?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** The point here is that the moneys are required for certain educational purposes. Moneys are drawn but they are not spent for the specific purpose required. They spend the money on other schemes. But now the matter is being tightened up and I do not think hereafter such things will arise.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** Granting that these local bodies have overdrawn and that they are not able to spend the amount within the year, may I know whether there is any procedure under which they can surrender the surplus to the Education Department at the flag-end of the year?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** So far as local bodies are concerned, I do not think there is that procedure. Once the money is paid to them, they try to retain it.

[8th March 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why not the Government remove these local bodies which do not behave properly? (Laughter.)

#### Teaching grant

\* 134 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether teaching grant due to any higher elementary school in Katpadi, North Arcot district, has been withheld; and

(b) if so, from what date and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir. In respect of Baby Union Higher Elementary School, Katpadi.

(b) As monthly returns were not received, the grant was withheld from 1st April 1960. There is a writ petition pending in the High Court. It is *sub judice* now.

#### Voltages

\* 135 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether the voltages at different points in the City are recorded by the Chief Electrical Inspector frequently;

(b) whether any complaint has been received with regard to the variations in voltage in M.E.S. distribution system; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) Quarterly readings of voltages and current in the City are taken by the operating staff under the control of the Chief Distribution Engineer of the Madras State Electricity Board.

(b) About 16 complaints were received during the half-year ending 30th September 1960.

(c) Whenever complaints regarding variations in voltage, etc. are received, prompt action is taken by the concerned Assistant Electrical Engineer to investigate personally the causes for such complaints. Based on the review of quarterly voltage readings, proposals for reinforcing existing mains or laying additional lines are also formulated and sanctioned. Thirty-four proposals were evolved in this regard for the City area and 28 of them have already been sanctioned and work taken up. The remaining proposals are under scrutiny.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government realise that the subscribers have got a legal right over the Electricity Board when they fail to maintain the voltage of electricity?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have not gone through the agreement.

[8th March 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is the voltage varied from time to time?

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

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Voltage differs from year to year and from person to person in the City.

#### Fishermen families

\* 136 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any fishermen families who had settled near salt-pans in Tirunelveli district have been recently evicted;

(b) if so, the number of families so evicted;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether any alternative arrangements have been made to accommodate those fishermen?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) The fishermen in question, who are about 165 in number, have not yet been evicted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The lands encroached are classed as Central Government Salt Poromboke. As the Salt Department require them for their use, the encroachers have to be evicted ultimately.

(d) Action is being taken to acquire an extent of about 12 acres of land near Meelavittan village to accommodate these fishermen.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்த ஏழை மீனவர்களை அங்கிருந்து அகற்றுவதற்காக அவர்களுக்குக் கணிசமான அளவு நஷ்டஈடு தர அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : அதில் நஷ்டஈடு என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. அவர்கள் சென்ட்ரல் கவர்ன்மெண்டின் சால்ட் புறம்போக்கில் குடியேறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்திலிருந்து அவர்களை உட்பட அதிகாரிகள் அகற்றுவதற்காக இந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நமது அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கவனித்து அதற்காக 12 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தைக் கொடுப்பதற்காக இப்போது உத்தேசித்து அதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : மீனவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டும் திட்டப்படி அங்கிருந்து வெளியேறியவர்களில் தகுதியுள்ளவர்களுக்கு சில வீடுகளைக் கட்டித் தர அரசாங்கம் உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறதா?

[8th March 1961]

**THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON :** அவர்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியதுபற்றிய ஒரு கவலையில் இருக்கிற இந்த சமயத்தில் வீடு கட்டும் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் வரவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் வேண்டுமோனையும் தெரிவித்தால் அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க முடியும்.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Questions are over.

[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 :** I have to inform the House that at the meeting held at 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th March 1961, the Business Advisory Committee has revised the further programme of business as follows :—

|                                     |                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8th March 1961 .. .. .              | Consideration of the Government Bills passed by the Assembly.                                                                                                 |
| 9th March 1961                      | General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1961-62.                                                                                                        |
| 10th March 1961                     |                                                                                                                                                               |
| 11th March 1961                     |                                                                                                                                                               |
| 13th March 1961 and 14th March 1961 |                                                                                                                                                               |
| 15th March 1961 to 23rd March 1961  | No meeting.                                                                                                                                                   |
| 24th March 1961 .. .. .             | Presentation of :<br>(i) Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1957-58.<br>(ii) Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1960-61. |
| 25th March 1961 .. .. .             | Consideration of the Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1961, and other official business, if any.                                                       |
| 26th March 1961 .. .. .             | Holiday.                                                                                                                                                      |
| 27th March 1961                     | Discussion on :<br>(i) Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1957-58.<br>(ii) Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1960-61.   |
| 28th March 1961.. .. .              | Consideration of Appropriation Bills.                                                                                                                         |

The Council will meet daily at 3 p.m. Further programme of business will be decided later.

### (2) ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I have to inform the House that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election of nine members to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1961-62 :—

- 1 Sri P. T. Rajan.
- 2 Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
- 3 Sri P. K. B. Thiagaraja Reddiar.

[8th March 1961]

- 4 Sri A. Chidambara Mudaliar.
- 5 Srimathi S. Manjubhashini.
- 6 The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.
- 7 Dr. A. Chidambaranathan.
- 8 Sri K. V. Ramaswamy.
- 9 Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, nine, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges. The Deputy Chairman is ex-officio a member.

Under Rule 154 (4) of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to be the Chairman of the Committee.

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** With regard to the programme of work which you have just now mentioned, I suggest that after the presentation of the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1960-61, official Bills might be taken up, since presentation of the Supplementary Statement will take only a few minutes, and the House will have no other work. Therefore, the consideration of the Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1961, might be taken up on the 24th itself.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** Should the change be made by means of a motion?

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** We do not put such things to vote. The change is simply announced by me.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** That means, on the 25th there will be no meeting.

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** That will be known only on the 24th. If there is work, we will sit on the 25th also.

### III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO THE PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX IN THE CITY OF MADRAS.

\* **SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Sir, I request your permission to call the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Revenue to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the prevalence of small-pox in an epidemic form, in certain parts of the City of Madras and the urgent necessity to take effective steps to control the epidemic.

This incidence of small-pox is noticed every year in the month of December and thereafter. Nearly, one-third of the cases recorded in the State are reported from the City. Since the visitation has become annual and the incidence also is on the increase, the time has come when preventive and control measures such as mass vaccination and revaccination, disinfection of infected premises and materials and home segregation of cases and isolation

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [8th March 1961]

of cases in separate hospitals or sheds, wherever possible, educative propaganda and house-to-house inspection to detect cases and unprotected pending cases, should be immediately and intensively carried out.

Very recently it was reported in the papers that the Madras Corporation appointed 100 vaccinators at the rate of one per each division. School-going children and people living in slums should be immediately vaccinated or revaccinated. I hear from school authorities that their pupils have not yet been revaccinated. I request that immediate steps may be taken by the Government in this regard.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Small-pox is prevalent throughout the year in Madras City in a sporadic form. Since November last, the incidence of the disease has however shown a sharp increase. The figures of attacks and deaths since November upto 18—2—1961 are as follows :—

|                                | ATTACKS. | DEATHS. |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|
| November                       | 108      | 35      |
| December                       | 218      | 36      |
| January                        | 263      | 56      |
| Up to the end of 18th February | 328      | 78      |

At the instance of the Government, the Corporation launched a special vaccination drive in March 1960 with the object of eradicating the disease. The Government also helped by lending the service of 200 students undergoing the Sanitary Inspectors' Course in the Medical Colleges in the City. But the measures undertaken by the Corporation have not been fully effective. So the Government empowered the Director of Public Health under the Madras Public Health Act to inspect, control and superintend the operations of the Corporation in the field of small-pox control. They also asked the Director to prepare a special scheme for the eradication of the disease and commend it to the Corporation for adoption.

The Director has accordingly prepared a special scheme which envisages the complete control and eventual eradication of small-pox from the City planned, systematic and intensive vaccination of the entire population within a period of four months. This scheme, after approval by the Council of the Corporation will be implemented shortly by the Corporation. The Government propose to hold in the special drive by diverting to the City 140 vaccinators together with equipment from the Pilot Project in Chingleput District, and the Corporation will provide another 140 vaccinators. This special vaccination drive is likely to commence in the third week of March 1960.

The Government are fully alive to the situation and they hope to eradicate small-pox from the city in the near future.

8th March 1961]

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS VILLAGE COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1961.”

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Bill is introduced.

(2) THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (REDUCTION OF RENT) AMENDMENT BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 2 OF 1961).

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move :—

“ That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Under section 1 (2) of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent), Act, 1947, the Act applies to all estates as defined in section 3, clause (2) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, i.e., also to whole inam villages which became estates by virtue of the Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936, to which the Abolition Act does not apply. The Madras Estates Land Act continues to apply to those whole inam villages and there can even now be conversions of private lands into ryoti lands under section 181 of that Act in those whole inam villages, while, in the other estates to which the Abolition Act applies, there could have been or can be conversions of private lands into ryoti lands upto the date on which they were taken over or are taken over, under the Abolition Act, as the case may be. The Rent Reduction Act would appear to apply only to the ryoti lands (in an estate to which it applies) which were in existence at the commencement of the Act, i.e., which were in existence on 7th January 1948 and not to the ryoti lands which came into existence on or after that date. A doubt arose whether the Act should not be held to apply to all lands in an estate which were already ryoti lands at the commencement of the Act on 7th January 1948 or become ryoti lands upto the date of publication of the notification under section 3 (2) of the Act. But the wording of the proviso to section 3 (2) of the Act and the wording of section 2 (2) (a) of the Act do not seem to permit of such an interpretation. It would be anomalous if in an estate village, for the ryoti lands in which reduced rates of rent are fixed under the Reduction of Rent Act, the landholder converts private lands into ryoti lands on or after 7th January 1948 and begins to



[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [8th March 1961]

levy any rent he likes in respect of such lands and the ryots are denied the benefit of rent reduction. This will be opposed to the scheme and intention of the Reduction of Rent Act. It was therefore suggested that the Reduction of Rent Act should be amended so as to make it applicable to ryoti lands in estates, to which the Act applies, which came into existence on or after 7th January 1948 and that the rates on such lands, should be reduced under the Act with effect from the fasli year in which the lands were converted into ryoti lands. This suggestion ensures parity of treatment in regard to lands which became ryoti prior to 7th January 1942 or thereafter and also places the matter beyond doubt. The present Bill seeks to remove the anomalous position mentioned by me by making the provisions of the Rent Reduction Act, applicable to ryotwari lands in estates (to which the Act applies) which came into existence on or after 7th January 1948.

The Bill is a simple one and I request the House, Sir, to accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

'That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1961) as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

3-30 P.M. SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, if we read the Madras Estates Rent Reduction Act there cannot be any possibility of construing that the ryoti lands at the commencement of the Act alone should come under the purview of the Act. In the original Act it is merely stated 'ryoti lands in the principal village'. Only if the Government had stated 'the ryoti lands at the commencement of the Act', it will not apply to other ryoti lands which came after the commencement of the Act. Therefore it seems to me that the whole thing is not necessary.

At the time the Act was first introduced I imagine the Government should have thought about this aspect of this matter. Why was it not made clear then itself, I am unable to understand. What difficulty was there at that time to leave the clause like that? There is no clarification as regards that in the Hon. Minister's speech. Ryoti land at the commencement of the Act or private land converted into ryoti land after the commencement of the Act, are questions which should have exercised the minds of those who drafted the Bill then. When it was discussed, there should have been a select Committee also. Why was this omitted then? Is it a mere slip of the draftsman or were there circumstances which made them draft the clause as it is? There is a very relevant point for the purpose of discussing this Amending Bill. Ryoti land and the conversion of the private land into ryoti land and all that matters which are not clear to most people. I would like to know whether at that time there were circumstances which forced them not to say 'at the commencement of the Act'. At this distance of time I am not able to visualise those circumstances.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] 6th March 1961]

This could have been very well put in at the time the original legislation was passed. I would like to know this, because the object of the Government is to see that when it became ryoti land, they do not pay more rent than is fair, proper and equitable. The special officer has been given the power to determine fair and equitable rent taking into consideration the rent in the neighbouring land in the same estate or in the neighbouring lands under the same conditions and circumstances. If the fair rent so determined is higher than that charged in the neighbouring lands, they cannot charge that rate. They can only reduce the rent. Reduction of rent is the only thing possible. That is the way in which they want to help the ryoti-holders. By taking into consideration all the circumstances, if the fair rent fixed is higher, they won't allow it. If there is need for reduction of rent they generally give it to the ryoti-holder. That is the simple thing done under this Act. Therefore I fail to see how at that time they never thought about this aspect. I would like to know whether there were other difficulties which arose later. This is a point for clarification. (Interruption) It is a well known thing that private land is converted into ryoti land. Then the land becomes ryoti land and the provisions of the Act would apply to it, unless we say 'at the commencement of the Act'. This is a restrictive provision. If you do not say, so, it will always be there. It seems to me to be only a drafting question. If it is so I have no objection to this Bill.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the year 1948 when the ordinance was issued, the Hon. Minister also thought there would be difficulties. He followed it with a Bill. According to that Act if the ryoti lands were paying more rent than the estate lands, the ryotwari rent was reduced. But the zamindar was not given the right to increase the rent to the other level. That was a lacuna. The original idea was to help the agriculturists so that they may not be made to pay more than the rates prevailing in that area. Since 1948 large extents of lands which were mainly intended for agricultural purposes were used for non-agricultural purposes or industrial purposes or for putting up buildings. There were different rates in the different estates. The rate for agricultural land was also different from the rate applicable to the non-agricultural lands. For instance, if in a patta land an industry was started, a different rate was charged for it according to convention or habit or custom which was in vogue for the past hundreds of years. After the settlement, these people also want to have the advantage of reduction in rent. If in a particular area there was industry or housing projects and the landholder made considerable profits, the rent was fixed, say, at Rs. 53 per acre. Officers out of enthusiasm or out of regard for these big people said : 'You should also have the benefit of the Rent Reduction Act' and they have reduced the rent to Rs. 2/8 or Rs. 3 per acre. Here I would like to draw the particular attention of the Hon. Minister to the point I am going to make and to

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [8th March 1961]

request him to consider it also if time permits. By such reduction of rent, no doubt, the zamindars will get a lower compensation but ultimately it is the Government that will lose by such reductions. If a man was paying at Rs. 50 an acre at the time it was under the zamindar and if he now takes advantage under this Rent Reduction Act, he will pay less land revenue. The zamindar of course would lose something in compensation by this reduction in rent. Representations have been made to the Department, the Revenue Board and the Hon. Minister concerned, in this regard. The zamindars as a class are vanishing, but this has resulted in a loss to the Government. Therefore I say that the Hon. Minister would do well to examine this point, though not now, but at least afterwards.

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, there are two Acts to be considered in this connection. We have got the Rent Reduction Act and the Estates Abolition Act. The Estates Abolition Act was passed after the Rent Reduction Act because it was thought that something should be done quickly to mitigate the hardships caused to the ryots. What was intended by the Rent Reduction Act was that the rate prevailing in the estate land should be brought on a par with a rate prevailing in the neighbouring ryoti-land. The idea was that the rents prevailing in the estates were high, and so they wanted to bring them to the level of rent prevailing in the ryotwari area. Now as the Act stood it seemed to apply only to ryoti land which was in existence in that year, or say, on 7th January 1948. Now a doubt arose as to what will happen to the lands which were private lands before 7th January 1948 and which were ultimately converted into ryoti land later on, and whether this Act would apply to those lands. And in these matters, we are aware that the courts give their own interpretation. And here also lawyers have different opinions on it, and I was able to see it. Therefore there were differences of view in interpreting that particular point. So I thought the Supreme Court gentleman's interpretation with his vast knowledge and with his way of thinking . . .

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : He (Sri M. Patanjali Sastri) did not say thing.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar put the question, 'What is the reason?' I merely suggested that it might be a hurried legislation in line with the hurried legislations in this House.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Not only a hurried legislation, but it is a very complicated legislation. Whether it was hurried or not, I do not know in what way it was passed. Probably certain Members who were then here may know it. Now, for the present consideration, I submit that there was a doubt as to the applicability of the Rent Reduction Act in the case of lands which were private before 7th January 1948 but which the landholders ultimately converted into ryoti land.

8th March 1961]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That section which confers power was there.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Even now it is there. A doubt arose in the application of the Act. In order to clear that doubt, this amending Bill is brought forward. In fact the doubt arose in the case of one particular estate. So, the department suggested that for the removal of all these doubts and difficulties, it would be better to have this amendment. There is no harm in this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :—

'That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 2 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.

Clauses 2 to 5 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.'

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

(3) THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 3 OF 1961).

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

Sir, the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1960, (Travancore-Cochin Act XXII of 1950) is in force in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district. There is no provision in the Travancore-Cochin Act for the collection of the admitted tax in a summary manner in advance of regular

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [8th March 1961]

assessment. Section 18 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955), which applies to the rest of the State of Madras empowers the Agricultural Income-tax Officers to make a provisional assessment in advance of regular assessment. In order to ensure early collection of agricultural income-tax due to the Government it has been decided to introduce a new section 18-A in the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950, for making provisional assessment on the lines of section 18 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955.

The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision. I request the House to accept the motion.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : On a point of information, Sir. May I know whether hon. Members have been supplied with copies of the Travancore-Cochin Act, 1950, which we are now asked to amend?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only one copy was available and that was given to one hon. Member.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No doubt the supply of copies of the Travancore-Cochin Act will be useful. But in the circumstances I now humbly submit that the only point for consideration is that there is scope in the Madras Act to make a provisional assessment. There is no scope in the other Act to do likewise, and we are now introducing this provision to enable provisional assessment being made. This is all that is sought to be done. I think there is not very much to be looked into the other Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

'That the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANAYA AYYAR : Sir, my doubt is that whether the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955, was not applied to the Travancore territory. Did not the Government extend this Act to that territory? There was a Bill some time before in our Legislature showing the number of Acts that would be applied to the Travancore territory. Was not this Act of 1955 applied to the Travancore territory? This could have easily been done, because, if there are other provisions which require similar application, the Government will again come before this House with Bills.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I understand that this was not extended to the Travancore territory. There was some difference in the standard acre of that territory. The Act has not been applied wholesale.

8th March 1961]

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : There they have the basic tax.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANAYA AYYAR : Sir, there is a difference between the Travancore Act and the Madras Act. In the Madras Act there is provision for provisional assessment. In the other Act there is no such provision. We have provision in our Act for making provisional assessment and then collecting advance tax and then adjusting it towards regular assessment. The doubt that I have is, why this simple thing could not have been extended to that territory, unless there were some difficulties in the Travancore-Cochin Act. This is rather anomalous because there are so many other provisions which are applied to the Travancore-Cochin area. There was a Bill showing the Acts that will be applied to the Travancore-Cochin area. I do not know whether this Act was included in that statute or not. This is a matter which the Law Department should investigate.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I remember some other Act also was not similarly extended to that area. I gather probably on account of the nature of the tenure and other difficulties in that area, they thought that provisions could be extended piecemeal. Anyway, this provision was not extended.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANAYA AYYAR : That is all right. Section 18 of the Madras Act is sought to be included as section 18-A in the Travancore-Cochin Act. Sir, the proposed sub-section (6) of section 18-A says—

'After a regular assessment has been made under section 18, any amount paid towards a provisional assessment made under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been paid towards the regular assessment; and where the amount paid towards the provisional assessment exceeds the amount payable under the regular assessment, the excess shall be refunded to the assessee'.

What happens is this. Whenever there is an excess over the regular assessment and refund ordered, I find that the refund is not paid at all. No payment is made at all. Ordinarily it is retained and adjusted towards something due. So, in all these cases some provision should be made by which refund should be paid within the assessment year or within six months. Unless this is specifically mentioned, the refund would be adjusted towards some payment. This goes on from year to year. After all, the small landholders are not used to pay this income-tax. Somehow they have paid it till now. If there is an excess and if it is not refunded, it will cause hardship. I am not opposed to the principle of income-tax. Though I have not given notice of an amendment, the point may be taken into consideration.

\* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there seems to be quite a lot of confusion about the administration of some of the laws of the Madras State in the transferred territory. Now we are

[Sri L. S. Karayalar] [5th March 1961]

having two or three different sets of laws for the administration of the transferred territory. One set of laws is the original Travancore-Cochin laws which are administered there. Another set of laws is the laws of the Madras State which have been extended to the transferred territory. There is still another set of laws. Recently we have extended the Madras District Municipalities Act to the transferred territory. There was a section relating to advertisement tax in the corresponding Travancore-Cochin Act. We wanted to have it. The Travancore-Cochin Act was taken and dove-tailed into the Madras Act without that section. But it does not dove-tail properly. This is the difficulty. The dove-tailing is done only in a hotch-potch way. So far as the section relating to the advertisement tax in the Travancore-Cochin Act is concerned, the rules of the former Travancore-Cochin Government are followed. For the rest of the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act, the rules are framed by the Madras Government and they are followed. Now, this Bill has been brought forward to introduce a new section 18-A to ensure expeditious collection of tax. Of course, I like it. Government should, as far as possible, expeditiously collect the tax. Probably I think during the discussion on the Bill, a sort of vague reference was made that the Government were going to have the advertisement tax for all the municipalities. We do not have it in Salem, Coimbatore or Tirunelveli. In Colachel, Thackalai, etc., we are having advertisement tax. Now, new section 18-A is for expeditious collection of tax. The Government want to introduce a new section in the Travancore-Cochin Act. The Bill is called "The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill". Now, under the new section 18-A (which is not in the original Travancore-Cochin Act), the Government will have to frame rules. So, the Madras Government rules will have to be made and then there are the original Travancore-Cochin rules also. Instead of this confusion, we want uniformity of laws. There are linguistic differences and differences of North and South. Again, in one State there are three different sets of laws. Let us have one set of laws. I think the transferred territory was integrated on November 1, 1956. Four and a half years have elapsed. Yet, the laws have not been integrated. It is high time that we appointed a committee of some sort of Senior Secretary to go into the matter and settle it. That will be a very nice thing. By way of illustration, we can see that people in Shencottah are subjected to three different laws. Under the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, people in the portion of Shencottah which has been integrated with the Madras State have to pay agricultural income-tax. Under new section 18-A, such of the people in Shencottah as have got properties in the neighbouring district of Tirunelveli have to pay Madras Agricultural Income-tax. A good portion of Shencottah was added on to Madras State under the States Reorganisation Act, rightly or wrongly. I am not going into the matter. I understand that the late lamented

8th March 1961] [Sri L. S. Karayalar]

Plan was prepared to rip open the particular question. But I am not on that particular matter now. Then, people in the original Shencottah taluk are governed by the Travancore-Cochin Act. All these laws will have to be integrated. Let us have a uniform set of laws. I strongly support this motion.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I admit there is no uniform law completely prevailing in the transferred area. For instance, even this morning in the Assembly, questions were raised about certain kinds of land-tenures called Pandaravagai lands, Maniyamkaram and Thiruppuvaram. In order to bring them in accordance with our law, we are corresponding with the Kerala Government. They raised some doubt. Then we replied to them. To-day we have sent a communication to the ex-Maharaja because it is his land. This sort of correspondence is going on. We very much wish that we have one uniform law.

With regard to the point that a gentleman living in Shencottah and owning some lands in Tirunelveli has to pay two taxes, that cannot be helped. That is the difficulty all over the world. If a man living here owns land in Great Britain, he will be governed by the laws of that country.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : So far as agricultural income-tax is concerned, he has not left the place. He does not own an extra inch of land.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : So, Sir, that is the penalty for having property in far-off places or having far-flung property. (Interruption) Certainly, I do not say this as an argument for the present position. We are trying our best to have a uniform law for the transferred area.

With regard to refund, the hon. Member said that it was causing hardship to the assessee. On the other hand, the assessee must welcome it. The money once paid is not taken back. It is there for adjustment. When the money is repaid to him, he spends it in so many ways. I thought the provision would do good to him. However, I am prepared to look into the matter. I shall see why the money is held back for adjustment towards future payment. But because the system is prevalent in the Income-tax Department, it is adopted here also. Anyway, I shall go into the matter and see what can be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 3 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.

[8th March 1961]

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

‘ That the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed. ’

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed. ’

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

(4) THE MADRAS INAMS (ASSESSMENT) AMENDMENT BILL, 1961  
(L.A. BILL NO. 4 OF 1961).

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.

Under section 3 of the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, full assessment is levied on any inam land in a ryotwari village and on any other inam land. The assessment thus leviable is finally decided under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act. The inam land and the rate of assessment leviable thereon are finally decided or published in the District Gazette by the Collector under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Act. There is no provision in the Act to revise the assessment once it is finally fixed except when there is an error including any clerical or arithmetical error or error arising from accidental slip or omission in the notification published under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Act. The error can be rectified only by the Government by issuing a notification in the Gazette. Certain cases where refund of the assessment already fixed on inam land is necessary have come to the notice of the Government. As there is no provision in the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act to revise it once it is finally fixed, it is proposed to amend the Act suitably so as to provide for the revision of such assessment whenever the rate of assessment set out in the settlement notification is revised subsequently by the appropriate authority. New section 3-A proposed to be inserted by clause 2 of the Bill provides for this.

It is also proposed to amend suitably section 10 of the Act to implement the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation regarding the placing of rules on the table of both Houses of the Legislature. The Bill accordingly seeks to achieve the object.

9th March 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 4 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.

Clauses 2 to 5 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed ’.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed ’.

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

(5) THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI)  
AMENDMENT BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 5 OF 1961).

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.

Under section 39 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1958, the Director of Settlements determines the basic annual sum and the total compensation payable in respect of an estate taken over under the Act. He issues a notice under section 39 (2) and furnishes each landholder who has applied for it with a copy of the data on the basis of which the basic annual sum is proposed to be determined, hears the representations of the landholder or other persons interested and then determines the basic annual sum and the amount of compensation payable. A copy of his order is communicated to every landholder concerned and to every applicant. Section 39 (5) of the Act provides for appeal to the Board on an order issued under section 39 (1) by the Director of Settlements; section 39 (6) for revision by the Board of Revenue either *suo motu* or on an application by any person and section 39 (6-A) for review by the Board of Revenue of any order passed by it under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) if it is of the opinion that its order is vitiated by an error in the decision on a point of law or by a mistake. The following practical difficulties are encountered in the determination of compensation for estates taken over.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [8th March 1961]

On the introduction of settlement in each estate, it is necessary to deposit the final compensation within nine months from the date of handing over the fair accounts. Final compensation has also to be deposited as far as possible before the end of the fasli year to save unnecessary expenditure which will be entailed otherwise on account of interim payment for one additional fasli. With this end in view, the final compensation proposals are at present worked out first on a provisional basis only.

The present provisions are so rigid that even clerical or arithmetical errors unwittingly committed by the Director of Settlements in determining the basic annual sum and the total compensation cannot be rectified by the Director of Settlements himself. In all such cases, revised proposals will have to be submitted to the Board under section 39 (6) and the Board will have to invite objections of the landholders and then pass orders. With the progressive increase in the number of estates settled in each fasli cases will come up for revision or review by the Board of Revenue (Settlement of Estates) in increasingly large number and the volume of work in the Board's office will be heavy. The review of final compensation arising out of the circumstances mentioned here can legitimately and easily be undertaken by the Director of Settlements himself. It is therefore proposed to amend section 39 of the Abolition Act so as to empower the Director of Settlements to review his own orders determining the basic annual sum and total compensation under section 39 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, if they are vitiated by any clerical or arithmetical mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or, if subsequent to the passing of the order, data for the better calculation of the basic annual sum have become available, or, if the order requires to be modified in pursuance of the final order of any competent authority or court.

In all these cases only the effect of the orders is being carried out in accounts and the revision of final compensation automatically flows from it and there is no need for the Board to be moved in such cases. The amendment proposed will simplify the procedure and at the same time reduce the workload of the Board. The review order of the Director of Settlements will be subject to appeal to and revision by the Board of Revenue in the same way as his order under section 39 (1).

Provision is made in the Bill that the Director of Settlements should give a reasonable opportunity to every landholder and every applicant concerned of being heard before he modifies his earlier order. It is also provided for in the Bill that the Director of Settlements should communicate to them also a copy of his modified order.

Clause 2 (a) of the Bill contains necessary provisions in this regard. The amendments in clause 2 (b) and 2 (c) are consequential to the amendments provided for in clause 2 (a).

8th March 1961] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

In 1953, the Board of Revenue brought to the notice of the Government that the villages Aradaiendal and Poornathanenda were included under the heading 'Ramanathapuram' instead of under 'Sivaganga' in the Schedule to Madras Act XVII of 1951. This is a mistake; instead of grouping them under one, we grouped them under another. So, we take this opportunity of rectifying that mistake also.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: There is another mistake.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The mistake is that instead of putting it under 'Sivaganga' they have put it under 'Ramanathapuram'. The mistake having been brought to our notice, we thought we could rectify that also.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Was it that one portion of the inam was in one group and the other in another group?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: These 'unpronounceable' inams . . . (laughter).

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: No, no.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: There are so many letters. Something is wrong.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: 'Endal' means village and the name of each village will end in 'endal'.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: So, these two villages will be grouped under 'Sivaganga'.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: It is all right. I have no objection to that. But I would like to make one or two observations about other matters. How long is this review power to be given? The final compensation amount has been determined and deposited in the treasury. Suppose this review takes one or two years. Are you going to provide for any time-limit under the rules? It is stated " . . . subsequent to the passing of the said order, data for the better calculation of the basic annual sum have become available . . .". This sum is first determined and only nine months' compensation is given. Suppose the review takes a long time. Are you going to keep the whole thing pending? The arithmetical error, of course, we can rectify.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I think, 'before the final accounts' would be all right.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: It must be something like that. If it is the object that the Settlement Officer himself should review it, the Government can put under the rules some limit of time by which it could be done. That is all the suggestion I wanted to make so far as that is concerned.



[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [8th March 1961]

Then, Sir, it is stated in the statement of Objects and Reasons 'or if the order requires to be modified in pursuance of the final order of any competent authority or court'. Are there instances where the courts have reviewed it? Any order of the court on the competent authority need not necessarily refer to the change of the date or the sum. It may be some other matters. I want some clarification on these points.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the law stands at present any change can be made only by the Board of Revenue. Now according to the amendment proposed to be made to the law the Director of settlement himself, if he finds there is some clerical or arithematic mistake, can rectify such things. All the other protections existing will continue to be there. He has to communicate the revised order to the party. Appeal, review and these are there. The Director of Settlements cannot do anything to prejudice the thing. As I said, the law as it stands empowers the Board only to make any changes. When the officer who makes the order comes to know there is a mistake he can rectify it. Now he is being empowered to make the correction. That is all.

Now in regard to the time also, it cannot be an indefinite time to find the thing. In this respect also as the law stands the change could be made by the Board only, whatever time the party is allowed. Now instead of the Board doing it the Director is empowered to do it only so long as the matter is in his hands. Once it passes his hands, he cannot. Once the Board and other appellate authorities finally decide the question, there is an end of it. There cannot be any change afterwards. That is all the thing that is sought to be done by the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 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.

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1961) as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.'

8th March 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1961) as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed'

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

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

The House then adjourned.



[8th March 1961]

## APPENDIX 1.

[Vide item IV (2) on page 391 supra.]

L.A. BILL NO. 2 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill further to amend the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Act, 1961.

2. *Amendment of section 2, Madras Act XXX of 1947.*—In section 2 of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)—

(i) sub-section (1) shall be lettered as clause (a) of that sub-section and after the clause as so lettered, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

“(b) The Special Officer so appointed shall also recommend fair and equitable rates of rent for all lands in such estate or estates which became ryoti lands after the commencement of this Act.”;

(ii) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), for the words “for each class of ryoti land in the principal village”, the words “for each class of ryoti land which was in existence in the principal village at such commencement” shall be substituted;

(iii) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3-A) In the case of lands in an estate which became ryoti lands after the commencement of this Act, the Special Officer shall determine for each class of such lands in the principal village the rates of rent per acre payable therefor under this Act. The rates of rent so determined shall be the same as those fixed under sub-section (2) of section 3 for similar ryoti lands in the same village:

Provided that where the rates of rent payable in respect of ryoti lands in the principal village have not been fixed under sub-section (2) of section 3, or where there are no similar ryoti lands in the principal village, the rates of rent so determined shall be the same as those fixed under sub-section (2) of section 3 for similar ryoti lands in the nearest village in the estate, or if there is no such village, in the nearest village in the nearest estate in which conditions are generally similar to those obtaining in the principal village”;

8th March 1961]

(iv) in sub-section (4), for the words, brackets and figures “sub-sections (2) and (3)”, the words, brackets and figures “sub-sections (2), (3) and (3-A)” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act XXX of 1947.*—In section 3 of the principal Act—

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) After completing his work in any estate, the Special Officer shall submit his recommendations to the State Government, through the Board of Revenue specifying, in the case of ryoti lands which were in existence at the commencement of this Act, (i) the extent, if any, to which the rents for each class of such lands in each village or group of villages in the estate, should in his opinion, be reduced, and (ii) the rate of rent payable for each such class after such reduction and in the case of lands in each village or group of villages in the estate which became ryoti lands after the commencement of this Act, the rate of rent determined by him in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3-A) of section 2.

Provided that, with the approval of the Board of Revenue, recommendations may be made under this sub-section separately, in respect of portions of an estate.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided that where the rate of rent so fixed in respect of any class of ryoti lands which were in existence at the commencement of this Act, or in respect of any class of lands which became ryoti lands in any fasli year after such commencement exceeds the rate of rent payable in respect thereof at such commencement or in that fasli year, as the case may be, only the latter rate of rent shall be payable in respect of such lands.”;

(iii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) An order under sub-section (2) shall, in relation to ryoti lands which were in existence at the commencement of this Act, take effect from the commencement of the fasli year 1357, and in relation to lands which became ryoti lands in any fasli year after the commencement of this Act, from the commencement of that fasli year.”;

(iv) in sub-section (4)—

(a) for the portion commencing with the words “After such an order” and ending with the words and figures “fasli year 1357”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“After such an order has taken effect in respect of any estate or portion of an estate, the rents due in respect of ryoti lands in such estate or portion with effect from the commencement of the fasli year in which the order took effect.”;

[8th March 1961]

(b) for the words and figures "any fasli subsequent to fasli 1357", the words "any subsequent fasli year" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 3-E, Madras Act XXX of 1947.—In sub-section (1) of section 3-E of the principal Act, for the words and figures "be deemed to have taken effect from the commencement of the fasli year 1357", the words and figures "be deemed to have taken effect, in relation to ryoti lands which were in existence at the commencement of this Act, from the commencement of the fasli year 1357, and in relation to lands which became ryoti lands in any fasli year after commencement of this Act, from the commencement of that fasli year" shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of section 4-A, Madras Act XXX of 1947.—In section 4-A of the principal Act, after the words, brackets and figures "the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Act, 1956", the words, brackets and figures "and the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Act, 1961." shall be inserted.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (3) on page 395 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 3 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill further to amend the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950, in its application to the transferred territories.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXII of 1950), in its application to the transferred territories for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

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

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Act, 1961.

(2) It extends to the whole of the transferred territories.

2. *Definition.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "the transferred territories" shall mean the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district.

[8th March 1961]

3. *Insertion of new section 18-A in Travancore-Cochin Act XXII of 1950.*—In the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXII of 1950), after section 18, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

" 18-A. *Power to make provisional assessment in advance of regular assessment.*—(1) The Agricultural Income-tax Officer may, at any time after the receipt of a return made under section 17, proceed to make in a summary manner, a provisional assessment of the tax payable by the assessee, on the basis of his return and the accounts and documents, if any, accompanying it, after giving due effect to the allowance referred to in section 12.

(2) A partner of a firm may be provisionally assessed under sub-section (1) in respect of his share in the firm's income profits and gains, if its return has been received although the return of the partner himself may not have been received.

(3) A firm may be provisionally assessed under sub-section (1) as if it were an unregistered firm, unless the firm fulfils such conditions as the Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, specify in that behalf.

(4) There shall be no right of appeal against a provisional assessment made under sub-section (1).

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that the provisions of sections 40 and 41 apply in relation to any tax payable in pursuance of a provisional assessment made under sub-section (1) as if it were a regular assessment made under section 18.

(6) After a regular assessment has been made under section 18, any amount paid towards a provisional assessment made under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been paid towards the regular assessment; and where the amount paid towards the provisional assessment exceeds the amount payable under the regular assessment, the excess shall be refunded to the assessee.

(7) Nothing done or suffered by reason or in consequence of any provisional assessment made under this section shall prejudice the determination of the merits, of any issue which may arise in the course of the regular assessment under section 18."

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV (4) on page 400 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 4 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill to amend the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XL of 1956), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

[8th March 1961]

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Inams (Assessment) Amendment Act, 1961.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Insertion of new section 3-A in Madras Act XL of 1956.*—After section 3 of the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XL of 1956) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 3-A. *Revision of Assessment on Inam Lands.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3, it shall be lawful for the State Government to revise, from time to time, the rates of assessment as published under sub-section (3) of section 3, whenever the rate of assessment set out in the settlement notification referred to in clause (a), or as the case may be, in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 is revised subsequently by the appropriate authority :

Provided that the revision in the rates of assessment under this sub-section shall be to the same extent as the rates of assessment set out in settlement notification as revised by the said appropriate authority.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 3 shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the revision of the rates of assessment on inam lands under sub-section (1) as they apply in relation to the making of the assessment on such lands.

(3) The inam lands and the rates of assessment leviable thereon as revised under this section shall be published in the District Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.”

3. *Amendment of section 8, Madras Act XL of 1956.*—In section 8 of the principal Act, for the words, brackets and figures “ under sub-section (3) of section 3 ”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “ under sub-section (3) of section 3 or sub-section (3) of section 3-A ” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 10, Madras Act XL of 1956.*—In section 10 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), the words “ by notification ” shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (d) of sub-section (2), the words, figures, letter and brackets “ and section 3-A, sub-sections (2) and (3) ” shall be added at the end;

(iii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (3) 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.

[8th March 1961]

(4) Every rule made under this Act, shall, as soon as possible after it is made, 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 both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule 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.”

5. *Amendment of section 11, Madras Act XL of 1956.*—In section 11 of the principal Act, for the words and figure “ notwithstanding the levy of full assessment on such inam land under section 3 from the date of coming into force of this Act ”, the words, figures and letter “ notwithstanding the levy of full assessment on such inam land under section 3 from the date of coming into force of this Act or the revision of such assessment under section 3-A ” shall be substituted.

## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item IV (5) on page 401 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 5 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill further to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, and to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Amendment) Act, 1951.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), and to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1951 (Madras Act XVII of 1951), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1961.

(2) Section 3 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 7th August 1951, and sections 1 and 2 shall come into force at once.

[8th March 1961

2. *Amendment of section 39, Madras Act XXVI of 1948.*—  
In section 39 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948)—

(a) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(4-a) (i) The Director may, at any time either *suo motu* or on the application of any person, review an order passed by him under sub-section (1) on any one or more of the following grounds, namely :—

(1) that the said order is vitiated by any clerical or arithmetical mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or

(2) that subsequent to the passing of the said order, data for the better calculation of the basic annual sum have become available, or

(3) that the said order requires to be modified in pursuance of the final order of any competent authority or Court :

Provided that the Director shall not exercise his powers under this sub-section in respect of any estate, without giving every landholder concerned, and every application under this sub-section and sub-section (2), a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(ii) A copy of every order passed under this sub-section shall be communicated to the Board of Revenue, and also to every landholder concerned, and every applicant under this sub-section and sub-section (2).;”

(b) in sub-section (5), for the words, brackets and figure “under sub-section (1)”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “under sub-section (1) or sub-section (4-a)” shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (7), for the words, brackets and figure “under sub-section (1)”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “under sub-section (1) or sub-section (4-a)” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of the Schedule to Madras Act XVII of 1951.*—  
In the Schedule to the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1951 (Madras Act XVII of 1951)—

(a) after item 56, the following items shall be inserted, namely :—

“56-a. Aradaidendal (portion granted in inam),

56-b. Pooranathanendal (portion granted in inam).”;

(b) items 66 and 67 shall be omitted.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 9th March 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.

##### *Cauvery delta region*

\* 137 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 72 on 18th December 1959—

(a) whether the survey of the Cauvery delta region has since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether any report has been received by the Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, what was the investigation that was going on all along there? Did they not send any report to the Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There are several kinds of survey that have to be conducted before oil can be definitely found. First is the aero-magnetic survey, which has been conducted. Secondly they have done seismic survey, and thirdly they have to do some test drills, etc. The report with regard to the seismic survey has not been received, but it is completed.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : May I know, Sir, when the actual drilling will take place?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It will depend on the report we get on the seismic survey.

##### *Legal assistance*

\* 138 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any legal assistance was given recently to any Member of the Legislature in the matter of contempt proceedings in the High Court of Madras; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance given?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[9th March 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Was it not a case against the Government as it were and how did this particular Member of the Legislature engage the Government law officers for defending him? Did he do it in his personal capacity?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They are also advocates, and they are entitled to take briefs.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Did he take the permission of the Government before he appeared for a Member of the Legislature in the Court?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not necessary.

*Machines for Polytechnics*

\* 139 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of machines purchased during 1950 from the Disposals Directorate for two polytechnics in Madurai and Madras;

(b) the kind of machines;

(c) the number found unserviceable in 1957 and how they were disposed of; and

(d) the total loss, if any, incurred in this transaction?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) 136 for Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, and 12 for Central Polytechnic, Madras.

(b) These were machine tools, workshop machinery and electrical equipment.

(c) Forty-two items were found unserviceable of which 11 were disposed of in public auction.

(d) The Government have not incurred any net loss in the transaction.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, before they were purchased, was there any inspection of these machines? If so, by whom, and who recommended the purchase of so many machines?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : These were purchased from the German Reparations Commission. This happened in 1950. I am sorry, I am unable to give details about the exact persons who inspected them.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, where were these machines lodged between 1950 and 1957?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : In 1955 they were distributed to the various polytechnics. In 1957 some machines were sold in public auction. Perhaps in the meantime they were at the disposal centre.

9th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that whenever these purchases are made by any Government, the Disposals Directorate do not allow any previous inspection? One has just to take a chance.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : But this seems to have been a good chance.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Possibly here the Government are on stronger ground. There may have been a gain. But in subsequent purchases or previous purchases, there had been losses and these were referred to by the Public Accounts Committee.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I am not aware of those items.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, it is stated that 42 machines were found unserviceable. May I know how so many of them became unserviceable?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They were not in good condition and it was not worth-while reconditioning them. They were purchased in a lot.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Were they second-hand machines?

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

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : They were found serviceable then. How is it they became unserviceable?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is no warrant to assume that at the time of the purchase they were serviceable and it was only later that they became unserviceable.

*Sri Gangadareswarar temple at Purasawalkam, Madras*

\* 140 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any resolution passed by the trustees of Sri Gangadareswarar temple at Purasawalkam, Madras, has been received by the Government for a transfer of the present Executive Officer; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, how long has this officer been in the service of the temple?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no idea about the period during which this officer was in the service of the temple.

[9th March 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Do the Government know anything about the political affiliations of this executive officer of this temple which, I hear, are not in the interests of the temple?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no idea at all about this. After all the information that I have is that the trustees passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner to transfer the present executive officer elsewhere. They wanted an executive officer on a lower grade so as to fit in with the resources of this temple. But it was found that the grade of the officer and the status of the temple were not inconsistent with each other. But still the Commissioner has been examining whether this temple could be clubbed with some other temple and have an executive officer whose salary could be shared between the two temples.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Has not this officer been in the service of this temple for over three years now?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no idea. It may be so.

#### *Merit Scholarship*

\* 141 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to raise the income limit for the award of merit scholarship to students in high schools and colleges?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What is the present income limit, Sir?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Rs. 3,000.

#### *Publication of text-books*

\* 142 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to publish text books in regional languages and English for Standard VI?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Government have no proposal to publish text books in regional languages for Standard VI. They have however decided to publish in the current year the English Reader for Standard VI for use during 1961-62. The work is in progress.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know, Sir, whether they have any proposal for the publication of text-books in the regional languages for Standards I to V?

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

[9th March 1961]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இப்பொழுதுள்ள உயர்தரத் தொடக்கப் பள்ளிகளில் (ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி ஸ்கூல்களில்) 6, 7 வகுப்புக்கள் (ஸ்டாண்டர்டுகள்) போல் உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளிகள். லும் (ஹைஸ்கூலிலும்) 6, 7 ஸ்டாண்டர்டுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இது குழப்பத்திற்குக் காரணமாக இருப்பதால் அதை மாற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : குழப்பத்தை மாற்றத் தான் இரண்டையும் ஒன்றாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. அதில் என்ன குழப்பம் என்று தெரியவில்லை.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : ஹைஸ்கூலிலுள்ள 6-வது ஸ்டாண்டர்டுக்கும் ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி ஸ்கூலிலுள்ள 6-வது ஸ்டாண்டர்டுக்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு வகுப்பு கூட குறைவாக இருக்கிறது.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a question about text-books.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any idea of publishing text-books on non-language subjects like mathematics, science, for Standards I to VI?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. The intention is to print only language text-books.

#### *Agricultural Income-tax*

\* 143 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of administration in 1957-58 and 1958-59 of the Agricultural Income-tax Department; and

(b) the reasons for increase in the cost, if any?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU—

|             | RS.         |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1957-58 | 2,57,449.45 |
| 1958-59     | 4,84,535.00 |

(b) The increased cost of administration was due to the additional establishment appointed to implement the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955, after its extension to non-plantation crops.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Sir, is the extra cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs justified by the results?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. Originally the Act applied only to the plantation crops, namely, four or five like tea and coffee. We have extended it now to the whole area of agricultural production. Naturally we require greater staff and so greater expenditure.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Does not the administration report of the Agriculture Department for the year show that the labours had not borne fruit during the year?

[9th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: No. The question of appointing the required staff is different from the result. For various reasons, the result may not be commensurate with the expenditure. Therefore, we cannot stop the appointment of the staff required for the task.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will, therefore, Government be pleased to issue proper instructions for the ultimate, proper collection of the tax?

3-10 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question.

\* 144 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of agricultural income-tax assessed and the amount collected in Madras, Chidambaram and Nannilam in 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the arrears of agricultural income-tax due for the year 1958-59 in Batlagundu and Coonoor and the steps taken to collect the arrears?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) 1957-58 Nil, Sir. 1958-59.

|                                                                   | Assessed. |     | Collected. |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
|                                                                   | RS.       | NP. | RS.        | NP. |
| Madras (whole of Madras and Chingleput districts) ..              | 6,066     | 31  | 310        | 11  |
| Chidambaram (whole of Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks) .. .. | 138       | 35  | Nil.       |     |
| Nannilam taluk .. ..                                              | 22,695    | 54  | 5,737      | 02  |

(b) No arrears in Batlagundu.

Rs. 1,476.60 nP. in Coonoor.

Certificates under section 41 (1) of the Act have been duly issued in these cases to effect the recovery under the Revenue Recovery Act.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: What steps have been taken by Government to realise 19 out of 20 of the balance during 1958-59 in regard to Madras District because the Minister says that out of a demand of Rs. 6,000 and odd only a sum of Rs. 300 and odd has been realised?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: If it is not collected in the particular year, it becomes an arrear. When it becomes an arrear, we collect it under the Revenue Recovery Act. That is why instructions have been issued that it can be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Is it not true that in Batlagundu and Coonoor the balance to be collected is about one lakh of rupees as against only Rs. 1,000 remaining in the rest of the State?

[9th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That may be true. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I can explain the position.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: I gather from the Agricultural Report for the year that nearly Rs. 97,900 yet remain to be collected out of a total demand for the whole State of Rs. 1,13,000. The Minister a little while ago said that there are arrears to a large extent. May I have some clarification in regard to this?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: So far as Ratlagundu is concerned, I have said "No arrears". But there are arrears in other places. My answer is more up to date than the Report.

#### *Electricity to Varahoor village*

\* 145 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend electricity to Varahoor village in Thanjavur taluk; and

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

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

(b) Varahoor village is situated in the area of supply of the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation limited. The Corporation has applied for a financial assistance during 1961-62 for taking up some rural extension schemes including the scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Varahoor and nearby villages. This will be considered early in 1961-62

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether the people can expect the supply of electricity within this year, that is within 1961-62 at least?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I cannot give an assurance because the village is situated in a licensee area and it is left to the licensee to expedite his scheme.

#### *Fisheries Department at Tuticorin*

\* 146 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that about 35,000 chanks and important records were found missing from the Office of the Fisheries Department at Tuticorin recently; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) suitable action is being taken against the person responsible.



[9th March 1961]

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** மறைந்துபோன சங்கு களும், 'ரிகார்டு'களும் மறுபடியும் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டனவா?

**THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON :** அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படுகின்றன.

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** இதற்குக் காரணமாக இருந்த அதிகாரிகள் யார் யார் அவர்கள் மீது எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன?

**THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON :** அதில் என்னென்ன குறைபாடுகள் ஏற்பட்டன என்பதைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கும் அதற்குத் தகுந்த தண்டனை அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதிலும் இப்போது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் யார் யார் என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. அதன் முடிவுக்குப் பிறகுதான் கூறமுடியும்.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Questions are over.

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

## II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1961-62.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** We shall start discussion on the Budget for the year 1961-62. Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan will now speak.

\* **SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Mr. Chairman, Budget discussion is the occasion when we express our appreciation of the good things done by the Government and also our disappointment at some of the omissions of commissions. We may not be able to see eye to eye with the Government on all the measures that they have undertaken but, at the same time, we should without hesitation give our thanks for all the good things that they have done. Recently during the introduction of the Budget it has been stated that fee concession will be extended up to the XI Standard. It is a very good thing. The Education Grants Committee recommended only half-fee concession up to the XI Standard and even then only gradually from the VIII Standard, that is, first VIII Standard, then IX Standard, then X Standard and then XI Standard. The Government have, however, taken a bold step. This is a great boon to many boys and girls to prosecute their education in the higher forms. I may tell you, Sir, that in the English Education Act there is a sentence which says that no boy or girl shall suffer on account of poverty. Ample provision is made in that regard. I hope this Government will institute a liberal scholarship fund or found a number of scholarships for those who want to enter the University and professional courses. In course of time this should be done as a logical consequence of this. I should like to point out that inasmuch as the Government are extending the fee concession up to the XI Standard all these schools will not collect fees to the maximum. As such, there may not be sufficient money to pay salaries every month. Very recently

9th March 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

I visited a school in Trivellore where out of 700 pupils, 130 pupils paid school fees. The remaining pupils have some concession or other under the existing system. From next year it will be extended to IV, V and VI Forms, i.e., VIII, IX and X Standards. Unless provision for liberal advance grants is made, it will not be possible for them to make payment of monthly salaries regularly. If there is delay, we know the teachers will make much of it. Not only that, even the standard of instruction will go down. I hope instructions will be issued in time for advance grants being paid month after month, not once in three months or six months.

Then, fee compensation should be paid at the rates prevailing in 1960-61. That was the recommendation made by the Education Grants Committee. I hope this will be taken into consideration. If any institution gets a huge surplus out of this grant, the Education Grants Committee has made a recommendation that more than Rs. 5 per pupil can be cut from the grants due. Therefore, I would earnestly plead with the Government that the rate of school fees prevailing in 1960-61 should be taken into consideration for fee compensation. The Government have done one good thing here. I am now told that almost all elementary school teachers in aided institutions get their salaries on the 1st of every month. But the teachers in Board high schools—I have received complaints from them—do not get their salaries on the 1st of every month, not even on the 4th or 10th of the month. Now, all board schools are under the Government. They meet the entire net cost. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that the district board high school teachers also get their salaries on the 1st of every month.

Yesterday you, that is the Finance Minister, were kind enough in answering a question, to say that out of school hours Sanskrit or Hindi might be taught and that the expenditure on those teachers would be taken into account for purposes of grant. It is a good thing. I think the Government for that. Otherwise, what will happen is this. Under the new scheme there is no provision for study of Sanskrit or Hindi in the VI and VII Standards. Now, there is provision for study in the I, II and III Forms. If the study of Sanskrit or Hindi begins only in the VIII Standard, some Hindi or Sanskrit teachers may be sent out. Already the study of Sanskrit has been abolished in a number of Schools. Even in schools where there are more than one Sanskrit teacher, one teacher may have to be sent out. Now that the Government have made the new provision, I request them to send a circular to all the aided institutions that provision should be made for the teaching of Sanskrit or Hindi, and that the salary that is paid to such teachers will be taken into account for assessment of grant. I would request the Government to do another thing. On the floor of his House, it has been stated a number of times that very soon the Secondary Education Act would be passed. I would request the Government to hasten it. It is very essential that that Act should be passed.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [9th March 1961]

Another thing for which I should thank the Government is this. It is stated in the Budget speech that the Government have decided to give their share of expenditure under the scheme of the University Grants Commission so as to extend the scales to teachers in aided colleges at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. I do not know whether you are going to give them the pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission. . . .

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: May I know when the Hon. Chairman made the Budget speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a small error. The hon. Member thinks that I made a speech. I did not make a speech.

3-20 p.m. \* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: You said, "scales recommended by the Pay Commission and not by the University Grants Commission".

MR. CHAIRMAN: What the hon. Member, Mr. Chidambaram, means is, every speech should be addressed to the Chair.

\* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Yes, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: He has often gone on deputation to the Minister. (Laughter.)

\* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: These scales are much less than the scales suggested by the University Grants Commission. Still, let me thank them for these scales. I would request the Hon. Minister to send a circular to the aided colleges, including the aided training colleges on this subject because they have not adopted these scales for lack of communication. If these are paid, they will be taken for purposes of grant.

Sir, we have often and often been repeating that the Government should hold the price line. I read the speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance in the other House. Last year, when he made his Budget speech, he said that for the success of the third plan, it was necessary to hold the price line. Yesterday, he said in the other House that if there was to be a choice between an economy in which there would be kept at a low level and an economy in which there would be a rise in prices but at the same time there would also be an acceleration of industrial production, he would prefer the latter, i.e., an increase in the price level and acceleration of industrial production.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I said, if these were the only two choices, I would prefer the second.

\* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: The Governor in his address in August pinpointed attention to the need for holding the price line. He said that the State Government was in correspondence with the National Development Council. While the Hon. Minister for Finance has expressed this view, the Hon. Leader of the House, Mr. Venkataraman, says that in view of the

[9th March 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

increasing tempo of industrialization, prices would go on rising. Now I ask, what will happen to the fixed income groups? His opinion is that it is absolutely impossible to control the price level in a developing economy but the Hon. Minister for Finance has been kind enough to state in the other House that there is a difference of opinion even among the Congressmen on this point. People actually suffer on account of the taxes which the Central Government have sought to impose. The price of kerosene which I bought at Rs. 1.25 per gallon last month has gone up to Rs. 1.50 per gallon this month. Similarly the price of gingelly oil and coconut oil has gone up. In some cases, the increase in prices could be justified to some extent. But the Government do not care for the low-income group at all. The Hon. Minister for Finance pointed out in the other House that the *per capita* income had gone up by 38 per cent, whereas the all-India average was only 32 per cent. On what basis?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is on the basis of fixed prices obtaining in 1948-49.

\* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: If the expenditure has risen to a larger amount than increase in income, how can this compensate? Actually, the low-income people find it impossible to make both ends meet. If he says 'increase by 38 per cent on average', then fifty per cent of our people will get an increase above 38 per cent and fifty per cent will get less than that. So, still, a large number of people will get less than 38 per cent of their *per capita* income. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to this fact.

Then, Sir, I propose to devote some time on education. This is a time of stress and strain and sweeping changes are taking place not only in the field of education but also in other fields. We are using new methods in agriculture. We are adopting new methods in education itself. In the adoption of new methods in every field, be it education, or health or anything else, education has a vital part to play. It is this education that has to supply men who could propagate these new methods. Education must, therefore, be considered one of the industries, perhaps the most important industry. You want raw materials for your industries. Similarly, in the field of education, we want good raw materials for the professional and arts colleges. Unless we have good raw materials, we cannot turn out finished products from our technological institutions, from our engineering colleges, from our medical colleges. Therefore, we must consider this education as an industry. In America, it is considered so. I got this idea, in fact, from an American book. We cannot expect any profit from out of this industry. We must realise, whatever profit we get from agriculture and other industries, we owe to education. The Hon. Minister has said time and again that trained technical personnel and skilled workers were needed. So, we must provide more funds—we have provided 20 crores of rupees for education—if we want more progress in the fields of agriculture and industries.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [9th March 1961]

You said, Sir, in the other House . . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Who was saying? The Finance Minister was kind enough to say it in the other House. (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is transfer of the Chair to the other House.

\* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I am sorry, Sir. The Hon. Minister for Finance said in the other House that migration from rural parts to urban areas was due to industrialization in urban areas. It is right. But what about agriculture? If people migrate from villages, what is to happen to agriculture? Our whole industrialization depends upon agriculture. I am now reminded of what Oliver Goldsmith said in his 'DESERTED VILLAGE'. Our villages also may become deserted. I do not admit that in the field of education there must be changes to suit the times. We cannot be static. It is absolutely essential that we must change with the times. Now I am coming to the different stages of education. About the pre-school child, there are not many schools for this child. The few nurseries that we have in our State are private schools. The Hon. Minister for Education was kind enough to say in two or three places that encouragement should be given to the starting of such schools. I particularly remember what he said at Coimbatore. Such schools should of course be started by voluntary effort. They are very costly. The equipment is costly. It is not their aim to provide a knowledge of reading and writing. The children get good experience and training so that later on they could become leaders of the country. I would request the Hon. Minister for Finance to come to the aid of such institutions. It is very essential that provision should be made. In all western countries, they recognise that all children of the age-group 3 to 6 are very important and should be properly trained. I do not want to say more on this.

3-30 P.M. Coming to basic education, let me not at the outset give the impression that basic education is not at all good. But you will be kind enough to agree with me that the originator of the scheme Mahatma Gandhi said so in a different set-up altogether. Had he been alive today he would have scrapped or considerably modified the basic education scheme. What he said was applicable to conditions obtaining in 1937. If you go into statistics, you will find that basic education has not spread as rapidly as the sponsors wanted it to. Many of the schools have not yet been converted. All those converted are staffed with teachers who were not regularly trained in basic education. They were trained in the old system. They were given five or six months' training and they have all been made basic education teachers. In this system of education a properly trained teacher is a vital need and the whole thing revolves round him.

I am glad, Sir, the Government have stopped converting ordinary training institutions into basic training institutions, for reasons best known to them. It is, however, a good

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] 9th March 1961]

thing but I would request the Government to appoint an assessment committee to find out what is really happening and how best to modify the system of basic education. This system of education would have been all right at a particular period of time. But now when sweeping changes are made, when the country is advancing rapidly towards industrialization, we should think twice before continuing to spread this system of education. Sir, Mahatma Gandhi said that we should not industrialise the country wholesale. But what are we doing actually? The Government are industrialising the whole country. Mahatma Gandhi was against that. If he had lived to-day, certainly he would have changed the basic education system that he then recommended. People may charge him with inconsistency. Yes, but he was a great man and he always admitted an error when he had committed an error. But we are little men and we are not prepared to admit our error when we do any wrong thing. One good thing however is, the present sponsors have given up the principle of production for gain and self-sufficiency. Originally it was felt that each school must be self-sufficient and must support itself from out of the products produced by the children. From the figures furnished we find that the expenditure on the basic schools is much greater than on the ordinary schools. The Government give them more grants and equipment also.

Sir, I am sure it will at least take three decades, if the Government were to proceed at the present rate, to convert all the elementary schools into basic schools. Meanwhile I would request the Government to appoint an assessment committee to go into the whole thing. The Government should not be guided by the opinions given by the Department. I know what it is and I do not want to say much on that. You will find from the report already published that the wastage and stagnation in basic schools is greater than that in the ordinary schools. If these basic schools are really popular and if the instructions given there are more effective, why should there be greater wastage and stagnation. The Government will have to find out why it is so.

Sir, about the quality of education, we have been harping upon it again and again. I am glad that the Government are concerned about it. I agree with them in this respect. Now we have 26,700 elementary schools. It is stated that for every village with a population of 300 there is a school. What is the percentage of the school going population. It is 12½ per cent. That means 1/8th which will be nearly 38 pupils in each village. And all these 38 will be spread over all the five standards. According to the principle laid down by the Government you are to have only one teacher for these 38 pupils. Is it possible for a single teacher to handle four or five classes? The Hon. Minister has kindly suggested that in some villages, schools should have three standards. To some extent that will solve the problem. But ultimately the aim should be to have one teacher for each standard. Otherwise efficiency will go down, and the quality of education also will go down.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [9th March 1961]

Another thing about this that, in addition to the staff being inadequate, teachers are not posted for six or seven months. I am not exaggerating. I am telling the truth. That being so how can you expect to have efficiency or quality in education? When many crores of rupees are spent on elementary education, much attention should be paid to this aspect of the question if the Government want to get the money's worth.

The Government are going to introduce free and compulsory education. What will be its impact on education? Already there is a rush in secondary schools. There are already 50 pupils in each section in most of the schools. If compulsion is applied it will go up to 75. To meet this crisis, you should have more schools. But I do not find anywhere in the Budget mention made of this problem. What are the steps the Government are going to take? Very soon they will be faced with this problem. Again with the extension of the fee concessions to a number of pupils, more and more secondary schools will be needed. Therefore Government should take immediate steps to meet this situation.

Regarding efficiency in secondary schools, as I said about the elementary schools, here also the efficiency has gone down. They have a number of sections having 50 or more pupils in each section. The work load for the teacher is very great. Fifty is too great a number for a single teacher. Thirty-five will be good. Let it be increased to 40. It may not matter much. But anything above that will be certainly be a big load. If there has been deterioration during the last few years, this is one of the main factors which have contributed to it. From 1948 the Government have allowed the schools to take in 45 students in a section even without getting permission from the District Educational Officer or the Director of Public Instruction. But in most of the schools the strength is 50 and more. Some steps should be taken by the Government as early as possible in this direction.

Sir, everybody will concede that Secondary Education is very important. Therefore I would request the Hon. the Finance Minister to consider the few suggestions I am going to make on this matter. In all progressive countries it has been recognised that secondary education should be a complete unit by itself. It is not a preparatory stage. It may prepare but it is not solely a preparatory stage either to the University or to the professional courses. In our State nearly 80 per cent of the pupils who appear for the S.S.L.C. examination are only 'leavers' at the end of such education. It has been found that these people are not able to hold any responsible posts. They are not able to face the responsibility of life. Another thing which we teachers found about this system of education is this. Some three decades ago, the students who came to the schools were from educated classes. They had educational environment and educational background. But now we have students coming from homes which have not got these facilities. Therefore we thought that this period of secondary education won't do. It must be lengthened by one more year.

9th March 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

Not only that. We find that in Western countries the secondary education extends up to 18 years. No student is admitted to the University education until he is 18 years of age. The age of admission is 18 plus. I read a book on 'Secondary Education in America'. It is clearly stated there, that they have the High School, the Junior College, lower secondary school, higher secondary school and so on. They do not have the Junior college in all the States. It is also clearly stated that the Junior College should form part of the secondary education and should be integrated. The Junior or the Community college should be integrated with the High Schools, by whatever name it is called. Sir, here we wanted that the eleven years course of secondary education should be extended by one more year, that is 12 years. The Hon. Minister for Finance was the Chairman of the Legislature Committee which went into this question and as a compromise, we agreed on seven years of elementary education and four years of higher secondary education. The Radhakrishnan Commission report on University education has clearly stated that the Intermediate course should be merged with the High School. The same view was expressed by the Secondary Education Commission. The Sadlers' Commission of the Calcutta University was also of the same view. That was in the year 1930. Nearly three decades have passed. The Hon. Minister himself admitted on more than one occasion that we need not go in for a change of the scheme which we adumbrated. Someone said that there should be change in the study of languages. He said, 'We have come to a compromise; let us not take up the question'. I would therefore earnestly plead with the Government to see that the present scheme of 11 years of secondary education should be given a trial before it is condemned in favour of the suggestion to have junior colleges. The suggestion of some about the junior college is that instruction will be in English and it will be easy for the students to follow in the degree classes. We ask 'Why do you not take the last two years of the secondary school course and give instruction in English in Mathematics and science?' Sir, the Minister was a student in the Intermediate, and I also was a student. Then each section consisted of 100 or 120. In the Presidency college, it might have been less. In all other colleges the strength would be 100 or 150. Do the Government think that any individual attention can be given? If we retrace it to ten years' course beginning at the age of 5 + —then at the age of 15 + —pupils would go in for University education. Those who do not want to go to the University may stop at the age of 15. At fifteen they will not have complete education. Are the Government going to provide for the education of only those few who will go to the junior colleges? Then the cost will be terrible for the two years' Course. We have got specialists. The Mathematics teaching has to teach in the first year and second year. His work comes to 12 hours per week. It will be a very costly one. If the Government want it, we have no objection to increase it to even twelve years. But let it be a course attached to the high schools. It will be advantageous to the boys and teachers. I would request the Hon.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [9th March 1961]

Minister to consider this very carefully. Let him pay more attention before the launches upon the new scheme. I am glad that it is stated in the budget speech that the scheme for conversion of secondary schools to higher secondary schools will also be implemented. Because of the speeches made in some other place, it has given us some disquiet, and I thought I must bring this to the notice of the Government. The teachers think that the present scheme is the best one. Sir, secondary education must be very sound. Otherwise the superstructure will be of no use.

Sir, I am now coming to the end. I shall just bring one important matter to notice. We all appreciate the endeavours made for the implementation of the mid-day meals scheme and the school improvement scheme. I certainly approve of the philosophy underlying those schemes. But during the last two years we regret to say that the whole Education Department was geared up to implement these schemes, so much so there was avoidable delay and then attention could not be paid to the quality of teaching in all those schools. I humbly suggest that there must be two Directors of Public Instruction—one for secondary and University education and the other for elementary education. The present scheme of providing mid-day meals and also school improvement conferences may be continued. I should like to state that no doubt there are Deputy Directors of Public Instruction. That is the only answer that the Government will give. There are three Deputy Directors, but they cannot issue orders without the permission of the Director. Therefore, there is a great deal of delay. In the composite State of Madras, we had 900 schools. At present in the truncated Madras State, there are 1,300 secondary schools and these will increase in number. Therefore I request that my suggestion be considered. I have nothing against the present Director. But it is not possible for him to devote so much attention to this aspect of education. The more important thing is the academic side. You will excuse me, Sir, if I say that the present Director has not got the experience of teaching. He was neither a Headmaster nor a Principal. That is why he is not able to appreciate fully the academic side. All previous Directors of Public Instruction were either professors or Principals. So they were all able to appreciate the academic side. I do not underestimate the work done by the present Director. But if we want the quality of education to improve, then it should be certainly bifurcated or trifurcated. There must be a separate Director who will look to the academic side of education.

Sir, I am really thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak. I hope the Finance Minister with his zeal and enthusiasm will certainly do something more.

In conclusion let me say this. He has done to teachers so much. The teachers feel, 'How has this sympathetic Finance Minister not granted us house rent allowance? He has not given us medical concessions too, although he has given an increase

[9th March 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

in emoluments and pension; he has given all these even without our asking, but he has given us the house rent allowance. The Finance Minister has liberalised the pension rules to the teachers. When the teachers are getting all these, they are not able to know how they are not granted the house rent allowance. Is it such a huge expenditure? This is their feeling. They have asked me about this. I have placed before the Finance Minister their views. Whenever I ask the Finance Minister about these, he says, 'I have done these things; why do you not give me some time more; I shall do it at some other time'. Sir, I reiterate that the teachers are very grateful to the Finance Minister for what he has done. The grant of the house rent allowance is being put off again and again. I hope he will consider this question and grant this legitimate demand also. Thank you, Sir.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR. Permit me, Sir, at the outset to refer to one matter, and that is the allotment of five days for the budget discussion in the Council. With all humility I say that it is found insufficient by the members. No one is able to express all his ideas completely. The psychological fear of your gong causes frustration to their thoughts, and even those thoughts which are there ooze out of their minds. I am telling the exact situation in which all of us are. There is the rule about the time-limit, and I am not saying that you are not following the rule. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I am not finding fault with you at all, but I am only representing the difficulty which all of us have. I think I am voicing the views of hon. Members here (Hon. Members: Definitely.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then we must have more hours allotted for the discussion of the budget.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: We have no right to vote on Demands here, and, therefore, . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Then we must have morning sessions also.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Otherwise, Sir, hon. Members who speak first get more time and later on on account of the large number of speakers left over, time is actually reduced.

This being the last budget for the five years, 1957-1961, permit me, Mr. Chairman, to congratulate the Finance Minister who has kept the finances of our State in a sound condition in all these nine years. He has steered the ship of our State, which has been on the high seas of development, clear of shoals and rocks, which will make the ship flounder. Let me also express our appreciation of the Finance Secretary and his officials who have assisted him to supply us with all the literature on the subject—the Budget Memorandum, the Third Five Year Plan (programme for 1961-62), the revised estimate for 1960-61 of the Second Five-Year Plan, and so on. He has given all details to us. But



[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [9th March 1961]

unfortunately there is not time enough for us to go through all these things and make our suggestions on the points that may arise out of a reading of them. That is why I submitted that the time allowed is not enough.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : That is why we do not speak.

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p.m.]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is no excuse.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : As a budget, it is a deficit budget. But we need not at all be alarmed at that. From experience we find that from 1957 up to 1961, even though the budgets were deficit budgets, the revised estimates and the actual accounts showed no deficit. On the other hand, there was surplus. In 1957-58 there was a surplus of about Rs. 342 lakhs; in 1958-59 there was a surplus of about Rs. 157 lakhs and in 1959-60 there was a surplus of about Rs. 53 lakhs. This year we have the revised estimates showing a surplus of Rs. 123 lakhs. I think the actuals will also be the same, and there will be no difficulty. The budget is prepared on the basis of the revised estimates because the actuals will not be available until the 31st March and even for some time afterwards. Therefore, on the whole, the budget seems to be rather a very rough estimate. From the play of figures we find, from the deficit it goes to a surplus of more than Rs. 153 lakhs. We are unable to say what the expenditure will be. But it is in the nature of a budget under the authority of the Planning Commission. I say so because the Five-Year Plans are successively going on. The budget seems to be more or less a booklet on planning giving us the targets and the achievements. The Five-Year Plans also run into each other. We envisage the schemes for the Third Five-Year Plan. At the same time we devote our attention to the Second Five-Year Plan also. There is no longer the old, orthodox budget in which will be set out all the resources and the expenditure and the balancing of the income and expenditure. As a matter of fact, so far as our resources are concerned, there is not much space or time devoted at all to that aspect except a statement about the tax and revenue. I have to make one submission here. So far as foreign assistance is concerned, we had in our State Rs. 11 crores for the Kundah Hydro-Electric Project. For the Tanjore programme the amount is not mentioned, but the Ford Foundation have furnished the capital. So far as the Electricity Board is concerned, the amount comes to Rs. 102 crores for all these years, and for this year the amount comes to about Rs. 14 crores. In the revised estimate we have minus Rs. 150 lakhs. All the receipts and expenditure of the Electricity Board also should go into this budget. But we have no chance to know what the figures relating to the Electricity Board are and what their various projects are. They are not given in this budget. The Electricity Board's budget comes before us long after this budget is passed. Therefore, we cannot rivet our attention now on all those points. It would be better if we have information about the receipts and expenditure of the Electricity Board included in this budget. It will involve a huge amount and it will be better for us to discuss it here at this

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [9th March 1961]

time of the year. In fact, in the Public Accounts Committee we found various defects with regard to tariff rates, agreements, etc. Recoveries go into lakhs of rupees. All these things have to be discussed in the Public Accounts Committee long after the event. That kind of *post-mortem* examination can be done here.

We have the question of foreign assistance. If it has to be repaid, a plan must be there. It must be a phased programme. There must be some sinking fund into which the Government must pay some money so that the whole amount could be repaid easily. We have no idea at present about the amount of foreign loan. A share of the foreign loans will be from the Government of India also. The financial picture will not be complete so far as we are concerned unless we know the size of the foreign assistance, the agreement that has been entered into, etc. For example, agreement has been entered into with East Germany. There is the Colombo Plan. What are the conditions stipulated? What is the way by which these loans are intended to be repaid? With the increasing tempo of development, there is increased expenditure with foreign assistance. All these things must be taken into consideration by us. In the budget there is no statement about it. There is a general sinking fund for the payment of interest on all our debts which come to Rs. 170 crores. They include loans from the Government of India also. The interest itself comes to Rs. 4½ crores. There must be a sinking fund for all these things. There must be a sinking fund for repayment of foreign loans and the interest thereon.

The Hon. the Finance Minister has not made any taxation proposals. We know from experience that the deficit becomes a surplus in the revised estimate or in the actual accounts. The Government say that it is due to increase in the income from sales tax and economic activity. It is due to other factors also like high prices, large amount of turnover and a large amount of collections. Due to all these three factors, receipt from sales tax has increased to Rs. 15 crores. The Hon. Minister who moved the Bill regarding sales tax made an intelligent anticipation. It has come true. Next time it will be Rs. 15 or Rs. 17 lakhs.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Crores. (Laughter.)

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes, crores. I do not congratulate myself on the increased receipts from this item. Of course, the Hon. the Finance Minister congratulates himself on the tempo of economic activity. That assumption is not correct. Sales tax is an indirect tax. It is collected from the consumer. With any small increase in the indirect tax, the prices increase. If a small sum of 5 nP. is levied, immediately the process is set in motion. There is the excise duty at the production level. Then, there is the wholesale agent. There is the distributor. There are the wholesale dealers and retail dealers. When the turn of the consumer comes, a 2 per cent levy comes to about 9 per cent. That is political economy. The Government must take into account the feelings of the people. That is why Ruskin called it a 'dismal



[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [9th March 1961]

science. That is why indirect taxes are not at all favoured. In our State in addition to sales tax, we have the direct tax imposed on 41 items by the Union Government. People are helpless. The Hon. Minister was good enough to say that in a democracy there is a limit to taxation. That is a very wise statement, according to me, and that is supported by the best authority. There should be a limit to taxation. If taxes go on increasing and there is more income, naturally there will be more expenditure also. Just as in domestic economy expenditure increases with an increase in income so also in the Government economy, expenditure increases with increased income. It seems to be a necessity. We have three cars—one for the wife, one for the children and one for the master. A similar thing happens with regard to Government economy. Expenditure goes on increasing. But what about the income? Recent writers like Parkinson, to whom the Prime Minister also made a reference, have stated certain new things. Parkinson has stated in a recent book—

4-00  
P.M.

“It is one aim of this book to suggest that there are other and lower limits, a limit beyond which taxation is undesirable, a limit beyond which it is dangerous and a limit (final) beyond which it is fatal. And these limits are clearly indicated by both—economic theory and historical fact.”

That is what he says. I also found it stated before the Public Accounts Committee that towards the end of March, there is a heavy rush of expenditure. The Finance Minister is not responsible for all these things, I know. But the departments are anxious to spend the money. Otherwise, they will not get grants. So, they go on making rough estimates in the beginning and at the end of the year, they rush with expenditure. The amount involved is not small. It is 30 or 40 lakhs of rupees. I am not saying all this from imagination. As Prof. Galbraith said in his note to the Planning Commission, the income of the people increases and the Government remove it by taxation and inflation and by appeals for thrifts. If you go on increasing the expenditure and asking for more taxes to be paid, this grim vicious circle will go on. There is no point in having these indirect taxes. The Union Finance Minister thinks that taxation is not only necessary for the purpose of covering the budget deficit but for the economic development of the country also. Sir, economists differ from him. We have to undergo the consequences of the increase in taxation. I am glad that in our State, our Finance Minister has not brought in any proposal for additional taxation. He knew perhaps that taxation was already heavy. He was wise and he was also confident that this deficit of 2.8 crores of rupees would be made up by increased revenue. Perhaps it may not be a surplus.

As regards the rise in prices, there it is. Nothing up-till-now has been done for dealing with the problem effectively. It is argued that it is not possible to deal with it, so long as our economy is a developing economy, and in consequence the purchasing power of the people is going up, except by means of absolute control. Of

9th March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

course, complete control is neither desirable nor wise because it leads to blackmarket and so many other things. Any small increase in prices or in excise duty, for that matter, affects all people alike, not the low-income group alone, as my friend, Mr. Srinivasavaradan; said. The price of every article has gone up. The price of bricks has arisen from 30 rupees per thousand to 75 rupees. House construction work is handicapped. People have found it difficult to launch upon housing programmes. These housing projects and other things are very good to read on paper. But people are not coming forward to take up such projects. Therefore it is I say that it would be good for the Government not to launch on these taxation proposals. We have seen that the Central Government want to tax 41 consumer items. Nothing is left. Even tea is not left out. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: You are not interested in cigarettes.) So far as the other matters are concerned, I would say that the whole budget is not a balanced one. You find 20 crores of rupees being set apart for Education. But for Health, the provision is only five crores of rupees. Health and Education are both very important. Education is as much necessary as health. The old adage says: ‘Sound mind in a sound body’. Without health, there cannot be a sound education. I am afraid, so far as the budget provision for Health is concerned, the Hon. Minister for Health has not been aggressive at all. He must have asked for more. The bed strength in hospitals needs to be increased. There is no equipment in headquarters hospitals. Many dispensaries do not have medicines at all. So, Health has been completely neglected. Education has received better treatment perhaps because the Finance Minister holds that portfolio also. But I know the Finance Minister has never imposed any cut on any demands from other Departments. Therefore, the cut in respect of Health must be due to apathy on the part of the Department itself.

In this connection, I must point out that the Budget is entirely silent on one point, i.e., encouragement of indigenous medicine. There is nothing mentioned in the Budget about indigenous medicine. Last year, they closed the College of Integrated Medicine and said that they would have some college for pure indigenous systems of medicine. They also appointed a committee but nothing has been done in this direction. The indigenous system is a system which will help the poor people in our country, in spite of what other people might say about it. It has been in vogue for centuries and adopted by the people for centuries. Why should we not adopt it so long as it can give relief to the people? There are not many hospitals in our State to attend to all people's needs. Then, there was a herbarium. A committee was also appointed for the purpose of investigating the question of herbs occurring in forests with a view to their being used for giving medical relief. That committee submitted a report. When a question was put about the report, the Hon. Minister said that the report was missing. Another question was later put and again the reply was that it was missing and that investigations would be made. Still, nothing has happened.

[9th March 1961]

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : Perhaps only one copy of the report was available with the Government.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Herbs are most useful in affording medical relief. There is still an old man in Puttur village who uses herbs for setting bones. In spite of all that you have got in the big General Hospital, still people go to Puttur for bone-setting. Therefore, I plead very strongly for more provision for this. The whole budget is silent about it.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Plead with your leader.

4-10 P.M. \* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I do not think he has any objection so far as my plea is concerned. I hope it will have some effect. He has instituted a degree course in Indian Medicine. The Government must do something for these institutions of indigenous medicine. They have said that they will give a maintenance grant of not more than Rs. 2,400. This limit was fixed in 1948, during the time of Mr. A. B. Shetty who never believed in and who was always against Indian Medicine. He himself agreed and accepted and passed the order saying that Government will give only a grant of Rs. 2,400. When we are opposing ceiling in all matters, I oppose the ceiling in this matter also. (Laughter.)

Then, Sir, I come to another point, a very important point, on which people may not agree with me. But still I want to say a few words on that. The Government have set apart Rs. 161 lakhs for family planning. I consider it a huge waste. Once you do propaganda on the footing that people should not increase the population, the real thing behind it is the fear of the consequences. That is a wrong thing to do. That is why Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to it and the Roman Catholics are opposed to it on religious grounds. Mahatma Gandhi said, continence was the best thing to practise. (An hon. Member :—Is it possible.) Now we are afraid of practising continence because of the cinemas, the advertisements and other things where there is only the sex attraction and nothing else. Everywhere there is this sex attraction. I am sorry to say this. (Interruption.) As an old man I must say it, even though people might say I am old and I am impotent and I am not competent to say anything on this matter. It is all sex appeal that we see in the cinemas, in the advertisements, and all over the place. That is why I say it is no good having this family planning. We must practise continence. Of course I am not saying surgical operation is not effective. It may be effective. Doctors know more about it. There are two eminent doctors here in this House. (Interruption.) Dr. Sreenivasan is not here now. He generally goes away. I am not competent to give my opinion in this matter. But I might say that continence and chastity are much better than all these methods. These are the two things that can control population. As regards having children, it is essential that we must have children. Poet Tiruvallur has put it so strongly, and I must say it here. He has devoted a whole chapter to 'Makat-peru'. 'The wealth of man is the wealth of children, but the

[9th March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

wealth of these children is left to their own fate. The wealth of a man is his children. Therefore the anxiety to have children is part of our culture and religion and none can deny it.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIYAR : மக்கள்தான் பணம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் திருவள்ளுவர்.

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That is what I said. The difficulty in family planning is people will go on expending their money and energy. No limit can be put to it and ultimately the race will become weak. Sir, I am bound to state it in this connection that not only are the future generations mortgaged in respect of finances but they are also made weak by asking the present generation to adopt all the family planning methods. It is not right to do so. I leave it at that.

The next point to which I wish to refer is agriculture. So far as agriculture is concerned the Hon. Minister for Finance has made many good statements all of which lead me to the conclusion that all thought of putting a ceiling on land holdings should be dropped. I agree with all of them and that is why I am going to mention now all those statements of the Hon. Minister for Finance. He has said : 'The backwardness of our agriculture is due to the fact that there are small farmers with little or no capital'. That is the real reason for the backwardness of our agriculturists, and I perfectly agree with him. At another place he said : 'That agriculturists have the skill and ability to use irrigation, fertilizers and all the other facilities, and the agriculturists in Coimbatore have spent enormous sums on well irrigation'. The Vice-President of the Indian Agriculture Research Institute has said that the Industrialists in Coimbatore have invested large amounts on agriculture. Following this the Hon. Minister for Finance has made another significant statement : 'They would not have spent all the amount but for the fact that it was an investment on the land; an investment which will yield a good dividend'. So it is clear we must have a peasant or a ryotwari proprietor who can spend money, and who has capital. The capital of the industrialists also must be allowed to flow to the agriculturists, to the agricultural economy. These things will not be possible hereafter if you limit the holdings to 25 or 15 acres and so on. Nothing will be done if you put a ceiling on land. Who will put money in such small things? It is an investment as the Government themselves have pointed out. Nobody will invest on a tractor to cultivate an extend of 25 acres. To use a tractor fully, efficiently and economically you want hundreds of acres. Therefore the very statement made by the Hon. Minister for Finance lead me to the conclusion that the question of putting a ceiling on land holding must be dropped. Already the Fair Rent legislation, the Tenants Protection Act and all these things have broken the back of the ryotwari proprietor.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Land Ceiling Bill will be coming before the House for consideration.

[9th March 1961]

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I agree, but because you said all these things I drew a certain conclusion from them. Of course your conclusion may be different from mine. But all the stages of the argument are there and that is why I am mentioning them here.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is the merit of lawyers. (Laughter.)

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : You are also a very clever lawyer. But what about the verdict. That is the question. It is usually said : 'The prisoners are hanged so that the Jury men may dine'. When it comes to a question of conflict, in order that the Jury men may go to dine early, they generally agree to hang the prisoner. They may agree to hang the prisoner but it is the prisoner that suffers. Therefore it is not a question of merely arguments here.

As a matter of fact, the Government say, the seasons have been good. It is nothing of that kind. On account of the heavy rains in November and untimely rains in January in the whole of the Tanjore district—I am saying this with personal knowledge—the yield has been very poor. Where we used to get 2,500 kalams we got only 1,200 kalams. This is less than half the usual yield. In the whole of India with all the irrigation facilities and other things, only 38 millions acres have been added, the Government say. Not even one fourth of this has come into the hands of the ryotwari proprietor for being actually cultivated. The difficulty as the Hon. the Finance Minister said is, there is no capital or anything of that sort. The difficulty is not on account of want of skill. It has been proved as in the Coimbatore district that there is skill but the difficulty is want of capital and the smallness of the farm. That is why the Agricultural Act in Britain begins with the preamble : 'It should consist of peasant proprietors with very good holdings'. The Act was passed in England in 1949. That is how every other country except the totalitarian countries have proceeded in this matter. This is my submission so far as co-operative farming, the small land-holders and the other things are concerned.

Sir, so far as industries are concerned, I am very happy to see a large number of encomiums paid to the private sector. Various companies have also been floated. So far as our State is concerned more and more use is made of the private sector.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

More and more help to the private sector will naturally make our country more and more industrialised to the great satisfaction of the people. There is incentive, earnestness and efficiency in the private sector. In public companies you cannot have large profits. People will accuse you if you have large profits and you cannot have losses also. This 'no-profit-no-loss' system goes on and therefore it is that you do not find efficiency there and only inefficiency. Of the 13 or 14 companies they started here, you will

[9th March 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar]

find, that most of them did not work on any profit. That is what we found in the Public Accounts Committee. That is why we always plead that the private sector should be helped. We are glad in the Budget speech in a number of places the Hon. the Finance Minister has referred to the setting up of numerous factories and companies, such as the Viscose Corporation for the manufacture of rayon, the Seshasayees for the putting up of an aluminium plant and so on. With many of these companies working properly and effectively, the industrialisation of our State will take place much sooner than we expect. That is all my submission so far as industries are concerned.

Sir, that last thing I want to mention is this. As the Hon. the Finance Minister has himself said, so far as our country is concerned the greater the people are allowed to do their own things themselves with a habit of thrift and of promoting their own development by contributing their own exertions and their capital, the better it will be for our country. There is more and more control by Government and there is also more and more licence. All these things will not really help the development of our country. This is the submission that I want to make so far as these aspects are concerned. For example previously they were supplying a large quantity of fine forest honey. Honey is useful for medicines. But now they have stopped it. It is better that in the forest where honey is gathered, that honey is caused to be supplied in large quantities. Otherwise we do not get good honey in the market. In the market it is all jaggery water. It does not have the property of honey at all.

I would suggest then, Sir, that so far as the Rent Control Act is concerned, it was stated that the rules under the Act would be published soon. I still find that the rules have not yet been issued and published. Whenever any one goes with an application for fixing fair rent, the Court says, 'The rules have not been framed; we are not able to decide the case; please take back your plaint and present it later on when the rules are framed'. It is one year and more since the Act was passed, but still the rules have not been framed. This works hardships on the people. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to attend immediately to this question and see that the rules are framed. We wanted to have the rules for the purpose of fixing fair rent. It is not a thing which requires technical knowledge. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam). It was passed in 1959. It is not the 1960 Act. No rules have been framed. There are so many applications for fixing fair rent, and they cannot be disposed of on account of the absence of the rules.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Is it the Rent Control Act?

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It is the Madras Buildings Lease and Rent Control Act. Sir, I thank you for the time given to me to speak.

[9th March 1961]

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Sir, I shall first of all make a few suggestions which I think are not going to cost the State any large amount, and then try to speak a few words on them. The first suggestion will be to examine whether it is not possible to have also a separate trade budget. (An hon. Member: For this State you mean?) Yes; for this State, just on a par with the Central Government's. The second suggestion will be, having known that there is already a committee investigating certain educational matters and another committee investigating the mid-day meal scheme, it is not possible or it is not necessary or has not the time come for us to appoint another committee to examine the working of the school improvement conference?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is the same committee.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Thank you. Another suggestion will be, 'Can we not make the Connemara Library in the City of Madras a lending library for the whole State?' There will of course be the payment of deposit apart from other charges. Another suggestion will be to reduce the expenses now incurred by the State in the propagation of khadi, handloom, and handpounding of rice, and all other things. One more suggestion will be, while we are being pressed for the supply of more and more electric power, to examine whether it is not possible to allow the production of electrical energy by private enterprise, especially by the theatre owners in the case of cinema shows. Should they be allowed to draw their required electric energy from the general pool? Can we not ask them at least to produce their own electricity by means of oil engines, so that electricity for other purposes may be saved. It is a well known fact that to-day between 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the night, it is very difficult to get sufficient electricity in the case of mercury lamps. Mercury lamps do not light at all between these hours, due to overload. Another suggestion will be to request the Government to examine whether it is not possible to reserve the income from the roads for the development of roads themselves.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are spending more on them.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: My information is that it is less.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is wrong.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: If it is wrong, I stand corrected. Another suggestion will be the decontrol of all buses. I will explain this. One or two of these items will require some explanation. As regards the trade budget, Sir, in a socialistic pattern, the Government are more and more entering into all kinds of business, and the present businesses as far as this State is concerned, are many. There is the electricity business. There is the bus transport business, Cinchona business, and banking business. The Government are having a very large amount of banking

[9th March 1961] [Sri S. T. Adityan]

business. I am now referring to their loans. There are loans on the mortgage of buildings and mortgage of lands for the purchase of bulls, and various other kinds of loans so that one of the largest banking business of this State is now in the hands of the Government. I think, therefore, it is high time that we know whether we are investing the capital which is drawn from the State's funds in a profitable way. I submit that following the example set by the Central Government, it would be necessary, and I think it is highly necessary, to have a kind of trade budget also for these concerns.

As to the money that was spent on khadi, handloom, and other things, I am glad to find that the Government are alive to the fact that the handloom industry is in need of a thorough overhaul if it should survive. On page 39 of the budget speech it is stated 'The industry is in need of thorough overhaul if it should survive'. I think, Sir, that the words he has chosen are well chosen. As far as I know, hitherto it was taken as a Gospel commandment that the handloom industry should be protected at any cost. Whether the introduction of powerlooms and making them available to some people will not be more profitable to the persons concerned and also the country, has not been seriously considered. As though it were an article of faith, people were clamouring and officialdom was also clamouring that the handloom industry should be suffered at any cost. I think the time has come when we should consider seriously whether the handloom is likely to survive and whether it is likely to produce economic sustenance for the people who are engaged in the industry. What we find is this. Other States beside our State, the States which are nearby, especially Bombay, are having a number of powerlooms and they are producing a lot of cloth. We are not having the same number of looms as they have. The cloth for the wear of the women of our State is produced in Bombay and imported here. That is the plight into which we have been driven. I submit, therefore, that we should seriously consider the introduction of more powerlooms and the substitution of the present handlooms by those powerlooms. The general principle in this regard that I submit is this. If the handicraft is supporting itself on its artistic quality, then there is some excuse for continuing it. But if instead of coal power or electric power, the handicraft man is using himself as a power-producing machine, then that is an industry which should not be given any support. For instance, take rickshaw-pulling. It is an industry, profession or trade, in which human power is used simply for the purpose of traction. There is no use of brain in that occupation. Same is the case with handpounding of rice. I would suggest that whenever a handicraft or industry is based upon the use of brain of man, then there is reason for supporting or subsidising it. If the man is only going to be used as a substitute for power, it is only degrading humanity as in the case of rickshaw-pulling. Such professions should not be countenanced by the Government.

[Sri S. T. Adityan] [9th March 1961]

I was speaking about production of electricity in the private sector. Wherever there are oil engines working for rice hulling, there is scope for adding on a dynamo so that some electricity may be produced. Oil engines are working during daytime. The time has come when we should be thinking of production of electricity through oil, steam and also atomic power. To-day atomic power is more costly than oil. The State is going to take up the question of atomic power. We are not having mere hydro-electric power. We have to grapple with the question of increasing electric power. It is not possible to put it off. We have to take up the question of producing electricity through oil, steam and atomic power. There is only one other alternative, that is, by using selenium, silicon or solar battery. But the research that has been carried on in the Bell Laboratory in America, in Palestine and in other places does not encourage us to invest boldly in solar batteries. The only other possibilities are costly processes. The time has come when we should look up to oil, steam or atomic or nuclear power production of electricity. When we are actually examining that, I would rather request the Government also to examine whether in some cases private sources may not be relied upon.

Whenever talking of decontrol of bus routes, I am reminded of what Gandhiji during his last days advised the Central Government to do. He advised that decontrol of prices especially on cereals should be resorted to. The Government, with great reluctance, agreed to his request. Immediately there was a great bottleneck in transport. Then, Gandhiji said a bus-owner who was plying buses only for about 90 miles was found, from his experience, to have collected more than his capital during six months. Therefore, Gandhiji said, "Why not you make the licensing of bus routes more liberal? Why not you abolish the system altogether and compel the owners to register the timing of their buses and get a number for their buses? Why should there be a department giving licences and imposing restrictions that only so many buses may ply? What harm will there be if a few sacks of rice or other cereals are carried on the busses?". That was the question put by Gandhiji. A deep truth is underlying it. A certain Member of the other House, I find, has said that the Government should take over all the bus transport. At present, there are two possibilities. Either the Government should take over all the bus transport or they should not interfere with the transport at all by a system of restrictions. What happens is this. Take, for example, the City of Madras. The Government are having, I think, the largest number of buses. The City of Madras is the largest city in the State. Take now the second largest city in this State, Madurai. There a private company is monopolising all the routes and the number of buses it has is only less than that of the Madras Government buses. This is due to the system of licensing. Therefore, various accusations have been made that the Government are retaining this system of licensing so that it may be useful at the time of elections and so that these bus-owners may pretend to subscribe voluntarily to the

[Sri S. T. Adityan] 9th March 1961]

ruling party's election fund. They say, "Take away the buses wholesale". I submit that is not the correct approach. The correct approach will be to treat the bus industry as any other industry and to restrict the Government's interference to the minimum possible. The system of licensing as it now obtains should be completely abolished.

Now, I come to a few general points. One of them is this. I have got an idea that when the Central Government are printing notes, they are actually making a profit. A certain fund is available with them by way of taxation. Then, in order to create more money, they are printing currency notes to the tune of many crores of rupees, which creates inflation in this country. Then, it looks as though it were artificially created money and it is money because it has got currency. So, every year the Central Government are printing more and more notes. They are distributed throughout the States. A certain profit is made by the Central Government. I think I have made myself clear on the point. The Central Government are printing currency notes more than what is justified by the exigencies of the situation, and then these currency notes are added on to the finances of the Central Government. We are unleashing the forces of inflation thereby. The Central Government reap the profit. As far as our State is concerned, what are we doing? The people are suffering because of inflation. Our expenditure increases. I think it is time to call upon the Central Government to contribute to the State Government a portion of the income derived from the excess printing of notes. It would be a just claim because it is the people of the State that suffer. They have to pay more money for goods. Our expenses have increased because the Central Government are printing more notes and the profit is appropriated by them wholly. It would be a reasonable and just claim for every State Government if they ask the Central Government to give a portion of the profit to them.

About the southernmost districts which I represent I want to say a few words. Let me take up Tirunelveli first. I am glad that the Hon. Minister has said that the Central Government are coming round in respect of our plea for the development of Tuticorin Port. It is said that it will become a major port. I am very glad about it. But we find that the Sethusamudram Project seems to be dropping out of the picture and fading away. It should go with the Tuticorin Port and I submit that the State Government should urge the Central Government to take up this scheme also along with the Tuticorin Port Scheme.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have already stated that it will not go but it will come along with the Tuticorin Project.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: I am happy about the strong attitude taken by the Hon. Minister and I would congratulate him on it. I only want that the same attitude should be taken by the Government whoever is in the Cabinet.

[Sri S. T. Adityan] [9th March 1961]

I would also stress that the possibility of cement manufacture near Danushkodi should be examined because lot of limestone is found in that region. Another project—that is also a heavy industry—which can be thought of is manufacture of sulphuric acid from the gypsum available in the northern taluks of Tirunelveli and the southern taluks of Ramanathapuram.

Sir, we are all eagerly expecting the day when the Cape Railway will become a reality.

There is one more point. We find that more and more expenditure is incurred on a certain type of propaganda which is beginning to smack of party propaganda. I refer to the appointment of a number of people who go by the name 'tyagis' in a particular Department of Government which spends large sums of money on such appointments in the name of Development. These persons do not seem even to be qualified for the jobs they are holding. These jobs seem to be prize jobs. I have absolutely no objection to these people being rewarded in some other way. They worked for the independence of the country, I admit. But on that account they should not be made Government servants and made to look after certain things which had better be entrusted to trained hands. I understand the people who are appointed to these posts do not possess even the barest minimum qualification necessary. They have just studied up to III or IV Form. As I said, they could be helped in some other way. To make them Government servants is not likely to lead to good results. My impression is, these people feel that they are under a debt of gratitude to the Government and the party-in-power. They do propaganda for the party-in-power. This kind of activity will bring a very bad name to the Government. I would request the Government to examine whether these men cannot be helped otherwise than by being appointed as Government servants.

It has been suggested that the Government have done a great thing in not covering the deficit of 2.8 crores of rupees. There are two or three reasons why the Government have not tried to cover the deficit. We are nearing the elections and it is not likely that any Government will come out with drastic taxation proposals on the eve of elections. Secondly, there is inflation which the Government expect to be progressive. The prices of the 41 articles now subject to a further tax by the Centre have already gone up. Not only that. The prices of other commodities have also gone up. Firewood, for example, is becoming costlier in the City of Madras. But I do not think the Government will ever try to bring down the prices because they know if there is inflation, there will be greater turnover of business and in consequence the sales tax yield will increase. If they do not know it, then they are blind to realities. But they are not blind. The third reason is, there is a limit to taxes on goods. Every conceivable thing is taxed by the Centre as well as by the State. Therefore, the Government have to wait till they produce a new article so that it can also be taxed. The whole budget looks like a summary of what they propose to

[Sri S. T. Adityan] [9th March 1961]

do during the next Five-Year Plan period. It seems to be a summation of the Five-Year Plan rather than an orderly State budget for a year. In these circumstances, I would rather wish that the deficit had also been covered.

\* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : சட்ட மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு வெளியூர்க் கடன்களை வாங்கி நிறைவேற்றும் திட்டமாக இருக்கின்றது. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே 6 சதவிகிதம், இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே 10 சதவிகிதம், மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே 30 சதவிகிதமாக வெளிநாட்டுச் செலாவணி வாங்கி நாம் இந்தத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி வந்திருக்கிறோம். அதை ஒரு குறையாகச் சொல்வார்கள். ஆனால் அது குற்றமல்ல. இப்பொழுது நாம் செய்கிற வேலைகள் அதிகமாக இருப்பதாலும், எல்லாத் துறைகளிலேயும் முன்னேற்றம் காண வழிகள் தேடுவதாலும் அன்னியச் செலாவணி இல்லாமல் நாம் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது என்ற உண்மையை நாம் அறிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

எந்த நாளும் முன்னேற வேண்டுமென்றால், முதல் தேவை 'பவர்-எலெக்டிரிசிட்டி'. இந்த 'பவர்' என்பதிலே நாம் எவ்வளவு பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்தாலும் அது குறைவாக இருந்து கொண்டே போகிறது. நம் நாட்டிலே தலைக்கு 45 கிலோ வாட்ஸ் தான் செலவாகிறது. அந்நிய நாடுகளிலே ஆயிரக் கணக்காக செலவாகிறது. இந்தப் 'பவர்' பொருள் உற்பத்திக்கும், மற்ற தொழில்களுக்கும் 60 சதவிகிதம் செலவாகிறது. ஆனால் நமது உணவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்திக்கு 9 சதவிகிதம்தான் செலவு செய்கிறோம். இவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் இருக்கும்போது நாம் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் எல்லாத் துறைகளும் ஒன்றுகூடி செய்யவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டில் 'ஹைட்ரோ எலக்ட்ரிக்' முறை மூலம் கொண்டுவரும் சக்தியை முழுதும் கையாண்டு விட்டோம். எனவே ஏதாவது முன்னேற்றம் காண வேண்டுமென்றால் நமக்கு ஒரு வழிதான் இருக்கிறது. அதாவது 'அடாமிக் பவர்' தான் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். இதிலே நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். 'அடாமிக் பவர்' வகையிலே வேலை செய்பவர்கள் 50 லட்ச ரூபாயிலேதான் 'அடாமிக் ஸ்டேஷன் களை' நிறுவி, பலவிதமான 'டெக்னிகல் அசிஸ்டென்ஸ்' 'எய்' டோடு செய்துவைத்து இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றத் துறையிலே அதிகம் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறோம். இதற்கும் அதிகம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் வந்தால், 'அடாமிக் பவர்' வரும். ஆகையினாலே 'பவர்' என்ற விஷயத்திலே நம் நாட்டுக்கு குறை இருக்கின்றது என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு, மற்றப்படி எந்த விதமான காரியம் செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அதன்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நிலத்துக்கு நல்ல வருவாய் வேண்டுமென்றால் உரம் வேண்டும்.



(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.) [9th March 1961]

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Sir, on a point of information. The hon. Member said that with Rs. 50 lakhs an atomic power station could be made available. May I enquire where it is available, so that we may put up one or two in our private concerns. We can spare Rs. 50 lakhs for that purpose.

\* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: ஐம்பது லட்சத்தில் 'அடாமிக் பவர்' வந்துவிடும் என்று நான் சொல்ல வரவில்லை. அது மிகக் குறைவான செலவு என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். ஐம்பது லட்ச ரூபாயிலே 'அடாமிக் பவர்' வரும் என்றால் அது பைத்தியக்காரத்தனம் என்றுதான் நினைக்க வேண்டும். (சிரிப்பு). ஆகவே நான் சொல்வது 'அடாமிக் பவர்' ஒன்றுதான் தமக்கு வழி. அந்த வழியால்தான் நாம் முன்னேறவேண்டும். ஆகையினால் அந்த விஷயத்திலே நாம் மனதைச் செலுத்தி, நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் வரும்போது, அந்த திட்டத்தை 1961-ஆம் ஆண்டு முடிவுக்குள்ளாகவே நாம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறேனே தவிர வேறு விதமாகச் சொல்ல வில்லை.

இப்பொழுது நமது நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு கோடி டன் உரம் தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நாம் தயாரிப்பது மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு ரூபாய் உரம் நிலத்திற்குப் போட்டால் ஐந்து ரூபாய் விவசாயப் பொருள் உற்பத்திச் செய்யலாம் என்று கணக்கிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த உரம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. உரம் அதிகமாக உற்பத்திச் செய்ய நாம் செலவு செய்கிறோம். என்றாலும் முடியவில்லை. ஆகையினால் பசுந்தழை உரம் முதலிய வற்றை நாம் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். இதை ஏன் நான் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால், குறைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே இருப்பதில் பயனில்லை. அந்தக் குறைகளைப் போக்க பல முயற்சிகள் எடுக்க வேண்டும். சிந்திரி பாக்கடரியிலே இருந்து உரம் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு ரயில் வசதி குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால், உரத்தை சரியானபடி பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. எனவே ரயில் வசதியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டும். மேலும், நமது கடற்கரை ஓரமாக நெல்லூர், விசாகப்பட்டினத்திலேயிருந்து வாய்க்கால்கள் வருகின்றன. அவற்றை சீர்திருத்தி, போக்குவரத்து சாதனமாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்தை ஒட்டியேதான் நமது நாட்டின் பொருளாதார உற்பத்தி முன்னேற வேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். வடக்கே ஆறு அடி ஆழத்திலேயே நிலக்கரி வெட்டி எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆறு அடி ஆழம் வெட்டிய பிறகும் அதில் மண்ணைப் போட்டு மூடிவிட்டு பயிர் செய்கிறார்கள். நமது நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்திலே நூற்றுக்கணக்கான அடி ஆழம் வெட்டி, அதிலிருந்து தண்ணீரை அகற்றி, கரி எடுக்கவேண்டிய கஷ்டமெல்லாம் இருக்கிறது. நாம் எந்த விதத்திலும் முன்னேற வேண்டி இருப்பதால், நாம் நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்தை முன்னேற்றத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

9th March 1961] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

அடுத்தபடியாக உரம் கொடுப்பது மட்டுமல்லாமல், விவசாயிகளுக்கு, விதைகள், மாடுகள் வாங்கக் கடன் கொடுப்பது, கிணறு வெட்டிக்கொடுப்பது போன்ற உதவிகளெல்லாம் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கென இப்பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்து ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறோம். இதிலே ஒரு குறை என்னவென்றால், ஏற்பாடுகளெல்லாம் சரியாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அதைச் செய்கிற ஆபிசர்களுக்கு அதிலே நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. கிராமத்திலே உள்ள விவசாயி ஒரு உழவு மாடு வாங்கவோ, ஒரு கிணறு வெட்டவோ மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறான். அவன் நிலத்திலேயே விழுந்து கிடக்கிறான். அவனுக்கு விமோசனமே இல்லை. எனவே, இந்தக் குறைகளை நீக்க 'கம்ப்யூனிடி டெவலப்மென்ட் புரோகிராமம்' கொஞ்சம் நன்றாக கவனித்து அதிலே நம்பிக்கையுள்ள ஆபிசர்களைப் போட்டு, இந்த ஆண்டு முடிவுக்குள்ளேயே விவசாயிகளுக்கு கொடுக்க வேண்டிய கடன் தொகைகளையும், மற்ற உதவிகளையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், கல்வி விஷயத்திலே நாம் பெரும்பாலாக முன்னேறி இருக்கிறோம். எல்லோருக்கும் 11-வது வகுப்பு வரை இலவசக் கல்வி முக்கியம்தான். இந்தக் கல்வி பிற்போக்கான மக்களுக்கும், உழவர்களுக்கும் பயன்படும். 11-வது வகுப்பு வரை படித்து விட்டால் ஓரளவு அறிவு பெறலாம். ஒரு கிளார்க் வேலை, சிறிய வேலை முதலியவற்றுக்குப் போகலாம். பதினேராவது வகுப்பு வரை ஒரு ஏழை மாணவன் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அவனுக்கு மதிய உணவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களிலே பார்க்கலாம். பத்து மணிக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடம் செல்ல சாப்பாடு இல்லாத வீடுகளிலே, பையன்கள் அழுதுகொண்டே செல்வார்கள். பகலில் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வேலை சாப்பாடு போடுகிறோம் என்றால், ஏறக் குறைய 80 சதவிகிதம் மக்கள் படிப்பார்கள். அது மிக முக்கியமான பிரச்சினை. அதை எப்படியாவது தடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன், உபாத்தியாயரின் வேலையைக் கெடுக்கிறார்கள், படிப்பு கெட்டுவிடும் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்பவர்கள் சிலர். மதிய உணவு கொடுக்காவிட்டால் கல்வி வளராது. ஆகையினால் கட்டாயம் மதிய உணவு கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

ஒரு நாடு நன்றாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், மக்கள் சக்தி வாய்ந்த மக்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய சுகாதார நிலை நன்றாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.

இப்பொழுது பார்க்கும்போது நம் நாட்டு சுகாதார நிலை 5-00 அவ்வளவு நன்றாக இருப்பதாக சொல்லமுடியாது. மக்கள் 10-00 அதிகமாகப் பெருகிவருகிறார்கள். உற்பத்தி 25 சதவிகிதம்தான் வளர்ந்திருக்கிறது. மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கை அதைவிட அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு ஏதாவது ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்தாக வேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் Family Planning குடும்பக்கட்டுப்பாட்டுத் திட்டம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த குடும்பக்கட்டுப்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்தை அவரவர்கள் சக்திக்கு ஏற்றற்போல கையாண்டால் நாம் முன்னேறமுடியும். ஒரு ஏழைக்கு 5 பிள்ளை



[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [9th March 1961]

கள் இருந்தார்கள் என்றால் அவர்கள் வயது வரும்வரைதான் குடும்பஸ்தனால் காப்பாற்ற முடிகிறது. வயது வந்த பிறகு அவர்கள் தனியே போய்விடுவார்கள். இந்த ஏழைக் குடியானவன் ஒரு குழந்தையிடம் ஒரு மாநம் இரண்டு மாதம் என்று வயிறு பிழைப்பான். அவனால் குழந்தைகளுக்கு சாப்பாடு போட முடியாது. எங்கும் வறுமை இருப்பதுதான் இதற்குக் காரணம். இந்த நிலையில் ஜன உற்பத்தியைக் குறைக்கும் முறையில் இந்தக் குடும்பக்கட்டுப்பாடு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்படி பார்க்கும்போது நல்ல நிலைமை வரவேண்டுமானால் அது குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டில்தான் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது. எனக்குத் தெரிந்த மட்டிலும் வக்கீல்கள், டாக்டர்கள் போன்ற உயர் நிலையில் உள்ளவர்களுக்குத்தான் இதைப் பற்றித் தெரிந்திருக்கிறது. நாம் இதை இன்னும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்குச் சொல்லி அவர்களுடைய வறுமையைப் போக்கக் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு அவசியம் என்பதை அவர்கள் உணரும்படி அவர்களுக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றால் இரும்பு வேண்டும். ரஷ்யாவில் 70 கோடி டன் இரும்பு செய்கிறார்கள். நாம் 3 கோடி செய்கிறோம். நாம் செய்கிற இரும்பைக்கூட அங்கு வாங்கிக் கொள்ளத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கிற நிலையில் இரும்பு உற்பத்தி என்னும்போது ஸுர்கேலா போன்ற இடங்களை இங்கிருப்பதாகக் காட்டப்படுகின்றன. அவைகள் இருந்தாலும் நமக்கு இரும்பு குறைவாகவே இருக்கிறது. இதை உத்தேசித்து நாம் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் தென்னாட்டில்—தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஒரு குழு ஏற்படுத்தி இரும்பு, எண்ணெய், கோல் எங்கே யெல்லாம் இருக்கிறது என்று அறியவேண்டும். தென்னாட்டில் இரும்பு இல்லை என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பரிசீலனை செய்தார்களா என்றால் இல்லை. பரிசீலனை செய்யாமல் இல்லையென்றால் என்ன அர்த்தம்? பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். சேலம் இரும்பு, நெய், வலி பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி, காலிரி எண்ணெய் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டேயிருந்தால் பயனில்லை. ஒரு நாட்டில் அவை இருக்கும் போது மற்ற இடங்களில் மற்ற நாட்டில் அவை ஏன் கிடைக்கக் கூடாது? ஏன் இருக்கக்கூடாது? ஆகையால் முதலில் Geological Survey நாடு முழுவதும் போட்டு, எங்கெல்லாம் இவை இருக்கின்றன என்று பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். அது இல்லாமல் புறக்கணித்துவிட்டால் தமிழகம் முன்னுக்கு வராமல் மிகவும் ஏழ்மையில் உழல நேரிடும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

காடு வளம், மீன் வளம் முக்கியமானது. கடைசியாக, இதைப் பேசி முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். நமக்கு 3,000 மைல் நீளமுள்ள சமுத்திரக்கரை இருக்கிறது. காடுகள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆயினும் நாம் ஆழ்கடலிலே மீன்பிடிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஜப்பான் தேசம் சிறியது. அங்கே இதற்கான வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான கப்பல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நம்

9th March 1961] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

நாட்டில் அவை எண்ணிக்கை குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. நம் நண்பர் மீன் வளத்தைப்பற்றி அதிகமாக விரிவாகப் பேசுவார்கள். நான் அதைக் குறைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மீன் வளத்தைக் கொண்டே ஜப்பான் நாடு வலிவுள்ளதாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் மீன் சாப்பிட்டு வலிவுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதேபோல் நாம் ஏன் இருக்கக் கூடாது? அதில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தி முன்னேறவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

\* SRI K. M. RAMASWAMY GOUNDER : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நிதி அமைச்சர் தமது உரை ஆரம்பத்திலே சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபாரிசையொட்டி நடப்பு ஆண்டிலேயே ரூபாய் நான்கு கோடி அளவு ஊதிய உயர்வு சர்க்கார் ஊழியர்கட்கும், ஆசிரியர்கட்கும் அளித்திருப்பதாகக் கூறியிருப்பது பாராட்டக்கூடிய விஷயம். ஆனால், அது சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபார்சாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, சர்வகலாசாலை மானியக் கமிஷன் சிபாரிசாக இருந்தாலும் சரி அமல் நடத்துவதில் அதிகத் தவக்கம் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. நிதியாண்டு இந்த மார்ச் மாதம் 31-ம் தேதியோடு முடியப்போகிறது. அப்படியிருந்தும் இன்னும் பல இடங்களில் அந்த சிபார்சுகள் அமல் செய்யப்படவில்லை. சில கல்லூரிகளிலும், உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளிகளிலும் கூட அமல் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதைக் கவனித்து அவைகளை மார்ச் 31-க்குள் அமலாக்க துரிதமான உத்தரவுகள் இடும்படி கனம் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்களை கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அத்தோடு இந்தச் சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபாரிசுகள் இப்போது எல்லாப் பிரிவு ஊழியர்களையும் அனுசரித்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்வதற்கில்லை. லோகல் லைப்ரரி அதாரிடி என்பது சர்க்காரோடு இணைந்த ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம். அதிலுள்ள ஊழியர்கள் பலருக்கு இந்த சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபாரிசுகள் இடைவரை அமல் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதே போன்று ஹைவர் கிரேடு பிகிகல் ட்ரெயினிங் இன்ஸ்டிடியூட்டர்களுக்கு லோயர்கிரேட் விகிதத்தைவிட ரூ. 5 அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்க சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபாரிசு செய்து அதைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டது. சம்பளக் கமிஷன் சிபாரிசில் அது விட்டுப்போய் அது கல்வி இலாகாவினரால் ரூ. 5 கூட்டிக் கொடுத்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் சம்பளக்கமிஷன் சிபாரிசு செய்யாது விட்டிருக்கிற அல்லது சிபாரிசு செய்து இன்னும் கொடுபடாமல் இருக்கிற பல இனங்களின் கிரேடுகளை துரிதமாக நல்ல முறையிலே அமைத்துக் கொடுக்க கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை இன்றே இப்பொழுதே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவது மிக மிக அவசியம்.

நாட்டு மண் வளம், உற்பத்தி எவ்வளவோ பெருகியிருந்தும் உணவு தானியங்கள் ஆகட்டும், வியாபாரப் பொருள்கள் ஆகட்டும், பருத்தி போன்ற பொருள்களாகட்டும் அவைகளில் நிறையப் பற்றாக்குறை இருந்துகொண்டே இருக்கிறது. பருத்தி ஒன்றுக்கு மாத்திரம் வருஷத்தில் 41 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு வெளிநாடுகளை நாம்

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder] [9th March 1961]

எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். உணவுப் பொருள்களுக்கும் பல கோடி. இப்படி எத்தனையோ வகைகளிலே நமது அந்நிய செலாவணி விரயம் ஆகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் நாட்டி. னுடைய பொருளாதாரம் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. உணவு உற்பத்தியிலும், வியாபாரப் பொருள்கள் உற்பத்தியிலும் நமக்கு வேண்டிய பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்துகொள்வதற்கு இப்போது என்னென்ன திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அவைகளை வெகு துரிதமாக செயலாக்கவேண்டும். மூன்றாவது திட்ட ஆரம்பகாலத்திலிருந்தே திட்டத்தை நன்கு அமைப்பதில் நாம் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாய் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளையும் நமது சர்க்கார் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து நாம் வாங்கும் கடன் வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து வாங்குகின்ற பொருள்கள் இவையெல்லாம் நமது பொருளாதாரத்தை மிகவும் பாதிக்கக்கூடியவை. நிறைய நோட்டுகளை அச்சிடுதல் போன்ற செயல்கள் நம் பொருளாதாரத்தைச் சிக்கலுக்கு உள்ளாக்கக் கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. இரண்டாம் திட்ட காலத்தில் 12.70 லட்சம் அளவுடன் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதாகத் திட்டம். ஆனால் சுமார் 7, 8 லட்சம் டன்தான் உற்பத்தி. அது இலக்குக்குப் பாதி அளவுதான் என்றுதான் சொல்லுவது குற்றமா? பாதிக்கிணறு தாண்டுகிறவன் கதையாக நம் திட்டங்கள் முடியக்கூடாது. இலக்கு என்று இருந்தால் அதை அடைவதற்கு வருடாவருடம் நாம் முயலவேண்டும். ஐந்து வருடம் காத்திருந்து இலக்குவில் பாதி அளவைத்தான் எட்டிப் பார்க்கிறோம்.

5-10 P.m. ரஷ்யா போன்ற நாடுகளிலே திட்டமிடுவதிலே இதுகாலை ஐந்தாண்டு, ஏழாண்டு, பத்தாண்டு என்று இல்லாது வருஷத்துக்கு வருஷம் திட்டமிடுகின்ற முறையை அமைப்பதை சமீபத்திலே பத்திரிகையிலே படித்தேன். திட்டத்தைத் தீட்டியவுடனே, அந்தத் திட்டகாலத்தில் அவ்வப்பொழுது அபிவிருத்தி எவ்வாறு உள்ளது என்பதை மதிப்பிட்டு குறைபாடுகளை அவ்வப்போது களையும் முறைகளையும் நமது சர்க்கார் மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

நமது நிலப் பரப்பிலே 33 சதவீதம் காட்டுவளம் இருக்க வேண்டும். நமது தமிழ் நாட்டில் அதனுடைய விகிதாசாரம் 17 சதவீதம்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முன்னர் நமது இராஜ்யத்தில் காட்டுப் பிராந்தியங்களாக இருந்த பாகங்களெல்லாம் மொழிவாரி ராஜ்ய அமைப்பினாலே போய் விட்டதனாலே இப்பொழுது 17 சதவீதம்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதை அதிகமாக்க மூங்கில் காடுகள் அதிகமாக்கல், எரிக்கரை, கால்வாய்க் கரைகளில் மரங்கள் வளர்த்தல், பண்ணைக் காடுகள் உண்டாக்குதல் போன்ற திட்டங்களை வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால், அவை திட்ட காலத்துவகத்திலேயே துரிதமாக செயல்படுகின்ற முறைகளை சர்க்கார் கையாளவேண்டும். பற்றாக்குறையாக உள்ள பசுந் தான் உரம், விவசாயத்துக்கு கைத்தொழிலுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் இவைகளைக் காடுகளிலிருந்துதான் பெற முடியும்.

9th March 1961]

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder]

முதுமலை வன விலங்கு சாணலயத்தைக் கண்ணுறும் வாய்ப்பு ஊட்டி சட்டசபைக்கூட்ட காலத்திலே எனக்கும் கிடைத் தது. அதைவிட இயற்கை வளமும், வனவிலங்கு வளமும் நன்கு அமைந்துள்ள வடகோவையிலுள்ள சத்தியமங்கலம், தலைமலைக்காட்டுப் பகுதிகளிலே நன்கு அமைந்துள்ளன. அங்கு அடர்த்தியான காடுகள், யானை, மான் கூட்டங்கள், புலி, காட்டெருமைக் கூட்டங்கள், பறவை வகைகள் நிறைய இருக்கின்றன. அங்கேயும் ஒரு வனவிலங்கு சாணல யத்தை அமைத்தல் நலம். எனது இந்த யோசனையின் சாத்தியக் கூறுகளை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஆராய்ந்து அங்குள்ள காட்டிச் செல்வம் கரைந்துவிடாது ஆவன செய்வார்களாக.

தொழில் பேட்டைகள், தொழில் பண்ணைகள் முறையே ஐந்து, இரண்டு என்பனவோடு நிற்காமல், இன்னும் 300 லட்சம் ரூபாய் 3-வது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே தொழில் அபிவிருத்திக்காக செலவிட முன் வந்திருப்பது குறித்து இந்த மாநில சர்க்காரை நாம் பாராட்டவேண்டும். இந்த மூன்று கோடி ரூபா கட்டிடங்கள் அமைப்பது போன்ற இனங்களுக்கு மட்டுமே. ஆகவின் அவை களை, மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் முடியும்வரையிலேயும் தள்ளிக்கொண்டு போகாது, உடனடியாக ஆரம்பக் கட்டத்திலேயே செய்யவேண்டும். பண்ணைகளுக்கும், பேட்டைகளுக்கும் அமைக்க வேண்டிய மனைகளையெல்லாம் முதல் இரண்டொரு ஆண்டுகளிலேயே அமைப்பதற்கு உரிய ஏற்பாடுகளை தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கலாம்.

மதிய உணவுத்திட்டம், பள்ளிச் சீர் அமைப்புத் திட்டம் முதலியவற்றைப் பற்றி யோசனைகள் நில் சொல்லப்பட்டன. சட்ட சபை உறுப்பினர்களைக்கொண்ட மதிய உணவுக் கமிட்டியும் அவைகளை இதுகாலை ஆராய்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. கன்ம் T. P. சீனிவாசவரதன் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல இதற்காக ஒரு தனி 'ஐடரக்டரை' கொண்டு வருவதால் நிவர்த்தி ஆகிவிடும் என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. இதுகாலை ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் 2,000, 3,000 பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை நடத்திக்கொண்டுவருவதால், பள்ளிச் சீர் அமைப்பு வேலைகளையும், மற்ற உணவுத் திட்டத்தையும் கல்வி இலாகா நடத்திக்கொண்டுவருகிறது. இனி ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகள் அனைத்தும் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சிலுக்கு மாறிவிடும். இந்த அக்டோபர் 2-ம் தேதிக்குள்ளாக எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங் களும் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக மாறப் போகின்றன. எனவே மதிய உணவுத் திட்டத்தையும், பள்ளிச் சீர் அமைப்புத் திட்டத்தையும் நடத்தும் வேலைகள் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சில்களுக்கு இருக்கவேண்டும். கல்வி இலாகா மேற்பார்வையில் காரியம் சரியாக நடப்பதில்லை. உதாரணமாக என் சொந்த ஊர்ப் பள்ளியை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளு வோம். சர்க்கார் கொடுப்பது ஆறு நயாபைசா, அங்கே வசூலா வது நாலு நயாபைசா. இந்த நாலு நயாபைசாவை ஆசிரியர் களே வசூல் பண்ணுகிறார்கள். இந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஆசிரியர்

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder] [9th March 1961]

களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதில், அவர்கள் கடமையை உணர்ந்து, அவசியத்தை முன்னிட்டு செய்து வருவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. டெபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், D. E. O. டிவிஷனல் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் இவர்கள் வருகிற நாட்களில் மதிய உணவு நடக்கிறது. மற்ற நாட்களில் நடப்பதில்லை. அதற்கு ஊரிலுள்ள பெரியவர்கள் சிலரைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியும் இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் அங்கே யுள்ள தலைமை ஆசிரியருக்குத்தான் பொறுப்பு அத்தனையும் இருக்கிறது. எனவே அது ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறுகிறது இல்லை. எனவே அத்திட்டங்களுக்குப் பொருளாகவோ, பணமாகவோ வசூல் செய்யும் வேலையை பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சிலுக்கே விட்டு விடலாம். அப்பொழுதுதான் பொதுமக்களும் ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள். ஆசிரியர்களுக்குத் தொல்லையும் குறையும். இது துணுக்கமானதொரு கல்விப் பிரச்சனை அன்று. இதற்கு என்று தனியாக ஒரு கல்வி அதிகாரியும் வேண்டியதில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நமது கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பிரி யூனிவர்சிட்டி வகுப்புக்குப் பதிலாக இரண்டு ஆண்டுகள் இண்டர்மீடியட் வகுப்புகள் கொண்ட ஜூனியர் கல்லூரிகள் இருக்கலாம், அது தன் சொந்த அபிப்பிராயம் என்று சில நாட்களுக்கு முன் ஒரு கல்லூரியிலே பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அது வராமல் இருப்பது நல்லது. அது வந்தால், விஞ்ஞானத்திற்கும், கணக்குக்கும் (Science and mathematics) ஆவது போதான மொழியாக ஆங்கிலம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் சீனிவாசவரதன் சொன்னார். போதான மொழிப் பிரச்சனையில் நான் இப்பொழுது ஈடுபட்டிருப்பதில்லை என்றாலும் கூட, உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளிலே எந்த மொழியிலே படிக்கிறார்களோ, அதே மொழி, பிரி யூனிவர்சிட்டி வகுப்பிலேயும் போதான மொழியாக இருந்திருந்தால், இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற பெரிய தடங்கல் தட்டுப் பாடு (stagnation) ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கவே இருக்காது. ஆரம்பக்காலம் முதல் எல்லா பாடங்களையும் தாய் மொழியிலேயே படித்து விட்டு இந்த வகுப்புக்கு வந்தவுடன் ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கையாளுவதாலே பிள்ளைகள் தட்டுத்தொறிப்போகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படிப்புக்கே முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்போது புதிதாக இண்டர்மீடியட் வந்தால் அது பட்டணங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கலாம். பிரி யூனிவர்சிட்டி வகுப்பை ஹைஸ்கூலோடு சேர்ப்பதுதான் முறை; அதுதான் திட்டம். உடனடியாக அப்படி இணைத்து நடத்திப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்பது தான் என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. எல்லா ஹைஸ்கூல்களும் ஹையர் செகண்டரியாக உயரவேண்டும். அந்தப் படிப்பு, மாணவர்களைக் கல்லூரிப் படிப்பிற்குத் தயாரிக்கும் ஒரே நோக்கத்தோடு இல்லாமல் ஓரளவு தன்னிறைவோடு விளங்கக்கூடிய தன்மையில் இருக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். நம் சர்வகலாசாலை துணை வேந்தர் டாக்டர் முதலியார் அவர்கள் கமிட்டி அறிக்கையின் பேரில்தான் இந்தக் கல்வி முறை கையாளப்படுகிறது. அதில் அரைமனது, பாதி அளவு சீர்திருத்தம் என்று இருக்கக்கூடாது. கிராம

5-20  
p.m.

[9th March 1961] [Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder]

மக்களின் நிலையை நாம் உணரவேண்டும். சர்வகலாசாலைப் படிப்பு நான்கு ஆண்டு என்பது போய், மூன்று ஆண்டுகள் என்பது வர இருக்கும் காலத்தில் அதை ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் ஆக்குவது முறையாகாது. ஏழை எளிய கிராம மக்களை அது பெரிதும் பாதித்து விடும். அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் அதிக செலவு.

இந்த பட்ஜெட் சொற்பொழிவிலே சிறப்பாக இடம் பெற்றிருப்பது சேலம்-பெங்களூர் ரயில் பாதை. அதை மேற்கொள்வதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளை சென்னை சர்க்கார் முன்னுரவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டமுதலிலேயே செய்யவேண்டும். சேலம்-பெங்களூர் ரயில் மிக மிக அவசியம். அதைத் தமிழ் நாட்டார் அனைவரும் வரவேற்பார்கள். அத்தோடு மேலும் சில ரயில் பாதைகள் இங்கு அமைக்க ஆவன யாவும் செய்ய இந்த மாநில அரசினர் முற்படுவார்களாக.

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

The House then adjourned.

### III.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

231. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3847, Home, dated 26th November 1960, regarding amendments to the Management of Special Homes and Work Houses in the State of Madras (except the City of Madras) Rules, 1960.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 10th March 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.

##### *Cycle Assembly Unit at Thanjavur*

\* 147 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 11 on 9th December 1959—

(a) whether the Cycle Assembly Unit at Thanjavur has started functioning; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) No, Sir.

(b) The construction of the building was completed early in March 1960 and the erection of the machinery completed a little later. Power supply has been sanctioned and is expected to be connected by the end of March 1961 at the latest. The Unit will go into production as soon as power supply is received.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: ஐயா, இது எப்பொழுது வேலை செய்யத் தொடங்கும் என்பதைத் திட்டமாகச் சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: இந்த யூனிட்களுக்கு மிஷினரி சரியான காலத்தில் வருவதில்லை. இப்போதுகூட எலக்ட்ரோ பிளேட்டிங் மிஷினரி வருவதில்லை. இருந்தாலும் இருக்கிற மிஷினரிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஆரம்பித்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் யோசனை செய்திருக்கிறது. இன்னும் ஒரு மாதம் இரண்டு மாதத்திற்குள் இருக்கிற மிஷினரிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு என்ன செய்யமுடியுமோ அதை செய்யலாம் என்று இருக்கிறோம்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know how this assembly unit sponsored by the Government will stand competition with the existing assembling factories which are doing it on a large scale?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The calculations show that they will be cheaper by about 15 per cent.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Does it refer to the Government product or to the others?

[10th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Those made in the small assembly units.

*State Transport buses*

\* 148 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN AND VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Transport buses were not taken out till 8 o'clock on 4th February 1961 for passenger traffic; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The drivers and conductors could take out the buses for passenger traffic only at 7-30 a.m. after much persuasion on account of some apprehensions in their minds arising out of some altercations between a conductor and certain college students on 2nd and 3rd February 1961.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : ஏதோ சண்டை இருந்தது. அதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் இப்போது பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டாமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it a fact that the workers struck work because they were not given proper protection against such incidents by the Director of Transport?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : 'Proper protection' என்ன கொடுக்கிறது? ஒவ்வொரு பஸ்ஸிலும் இரண்டு போலீஸ் காரர்களை வைக்க முடியுமா?

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : நிற்கும் பிரயாணிகளை அளவுக்குமேல் ஏற்றுவதுதான் இதற்கு முலகாரணம் என்று அரசாங்கம் உணருமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : நிற்கிற பாசஞ்சர்கள் எல்லா ஊர்களிலும் இருக்கிறார்கள் உலகத்திலே. எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் அடித்துக்கொள்வது சிடையாது. அதனால் ஏதோ தவறாக ஒருவர் misbehave செய்தால் அதற்குக் காரணம் இது என்று சொல்லமுடியாது.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the Director of Transport need not keep two constables in the bus. But could he not have two conductors for each bus when the seating capacity is 50 and the standing capacity is anything between 70 and 80?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The figures given by the hon. Member are incorrect. So far as the method of doing the executive work, it should be left to the Director. If the Director

[10th March 1961]

thinks it would be better to have standing conductors in various stops and one conductor in the bus; perhaps it would be better to leave it to him. If the hon. Member were in charge of the department he would put two people in the bus.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the figures given by me may be wrong. I would like to know what are the correct figures. If it is not 80 it may be 70. Seventy to eighty people stand in the bus and travel. Is not the Hon. Minister aware that it is humanly impossible for the conductor to issue 80 tickets in the short time at his disposal and this creates a lot of problems in the running bus?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member should know that the conductor has not got to issue 80 tickets at one time. People get into the bus at stages. In the first stage some people get in, in the second stage some more come in and in the third stage some more come in and so on. Therefore he is not required to issue all the 80 tickets in one place and I do not agree that there are 80 passengers in the bus throughout. Therefore the whole thing is not correct.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Hon. the Transport Minister mentioned three or four stages but he has forgotten the important stage where the bus stops for more than 15 minutes for the issue of tickets by the conductor. That causes a good deal of annoyance to the passengers and the conductors are over worked?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : May I know whether the Hon. Member has ever travelled in a bus in which he has been detained for more than 15 minutes at any stage? I say it is not.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I always travel by taxi but some times when I have no money in my pocket I travel by bus. My question is whether buses are detained for more than 15 minutes for the issue of tickets.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : At no stage is it detained for 15 minutes.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether it is due to the instigation of one of the workers' union that the strike took place?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I cannot say it was due to one of the union's instigation. But the rival union is a great headache to the Government.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Apart from the replies given by the Hon. Minister is he aware that there is real difficulty in the issue of tickets and one conductor could not cope with the issue of tickets? Will the Hon. Minister consider this aspect of the question?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have considered this aspect and we have decided that there should be more standing conductors at important centres. That is to say when people gather

[10th March 1961]

tickets will be issued and when the bus comes they can board it. We thought this would be preferable rather than have two conductors in the bus.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it under the contemplation of the Government to allow only one union and not a number of unions for the same workers?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is left to the workers. How can the Government force anybody to join one or the other union?

#### *Midday meal scheme*

\* 149 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government contribution per meal in the midday meal scheme has been reduced; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Was there any proposal and was it subsequently dropped, namely, to reduce the 6 nP. to 4 nP.?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The question does not arise. I do not think the hon. Member need go into the question whether these proposals were there which did not fructify.

#### *Adult schools*

\* 150 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to open adult schools during 1960-61 in Development Blocks and, if so, the numbers thereof; and

(b) the programme of the Government with regard to the opening of new adult schools?

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

(b) The entire policy of opening adult schools in Development Blocks is under review and till a final decision is taken on the policy question, no new adult schools will be opened.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it because that the adult schools are not properly working that they have dropped the idea of opening new schools in 1960-61?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, the assumption is partially correct.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Was it due to the unsatisfactory attendance or dearth of teachers to man these schools?

[10th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We could after all induce the teachers but the attendance was not proper and in addition to that the results also were very discouraging.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Did the Government get any subsidy from the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This is not a question of getting subsidy from the Central Government. If it is a question of expenditure, it should be met either by the State or the Centre. But that is not the criterion at all.

#### *Khadi*

\* 151 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any subsidy is being given for production of Khadi for the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) No subsidy is being given by the State Government for production of Khadi. However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is giving subsidy for the production of Khadi.

(b) The amount of subsidy on production of Khadi during 1960-61 (up to September 1960) that will accrue from the Commission is about Rs. 2,04,534.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the Madras Government compel the Government servants in the lowest rung of the ladder to wear Khadi alone?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think, Sir, there is any compulsion. Personally it is my view that there will be nothing wrong if there is compulsion.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is not khadi not only luxurious but also expensive? 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, it depends on the economic conditions of the people concerned.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is not khadi production an anachronism in these days of atomic energy?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is the anachronistic view of the hon. Member (laughter).

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What I want to say is this, Sir. Has not the great Prime Minister of India spoken in season and out of season about the giving up of the outmoded things by the people in this atomic age? In that context I put this question.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I may tell the hon. Member that the Hon. Prime Minister of India has been fervently pleading for khadi, and he wears khadi. Even at the

[10th March 1961]

last conference of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, he made a fervant plea and even said that for fifty years at least khadi would have its existence and that there is a future for khadi.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that people wear khadi more on the eve of elections than they do at other times?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That must have been the experience of the hon. Members like him. We are all old Congressmen.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Are the workers in khadi considered to be the sappers and miners of the party in power?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The workers in khadi are spinners and weavers, and most of these people will be without employment and be begging in the streets if khadi employment is not offered to them. I cannot understand this description of the hon. Member of these workers.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is it not a fact that more people are employed in khadi production and the production of khadi has really gone down?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not so, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is there a huge stock of khadi in the market and producers are unable to sell it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No, Sir. It is not so.

#### *Paper toys*

\* 152 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the training centre for the manufacture of paper toys at Cuddalore has been closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) According to the scheme, the centre should be run departmentally till the completion of the training programme and then converted into an industrial co-operative society. The centre was closed after the completion of the training programme. Some of the ex-trainees of the centre joined the Cuddalore Toy-making Society while the rest desired to set up independent production units. A separate industrial co-operative society was not, therefore, organized for the ex-trainees.

[10th March 1961]

#### *Weaving Instructors*

\* 153 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to grant special pay to the Weaving Instructors possessing secondary grade qualifications?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : With reference to the revised scale of pay sanctioned for Weaving Instructors from 1st June 1960, Instructors possessing S.S.L.C. will be eligible for a special pay of Rs. 5 besides pay in the time-scale of Rs. 90—4—110—3—140.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, is there a proposal to revise it to Rs. 10 for these trainees as in the case of the Physical Training Instructors?

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

#### *Non-basic training schools*

\* 154 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of non-basic training schools converted into basic type in 1959—60?

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

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, what are the conditions laid down for converting the non-basic training school into basic training school?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : All the equipment and other facilities necessary for a basic training institution should be there.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are there a number of basic training schools where there are teachers who have not been trained in basic education and also trainees? Do they both learn simultaneously or do they try experiments in basic education?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I wish such experiments are made. After all teachers also should learn, and I may say that this is the experience of the hon. Member.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, are not the Government committed to the conversion of non-basic training schools into basic training schools?

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

#### *Bridge across the Adyar River*

\* 155 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to build a bridge across the Adyar River by the side of Marmalong bridge in Saidapet; and

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

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have been addressed for approval of the proposal as a National Highway Scheme. Their sanction is awaited.



[10th March 1961]

**VIDWAN. T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** அந்தப் பாலம் குறுகலாக இருப்பதால் அடுத்தடுத்து விபத்துக்கள் நேருகின்றன. அதை அகலமாகக் கட்ட அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?

**THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :** குறுகலாக இருப்பதால் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. மோசமாக இருப்பதால்தான் புதிய பாலம் நல்லபடியாகக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்றும் அகலமாகவும், நீளமாகவும் கட்ட யோசனை செய்திருக்கிறது.

**SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :** இதற்காகும் செலவு எவ்வளவு?

**THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :** 37 லட்சம் ரூபாய்.

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** புதிய பாலத்தினுடைய நீள அகலம் என்ன?

**THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :** 66 அடி அகலம், 840 அடி நீளம்.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** Will the Hon. Minister agree that even as a Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1946 he was demanding the construction of this bridge? It is now four years now since he is the Minister for Public Works, and still the answer given is 'The matter is under consideration or referred to the Government of India'.

**THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :** I know it. This Government also are urging on the Government of India to accept the scheme and include it in the Second Five-Year Plan.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** Because of the narrowness of the bridge and the heavy traffic thereon, accidents resulting in deaths take place. Should we not take up this work at the earliest?

**THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :** As soon as we receive the reply from the Government of India, we will do it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Question No. 156 is postponed, as the Hon. the Minister for Electricity is not in the House.

Questions are over.

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

## II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1961-62—cont.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** We will now resume discussion on the budget for the year 1961-62. The hon. Member Sri S. K. Sambandhan will now speak.

[10th March 1961]

\* **SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :** Sir, I should like to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on his having presented a budget for the ensuing year without any new taxation proposals, whatever be the reasons therefor. Really the people breathed a sigh of relief when they came to know that there was no fresh taxation in the State budget. But this feeling did not last long, because they began to feel the impact or the effect of the Central taxes on so many articles even before they were publicly announced. Sir, the Government should feel the necessity immediately or at an early date to hold the price line somehow, since the prices of all commodities are spiralling up, because of the taxation measures of the Centre. So many essential commodities have been chosen for taxation. For instance take agriculture. The cost of diesel oil has gone up, and the agriculturists find it very difficult to get on. In such circumstances, I think the Government should take steps to hold the price line at least in respect of some essential commodities, which are very essential for the living of the people.

Sir, in the matter of agriculture, it is a matter of pride to know that our State has attained the highest yield per acre. On this also we can congratulate the Government, even though we were not able to attain the target fixed in the Second Plan. As stated by the Finance Minister, one of the reasons is the shortage of chemical fertilisers. Though arrangements are being made for the production of more chemical fertilizers, unless proper distribution is ensured, I do not think that agricultural production will increase. So, the proper distribution of chemical fertilisers, even if they are produced in abundance, should be in the mind of the Government, and early steps should be taken and arrangements made for proper distribution.

Apart from this, since we have exhausted all the river irrigation facilities, the Government should bestow more attention on minor irrigation facilities, especially the deepening of the smaller tanks and exploiting the sub-soil water sources. Smaller tanks in many places have not been attended to. In the last few years only tanks of bigger capacity have been attended to. So, I request the Government to attend to the repair of the smaller tanks which will irrigate one hundred or two hundred or three hundred acres.

Sir, the Government's decision to hand over the smaller tanks which irrigate less than 200 acres to the Panchayat Unions is a welcome one. I hope they will do the job well. But the personnel for maintaining the tanks should be from the Public Works Department. They should be directly under the control of the Panchayat Unions. Unless they are under their control, I do not think there will be any benefit, even though the tanks have been entrusted to the Panchayat Unions.

As far as the sub-soil water sources are concerned, there are only one or two districts where we find more of sub-soil water. For instance South Arcot district has plenty of sub-soil water sources. But only a few tube-wells—a hundred or so—have been so far sanctioned by the Government during the current year. I request

[Sri S. K. Sambandhan] [10th March 1961]

the Government to sanction more and more of these tube wells in that district, because leaving these sub-soil water sources, there are no other irrigational facilities in that district. Attention should be paid by the Government immediately to this matter, and sanction should be accorded for the sinking of more tube-wells in South Arcot district.

3-20  
p.m.

Coming to Community Development Projects, I would like to request the Government to go a bit slowly. I am also interested in the development of the country. But we should see that there is proper and co-ordinated development. It should not be a question of giving of figures that so much money has been spent and so much work has been done. There should be no wastage of funds. The Government are aware that much of the money earmarked for community development is being wasted. More than 50 per cent of the money is wasted. I repeat it again and again because I know how things are happening at the village level or the Block level. Just for show, it is stated that so much progress has been made in this Block or that Block. Money is spent in a hurry and wasted. For instance, I can say that a Block Development Officer has at the expense of the public spent the funds at his disposal for putting up two roads in particular village at a distance of two or three furlongs from each other. Two roads are not at all necessary in that village. One road will do. But because the public have also contributed 50 per cent of the money, two roads have been formed. In this way money is wasted. Government should see that money is not wasted and that it is spent in such a way as to confer benefits on the people.

When panchayat unions are entrusted with community development work, I think there will be more progress. But there is a fear among the people in the major panchayat areas because the panchayat union consists of so many panchayats of which the majority are minor panchayats or panchayats with a population of 400 or 500. There is a fear that major panchayats may not be given their due share in the developmental activities. Therefore, the Government should make some arrangement to see that a portion of the funds available under this head is given even to major panchayats. At least sums allotted to Local Development Schemes may be specially given to major panchayat areas.

Coming to co-operation, I want the Government to go slowly or proceed cautiously. I am one who wants that co-operation must pervade every field of activity. But people are not up to the mark. They are not in a position to manage their own affairs. As the Government are aware, there are many cases of defalcation in many societies. We are also short of trained personnel. My bank is without a Secretary for the last one month. There is another bank in my district where the Secretary misappropriated funds and disappeared for some time. Later on the President got into trouble. He caught hold of him. Both of them are answering to the Co-operative Central Bank now. There are personnel willing to work sincerely. Therefore, we should proceed a little slowly. That would be of great benefit to the people.

10th March 1961] [Sri S. K. Sambandhan]

I am surprised to see that the Finance Minister has stated that the ryot can earn a fair return for the labour only if the co-operative movement takes up the wholesale trade of agricultural produce. I do not know how the Finance Minister has forgotten the existence of the marketing committees which are serving the interests of the agriculturists. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: In a few places). We passed the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act some eighteen months back. That has not come into force yet. What difficulties are there in bringing it into force? That Act can be brought into force instead of dumping too much work on the co-operative movement. Marketing committees will definitely do such work as beneficially to the agriculturists as the co-operative movement is expected to do. All such work need not be entrusted to the co-operative movement alone. Some work can be entrusted to the marketing committees which also consist of representatives of the people.

With regard to ports and communications, I want to say a few words. The development of Tuticorin port and Sethusamudram project will definitely increase the coastal traffic and will be beneficial to the industries. At the same time, it will also facilitate the flow of tourists from foreign countries. Now, the Hon. Minister is aware that no ocean-going steamer is calling at Madras because it has to go round about Ceylon and other places which takes a long time. If the Sethusamudram Project is completed early, that will give a fillip to tourist traffic from foreign countries and that will yield good revenue to Madras. Therefore, the implementation of the Sethusamudram Project may be taken up as early as possible.

Cuddalore port has to be developed along with the Tuticorin port. I need not stress the importance of Neiveli and the growing industries in and around the area. The Government are also aware of its importance. They expect heavy traffic in and around Neiveli. From Cuddalore we are exporting 3 lakh tons of iron ore and importing about two lakhs tons of coal. Cuddalore port is expected to handle more cargo in the future. Therefore, development of Cuddalore port is essential and priority should be given to it. I request that the channel joining the river and the sea may be developed so that bigger boats can ply. Nowadays it is not possible because silt is there in plenty. Only small boats are made use of to bring coal or iron ore. So, at least that channel can be improved in the meanwhile. Formerly, I would tell the Hon. Minister, that was one of the important ports. That importance has been lost. Now, due to the springing up of many industries in and around Neiveli, this port requires immediate development.

Also there is long-felt need of the South Arcot people for a railwayline from Tirukkoilur to Kallakurichi. We represented long ago about this, but nothing has been done so far. Along with some other new railwaylines, I would request the Government to urge on the Central Government to put up that line also as early as possible.

[Sri S. K. Sambandhan] [10th March 1961]

Everyone is glad that power is given to the panchayat unions and panchayats. It is decentralization of powers. But while the Government are doing all these things, they have not thought of municipalities. Municipalities are also more or less like panchayats. They have now absolutely no power. They have not even power to question the action of the Health Officer. I do not know what happened to the Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar Committee Report submitted to the Government in 1949. That Committee has recommended the giving of some more powers to municipal councils. (Interruption) Though they may be quite out of date, at least those powers may be given to the municipalities. They should have improved ways and means. In the matter of grants and loans to municipalities, I do not think that at present any principle is followed. I want the Government to follow some principle with regard to this. For instance, the area or the population can be taken as the basis. Or else, the resources of the municipality or industrial potentiality or importance of the place may be taken as the basis. Some such principle should be followed instead of giving grants and loans on *ad hoc* basis.

3.30 p.m. There is a rule fixing a limit on the profession tax that can be levied. The figure is too low, i.e., Rs. 50. This was fixed long ago and the Hon. Minister is well aware that 50 rupees now is comparable to only 10 or 15 rupees of the days when the limit was fixed. The Government should permit them to raise the limit to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : In the Madras City it is 100 rupees and in the mofussil it is Rs. 50.

\* SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : With regard to water-supply and sanitation schemes, the Government have not made sufficient provision for sanitation schemes. If sanitary arrangements are not made, it will hit the health of the community. So, along with water-supply schemes, sanitation schemes also should be clubbed. I would even suggest that a Board like the Electricity Board or the Housing Board might be constituted for executing such schemes in big towns like Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.

About the handlooms, I need not expatiate much on the matter because the Government are well aware of the problems of the industry, though at critical times, they leave the industry to its own fate. The Government's present idea is to introduce powerlooms. They say that powerlooms will not come in the way of handlooms. Even the Finance Minister has said in Coimbatore that they will not affect the handlooms. I do not know how the Government have come to take this view. Well, the Hon. Minister for Finance, has, in his Budget speech, said in relation to the khadi industry that employment opportunities in rural areas have increased on account of khadi production. He adds that the khadi schemes have to be continued till such time as the new industrial growth is able to absorb the idle manpower. That

[10th March 1961] [Sri S. K. Sambandhan]

is exactly the view which we have also got. If the unemployment problem is solved, then no handloom weaver can object to the introduction of powerlooms. That is the main problem facing the handloom industry. That is why, we plead with the Government to think over the question of introduction of powerlooms. The other day, the Hon. Minister for Industries accused me of holding diametrically opposite views. I do not know how it struck him that I held such views. During the second plan period, the *per capita* consumption of cloth was only 16 yards. Throughout the plan period, it remained the same. We cannot expect it to go up by even two or three yards during the third plan period. Even if the population at the end of the third plan period reaches the 480 million mark, the cloth requirements of the people would be only 8,000 million yards of which the handlooms are capable of supplying more than 3,000 million yards, the mills more than 5,000 million yards and the powerlooms 1,000 million yards. So, if the *per capita* consumption goes up to even 18 or 19 yards, there will be a slump in the cloth market if powerlooms take the place of handlooms. Therefore, I now caution the Government not to introduce powerlooms on any plea. I am also interested in the welfare of the weavers. When we think of mechanisation, we must see that people are not left without employment. I request the Government to look at this problem from that angle.

Lastly, I come to the price of yarn. Now, there is a big difference between the price of yarn supplied to mills and the price of yarn supplied to weavers. I do not want the Government to help the handloom weavers indefinitely. Let them help the weavers just to stand on their own legs. That will do. More spindlage and more cotton mills must be the object of the Government. Though there are many mills in the South, most of the yarn produced is not available to the weavers in the South. It is being exported. Recently the prices went up since most of the yarn was exported to Calcutta for despatch to Pakistan in the form of cones and cheeks. Such things should be checked by the Government. They should also see that two or three more co-operative spinning mills are started in our State.

\* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் சர்க்காரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். வடஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே எப்போதும் பஞ்சம் தலைவிரித்து ஆடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும். இப்போது அந்த நிலைமையை சற்று மாற்றுவதற்கு உதவியாக சர்க்கார் 3 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவிலே ஒரு டாம் சாத்தனூரிலே கட்டியுள்ளார்கள். அதிலே 22,000 ஏக்கர் நிலம் இப்போது சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் இவ்வளவு பெரிய நல்ல காரியத்தை செய்திருப்பதை எதிர்க்கட்சிக் காரர்கள் புகழ்ந்து ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட சொல்வது கிடையாது. நமது அமைச்சர்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் நன்றாகத் திறமையுடன் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். இதை

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [10th March 1961]

எல்லாம் எதிர்க்கட்சி நண்பர்கள் மனப்பூர்வமாக மனத்தில் நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதை வெளியே சொல்லிக்கொள்ள முடியாமல் குறைசொல்வதிலேயே கவனத்தைச் செலுத்துகின்றார்கள். திட்டங்களினால் நன்மையடையக்கூடியவர்கள் அடைந்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். நன்மை அடைந்து கொண்டிருந்தாலும் சர்க்கார் இன்னும் சில காரியங்கள் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. வட ஆற்காடு பிரதேசத்திலே விவசாயத்தைத் தவிர வேறு தொழிலே கிடையாது. ஆதலால் நாங்கள் கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் மூலமாக அங்கு ஒரு கரும்பு ஆலை வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டோம். அதற்கு எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்யும் படியாகக் கூட்டுறவு ரிஜிஸ்டிராரும் உத்தரவு கொடுத்துவிட்டார். அந்த சொசைடியும் ரிஜிஸ்டர் செய்தாகிவிட்டது. ஆனால் கடைசியாக கணக்கு எடுக்கிறபோது தப்புக் கணக்குப் போட்டு வைத்து, திருவண்ணாமலை பகுதியில் வாக்கடியதைத் தடுத்து விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கள்ளக்குரிச்சி தாலுகாவிலும் பெண்ணூர், கோலியனூர், பாண்டிச்சேரி ஆகிய இடங்களிலும் இப்போது சர்க்கரை உற்பத்தியாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பாண்டிச்சேரியை விட்டுவிட்டாலும் நான்கு சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் குவியலாக அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது சொம்ப அலியாயமானது. நியாயம் இல்லாதது. ஒரு ஜில்லாவிலே 4 ஆலைகளை அமைத்திருந்தால் அதை மற்றவர்கள்—பார்க்கிறவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஒரு மாதிரி அதில் அருவருப்புக் கொள்ளும்படியான நிலைமை இருந்து வருகிறது. அதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று எவ்வளவோ முயற்சி செய்து பார்த்தோம். முடியவில்லை. நான்கு ஆலைகள் போட்டிருக்கிற பகுதியில் 4 ஆலைகளுக்கும் கரும்பு ஏக காலத்தில் பயிர் ஆகிறது சுமார் 30,000 (முப்பது ஆயிரம்) தேவைப்படும் என்று கணக்குக் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அது எவ்வளவு நன்மையாக இருந்திருக்கும் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். உதாரணமாக கள்ளக்குரிச்சி தாலுகாவில் ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் கரும்புதான் உற்பத்தியாகிறது. திருவண்ணாமலை தாலுகாவில் 1,000 ஏக்கர்தான் உற்பத்தியாகிறது. பத்து மைல் விஸ்திரணத்தில் பார்த்தால் திருவண்ணாமலை சுற்றுப்புறத்தில் தான் சுமார் 6,000 ஏக்கரில் கரும்பு உற்பத்தியாகிறது. அங்கே கள்ளக்குரிச்சி தாலுகாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவர்கள் இனிமேல்தான் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். கரும்பு ஆலை போடுவதற்கு ரயில் வசதி கிடையாது. மற்றுமுள்ள சாதனங்கள் அங்கு சரியாக இல்லை. தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லை. ஆனால் திருவண்ணாமலை தாலுக்காவுக்கு டாம் கட்டிக் கொடுத்தீர்கள். வாழ்த்துகிறோம். போற்றுகிறோம். புகழ்கிறோம். ஆனால் அதில் பிழைப்பதற்கு வழிவகை செய்து கொடுக்கவில்லையே. அதை நீங்கள் செய்து கொடுத்தால்தானே அதனால் நாங்கள் நன்மை அடைய முடியும். கரும்பு உற்பத்தியில் லாபம் வருகிறது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்த லாபத்தை நாங்கள் அடைய முடியாமல் செய்து விட்டார்களே என்று நான் இந்தச் சமூகத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இனிமேல் தாங்கள் தயவு செய்து இந்த கரும்பு ஆலையை எங்கள் பகுதிக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டும்.

3-40  
p.m.

[10th March 1961] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

இப்போது ஒரு ஆலையை ஆம்பூரிலே போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது அங்கே வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அடுத்தாற்போல் இன்னொரு ஆலை எதற்கு என்று கேட்கலாம். நான்கு ஆலைகள் ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் வைத்திருக்கும்போது இரண்டு இந்த ஜில்லாவிலே வைப்பதில் நன்மையே ஏற்படும். வட எல்லையில் இருக்கும் ஆம்பூரில் ஒரு ஆலையும் தெற்கே பெண்ணூற்றங்கரையில் ஒரு ஆலையும் அமைத்துக் கொடுத்தால் நல்ல பலனைக் கொடுக்கும். அந்த ஜில்லாவில் வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டம் இருக்கலே இருக்காது. ஓரளவுக்கு சரிப்பட்டுப் போகும். ஜனங்கள் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முன்னேற வழி ஏற்படும். அரசாங்கம் செய்யும் வேலையை, திறமையான காரியங்களை அப்போது நன்றாகப் புகழ்வார்கள். போற்றுவார்கள். அந்த வேலை செய்துகொடுக்க சர்க்கார் மீண்டும் முயற்சிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மத்திய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து எங்களுக்கு உத்தரவு வந்தது. உங்கள் பிரதேசத்தில் கரும்பு உற்பத்தி குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. உங்களுடைய எல்லையிலே 500 ஏக்கரில்தான் உற்பத்தியாகிறது. ஆகையால் உங்கள் பேப்பரைத் தள்ளிவிட்டோம். எங்களுக்கு நீங்கள் இது சம்பந்தமாக இனி ஏதாவது சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால் 15 நாட்களுக்குள் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதற்குள் நாங்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அப்பீல் செய்திருக்கிறோம். அதைப் பற்றி அவர்கள் என்ன பதில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் நான் ஒன்று கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். அதாவது இப்போது தென்னாட்டிலே சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஜாஸ்தியாகி விட்டது. ஆகையால் இனி ஆலை கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்வதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதுமாதிரி சொல்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அது ரொம்ப ஜஸ்டிஸ் இல்லாததாகும். இப்போது வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா தரைப்படம் போட்டு தென்னாற்காடு படமும் போட்டு அதில் விவரமாக, கள்ளக்குரிச்சியில் எவ்வளவு உற்பத்தி, பாண்டிச்சேரியில் எவ்வளவு உற்பத்தி, நெல்லிக்குப்பத்தில் எவ்வளவு என்று எல்லாம் அதில் விவரமாக எழுதி அனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம்.

வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே இரண்டு ஆலைகள் கொடுத்துத்தான் தீரவேண்டும் என்று எழுதி இருக்கிறோம். அவற்றில் திருவண்ணாமலை பெண்ணையாற்றங்கரையிலே ஒரு ஆலை அமையவேண்டும் என்றும் எழுதி இருக்கிறோம். சில அமைச்சர்கள் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள், 'நீங்கள் முயற்சியை விடாதீர்கள்' என்று தைரியம் கூறுகின்றார்கள். அந்தத் தைரியத்தைக் கொண்டு நாங்களும் கொஞ்சம் திடமாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றோம். ஆகையினால் இந்தக் குறைபாட்டை நிவர்த்தி செய்து கொடுத்தால், பொருளாதாரத்திலே மக்கள் மேலேறிச் செல்ல வகை ஏற்படும். அந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலே உள்ளவர்கள் மிகமிக எழ்மையானவர்கள்; ரொம்ப தரித்திரர்கள்; மம்பாடிகள்; மலையாளிகள்; நரிக்குறவர்கள். அவர்களைப்பற்றி நான் இந்த சபையில் பல சமயங்களிலே பேசி இருக்கிறேன். அந்தக் கூட்டத்தினர்களுக்கு

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [10th March 1961]

ஒரு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கவில்லையானால் நாம் ஆட்சி பிடித்தில் அமர்ந்து சுயராஜ்யம் அடைந்ததில், எந்தவிதப் பலனும் அந்த ஏழை மகனுக்கு கிடைக்காது.

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** சர்க்கரை ஆலை வந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு என்ன பயன்?

**\*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** சர்க்கரை ஆலை வந்தால் இவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்கும். தொழில் செய்வதற்கு செல்வார்கள். கூலி கிடைக்கும். ஆலையிலே இருக்கிற பல வேலைகளை செய்யும் படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும். இப்பொழுது நமது சர்க்கார் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பதனால் என்ன நிலைமை நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றால், முன்பு ஒரு மேஸ்திரிக்கு 1½ ரூபாய் கூலி இருந்தது. இன்றைக்கு அவர் 5 ரூபாய் கூலி வாங்குகிறார். முன்பு எங்கள் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே ஆயிரம் செங்கல் 4 அல்லது 5 ரூபாய்க்குத்தான் விற்று வந்தது. ஐந்து ரூபாய்க்கு விற்பனை கொள்ளை அடிக்கிறான் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றைக்கு 25 ரூபாய்க்கு விற்கிறது. இந்த நன்மை ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டு அதனால் சுகமாக வாழ்கிறார்கள். அதே மாதிரி சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஏற்பட்டால் கூலி உயரும். வேலைக்கு வேறு எங்கேயும் போகாமல் ஒரே இடத்திலேயே வேலை செய்து ஜீவிக்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். செங்கம் தாலுகாவிலே கட்டட மேடு என்ற கிராமத்தில் அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்திலே 20 வீடுகள் அவர்களுக்கு கட்டிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அங்கே 35 குடும்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பத்துக்கும் ஐந்து ஐந்து ஏக்கரா பட்டா செய்து வைத்த பிறகு, அவர்கள் எங்கும் பிச்சை எடுக்கப் போவதில்லை. எங்களை மனிதர்களாக வாழ வழி செய்தீர்களே என்று நான் போகிறபொழுதெல்லாம் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஊர் ஊராகச் சுற்றுவதில்லை. பச்சைமணி, பாலமணி விற்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லித் திரிவதில்லை. அங்கே பயிர் செய்து சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டு, பிள்ளைக்குட்டிகளுடன் செளக்கியமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் அந்த நரிக்குறவர்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் ஊருக்குள்ளே வந்து லேட் தூக்குவது போன்ற வேலைகளைச் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அநாகரிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைத் தூக்கி விடுவார் யாருமில்லை. திக்கற்றவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைத் தினையாளர்கள் வந்து தூக்கிவிடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்கள் முன்னேற முடியும். அவர்கள் மிருகங்களிடத்திலே வாழ்ந்து, அவைகளை எதிர்த்துப் போராடி, வாழ்ந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நம் மிடத்திலே வந்து வேலை செய்வார்களேயானால் அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல பலன் கிடைக்கும். நல்ல வேலை செய்வார்கள். வேண்டுமானால், பரீட்சார்த்தமாக ஒரு தூறு குடும்பங்களை ஒரு இடத்தில் அமர்த்தி அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்துப் பாருங்கள். அவர்கள் எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரியும். அதிலே எவ்வளவு நன்மை ஏற்படுகிறது என்பதை நிதர்சனமாகக் காண முடியும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

10th March 1961] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

மற்றொரு விஷயம். கோவாப்ரேடிவ் சொசைடிகளிலே ஒரே மனிதர் பல சொசைடிகளிலே இருக்கிறார். இதிலே பிரசிடென்ட் அதிலே பிரசிடென்ட் என்று இருக்கிறார். கருமார் சொசைடி, வண்ணார் சொசைடி, அம்பட்டன் சொசைடி, இதுமாதிரி பல சொசைடிகள் வைக்கின்றனர். அந்த சொசைடிகளிலே யெல்லாம் ஒரே மனிதர்தான் பிரசிடென்ட், ஒரே மனிதர்தான் செக்ரடரி. அந்தப் பிரசிடென்டை மாற்றுவதே கிடையாது. அவர் சிரஞ்சீவியாக இருக்கிறார், அந்தக் காலத்திலே அனுமார் சிரஞ்சீவிப் பட்டம் பெற்றதுபோல. கோவாப்ரேடிவ் சொசைடிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் பல கோடி ரூபாயைக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் நான் கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று, 10 பேரைச் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு, மாமன், மச்சான், சிற்றப்பன், பெரியப்பன், உற்றார், உறவினர், தன் சொல்லுக்குத் தாளம் போடுகிறவர்கள் எல்லாம் பணத்தைப் போட்டு, ஜமா சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார். எலக்ஷன் வந்தால், அண்ணாமலைப் பிள்ளை போட்டிப்போட வந்தால், அவர்தான் வெற்றி பெறுகிறார்.

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

**SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** அதற்குள்ளாகவா?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** நீங்கள் கதைப் பேசிக் கொண்டு இருந்தால் நேரம் ஆகாதா? (சிரிப்பு.)

**\*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** ஆகையினால் ஒரு சொசைடியிலே இருப்பவர்கள் மற்ற சொசைடிகளிலே இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பல கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு உரம் சரியாகக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. சொசைடியிலே லாட் லாட்டாக உரம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இவன்தான் திருடன் என்றால் இவனுக்கு மேலே பக்காத் திருடனாக இருக்கிறார் அவர். டெவலப்மெண்ட் கவுன்சில் கூட்டத்திலே மாதா மாதம் இந்தப் புகார் வருகிறது. அதைச் சீர்செய்து சரியாகக் கவனிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வழி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலே இருக்கிற ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். விலைவாசி தலைகொண்டு இருக்கிறது. ஒரு படி அரிசி 1-¼ ரூபாய் விற்கிறது. இப்பொழுது மத்திய சர்க்காரிலே ஏதோ வரி போடுகிறார்கள். ஆறு கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு என்றவுடனே அரிசிக்கெல்லாம் விலை ஏறிவிட்டது. அரிசிக்கும் அதற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்றால், சர்க்காரிலே வரி போட்டான், அதைப் பார் ஐய்யா என்று 1-¼ ரூபாய்க்கு விற்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையிலே ஜனங்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் மலிவுக் கடைகளை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால்தான் நல்லது. மலிவுக் கடைகள் ஏற்படாமல் இருந்தால் ஜனங்கள் செத்துப் போவார்கள். அந்த நிலைமை இது வரையில் வரவில்லை. அப்படி வராமல் இருக்க ஆதரவு தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.



[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [10th March 1961]

சாத்தனார் அணையில் டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல் வைப்பதாக இரண்டு, மூன்று வருஷங்களாக பிரஸ்தாபம் இருந்தது. ஆனால் இன்னும் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வரவில்லை. டிரெயினிங் படிக்க ஒரு ஆள் கூட வரவில்லை. அதற்கு ஒரு ஏற்பாடும் செய்யவில்லை. அதையும் உடனே செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஏதாவது ஒரு தொழில் வைத்து 10 பேரை அங்கே கூட்டி வைத்தால்தான் அந்தப் பிரதேச மக்களுக்கு ஒரு தைரியமும், உணர்ச்சியும், உற்சாகமும் ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். சிறு குடிசைத் தொழில்களை அங்கே வையுங்கள். பெரிய குடிசைத் தொழில்களை வையுங்கள். வந்த வாசியிலே ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை வைக்கப் போவதாகக் கேள்விப் படுகிறேன். அங்கேயும் வையுங்கள். திருவண்ணாமலையிலேயும் ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை வையுங்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் கொடுங்கள். எங்களுக்கும் கொடுங்கள். எங்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதால் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. அதை நீங்கள் பார்த்துச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: ஆயிப்போச்சா. சரி.

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are in a Welfare State. We are working towards a socialistic pattern of society. These are days of development plans when we are spending thousands of crores of rupees. It is but a recognized fact that any nation can develop only through education. In spite of this fact it is very regrettable to note that education has not been given the top priority under the Third Five-Year Plan. We had to face a cut of over one hundred crores of rupees in the original proposals under the Third Five-Year Plan. Even in spite of this cut we thought that the provision under education would not be cut. But we are surprised to find that the proposed provision of Rs. 35 crores has been cut to Rs. 25 crores in respect of general education.

Sir, with regard to the Budget for the year 1961-62, the provision of about 20 crores of rupees, a little over Rs. 20 crores out of a total revenue of Rs. 90 crores seems to be very large. But if we really exclude the provision of nearly Rs. 3.5 crores for the Third Plan Schemes and the large provision of Rs. 84 lakhs for the new mid-day meal scheme, the figure would reduce itself to about Rs. 16 crores which would work to only 18 per cent. That shows that we have not moved far from the stage in which we were some two decades ago in regard to the routine of education. Now all this may seem surprising to the hon. Members in the light of the fact that recently the Government has given enhanced salaries to the teachers. Of course, the teachers are very grateful for the little that has been done to them, but the hon. Members will be surprised to hear that in spite of the benefits conferred by the Pay Commission and accepted by the Government and put into force from

[10th March 1961] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthy]

1st June 1960, there are disparities and disparities. There are disparities in salaries, there are disparities in allowances, there are disparities in concessions, there are disparities in pensions. We really thought that all these disparities would be put an end to at least from the 1st of June 1960 from when these recommendations were to be implemented. But we were surprised to find that these are to be there till the Government review them again. Hon. Members will be surprised to hear that though the Pay Commission has recommended a minimum salary of Rs. 90 plus Rs. 10 that is Rs. 100 to all the Secondary Grade trained teachers---S.S.L.C. passed candidates with two years professional training---there are at least 2,000 such teachers in this State who are not to get this in spite of their qualifications. Under the new rule brought in by the Government in the year 1958 all such teachers are posted to Higher Grade posts with the result that they are to get only Rs. 75. Thus they all suffer a reduction of Rs. 25 from the Rs. 100 recommended by the Pay Commission. So, there is the disparity in salary with regard to the people of the same qualifications. Then, with regard to allowance, Sir, house rent allowance, about which questions were raised on the sacred floor of this House and promises were almost made by the Hon. Finance Minister, has not been given so far to teachers in all the aided institutions, who count up to forty-five per cent of the 113,000 teachers. The Government have yet to give this allowance to these teachers. They have been denied this allowance for the past fourteen years. After all this allowance is payable only in certain places, and the amount would not be over six lakhs of rupees. Medical concessions have been denied to these teachers for the last fourteen years. We do not know how Government have come to the conclusion that teachers in aided institutions would be immune to disease. There are disparities in respect of pensions. All grades of teachers are to get one-quarter of the average pay drawn for the last three years as pension. But the B.T. grade teacher has to get only Rs. 30 as pension—one rupee for each year of service—and if he had acted as a headmaster for five years, he will get an additional Rs. 5 at the rate of one rupee for each year of service as headmaster. Why not this quarter pension be given to the B.T. teachers? This must be set right very soon on account of the fact that the secondary teacher's maximum is Rs. 140, and he will get Rs. 35, i.e., one-fourth of it as his pension. We would request the Government to remove this disparity.

4-00  
p.m.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

With regard to temporary increase in pensions, the Government think that those who retired before 1st July 1960 would have heart-burning, and their temporary increase of Rs. 6 should be increased to Rs. 10. What about the teachers whose pension rules have been specifically provided in black and white that no temporary increase would be allowed? In this scheme teachers who retired from local bodies also come. The teachers who retired from

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthy] [10th March 1961]

aided schools and Local Board Schools are denied this temporary increase which would cost only Rs. 5 lakhs. With regard to the house rent allowance, that Government have come forward to accept the recommendations of the Pay Commission and to accept an increase of Rs. 18½ lakhs to just extend the scope and area of this allowance with regard to their own servants. With regard to the non-Government servants, viz., teachers in aided schools they consider them, in these days of socialistic pattern of society, to be on a different pattern of not doing national service. These teachers are doing national service, and the Government are not prepared to accept the expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs. They are prepared to accept an increase of Rs. 18½ lakhs in respect of people who are already getting this allowance, but are not prepared to accept this expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs in respect of people who have been denied this allowance for the last 14 years. In respect of the temporary increase in pensions, they have accepted the increase of Rs. 8½ lakhs due to an increase by Rs. 4 to a pensioner in the case of the Government servant but they are not prepared to accept the expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of those teachers who retired from the aided institutions and local board institutions.

Then, Sir, with regard to the non-teaching staff in the schools, recently an order was passed with regard to clerks in institutions, who are called non-teaching staff, the clerk working in a local board would get his maximum in twenty years, but the clerk in aided school in 15 years. That is the new scale allowed to them. There have been upper division clerks in high schools for dealing with so many questions that arise out of the vast strength in the schools. But we have got an order from the department that there is no provision for an upper division scale in respect of aided secondary schools and no provision for typists and stenographers. It is really a wonder that the actual personnel have not been taken into consideration and orders have been passed contrary to what has been obtaining in schools. We have been requesting the provision of an upper division clerk in schools with a strength of over 500 at the rate of one for every 500 of strength. The clerks in these schools do form part of the school. In fact they are the main people who are running the institution. They have to work for a greater number of hours than the teachers.

In the case of every concession granted to the teaching staff we have to ask for its extension to the non-teaching staff.

Sir, with regard to the actual salaries that have been enforced by the Government from 1st June 1960, hon. Members will be surprised to hear that these salaries have not reached the teachers in any high schools. There are two or three high schools in this city where the new scales have not been given effect to. Now in respect of elementary schools throughout the State, G.O. No. 710, which lays down that weightage should be given to the service of the teacher in particular conditions, has not been enforced to the advantage of the teacher. It has been liberally interpreted by

10th March 1961] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthy]

the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. What I do submit is that it has been stated by the Deputy Inspectors in many of the Southern Ranges that the pay scales of those teachers who were directly paid, were fixed only last year, and that, therefore, they were not entitled to any weightage. They are placed at the minimum of the scale, namely, Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 according as they are higher grade or secondary grade. The wonder of it is that the pay of those secondary grade teachers in Tiruchi who were getting a larger amount by direct payment even till the 1st June 1960, was reduced by the departmental officers on the plea that they were not entitled to any weightage, and that they should be started only at the minimum. Now the grant scale and the salary scale are the same. This cannot be very hard to interpret by the Deputy Inspectors. The salary scale and the grant scale are the same, and the teacher is entitled to weightage on the grant scale. The salary of the teacher ought to be worked on the figure appearing in the service book at least on the basis of the salary accepted by the Government as it was revised last year. Now with regard to panchayat schools, I hear that in the whole of the Tanjore District not even the Rs. 45-85 scale, which was brought into force after a non-official resolution was brought forward in this House, has been brought into effect. From the 1st November 1956, teachers have not been paid their salaries in the new scale. I do not know what would be the fate of these teachers when the Panchayat Union Councils are formed. Up to now it is clear that the Panchayats have not been able to bear this cost. Still they are to get the old scale. What about the revised scale of the Panchayat teachers? They do not know. Perhaps they know that the Panchayats have not been served with orders to implement these orders. The financial year is coming to a close, and many are seriously feeling disheartened whether they would be paid at all. I do earnestly appeal that before the close of the financial year these commitments should be met by the Government.

Sir, with regard to the two hundred teachers who were retrenched on 1st June 1959, about whom I had occasion to submit on the sacred floor of this House more than twice, hon. Members will be surprised to hear that on account of the new policy of classification of aided elementary schools into fee levying and non-fee levying, about 200 teachers were retrenched in the City. They could not be absorbed by the Government the next day after they were retrenched. There were cases of delay up to three months. Within these three months the teachers had contracted debts to the extent of Rs. 200. The whole amount worked out by the Union comes to Rs. 38,000, and yet the Government have not paid this amount to the teachers who were unemployed for one to three months for no fault of theirs. These teachers were provided by the Government later in the Corporation schools, because it was their liability to provide these teachers in the Corporation schools. The delay in employing them is due to the departmental procedure and other things. For no fault of theirs, the teachers were



[Sri G. Krishnamoorthy] [10th March 1961]

unemployed for three months and during this period the teachers have incurred a debt of Rs. 38,000, which is accumulating with interest. I would humbly appeal that this amount may be paid to the teachers. Had not this classification been made, the teachers would not have remained unemployed and their salaries would have been disbursed to them through the managements. The teachers do not ask for anything extra. This is an expenditure which the Government would have included in the budget and also paid the teachers but for the classification of the aided schools into fee levying and non-fee levying, which resulted in their remaining unemployed for about three months. Secondary grade retrenched teachers were taken in the Corporation as higher grade teachers but now they have been absorbed as secondary grade teachers. In the case of retrenched teachers their provident fund accounts have to be transferred to the Corporation. In the case of the aided schools where the teachers were paid direct, the management's contribution of the provident fund is I understand yet to be made. The provident fund accounts have to be brought up-to-date. There may be departmental procedure causing delay. But still there may be teachers who will be retiring soon, and their accounts should be brought up-to-date.

Though we are grateful to the Government for having given pension, the procedure relating to the grant of pension must be simplified. There are cases of teachers being unable to get pension even two years after their retirement. The procedure has to be simplified. I hear that there is no delay in the office of the Accountant-General, but there is always delay in the District Educational Officer's office, and more delay in the very schools which employ them. Some sort of a formula must be evolved so that these teachers' pension papers will be taken up six months or even one year before their retirement and pension paid to them early after their retirement.

4-10 p.m. Now, Sir, with regard to the question of weightage, it is high time that Government made clear by their orders that the benefits conferred by the Pay Commission were brought in only to benefit the teacher to a greater extent than what he was getting already, that any allowance that was being allowed already as Headmaster's allowance, the allowance of Rs. 10 that was paid to the Tamil Pandits who were handing twelve periods in the higher forms, the allowance of Rs. 10 in the case of the Physical Training Instructor who was already getting it would be there besides the present benefits. There is a grievance in the case of the Higher Grade Physical Training Instructors who have got at least the Intermediate qualification or secondary grade qualification over and above the lower grade Physical Training Instructor and that the allowance of Rs. 5 that has been granted by the Pay Commission is not enough for them. I humbly request the Government to go into these details. The South India Teachers' Union has submitted a memorandum to the Government giving all these details. We earnestly plead with the Government to give sympathetic consideration to it and pass favourable orders at an early date.

10th March 1961] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthy]

With regard to weightage, some managements hesitate to take the service of teachers in other aided institutions. There cannot be service for a teacher in the same aided institution throughout. In the nature of circumstances, they have to serve in various institutions. No question of break should arise. There are some high schools in the City which say that because there is a break previous service cannot be taken into account. I am very glad that the Hon. Minister the other day stated that the total service of a teacher would be taken into account for the purpose of weightage. I beg to point out that the teacher is a teacher throughout. He cannot become a Tahsildar or Deputy Collector as in the case of a Non-Gazetted Officer. In whatever grade he may be, he will be a teacher. Even if he be a Headmaster or a B.T. Assistant, he will be in the same teacher's position. So, the total service, as is taken for purposes of pension, should be taken into account for weightage, irrespective of breaks. After all, the Government are giving four increments for twelve years service. Many senior teachers would get only these increments. But even these four increments are denied for want of clarification. I would request the Government to issue through their department the necessary clarification with regard to weightage. Teachers in the circumstances in which they are have had to serve in various grades of institutions from the elementary school to the high school, under the same management. Many teachers have been in different grades because of their acquisition of qualification from secondary grade to B.T. grade, or from higher grade to secondary grade. They had drawn salaries in various scales on account of the revision of scales in 1947 in 1956 and so on. Irrespective of all these factors, the total service should be taken for purposes of weightage. If an order from the department goes to the high and elementary schools in various places that the total service of a teacher as entered in the Service Register as service in recognised schools should be taken into account, delay will be avoided.

With regard to Government servants, there was a clear instruction that there should be a fortnightly report as to the number of servants who could not be paid according to the revised scale for want of particulars or for other reasons. I would request Government to issue an order like that to see that teachers are paid early according to the revised scales. Fortnightly reports should be called for from the various high schools and elementary schools by the District Educational Officers to see that these teachers are paid without further delay their arrears of salary granted nobly by the Pay Commission and the Government from the 1st of June 1960.

With regard to agency, the question of agency is there and our Government have not solved that problem. It has been there for a number of years. Though I do not want to deal with it in detail, I would just point out that there are high schools where teachers' salaries have not been paid. Not only in the Arakonam High School but also in the Saraswathi Secondary School,

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthy] [10th March 1961]

Pudukkottai and Mandramurthi High School in Tirunelveli, teachers have not been paid for months together. It may be due to want of endowment on the part of the management or due to low strength. I would request the Government to find out a formula by which teachers could be paid directly by the Government as an experimental measure.

With regard to the quality of education, from Delhi to Cape Comorin it has been talked about that the quality of education has become low. Even in this House the Hon. the Minister for Education had to point out that if the quality of the teacher improved, the quality of education would improve. I would humbly point out that it is not the teacher that has been responsible for the deterioration in the quality of education. How much distraction has society created in the last decade or so for the students even when they go home from schools, not to speak of the various cinema films and visits to cinemas? The task of the teacher is very difficult. The humble teacher has been doing his duty all through. In spite of it, results are not there. Some sort of recommendation must go from this Government to the Censor Board to see that these filthy films are banned so far as children are concerned.

In regard to the content of education, I am glad that a National Commission has been proposed to be set up in Delhi. I feel that the National Commission would overhaul the content of education on national lines.

Lastly, I pray that the day should not be far off when education would take its proper place in which the teacher would have his status and when external examinations which do not place trust in the teacher who has been handling the boy for 200 days would be abolished and the teacher would be given the privilege of adjudging the student who had been in his charge for 200 days or so.

\* SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY : மதிப்புக்குரிய உபதலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றையதினம் சர்க்காரின் நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையைப் பாராட்டி, இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் பேச முன்வந்துள்ளேன். அறிக்கையில் குறிப்பாக, இந்த வருஷம் வரிகள் எதுவும் விதிக்காது சமர்ப்பித்திருப்பதானது மிகவும் பாராட்டத் தக்கது. அதுவும் மத்திய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய சில சலுகைகளைக் கூட எதிர்பார்க்காத முறையிலே இருந்தாலும்கூட, இந்த வருஷம் புது வரிகள் ஒன்றும் ஏற்படாமல் இருப்பது மக்களுடைய மனதை மிகவும் கவர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. அந்த முறையிலே இன்று சர்க்காருடைய அறிக்கையானது மிகவும் பாராட்டத் தக்கது. இன்றைக்கு நம்முடைய சர்க்காரானது பல அரிய பெரும் காரியங்களை எல்லாம் சாதித்து இருக்கின்றது என்று சொன்னால், அது மிகையாகாது. நான் ஒரு கட்டுக்காய் என்று சொன்னால் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படவில்லை. என்ன ஏனைய நண்பர்கள் எல்லாம் அது பற்றிப் பாராட்டிக்கொள்கிறார்கள் என்கிறபோது, நான் அதைப் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. ஆகவே அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட நல்ல நல்ல

[10th March 1961] [Sri K. V. Ramaswami]

திட்டங்களை எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்யக் கடமைப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குப் பல இடையூறுகளும் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கின்றன. அப்படிப் பல இடையூறுகளுக்கு மத்தியிலே, பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்வது சர்க்காருடைய நோக்கமாக இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையிலே இன்று ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலுக்கும் பல சலுகைகள் காட்டப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றது. அதேபோல, விவசாயத்துக்கும் பல சலுகைகள் காட்டப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றது என்றபோதிலும் கூட, இன்னும் விவசாயமானது பெரும் சமுத்திரம் போன்றது. அது சின்னக் காரியம் அல்ல. மற்ற காரியங்களைப் போல அல்ல விவசாயம். விவசாயத்தில் பல கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டிய விஷயங்கள் எல்லாம் இருக்கின்றன. பணத்தைப் போட்டு விவசாயத்தை ஆரம்பித்து, குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்தில் விவசாயிக்குத் தகுந்த பலன் கிடைக்காமல் போய், அவன் மனம் நொந்து விடுகின்றான். காரணம் என்னவென்று சொன்னால், ஒரு விவசாயி ஒரு பயிரைப் பயிர் செய்வது என்று சொன்னால், அதற்கு எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்கள் எல்லாம் இருக்கின்றன. காலாகாலத்தில் மழை பெய்ய வேண்டும். காலாகாலத்தில் நல்ல பருவக்காற்று கிடைக்க வேண்டும். தண்ணீர் நிறைய வேண்டும். உரம் வேண்டும். இவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் பணவசதி நிறைய இருந்தாலொழிய, அவர்கள் இந்த விவசாயத்தில் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடிவதில்லை. அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட நிலையில்தான் விவசாயம் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதிலும் இரவு காலங்களில், தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சி விவசாயம் செய்கின்றார்கள் என்று சொன்னால், அதைவிட கடினமாக இருக்கின்றது இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே. ஏன் அதில் கஷ்டம் என்று சொன்னால், விவசாயி ஒரு கூலியை அமர்த்துவது என்று சொன்னால், அந்தக் கூலி வேலைக்காரன் இரவு நேரத்தில் போய்த் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு வருவது கிடையாது. ஆகையினாலே ஏதோ பகல் நேரத்தில் கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கின்றது. அதிலும் கிராமங்களிலே பொதுவாக தண்ணீர்க் கிணறு இருக்கின்றது. அது பம்புக் கிணறு இருக்கின்றது. இரவு நேரத்தில் அதில் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுகிறது என்று சொன்னால், மிக மிகக் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு விவசாயத் தொழில் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால், அதில் ஒன்றுமே சொல்ல முடியாது. அந்த நிலைமையில்தான், இந்த விவசாயக் கூலிகள் இருக்கின்றனர். விவசாயக் கூலிகள் கிடைப்பது என்று சொன்னால், அது மிகவும் கஷ்டம். இந்த நிலைமையில், அவர்கள் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு திட்டத்தின்கீழ், அதிகக் குழந்தைகள் பெற முடியாத நிலையில், குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு திட்டம் இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால், அது எப்படி என்பது சந்தேகப்பட வேண்டிய நிலையில்தான் இருக்கும். எனவே விவசாயிகளின் இந்த கஷ்டமான விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி, நம்முடைய சபையிலே பல தடவை என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். நானே ஒரு விவசாயி ஆகையினாலே, விவசாயிகளின் கஷ்டங்கள் எல்லாம் எப்படி எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை எல்லாம் நான் அறிந்திருக்கிறேன். காரணம் (Current)

4-20  
p.m.

[Sri K. V. Ramaswami] [10th March 1961]

கஷ்டம், இன்னும் கடன் தொல்லைகள், சர்க்காரால் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய கடன் காலாகாலத்தில் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்படுவது— இதை எல்லாம் பல தடவை எடுத்து இந்தச் சபையில் நான் கூறியிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் அதற்கு எல்லாம் என்ன பரிகாரம் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகவே, நான் இப்போது குறிப்பிட்ட சில விஷயங்களை எல்லாம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நாம் முக்கியமாகச் செய்யக் கட்டமைப்பட்டு இருக்கிறோம் என்பதைப் பல தடவை கூறியும்கூட, இன்னும் விவசாயிகளுடைய குறை தீர்த்ததாக எனக்குத் தோன்றுவில்லை. எப்படி ஒருவன் பழனிமலை ஏறுவதற்கும், மலை ஏறி ஸ்வாமி தரிசனம் செய்வதற்கும், அரோகரா, அரோகரா, என்று கோஷமிடுகிறானோ, அந்த முறையில்தான், நானும் இன்று இந்தச் சபையில் விவசாயிகளின் குறைகள் தீரும் வரையிலும், அரோகரா கோஷத்தை விடமாட்டேன் என்பதைப் பன்முறை எடுத்துச் சொல்கிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் பரிகாரம் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அது வரையில், அந்த அரோகரா கோஷத்தை நான் விடுவது உசிதம் அல்ல. எனவேதான், அதைப் பற்றி அவ்வளவு உருக்கமாகப் பேச முன் வந்துள்ளேன். நான் அனுபவிக்கக்கூடிய துன்பத்தை நான் சரிப்படுத்த முடியவில்லை என்று சொன்னால், மற்றவர்களுக்கு நான் என்ன கைம்மாறு செய்வது, என்ன சொன்னது என்பது எனக்குப் புலன் ஆகவில்லை. ஆகவே இந்த முறையிலே, இந்த நிலைமையில், விவசாயிகளுக்குக் காலாகாலத்தில் கடன் கிடைப்பதில்லை என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அதே முறையில்தான் இன்னும் நடந்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையிலே, எந்த நேரத்துக்கும் அவர்களுக்குப் பணம் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுத் தொல்லையை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். களை வெட்டுப் பணம் எப்போது கிடைக்கிறது? களைவெட்டும்போது, அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. எனவேதான், காலாகாலத்தில் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னேன். இதைப் பற்றி விவசாயக் கூலிகள் ஏன் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொன்னால், முன்னாலேயே எடுத்துச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறேன். மில்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கூலியும், விவசாயக் கூலியும் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால், விவசாயத்தில் இருக்கிறவனுக்கு அதிகப்பட்சமான கூலி ரூ. 1-¾, 2 வரையில்தான் கிடைக்கின்றது. ஆனால் அதே கூலி மில்லில் போய்ச் சேர்ந்தால், அவனுக்கு ரூ. 3-க்கு மேல் கூலி கிடைக்கின்றது. மாதம் அவனுக்கு 100 ரூபாய் கிடைக்கிறது. அதைத் தவிர, போனஸ் கிடைக்கிறது. நிழலில் இருந்து கொண்டு, சுகமாகச் சும்பாதிக்கிறான். ஆனால் கூலி விவசாயி ரொம்பக் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறான். எனவே, விவசாயத் தொழிலை அபிவிருத்திச் செய்யவேண்டுமானால், விவசாயக் கூலியை அதிகம் தீர்ணயித்து, நாம் அவனுக்கு நல்ல அளவு சலுகை கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் விவசாயம் முன்னேற முடியும். அப்படியில்லாமல், விவசாயியை முன்னேறு, முன்னேறு என்று சொன்னால், எப்படி முன்னேறுவது என்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. இப்படியிருக்கும்போது, தொழிலாளியும் தன்னுடைய கஷ்ட நிலைமையைக் கூறுகிறான். என்னுடைய

10th March 1961] [Sri K. V. Ramaswami]

நிலைமைக்குச் சம்பளம் போதவில்லை என்று அவன் கூறுகிறான். உண்மைதான். ஒவ்வொரு பண்டமும் அதிகமாக விலை ஏறிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவன் சொல்வதிலும் ஒரு உண்மை இருக்கிறது. அப்படியானால், விவசாயிக்குக் கிடைப்பது அதிகமா, அல்லது இந்த அதிகப்படி கூலி கிடைக்கும் தொழிலாளிக்குக் கொடுப்பது அதிகமா என்பதை நாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அரிசி விலை ஏறிவிட்டது, பருத்தி விலை ஏறிவிட்டது என்று சொன்னால், ஏன்தானே விவசாயி வயங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிற காரணத்தைக் கற்பி, அல்லது மண்ணெண்ணெய்—இவைகளுடைய விலை என்ன என்பதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக விவசாயக் கருவிகளுடைய விலை முன்பு என்ன, இப்போது என்ன என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்த்தால், அந்தக் கருவிகள் கிடைப்பது எவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் என்று தெரியும். மணி வாங்குவதற்கு விவசாயிக்கு எவ்வளவு கஷ்டம்? அல்லது பருத்திக் கொட்டையின் விலை என்ன? தவிடு, புண்ணாக்கு, உரம்—இவைகள் எல்லாம் அவனுக்குச் சரியானபடி கிடைக்கிறதா என்பதைப் பற்றி எல்லாம், நாம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

அந்தமுறையிலே விவசாயிகள் நல்லமுறையில் விவசாயம் பண்ணுவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய கடமையாகும். அதிலே குறிப்பாக கோவை ஜில்லாவிலே உள்ள கிணறுகள் அதிக ஆழமுள்ளதாக இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் எல்லாம் சிறிய பம்பு செட்டுகள் வைத்துத் தண்ணீர் எடுப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டம். 100 அடிக்குக் குறையாத கிணறுகள் அங்கு உள்ளவை. கிணறுகளிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டம். அப்படி கிடைத்தாலும் ஒரு மணி நேரம் இரண்டு மணி நேரம்தான் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் விவசாயி பயிர் செய்யவேண்டியவனாக இருக்கிறான். கோவை ஜில்லாவில் மட்டுமல்ல, வரட்சியான பிரதேசங்களிலெல்லாம் தீர்ப்பாசன வசதியில்லாத கிராமங்களில் எல்லாம் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் குளம் குட்டைகள் ஆங்காங்கு கட்டி தண்ணீர் வசதியை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது முக்கியமான கடமை என்பதைப் பணிவன்புடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதோடு பயிர் இன்ஷியூரன்சு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றி இந்த சபையில் முன்பு பலதடவை கூறியிருக்கிறேன். காரணம் என்ன? விவசாயி தன்னுடைய உழைப்பைப் பூராவும் கொடுத்து தன்னுடைய முதலையும் ஈடுபடுத்தி விவசாயம் செய்யும் போது, பயிரைப் பூச்சி அரித்து விட்டதென்றால் அதனால் அவன் எவ்வளவு பாதகம் அடைகிறான் என்பதை நாம் நினைக்கவேண்டும். அவனைக் கைதுக்கி விடுவது யார்? அவன் எப்படி முன்னேற்றம் அடைவான்? இரண்டு தடவை கெட்டுப்போனால் மில் கேட்டுகளில் போய் நின்றுகொண்டு கைநீட்டுகிறான். வேலை கேட்கிறான். முதலாளிகளே, கடவுள்களே உதவி செய்யுங்கள் என்று காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். காரணம், அவனை ஆதரிக்க ஆசாமி இல்லை. சர்க்கார் இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயியைப் பார்த்து உணவுப் பொருள்களை அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று திட்டங்களை முன் வைத்திருக்கிறதும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ், அதிகக் குழந்தைகள்

[Sri K. V. Ramaswami] [10th March 1961]

களுக்கான சலுகைகளை, வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டியது நமது சர்க்காரின் முக்கியமான கடமை என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதிலும் விவசாயிகள் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் போட்டு வரும் இக் காலத்தில் இன்றைக்குக் கரும்புப் பயிருக்கு அதிகச் சலுகை கொடுத்து வருகிறோம். உணவுப் பொருள்கள் குறைந்துவிட்டன. புகையிலைக்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன். புகையிலை பயிர் செய்த இடங்களில் உணவுப் பொருள்களைப் பயிரிடலாம். ஒரு வருடத்தில் இரண்டு போகம் பயிர் செய்யலாம். அப்படியிருந்தும் புகையிலைக்குச் சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. புகையிலைக்கு உரம் இல்லையென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். உணவுப்பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு புகை யிலைக்கு வாய்ப்பு கொடுத்து புகையிலை நடுங்கள் உரம் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னால் ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் பயிர் செய்வான். அதற்கு வேண்டிய மார்க்கெட்டையும் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால் மிக நல்லமுறையில் இந்தத் திட்டம் நிறைவேறும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. புகையிலைக் காட்டில் உணவுப்பொருள்களை ஏராளமாக விநியோக முடியும் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் குடியானவர்களுக்கு என்னென்ன வேண்டுமோ—அதாவது கலப்பை, கடப்பாறை, மண்வெட்டி, வண்டிப்பட்டா போன்றவைகள்—அவை கிடைக்க வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். வண்டிப்பட்டா வாங்கவேண்டுமென்றால் பெரும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. விவசாயி என்ன செய்வான்? அதே மாதிரி இன்றைக்கு விவசாயிக்கு, தான் பயிர் செய்யும் பூமிக்குப் போய்வர நல்ல பாதை கிடையாது. இரவில் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்ச ம் லைட் போட்டு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் கூட கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. விவசாயி நிலைமை அப்படியிருக்கிறது ஆகவே இந்த விஷயங்களில் குடியானவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயமும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது ஜனங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி மிகமிக அதிகரித்துவிட்டதால் எங்குபோனாலும் பஸ்ஸில் இடம் கிடைப்பது மிகக் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. பெரும் நெருக்கடியாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ரொம்பப் பேர் பஸ் ரூட் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. பொதுவாக யாருக்குக் கொடுத்தால் ஜனங்களுக்குக் கஷ்டமில்லாமல் வசதியேற்படும் என்று பார்த்து அதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த ரோடு வசதியைப் பற்றி நான் அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். என்னுடைய கிராமத்திற்குப் பக்கத்தில் இரண்டு மைல் தூரம் ரோடு போடுவதற்கு எவ்வளவோ சொல்லியும் இன்னும் போடமுடியாமல் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. நம் சபை உபதலைவர் அவர்கள் ஜில்லாபோர்டு பிரசிடெண்டாக இருந்த காலத்திலிருந்து கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். அதை இன்னும் போடாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது கற்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து கொட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

4-30  
p.m.]

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: அது இப்போது முடிந்துவிட்டம்.

10th March 1961]

**SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI:** அதை இன்னும் செய்யாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அது எப்போது முடியுமோ தெரியவில்லை. முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இப்போது வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கடைசி காலத்திலாவது அந்த நம்பிக்கை வந்திருக்கிறது. கல் கொட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற சந்தோஷச் செய்தியைச் சொல்லி முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

**\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN:** மதிப்புமிக்க தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் 2 கோடி 85 லட்சம் ஏதோ துண்டு விழுவது போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் இந்த ஆண்டு இறுதி முடிந்தபிறகு கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்க்கிற காலத்தில் 4 கோடி உபரி இருக்குமென்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். ஏனென்று கேட்டால், அந்த வகையிலே நான்கைந்து ஆண்டுகளாக நம்முடைய திட்டங்கள் சென்றிருக்கின்றன என்று சிந்திப்பின் பொழுது எனக்குத் தெளிவாகக் கூடிய கருத்து அது. 1957-58 முதல் இன்று வரை பார்ப்போமானால், இம்மாதிரி நாம் எப் பொழுதெல்லாம் துண்டு விழுகிறது என்று திட்டம் போடு கிறோமோ அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் அந்தந்த ஆண்டு முடிவில் கணக் கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தபிறகு நாம் அதிகமாக மிச்சப் படுத்தக் கூடுதலாகச் சேர்த்து வைத்திருக்கிறோம் என்பது தெளிவாகிறது.

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** புலி வருகிறது புலி வருகிறது என்று வந்தமாதிரி.

**\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN:** அது அப்படியென்றால் சென்ற ஆண்டில் நாம் 11 கோடி 75 லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான் விற்பனை வரியில் முதலில் எதிர்பார்த்தோம். பிறகு திருத்த மதிப்பீட்டின் படியும் 11 கோடி 75 லட்சம் தான் எதிர்பார்த்தோம். அது கொஞ்சம் கூடுதலாகலாம் என்று அரசாங்கம் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறது. 12 கோடி 13 லட்சம் ஆகலாமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறது. 1959-60 கணக்கு முடிந்து இப்போது கிடைத்திருக்கிற செய்தியிலிருந்து பார்ப்போமானால், 1959-60 முடிவுக் கணக்குப்படி 12 கோடி 82 லட்சம் ரூபாய் இந்தப் பொது விற்பனை வரி வழியாக நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. இப்படித் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்க்கிறபொழுது இந்த ஆண்டில் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் நாம் எதிர்பார்ப்பதற்கு மேல் வசூல் பண்ணமுடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1960-61-ன் கணக்குப்படி 12 கோடி 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்குத்தான் நாம் எதிர்பார்த்துத் திட்டம் வகுத்தோம். இப்பொழுது வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற திட்டம் மதிப்பீட்டின்படி 13 கோடி 68 லட்சம் கிடைக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. நான் உண்மையில் 15 கோடி ரூபாய் இந்தப் பொது விற்பனை வரியின்கீழ் இந்த ஆண்டு கணக்கு முடிவிறபொழுது கிடைக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். ஆக குறைவாக விற்பனை வரி வசூலிக்கிறோம் என்று திட்டமிட்டு உண்மையாக அதிகமாக வசூலித்து 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் இந்தக் கணக்கு முடியக்கூடிய காலத்தில் கிடைக்கப்பெறுகிறது என்று அரசாங்கத்தைப் பாராட்டுவதா, பொதுமக்கள் கட்டாயமாகக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பட்டதற்கு இரங்குதல் தெரிவிப்பதா என்று தெரியாமல் நான் இருக்கிறேன். விற்பனை வரி போட்டால்

[Dr. A. Chidambaram] [10th March 1961]

தயங்காமல் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய பண்புடைய மக்கள் நம் தமிழகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்னும் மகிழ்ச்சி ஒரு பக்கம் இருந்தாலும்கூட அழுக்கும் பொருள்களுக்கு விற்பனை வரி போடவேண்டாம், வேண்டாம் என்று மக்கள் கதறி அழுதபோதும் அனைத்துக் கட்சி யினரும் கேட்டுக்கொண்ட போதும் கூடப் பிடிவாதமாக விற்பனை வரி போட்டு அதிலிருந்து 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் அதிகமாகச் சேர்த்திருக்கிறோம் என்பது தெரியவருகிறது.

இதே மாதிரி 1961-62-க்கு போடப்பட்டிருக்கிற திட்டத்தில் 285 லட்ச ரூபாய் துண்டு விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்ப்பதுபோலத் துண்டு விழாது என்ற நம்பிக்கை இந்த வகையினாலே எனக்குப் பிறக்கின்றது. எனென்று கேட்டால், அடுத்த 1961-62 ஆண்டில் எதிர்பார்க்கின்ற பணத்துக்கு மேலே அதிகமாக ஒரு கோடி அல்லது இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் நம் பரந்த விற்பனை வரி மூலமாக வசூலித்து விடுவோம் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. அது நிற்க 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலேயிருந்து நமக்குக் கிடைக்கவேண்டிய உதவி ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக வந்ததுபோல இப்பொழுதும் வரும் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். அந்த மாதிரி எதிர்பார்க்கின்ற வகையினால் ஏறத்தாழ 4 கோடி ரூபாய் 1961-62-ன் கணக்கு நமக்குக் கிடைக்கக் கூடிய காலத்திலே உபரியாக இருக்குமே ஒழியத் துண்டு விழாது என்று அழுத்தமான நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கிறது.

அது மாத்திரமன்று. இதே நேரத்தில் நான் இன்னொன்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இதுகாறும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஆண்டு தோறும் 2 கோடி 34 லட்சம் ரூபாயை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து பெறவேண்டிய தொகையாகச் சில காரணங்களுக்காகப் பெற்று வந்தது. இனி, அடுத்தும் 1961-62-லேயும் அது பெறுவதற்கு வேண்டிய தகுந்த முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது Low class servants என்று கூறப்படுகிற அடி நிலையிலேயுள்ள ஊழியர்களுக்காக அரசாங்கம் அதிகமாக 10 அல்லது 12 ரூபாய் உதவி செய்து வந்ததற்கு ஈடாக ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக 1957-லேயிருந்து, மத்திய அரசாங்கம் உதவி அளித்து வந்தது. அது இந்த ஆண்டுக்குக்கூட வரும் என்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் நம்பிக்கையாகவும் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் வற்புறுத்தியும் கூட மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இந்த 2 கோடியே 34 லட்ச ரூபாயை 1961-62-க்குக் கொடுக்க மறுத்து விட்டது என்பதாக இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்ட அறிக்கை கூறுகிறது. அதை மறுபடியும் பரிசீலனை செய்து 2½ கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேலாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து நம்முடைய மாநில அரசாங்கம் வாங்கும் கடமையுடையது. கட்டாயம் வாங்கும் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். அந்த உதவிப் பணத்தை நாம் எதிர்பார்த்துப் போடாமல் இருக்கின்ற வகையினால், 1961-62-லே முடிந்த கணக்கை எடுத்துப் பார்க்கிறபோது கட்டாயமாக 285 லட்ச ரூபாய் துண்டு விழாது. அதனாலே தான் புதுவரி போடப்படவில்லை. 285 லட்ச ரூபாய் துண்டு விடும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை கட்டாயம் இருந்திருக்குமானால், அதை ஈடு செய்வதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் வரி போட்டிருக்கும் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

10th March 1961] [Dr. A. Chidambaramathan]

எனக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரியிலே தான் 1957-58-லே கூட இந்தச் சபையின் முன்னாலே வரவு செலவு திட்டம் வைக்கப் பட்டபோது 333 லட்சம் துண்டு விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப் பட்டது. ஆனால் நடந்தது என்ன? 341 லட்சம் உபரி வருமானம் வந்தது. இம்மாதிரி 1957-58 தணிக்கை செய்யப்பட்ட கணக்கு நம் முன் வைக்கப்பட்டதிலிருந்து இதனை எடுத்து கூறுகிறேன். வருகிற ஆண்டில் துண்டு விழும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் 285 லட்சம் உண்மையில் துண்டு விழாது என்ற அழுத்தமான நம்பிக்கையுடையேன். ஆகையினாலே வரி அதிகமாகப் போடாததற்கு அரசாங்கத்தை ஒரு பக்கம் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். ஆனாலும் தக்க காரணத்தோடுதான் அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரி போடாது இருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற ஒரு பக்கம் காண்கிறேன். உண்மைக் கணக்கைப் பார்க்கிறபோது 1959-60-லே கூட எதிர்பார்த்ததற்கு மேலே  $1\frac{1}{4}$  கோடி ரூபாய் விற்பனை வரி வருலாகி இருக்கிறது. மொத்தத்திலே பார்த்தால், (whole tax for the year), உண்மைக் கணக்குப்படி,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  கோடி ரூபாய் அதிகமாக வருலாகி யிருக்கிறது. 1958-59-லே 15 லட்ச ரூபாய்தான் உபரி வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். ஆனால் 160 லட்ச ரூபாய் உபரியாக வந்திருக்கிறது. 1960-61-ல் 33 லட்ச ரூபாய் துண்டு விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது  $1\frac{1}{4}$  கோடி ரூபாய் உபரியாக வரும் என்று மதிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி எல்லாம் இருக்கிற நிலையைப் பார்த்தால், நாம் எதிர்பார்த்துப் போட வேண்டிய அளவு வருமானப் புள்ளிகளைப் போடாமல் இருப்பது மொத்தத்திலே நம்முடைய மாநிலத்துக்கு நல்லதுதான் போலும் என்ற அமைதி தான் கிடைக்கிறது. நம்முடைய நிதி நிலையைச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்தால், இம்மாதிரி அதிகமாக வரி வருலித்தால்கூட, கடைசியிலே பணம் இந்த ஆண்டிலே செலவாகாமல் போனால் இன்னொரு ஆண்டு செலவுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் என்ற வகையிலே சேர்க்கக்கூடியதாக இது இருக்கிறதே என்ற அளவிலேதான் இது ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது என்று நான் குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

4-10  
p.m.

இனி, நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தினுடைய கல்வித் திட்டத்தில் பெறப்பாக உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளைச் சீர்திருத்துவதற்காகத் தலஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு 45 லட்ச ரூபாயும், தனியார்களுக்கு 4 லட்ச ரூபாயும் சென்ற ஆண்டுக்கு மேலே இந்த ஆண்டில் அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்ய அரசாங்கம் முன் வந்து இருப்பதைக் குறித்து நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதே மாதிரி பத்தாவது வகுப்பு வரையில் கட்டாயமாகக் குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கல்வி தருவதற்காக 58 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருப்பதும் வரவேற்கத் தக்கது. அதேபோல நண்பகல் உணவுத் திட்டத்திற்காக ஒரு கோடியே முப்பத்தி ஐந்து லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருப்பதும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கதொன்றாகும். 6 வயது முதல் 11 வயது வரை உள்ள பள்ளிக்கூட மாணவர்களுடையெல்லாம் — இம்மாநிலத்திலேயுள்ள மூன்றில் ஒரு பகுதியினரை கட்டாயமாக பள்ளிக்குச் செல்லுமாறு செய்வதற்கு ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற 70 லட்ச ரூபாயும் இம்மாநிலத்தினுடைய கல்வி முன்னேற்றத்தை எடுத்துக் காட்டக் கூடிய தொன்றாகும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் பொறியியற் கல்லூரியினுடைய



[Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan] [10th March 1961]

வளர்ச்சிக்கென 8 லட்ச ரூபாய்தான் அடுத்த ஆண்டிலே ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. கிண்டி, கோயமுத்தூர் போறியிற் கல்லூரிகளிலே இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக 8 லட்ச ரூபாய் தான் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது போதாது என்பது என்னுடைய நம்பிக்கை. மொத்தத்தில் அதிகமாக உபரி விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். ஆகையினால் இந்த வகைக்காகப் பணத்தை நிறைய ஒதுக்கித் தரவேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

இனி, ஊதியக்குழு (Pay Commission) அறிக்கைப்படி சம்பளம் சிலர் நீங்கலாக எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு விட்டது என்று வாஷி செலவு அறிக்கைக் கூறுகிறது. சிலர் நீங்கலாக என்று தெரிவித்தாலும், அந்தச் சிலருக்கு ஒரு வேளை தவறாக சம்பளப்படி நிலைகள் வரையறை செய்யப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றனவோ என்ற ஐயம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏதோ நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் சென்னை நகரம் அல்லாத பல பகுதிகளிலே. ஆனாலும், தமிழாசிரியர்கள் பலர் தக்க ஊதியப்படி நிலையிலே, வைக்க வேண்டிய படி நிலையிலே, வைக்கப்படாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது வெளிப்படை. அதை எடுத்து நான் மொழிய விரும்புகிறேன். புதிய சம்பள ஊதியத் திட்டம் வந்தபோது இதன்கீழே வர விரும்புகிறார்களா, அல்லது பழைய ஊதியத் திட்டத்தின் கீழேயே இருக்க விரும்புகிறார்களா என்று ஒவ்வொருவரும் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொள்ள அவர்களுக்கே உரிமையையும், பொறுப்பையும் விட்டுவிடவேண்டும் என்று தென் இந்திய ஆசிரியர் சங்கத்தினுடைய கருத்தை நான் மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். எனக்கு முன் பேசிய திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்களும் இதைப் பற்றி அழகுற எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். தமிழாசிரியர்கள் உயர்நிலைச் சம்பளம் (first grade scale of pay) பெற உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் 17 மணி அல்லது 23 பாட நேரம் (periods) வேலை பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று கட்டாயப்படுத்தப் படுகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி பார்க்கவில்லையென்றால், அந்த ஒரே காரணத்துக்காக இரண்டாம் படி நிலைச் சம்பளம் (second grade scale of pay) கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இது ஒவ்வாது நமது அரசாங்கம் இரண்டு மூன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்குமுன் புதியதாகப் பாட திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தபோது (reorganized course of study) 8-வது வகுப்பு முதல் 11-வது வகுப்பு வரை, ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிலேயும் ஒரு பாட நேரத்தை (period) முக்கியமாகத் தமிழைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். அதனால் 21 பாட நேரமாக இருந்தது 17 என்று ஆகிவிட்டது. வகுப்பின் ஒவ்வொரு பிரிவிலேயும் நேரம் குறைக்கப் பட்டதால் கடைசியிலே ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க வேண்டிய முதல் நிலைப் படிச் சம்பளம் (first grade scale of pay) கிடைக்கப் பெறாமல் இருக்கிறது. 17 மணி வேலை அல்லது 22 பாட நேரம் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை.

ஆனால், அந்த ஆசிரியர்கள் வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தயங்குவது இல்லை. தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்க ஆணை என்ன சொல்கிறது? நான்காம் படிவத்திலிருந்து ஆறாம் படிவம் வரை

[10th March 1961] [Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan]

யிலும் (IV Form to VI Form) பள்ளியில் ஆசிரியர்கள் குறைந்தது 17 மணி அல்லது 22 பாட நேரங்கள் வேலை பார்க்க வில்லை என்றால், முதலாவது சம்பளம் இல்லை என்று சொல்கிறது. அதை மாற்றி அமைப்பதற்கு, கல்வி அமைச்சருக்கு ஏற்கனவே விண்ணப்பம் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றனர். அதை ஆராய்ந்து சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்து, மாற்றி அமைப்பாராக என்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். எனக்குத் தெரியும். திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்தில், முதல் நிலையில் இருந்த ஆசிரியர்கள் இப்போது கீழ் நிலைக்கு இறக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். காரணம் 17 மணி வேலை நேரம் இல்லை என்பது. அது பொருத்தம் அன்று. ஆசிரியர் சிலர் இடைநிலை வகுப்புகளில் வேலை பார்க்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக அந்தப்படி நிலைக்கு வரையறைச் சம்பளம் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அது அவர்களுடைய குற்றம் அன்று. மொத்தத்தில் 17 மணி அல்லது 22 period இருந்தால் போதும் என்று வரையறை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று அரசினரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்த ஊதியப் புது அமைப்பு (Revision of Pay) என்பது, புது வெள்ளம் வந்து பழைய வெள்ளத்தை அடித்துக்கொண்டு போவது போல் இருக்கிறது. இடைநிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் பணியாற்றும் மொழி ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலை அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. மொழி ஆசிரியர்கள் உயர்தர வகுப்புகளில் 12 பாட நேரத்திற்குக் குறையாமல் வேலை புரிவார்களானால், அவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 10 (Special Allowance) சிறப்புப்படி கொடுக்கலாம் என்பது பழைய ஆணை. அதை இன்னும் மாற்றி அமைக்கவில்லை. இருந்தாலும்கூட, பல மாவட்டங்களில் புதுச் சம்பளத் திட்டத்தில் அது காணப்படவில்லை எனக்கூறி அதைக் கொடுக்கமாட்டோம் என்று மறுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இதுவும் ஆராயப்பட்டு, அந்தப் பழையபடிச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். அது அல்லாமல், திரு. T. S. அவிஞ்சலிங்கம் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் கல்வி அமைச்சராக இருந்த போது 1—1—1948-க்கு முன்பிருந்து பணியாற்றும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு L. T. Grade சம்பளம் கொடுப்பது என்று வரையறை செய்தார்கள். 60—4—120படி நிலையிலுள்ள முதனிலைத் தமிழாசிரியர்கள் எப்பொழுதைக்கெப்பொழுது 15 ஆண்டு ஊழிய அனுபவம் எய்தப் பெறுகிறார்களோ அப்பொழுதைக்கெப்பொழுது L. T. சம்பளம் பெறவேண்டுமென்று விழித்தது இப்பொழுது கைவிடப்படுகிறது. இப்போது கொடுக்க வேண்டிய ரூ. 140 சொச்சம் கிரேட்டிலிருந்து, ரூ. 125—5—175 ஆகக் குறைத்துக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவ்வாறு குறைப்பதற்கு என்ன காரணம் இருந்தாலும்கூட, குறிப்பிட்ட இந்த ஆசிரியர்கள் 15 ஆண்டுகள் (15 years of total service) ஊழிய அனுபவம் எய்தும்பொழுது, அவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 140 ஆக, அந்த L. T. Grade சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதற்கு வழிவகை வகுத்துத் தரவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

இனி, மருந்து காரணமாக, நம்முடைய வாஷி செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிற பணம் போதாது என்று நான்



[Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan] [10th March 1961]

தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்போது, நம்முடைய சென்னை நகரிலும் மாவட்டங்களிலும் உள்ள மருத்துவ சாலைகளுக்கு ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிற பணம் போதாது என்பது தெரியும். ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் டிஸம்பர் மாதத்திற்கு அப்புறம் மருந்தை இருக்கிறது இல்லை. டாக்டர்கள் இருக்கும் வைத்திய சாலைகளில்கூட மருந்து இல்லை. டாக்டர் என்ன சொல்கிறார்? மருந்து இருந்தால் அல்லவா நாங்கள் கொடுப்போம், என்ன செய்வது என்று கூறுகின்றார்கள். இந்த நிலை மாறவேண்டும். ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் அதிகமாக மருந்துக்கு ஒதுக்குங்கள் என்று சென்ற ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசும்போது சொன்னேன். திருத்திய மதிப்பீட்டில் அந்த அளவுக்கு ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கவேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டது. அரசாங்கம் அதை ஒதுக்கக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய நிலைமை வந்தது. வருகிற ஆண்டிலும், அதேமாதிரி அரசாங்கம் ஏன் மருந்துக்குப் பணம் அதிகமாகாமல் இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியவில்லை. மருந்துக்காக, கூடுதலாக 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: வியாதி கம்மியாகும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம்.

\* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: நடைமுறையில் காண்கிறோம். மருந்துக்கு அதிகமாக ஒதுக்க வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. வியாதி கூடுவதற்கும் ஏற்றதல்ல. மருந்துக்கு எதிர்பார்க்கக் கூடுதலாக ஒதுக்கி வைத்தால், நோயாளிகள் குறைந்தால், மருந்துப் பணமிச்சத்தை வேறு எந்தத் துறைக்கும் பயன்படுத்தலாம். எனவே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றித் தோன்றிய சில கருத்துக்களைச் சொன்னேன். இதை அரசாங்கம் சீர்தூக்கி ஆராய்ந்து, வேண்டியவற்றைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

[4-50 p.m.] \* SRI S. NATARAJAN: Mr. Chairman, I would first like to thank the Hon. Minister for Finance for this little book 'Introduction to the Budget'. For beginners like me, it has given a lesson on how to study the voluminous documents that have been given to us. It is sometimes very difficult to understand the various statements made in these documents.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I was also a beginner and that is why I could realise it.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: It is quite an innovation. But I wish I had this copy a month earlier.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It was supplied even last year.

\* SRI S. NATARAJAN: I did not get it last year. I am getting it only now for the first time. Secondly Sir, I feel that the Government should be congratulated on a budget which is realistic, which has taken due note of all available resources and which has

[10th March 1961]

[Sri S. Natarajan]

been very careful in planning our expenditure. Though it appears to be a deficit budget, as was pointed out by my esteemed Friend Dr. Chidambaramanathan, it will prove as a surplus budget as that is the usual way in which Madras budgets have always been figuring out. We know God helps those who help themselves. But the Union Government are helping with their assistance only those who do not know how to help themselves. Central assistance to Madras has never been in the measure in which we have been making efforts to meet our needs. Madras State has always been trying to be self-reliant and has gone to the Central Government for help only when it is absolutely necessary. We have been taxing ourselves and practising the utmost economy. These had gone against us when the Finance Commission made allocations to the various States. I hope the State Government, when they meet the Finance Commission this year, will make proper representation of the needs of the State and make the Commission realise how we have been making great efforts to secure funds and be self-reliant ourselves and how we have anticipated several Central schemes and implemented them even before they were thought of by the Centre, and that we should not be penalised for being progressive and forward but that, on the other hand, these things must be taken note of and adequate funds placed at the disposal of the State Government so that they might make further improvements in the many areas where such improvements have become necessary.

I am also happy, Sir, that in the Budget Speech it is mentioned that more and more responsibility is being given to the panchayats. We want the panchayats to help in Block Development, in minor irrigation works and in elementary education. But one point which we have got to be very careful about is the inevitable delay that occurs when funds have to be transferred from the Government to the panchayats. Our local administration is very largely vitiated because of the delay in placing funds at the disposal of the local bodies. This becomes another wheel in the whole coach which makes movement little more difficult. That is the danger we have to avoid unless the creation of the panchayats is a political move in order to give the impression that there is more decentralisation and transfer of power to the people and to prove some time later that this transfer has become ineffective and to supersede the panchayats and take them over. We find in certain municipalities and District Boards this has happened. Local Self-government has been condemned as a result and the Government are taking more and more powers. I hope that this experiment with village panchayats will not be on those lines but that on the other hand the transfer of power will be real.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: How many municipalities have been superseded in the recent past?

SRI S. NATARAJAN: It is for you to give the number.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: None.

[10th March 1961]

\* SRI S. NATARAJAN : I am glad that no municipality has been superseded in the recent past. But perhaps they have very little power, the power being entirely in the hands of the officers answerable to Government. Their being powerless is perhaps responsible for their not being superseded. The matter requires a little more study as to whether they are working properly, whether the people have assumed greater responsibilities and whether the elected representatives are exercising their rights properly. Not that I am making any accusation against the Government. I am only anxious that the transfer of power to panchayats should be real because after all administration in a democratic set-up depends very largely on the manner in which people realise their responsibilities and discharge them.

In the Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has stated, in relation to minor works, that improvements can be effected only by a large measure of public co-operation.

There is a reference in the Budget Speech to the fact that we have got 27,000 tanks in our State, scattered all over, and that during the Second Plan period, about 40 of them have been renovated at a cost of 36 lakhs of rupees by the Public Works Department.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is a special programme.

\* SRI S. NATARAJAN : If the work has to be done on the same basis, we may have to calculate how many years it will take to complete repairs to all tanks. Perhaps the tanks may disappear and may not exist at all. In this connection, as I said, the Finance Minister has referred to public co-operation. I am glad to note that sufficient funds are placed at the disposal of village panchayats so that they can undertake these works. I hope that at the end of the year, great progress will be recorded and that agricultural production will substantially increase.

There is reference to the fact that the yield per acre has increased in respect of cotton, oil seeds and sugarcane. It is a happy thing to note that the production per acre in respect of sugarcane in the State is twice as much as the average for all India. And yet we are short of sugarcane and want to increase its production by ten lakhs tons. It is said that this increase in production can be had by having more fertilizers and improved strains of cane. While the average for the whole of India is 14 tons per acre, we are producing 25 tons. Use of more fertilizers and improved strains of cane cannot produce miraculous results. If you want ten lakhs more tons of sugarcane to be produced, you may have to bring more lands under sugarcane cultivation.

5 p.m. The same thing holds good for cotton. I found last night in one of the news broadcasts that there has been a general shortfall in the production of cotton this year and therefore the Government

[10th March 1961] [Sri S. Natarajan]

had to sign an agreement with the United States Government for the import of quantities of cotton in addition to the normal business quota. Government will have to take note of this and they should do something to see that the cotton production in the State is not reduced. They should try to increase cotton production by bringing in more land under cultivation and also by promoting improved methods of cultivation of cotton. Cotton is the basic raw material for our textile industry. We are now dependent on imported cotton and yarn and that makes it very costly. This is a matter which I hope Government will take due note of and take necessary steps.

Sir, the village panchayats are going to be our administrative units in our villages. Nearly one-third of the State has been covered by the village panchayats and I am told that during the next financial year all the villages will be covered by these panchayats. It is very good. But in these village panchayats we have not included the village officers in the villages who are largely responsible for the village administration and form an important limb in the village structure. In his book on 'Introduction to the Budget' the Hon. the Finance Minister has stated that in matters connected with the Revenue Administration, the basic information can be had only from the village officers. Many of these people have been holding this office on a hereditary basis. It is not just a preparation of statistics and statements that gives them the status in the village. Something has gone into their very bones because they have lived in the village and they have held the posts for generations and that makes them indispensable in any village administrative set-up. They have at their fingers tips all information in regard to land, revenue matters and all other things. Now, the Pay Commission has not made any recommendation in regard to their salaries because the question has to be decided whether they are honorary officers by virtue of the fact that they hold the office on hereditary rights or whether they are merely civil servants who ought to be paid accordingly. That question has not yet been decided. But in the recent legislation for the constitution of these village panchayats, certain increase in their emoluments is provided wherever these people are used for village panchayat work. Now the question has to be decided whether they are civil servants and therefore they are regular Government servants or whether they are to be classed only as honorary officers. If they are to continue as honorary officers then they should be respected and they should be given a place in the village set-up because these village officers hold certain important position in the village where the village community looks to them as their representatives of the Government in that place. They should be made ex-officio members of the village panchayat. If the Government are not willing to treat them as honorary officers and give them representation in the village panchayats then they can be treated as civil servants and if that is done they will have the necessary protection because they will then be considered full-time civil servants.

[Sri S. Natarajan] [10th March 1961]

Unfortunately, Sir, many of these people are treated rather badly. Recently, hardly about three weeks ago, I heard of a very tragic case. A village headman who had served the village for nearly 35 years and against whom there was no blemish and whose work was considered very good was called to meet the Revenue Divisional Officer and was insulted and treated in a humiliating manner by the Revenue Divisional Officer. He died within 24 hours after that incident and the panchayatdars who held an inquest over his dead body gave a verdict that death was due to shock received from indignity and humiliation. This is a very unfortunate incident. I do not say that all the Revenue Divisional Officers or Collectors are treating their village officers in this manner. But yet they are treated by some almost like scums and in a most insulting and humiliating manner. I would like to request the Government to give due consideration to the position and status of these village officers and also take an early decision as to whether they should be considered regular employees of the Government on a fixed salary or whether they should be regarded as honorary officers and treated with the respect due to the position of the non-official honorary workers of the Government.

Now I wish to refer to some other question of some importance which has been dismissed with only one paragraph in the Budget Speech and it is with reference to the administration of the libraries. Ours is the first major State which introduced legislation for the establishment of libraries throughout the State. The progress we have made during these years is fairly good. We have now a network of libraries throughout the State. But the latest report about the administration of these libraries issued for the period 1957-58 shows that out of about 500 posts of librarians there are only 27 or 28 persons who have the necessary qualification. And yet in Madras the Library Diploma was introduced or the course in Library Science was introduced as early as 1928 or 1929. We have trained very nearly 700 or 800 people and most of these are working elsewhere outside our State. And for this State we can hardly find about 28 people to man the various libraries under our scheme. This is because the salary offered to them here is very inadequate. Another reason for it may also be the manner in which they are made to function, offends their professional dignity and does not give them enough scope. It is true in the beginning in order to make it start work we made the Director of Public Instruction the Director of Library Service also and we made the District Educational Officers Secretaries of the Local Library Committees. But the work of the Department has expanded as also the work of the library administration. Library service is a specialist service and needs technically qualified persons to run it. To saddle it to the already over-worked Education Department is probably one of the reasons why this library service has not given that much of service which it was expected to give the people. The President of the Madras Library Association at the last Annual General Body meeting deplored the fact that while Government are taxing the people and the people have willingly contributed the money,

[10th March 1961]

[Sri S. Natarajan]

the money is not adequately used in the provision of efficient library service. It is time that the working of the Act should be reviewed and if on such a review a separate Directorate is warranted, as also a set of District Officers, then we should not hesitate to separate this work from the office of the Director or Public Instruction.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Then 50 per cent of the expenditure would go towards the salaries of these people.

\* SRI S. NATARAJAN : Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister in his speech last year made a fervent appeal for decentralization. Here is a service which calls for the decentralization and this matter has got to be examined. I only want that more and efficient service should be provided. It is not my intention that 50 per cent of what the Government collect by way of taxes should be paid towards the salary of the staff. The Government should have a librarian who knows what the functions of a library are. He should not be a 'Book-lifter'. I use that word 'Book-lifters' within inverted commas because we use it in two ways. The ordinary clerk who takes a book from the library shelf for reference or issue is a 'book-lifter.' 'Book-lifter' in another sense is the man who takes away a book and never accounts for it. In many cases we have only clerks appointed. It is a tragedy to know that out of 12 lakhs of people who visited the various libraries, hardly three lakhs could borrow books because the librarian could not help the reader in finding out what kind of book he needed and what kind of books there were in the library. The result was those who came to the library did not know where to find the book or the material they wanted. Library service is a specialised service and it requires therefore careful and professional handling. I would therefore appeal to the Hon. the Finance Minister that he would give some time and see that the library service that has been introduced in the State functions quite efficiently.

In this connection I would like to make another reference to the library service. It is that the salary of the librarians has not been considered by the Pay Commission. This is a matter which also should be given some consideration by the Finance Minister. He should see if they cannot be given a salary which will be commensurate with their responsibilities.

Hon. Members, Dr. Chidambaranathan, G. Krishnamoorthy and Srinivasavaradan pointed out many discrepancies in the basic scales of teachers. When these things were pointed out to the Education Minister on a former occasion, he said that he would look into them. Perhaps these things will be examined at the departmental level and necessary action taken. There have been delays and there have been interpretations of rules at different levels, and it is not always possible for teachers to take these on appeal or for that matter teachers should not always be put to the necessity of taking all these things on appeal, to higher authorities. This matter should be carefully examined departmentally and if

[Sri S. Natarajan] [10th March 1961]

necessary along with others who know something about it. Final orders will have to be issued so that all these inequalities may be removed. For example, in the case of secondary grade teachers, a lower scale was fixed for those working in elementary schools. Even at that time it was felt that it was unfair and that it should be revised. We went in several deputations and urged that at least the scale of salary for secondary grade teachers working in elementary and secondary schools should be made equal. It was actually represented in 1952. From 1952 onwards it took a long time, and it was only in 1956 that orders were issued. These secondary grade teachers were working in elementary schools on a lower scale, and to-day when the new scales are announced, they are told that their service in the old scale, that is, before 1956, would not be taken into account for the purpose of giving weightage and that only service after 1956 would be taken into account. This is rather unfair, because this principle of equalisation was conceded only late and implemented very late. But they were working as secondary grade teachers. Therefore a human approach is necessary in these matters, and I do hope that the Education Minister, who is well known for his great sympathy and human approach to these problems, will give due consideration.

Sir, then I come to the Physical Education teachers. We insist that every institution should have a Physical Education teacher. We want that Physical Education teachers should not be just the old Drill Master type but people who understand the psychology of children and who can help children to develop themselves. Therefore we want persons with higher qualifications. But a person with a higher qualification is given a salary which is the same as the salary given to another with a lower qualification. This is obviously unfair. A man who has got higher qualification has greater responsibilities and is in charge of the total organization and is directing the whole programme. But another, with a lower qualification working as an Assistant under the person with higher qualification, is on the same scale of pay that his chief gets. If both these persons, one to organize and direct, and the other to execute the work in a small field, are to be paid the same scales, it does not help anyone to be enthusiastic about his work. When we are aware that the stamina of our students is weak and their health is weak, and also that our students need a great deal of sports and other athletic activities, we should see that the persons in charge of physical activities are properly qualified and adequately remunerated. I do hope and make an earnest appeal to the Education Minister to look into this question also and set it right at an early date.

Sir, I made a special reference in my speech last year to the training colleges. Training colleges are professional colleges which do a special job of preparing the teachers. The lecturers in the training colleges should not be treated just on a par with lecturers in ordinary arts colleges of the first degree level. Because training

[Sri S. Natarajan] [10th March 1961]

colleges are post-graduate colleges, and they are specifically professional in nature. Hence the persons appointed as lecturers in training colleges should be treated on a different footing from lecturers in arts and science colleges preparing for the first year degree course. Now the Pay Commission has not made any specific recommendation, and even the recommendations it has made in general terms with reference to lecturers in colleges have not been made applicable to the lecturers in training colleges. And as a result of absence of communication from the Education Department, in many of these training colleges new pay scales have not been given effect to. This is a matter on which I am sure the Education Minister will bestow his immediate attention.

Sir, I am getting a little concerned over elementary education being placed under the Panchayat Unions. Not that I question the ability of the Panchayats to run these institutions. I am quite sure that the representatives of the people in the panchayats will be more alive to the needs of their people, they would be sensitive to their needs, and that they would be able to look after elementary education more effectively and efficiently than when the control was from a distant place. But the problem will be to get their funds from the Government. If there is going to be delay in placing the funds at their disposal, the salaries of teachers will fall into arrears for several months. This will certainly produce, if in a small area, considerable amount of frustration amongst the teachers and perhaps bring the schools also into contempt amongst the people. Sir, in our elementary schools, practically the whole salary of the teacher is now being paid in the case of aided institutions by the State Government. In the case of local body schools, it is paid to them almost hundred per cent from the State Government through the local body. I would like, till the Panchayat Unions get themselves stabilised and established, this payment of teachers' salaries be continued on the same basis, as at present of direct payment by the educational authorities. As the Panchayat Unions develop their office staff for dealing with the grants, then this subject may be transferred to them. This is a matter in which the Government will have to exercise a certain amount of caution so that there is no upsetting of the existing arrangements.

Sir, in our elementary education, as has been rightly emphasised, providing midday meals to the children is something of absolute importance. To-day we are proceeding with this in a voluntary way. That is, the local contribution is purely a voluntary one. The Government no doubt agree to pay at the rate of 6 nP. per day per child, and they expect the local people to contribute 4 nP. per day per child. When this is so, it depends very largely upon the enthusiasm of the local representative, his perseverance in this task, etc. If the person who now has undertaken the responsibility of raising donations and contributions from the people either falls ill or due to other circumstances loses interest in this programme, then the contribution will immediately

[Sri S. Natarajan] [10th March 1961]

fail, and the children will suffer on that score. When we supply food to the children, we have got to be careful to see that the food is supplied regularly and that it is also of the proper quality. That can only be ensured if this matter is taken over more or less under statutory control by an established body. The same thing applies with regard to the school improvement conferences. We have invested Rs. 4 crores this year. All thanks to the Education Department for the zeal with which they worked and aroused the public consciousness. These moneys are placed with certain *ad hoc* committees that were set up in each area. But what is the position of these *ad hoc* committees? Are they answerable to anybody? Something should be done to see that *ad hoc* committees are made into registered bodies at least so that one can question how they administer the funds and see that the funds are properly administered.

5-20  
p.m.

Many things have to be done in regard to introduction of compulsion which I find from the Budget speech the Government are anxious to introduce. But before launching upon compulsion, I would earnestly appeal to the Government to ensure that all steps are taken to see that the children get good quality education, that the right teachers are appointed, that they have good buildings which will not be objected to by the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to children, that schools are situated in sanitary and hygienic surroundings and that every care is taken to ensure that the child will not become unhealthy as a result of being forced to remain in the school. These are certain precautions which the Government will have to undertake and I do hope that they will take all these steps before introducing compulsion.

Thank you, Sir.

\* SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்த ஆண்டின் நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச நான் முன் வந்திருக்கிறேன். பேசுவாய்ப்பு தந்ததற்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில், நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் புகிய வரி விதிக் காமல் இருப்பது ரொம்பவும் பாராட்டக்கூடிய விஷயம். தேர்தல் வருகிறது, அதனால் வரிவிதிக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்வது சரி அல்ல என்பது என் எண்ணம். எதற்கு வரி? சகலத்துக்கும் வரி போட்டாகிவிட்டது. மனிதன் செத்தாலும் வரி இருக்கிறது, மனிதன் உயிரோடு இருக்கிற வரையிலும் வரி இருக்கிறது. எல்லா வரியையும் போட்டிருக்கிறது நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் என்பதைத் திட்டவாட்டமாகச் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் ஒன்றே ஒன்று தான் இருக்கிறது. வரி போடுவதாய் இருந்தால், என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்கிறேன். இங்கிருந்து வெளியே போய், நம்முடைய லாட்ஜ்களில் தங்குவதற்கு, செல்வதற்கு, வரி போடவில்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டுமானால் வரி போடலாம். மற்ற எல்லா சங்கதிகளும் வரி போட்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த வரிகளை எல்லாம் நாம் சரிவரக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு

[10th March 1961] [Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar]

தான் இருக்கிறோம். என்னுடைய எண்ணம், கரை உயர்ந்தால் குடிகள் உயரும், குடிகள் உயர்ந்தால் கோல் உயரும் என்கிறபடி, ஏரிக்கரை உயரவேண்டும். உயர்ந்து தண்ணீர் கிடைக்க வேண்டும். இப்போது ஏரிகள் எல்லாம் கோடிப் போகுது. காரணம், ஏரி எல்லாம் தூர்ந்து போய் இருக்கிறது. நீர் தேக்கம் அதிகம் கொள்ளவில்லை. ஆகவே 8 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி விட்டோம், அடுத்த 5 ஆண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் என்றால், பற்றாது. இன்னும் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கினால்தான், ஏரிகளையும் செப்ப விட்டு அதனால் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தையும் நீக்க முடியும், முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடியும். இப்போது தண்ணீர் குறைந்து, பயிர் சாவி ஆகிறது. விவசாயி பெரும் நஷ்டத்துக்கு உள்ளாகிறான். மழை பெய்யவில்லை. ஏரிக்கரையில் தூர் எடுத்து, அதை முன்னேற்றம் செய்து, கரை உயர, அப்போதுதான் குடிகள் உயர்வார்கள். குடிகள் உயர்ந்தால்தான் கோல் உயரும் என்ற மொழிப்படி, ஏரியை உயரப்படுத்தி, ஆழப்படுத்தி, நிறைய தண்ணீரைத் தேக்க 8 கோடி ரூபாயை 16 கோடி ரூபாயாக மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வாங்குவார்களானால், நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதோடு, உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தை நீக்க முடியும் என்கிற எண்ணத்தைச் சபையில் சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தாற்போல், இந்த சுகாதார இலாகா இன்னும் நல்ல படியாக சுகாதார முறையைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். பிளேக், காலரா போய்விட்டது. இப்போது வயிற்றுமாரி என்ற வியாதி வந்திருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களில் நான்கு நாட்கள் பேதி ஆகிறது, ஆள் க்ளோஸ். அதனால், அந்த வியாதியைப் போக்கடிப்பதற்கு, சர்க்கார் அந்த வியாதி வருகிறதைத் தடுப்பதற்காக, முயற்சி எடுக்க வேண்டும். அது என்ன வியாதி என்பதே இன்னும் தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு உடனடியாகச் சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது செய்தால்தான், அந்த நிலையைப் போக்க முடியும். மக்களுக்கு நல்ல சுகாதாரத்தை உண்டாக்க முடியும் என்பதையும் நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

குடி தண்ணீர் விஷயத்தில், சில ஊர்களில், குளத்தில் மாடு, ஆடு குளிப்பாட்டிய, அந்தத் தண்ணீரையே இன்னும் குடித்துக்கொண்டு கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். குடி தண்ணீர் முறை system நன்றாக இருந்தால்தான், வியாதி எல்லாம் வராமல் தடுக்கலாம். திருவண்ணாமலையில், திரு. அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள் சொன்னாற்போல், குடிதண்ணீர் பற்றாக்குறையால், வியாதியால் ஊரைவிட்டு ஓடிவிட வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலையில்தான், குடிதண்ணீர் திருவண்ணாமலைக்குச் சாத்தனூரிலிருந்து கொண்டுவரும்படி கேட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு உடனடியாக, சாத்தனூரிலிருந்து திருவண்ணாமலைக்கு ஒரு கால்வாய் வரவேண்டும். கால்வாய் நீர் கொண்டுவந்தால்தான், திருவண்ணாமலை தகரம் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி யோடு முன்னேற முடியும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.



[Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar] [10th March 1961]

இப்போது சுகாதார இலாகாவில் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் ஒரு இன்னலான வியாதி வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கடவுள்தான் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அந்த வியாதி என்னவென்று இன்னும் கண்டுபிடிக்க ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி நான் டெவலப்மெண்ட் கவுன்சிலில்கூட கேட்டேன். டிஸ்ட்ரிக் போர்டு கூட்டத்திலும் கேட்டேன். இன்னும் அது என்ன வியாதி என்று தெரியவில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதைக் கண்டுபிடித்து அந்த வியாதியைப் போக்கவேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

மேலும் நாங்கள் எம்.எல்.சி.-கள் வந்தால் அதாவது டி.ஏ.பில் ஏதாவது வாங்க வந்தால் இங்குவந்து உட்கார ஒரு ரூம் கூட கிடையாது. ஒரு மணி நேரம் முன்னால் இங்கு வந்தால் எங்கும் உட்கார முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. இங்கும் உட்கார இடமில்லை. நாங்கள் வந்தால் இங்குவந்து உட்கார வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:** நீங்கள் ஏன் டி.ஏ. பில்லைப் பார்க்கிறீர்கள். பெரிய மனிதராயிற்றே? (சிரிப்பு).

**SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR:** நான் ஒன்றும் கவலைப்படவில்லை. என்னுடைய நண்பர் ரஸாகான்தான் அப்படி இருக்கிறார். உள்ளே பேர்ப் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு கொண்டா, கொண்டா என்று சொல்வார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி கவலையில்லை. நாம் வந்தால் தங்கி உட்கார வசதிவேண்டாமா? அதனால் நாங்கள் வந்து உட்கார்ந்து இளைப்பாற ஓர் வசதி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நான் ஒன்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த பஸ் பர்மிட்டைப் பற்றித்தான். ஒரு பஸ் பர்மிட் வாங்குவதென்றால் சர்க்கார் அதற்குச் சட்டதிட்டம் கட்டுப்பாடு எல்லாம் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது மட்டுமல்ல. பல ஆண்டுகளாக அப்படி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு நோட்டிபிகேஷன் போடுகிறார்கள். அதன்மேல் அப்ளிகேஷன் போடுகிறார்கள். பிறகு அதற்குத் தகுதியா இல்லையா என்பதை வழங்கு கறிஞர் வந்து ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் எதிரில் ஆர்குமெண்ட் செய்கிறார்கள். உடனே தகுதியுள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஒரு பர்மிட்டை வழங்குகிறார்கள். அதை பரிசீலனை செய்ய அங்கிருந்து டிரிபுனல் என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அதற்குப் போகிறார்கள். அதற்கு மேலும் பரிசீலனை செய்ய அங்கிருந்து ஹைகோர்ட் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு வருகிறார்கள். இப்போது இந்த பஸ் பர்மிட்டுக்கு சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டுக்கும் போகிறார்கள் (சிரிப்பு). அதற்கு முன்னால் இப்படியில்லை. நீதி மன்றத்திலே எப்படி தீர்ப்பு வருகிறதோ அப்படிய்தான் பர்மிட் வழங்குவது. ஒரு மந்திரி சொல்லி ஒரு பர்மிட் கொடுக்கமுடியாது. அதற்காக சட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதற்காகத்தான் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அதற்கு மார்க் லிஸ்ட்ஸ்களும் உண்டு. அதனால் சிலபேர் சொல்வது போல மந்திரிகள் நினைத்தால் எதுவும் கொடுத்துவிட முடியாது என்பதற்காகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்போது நண்பர் ரசாகானுக்கு மந்திரியே

10th March 1961] [Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar]

நினைத்தாலும் பஸ் பர்மிட்டுகள் கொடுக்கமுடியாது. அதற்குள்ள மார்க் லிஸ்டங்கள், திறமைகள் போன்ற சட்டங்கள் இருந்தால் தான் கொடுக்க முடியும். சட்டதிட்டங்களுக்குக் கட்டுப்பட்டிருக்கவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் கொடுக்க முடியும்.

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** திரு. ரசாகானுக்கு அது வேண்டாம்.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:** வேண்டுமென்றாலும் இந்த சைடுக்கு கொடுக்கமாட்டார்கள்.

**SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR:** இப்போது தலைவர் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஊரில் சர்க்கரை ஆலை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று திரு. அண்ணாமலைப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். மந்திரி அவர்களும் வாக்களித்தார்கள். சபைத்தலைவர் அவர்களும் முயற்சி எடுத்து சர்க்கரை ஆலை வருவதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வரி போடவில்லையென்றால் உப்பில்லை சப்பில்லை என்பது போல் இருப்பதாக கூறுகிறார்கள். உப்பில்லையென்றாலும் சாப்பிட முடியாது. சப்பென்று இருந்தாலும் முடியாது. இன்னொன்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய நண்பர் ரசாகானுக்கு தமிழ் தெரியாது. இப்போது நம் அரசாங்கம் தமிழ்நாடு என்று பெயர் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:** சார், எனக்குத் தமிழ் தெரியும். இப்போது முதலியார் அவர்கள் புலவர் மாதிரி பேசுகிறார் என்று தெரிகிறது. (சிரிப்பு).

**SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR:** நல்லது. தமிழ்நாடு என்று பெயர் வைத்தாகிவிட்டது. இனிமேல் எல்லாரும் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது வரை பேச வாய்ப்பளித்ததற்கு அனுமதி அளித்த நோம் முடிந்து விட்டதாலும் என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House will now adjourn and meet 6-30 again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

235. Review on the Industrial Development in Madras State—1960-61.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 11th March 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.—SWEARING-IN OF A NEW MEMBER.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The first item is swearing-in of a new Member, Sri K. Ramakrishna Achari.

SRI K. Ramakrishna Achari was then sworn in.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### STARRED QUESTIONS.

#### *Free education*

\* 157 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to give free education to all children and, if so, up to which class and from when?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All poor pupils, the gross annual income of whose parents or guardians does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum, are exempted from the payment of school fees in elementary schools and in secondary schools up to and inclusive of Form III. It has been decided to extend this general concession up to XI Standard from the school-year 1961-62.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இப்போது விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்திருப்பதாலும் சம்பளம் அதிகமாக உயர்ந்திருப்பதாலும் இந்த வருமான வரம்பைக் கொஞ்சம் அதிகப்படுத்த அரசாங்கம் யோசிக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: தற்போது இல்லை. பின்னால் இதுபற்றி யோசிக்கலாம்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: This limit of Rs. 1,200 was fixed a decade or two before. But now, inasmuch as the money has depreciated in value, could the Finance Minister fix up the same limit or think of increasing it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member did not follow the supplementary question put by the hon. Member Vidwan Muthukannappan. I gave the answer that we did not propose to reconsider it at this stage and that it might be considered some time later.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the fee concession be extended to children in Anglo-Indian Schools and Special Schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is a matter which will have to be decided separately.



[11th March 1961.]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Because of the good policies of the Government which they themselves claim to have followed, even an ordinary worker in the City of Madras draws more than Rs. 120. Ordinarily these people will not have the benefit of this concession.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Let us rather hasten slowly.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it applicable to the XI Standard?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, when it comes into existence.

\* 158 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the area in which free and compulsory education will be introduced in 1960-61 for the children of age-group 6-7?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : In about 3,400 villages, Sir.

#### *M.V.Sc. Course*

\* 159 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any selection has been made in July and September 1960 for M.V.Sc. Course in the Government Veterinary Hospital, Madras; and

(b) if so, the authority who selected the candidates?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Selections were held in July and September for admission of candidates in the M.V.Sc. course in the Madras Veterinary College.

(b) The Graduate Committee consisting of the Principal and Professors of the Madras Veterinary College selected the candidates. A representative from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also nominated to the Committee by the Government of India to assist in selecting candidates against the 50 per cent of the seats reserved for the students of other States.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Are any principles laid down for the selection of candidates for this post-graduate degree by the University?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The underlying principle is this. Selection is made on the basis of merit. There is this Committee consisting of the Principal, two other Professors and a representative of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which goes into this question of selection.

[11th March 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact that people who have passed the examination of the degree course in Veterinary Medicine and Surgery have been rejected by the so-called Committee and that people who were veritable Mohammed Ghoris and Ghaznis were selected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I think for the post-Graduate course only Graduates are selected. The Committee is not a so-called Committee. It is a Committee just as any other committee is functioning. I have no other information to give the hon. Member.

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

My hon. Colleague could put a question without dragging in Ghoris and Ghaznis.

(Dr. A. Sreenivasan was sent address by Mohamed Raza Khan.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There not be any conversation between members; members must address the Chair.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that people who took more than seven years to pass the degree examination were selected in preference to people who passed the examination within the prescribed period?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That may be one factor that has to be examined, but the committee goes into the various aspects. It interviews the students and then assesses the merits of the students for the purpose of selection.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : What is the number of seats offered and what is the number of applicants this year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The number of seats was 33. I have no information as to the number of applicants.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that people who got University medals and prizes were rejected by the Selection Committee and the nincompoops were selected?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Sreenivasan, you must use dignified language. This is not the language to be used in this House. The language is undignified, and the question will not be answered.

#### *Firewood depots*

\* 160 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister for Finance visited some of the firewood depots in the month of November 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of firewood have gone up; and

[11th March 1961.]

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the rise in prices?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) The Minister for Finance visited a firewood depot in Madras City on 5th December 1960.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: While there is appreciation of the effort of the Finance Minister in visiting these places *in cognito* and incidentally getting good publicity in the Press also, what was the result of his visit?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Hon. the Finance Minister did not visit *in cognito* and he does not claim any advantage over his visit. There was rise in prices, but it was not due to the visit of the Finance Minister. There were other causes.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The Finance Minister was convinced by his visit that the prices of various commodities were increasing. Did he simply stop with the visit or did he take any effort to see that something was done in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is not only the Finance Minister that is convinced but others also are convinced that there is rise in prices, but the Finance Minister cannot by one stroke reduce the prices.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Minister for Agriculture aware that when the news appeared in the Press about the Finance Minister's visit to these places, everybody expected that something would be done? But, unfortunately, prices increased or remained at the same level.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If certain people do expect that if the Finance Minister visits a shop, at once prices will fall, shrewd politicians and observers like the hon. Member must educate those people.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: When we put a question, the Minister can reply. If he brings us in and involves us, we cannot reply. Therefore, without making such reference, he could make a statement.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்த நிலை நிலை சோதனையால் நல்ல பலன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இந்த முறையைத் தொடர்ந்து சமயம் வரும்போதெல்லாம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மேற்கொள்வாரா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கேள்வி கேட்ட கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் இதில் ஒன்றும் பலன் கிடையாது என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அது தவறு. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்

[11th March 1961]

கள் பலன் ஏற்பட்டது என்று சொன்னால் அதை வரவேற்கிறேன். கனம் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி இப்படிப் போவார்கள் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

*Managers and Correspondents of Aided Secondary Schools.*

\* 161 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any rules have been framed by the Government for the removal or suspension of Managers and Correspondents of Aided Secondary Schools and, if so, what they are and when they were issued;

(b) whether any representations were made to the Government by the State Aided Secondary Schools Managers' Association regarding the rules referred to in clause (a) above and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) to place on the table a list of cases in which the Managers or Correspondents of Aided Secondary Schools have been suspended or removed from service in 1957 and 1958 (till 31st August 1958) with details of the circumstances leading to suspension or removal from service?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) A rule was framed in 1948 laying down that the Director of Public Instruction may declare any individual unfit to hold the post of Correspondent or Manager of a recognised Secondary School either permanently or for a specified period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No public purpose will be served by disclosing the information. The Government do not therefore propose to do so.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is there any representation received from the Ramakrishna School in Tirupathur taluk in North Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the facts about this individual case.

*Gazetted posts of Headmasters*

\* 162 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Gazetted posts of Headmasters of Government High Schools in Kanyakumari district has been reduced after the merger of the district in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

[11th March 1961]

(b) The former Travancore-Cochin Government scale of pay applicable to Gazetted Headmasters was Rs. 250-15-400. As there was no corresponding scale in this State, new appointments could not be made on that scale. Hence in order to facilitate integration of staff, the posts of Gazetted Headmasters were relegated to the non-gazetted status.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know how many Gazetted posts were there before 1st November 1956, the date of the merger, and how many were reduced to non-gazetted rank?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There were thirteen posts of which three are still continued as gazetted posts. Ten have been relegated to the non-gazetted status.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether the chances of prospective headmasters have not been affected by this merger?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir. They have now got opportunities of promotion to other categories in the Madras Educational Service. As a matter of fact, their prospects have considerably improved.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Do the Government contemplate confirming those headmasters who are temporary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They have to be intimated with the Madras Educational Service and in that process, if they have got to be confirmed, they will be confirmed and not otherwise.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: There were vacancies . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member must put a question, not give information and ask for action.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Some were acting and will they be confirmed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I cannot give any assurance.

*Damage caused by heavy rains*

\* 163 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of damage caused by the heavy rains in the first week of November 1960 in Madras City and Madurai; and

(b) the measures taken to give relief to the affected people?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) & (b) A statement<sup>a</sup> of damage caused by the heavy rains in November 1960 and the relief measures undertaken in the various districts of the State is placed on the table of the House. That statement also contains information about Madras and Madurai.

[11th March 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: A number of low-lying areas in the City got waterlogged during the recent rains. What steps are taken to see that huts are not put up and people do not live therein?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The question relates to relief measures and the hon. Member now asks about long-range measures to be taken. Now, we have done all that we could to provide relief. Long-range measures are a bigger question and it can be tackled only by a phased programme.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: In the reply placed on the table of the House, I find no reference to the very good and valuable work done by the Police in the City in particular and the Police in the mofussil in general. If there is reference, will it not be a source of encouragement to the Police force?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: They form part of the Government and so no mention is made particularly of them.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Why are other officers mentioned?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Of course, the district collectors and others are mentioned. I do not know what more the hon. Member wants.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR: May I know whether any provision has been made for repairing roads?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: He should be aware of how well and quickly some Madras roads were set right.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR: I am not referring to them. I refer to roads in the Chingleput district. Has any provision been made?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir. The department concerned will take necessary steps to repair those roads also.

\* 164 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tanks that breached in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Chingleput and North Arcot districts in the first fortnight of November 1960; and

(b) the damage caused to crops and to property and the lives lost, if any?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a)

| District.      |    |    |    |    | Number of tanks breached. |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|
| (1)            |    |    |    |    | (2)                       |
| Madurai        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10                        |
| Ramanathapuram | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7                         |
| Chingleput     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79                        |
| North Arcot    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2                         |

[11th March 1961.]

(b) The attention of the Member is invited to the statement placed on the Table of the House in reply to question No. 163.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are the breaches due to the weakness of the bunds or due to heavy rains?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sometimes it may be due to both. In this case, due to heavy and continuous rains the soaked nature of the soil contributed to the breach.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is there provision for frequent inspection of bunds by engineers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That is being done as a matter of routine.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : Of the 468 breached tanks in Ramanathapuram district, how many tanks were repaired by the Public Works Department during the year previous to the floods?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Unfortunately, in Ramanathapuram, a few years ago, quite a number of tanks had breached and were repaired and set right soon thereafter. When the heavy rains occurred last year, they must have affected those tanks again because they had been repaired only a short time earlier. Anyway, the Department will look into it and set right matters.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : Since every year, we are getting floods and tanks get breached, will the Government go into the question of effective repairs to the tanks? Will they evolve some effective methods whereby they can prevent breaching of tanks?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : For normal rains, there is no need for taking special steps. Last year, rains were abnormal and very unprecedented and that is why breaches have occurred on such a large scale. But the department sees to it that the tanks are repaired and set right. As I said in this particular case—Ramanathapuram—the tanks had only been repaired a little earlier and so were more susceptible to breach.

#### City Roads

\* 165 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the maintenance of Mount Road and Poonamallee High Road by the Government; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[11th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it not a fact that a proposal was made to the Madras Corporation that the Government intend to take over the trunk roads in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : No, Sir.

\* 166. Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the bad conditions of the roads in the City of Madras; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) & (b) The responsibility of maintaining the roads in the Madras City is that of the Corporation of Madras. In view of the slender financial position of the Corporation, the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs during the year 1960-61 for improvement and maintenance of certain important roads in the City.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : What is the actual contribution given to the Corporation from out of the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles Tax?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : I need a separate question.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : சார், இந்த சர்க்காரிலிருந்து கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்கு ரூ. 15 லட்சம் கடனும் ரூ. 15 லட்சம் சப்ளியுமாகக் கொடுப்பதைவிட பஸ் போக்கக்கூடிய ரோடுகளை சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு இப்போது இருக்கிற மோசமான நிலைமையைச் சீர்திருத்தமுடியுமா? அதை சர்க்கார் விரும்புகிறதா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : இது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுடைய ஒரு ஆலோசனை என்று தோன்றுகிறது. இப்போது இருக்கும் நிலைமைக்காகத்தான் ரூ. 15 லட்சம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கார்ப்பரேஷன் நிதி பற்றாக்குறைவால் ரோடுகளை செப்பனிட முடியாமல் இருந்தது. அதற்காக தனி சலுகையின் பேரில் இந்தத் தொகையை அரசாங்கம் அளித்திருக்கிறது.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it not a fact that the Government of Madras are realising a sum of Rs. 6 crores nearly out of the Vehicle Taxes and an appreciable part of it comes from the buses and other vehicles in the City of Madras? And is the Hon. Minister satisfied with paying Rs. 15 lakhs towards the maintenance of the roads in proper condition?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : I have very clearly stated that we are not paying Rs. 15 lakhs. This is a special grant given by the Government under special circumstances. As for the rest of the information, I think the Hon. Member may put a separate question.

[11th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that even the Commissioner of the City Corporation has said that it is impossible for them to have the roads properly maintained out of this meagre income of the Corporation unless the Government come to their rescue?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : I am not aware of what the Commissioner of the Corporation has said.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்த சாலை சீர்திருத்தத்திற்காக இதுவரை கிடைத்த தொகை போதாதென்றும் இன்னும் வேண்டுமென்றும் கார்ப்பரேஷனிலிருந்து கோரிக்கை வந்திருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : வந்திருக்கிறது.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

## II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1961-62—cont.

3-20 p.m. SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திலே நெசவுத் தொழிலைப்பற்றியும் அந்தத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் நெசவாளர்களுடைய நிலைமையைப் பற்றியும் சிறிது விளக்கிப் பேச ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நெசவாளர்களுடைய நிலை இப்போது அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்து வருகிறது என்பதை மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியவருக இருக்கிறேன். இந்தத் தொழில் நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே பழைய புராதனமான மேன்மையான தொழில், நல்ல தொழில் என்பதை எல்லாம் நாம் நன்கு உணர்வோம். ஆனால் இந்தத் தொழிலுக்குப் பலமுறை கஷ்டங்கள் வருவதுண்டு. அந்த நிலையில் எல்லாம் இதை நம்பி வாழ்கிற நெசவாளர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்து அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டபேர்தெல்லாம் தாராளமாகப் பண உதவியை மானியமாகவோ பணமாகவோ நெசவுத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து ஊக்கமும் ஆக்கமும் உற்சாகமும் தந்து ஆதரித்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நினைவூட்டிக் கொள்கிறேன். இருந்தபோதிலும் நெசவாளர்கள் பூரணமாக சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. மற்ற தொழில் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கிற ஊதியத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது இப்போது நெசவாளர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் ஊதியம் மிகக் குறைவு என்பது தெரியும். மில்லில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்களாகட்டும், பாக்டரியில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்களாகட்டும், அவர்களுக்கு மாதத்திற்கு சராசரி ரூ. 75-லிருந்து ரூ. 100 வரையில் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த நெசவுத் தொழிலில் உள்ள நெசவாளர்களுக்கு அப்படி இல்லை. அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு ஒத்தநாளை செய்தும்கூட அவர்களுக்குச் சராசரி ரூ. 30 கூட கிடைக்கவில்லை. மற்றத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு கெல்லாம் 8 மணிநேரம் வேலைசெய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு இவ்வளவு சம்பளம் நிச்சயமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது என்ற நிலை இருக்கிறது. அத்தகைய நிலைமை நெசவுத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிற நெசவாளர்களுக்கும் வருவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் வழி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்காக ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில்தான் மற்ற மாநிலங்களைவிட நெசவுத் தறிகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. நெசவுத் தொழிலை நம்பி தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துகிறவர்கள்தான் இந்த நெசவாளர்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். நான்கு லட்சத்து அறுபதாயிரம் தறிகள் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. அதில் சென்னை மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு நெசவுச் சங்கத்தில் 220,000 தறிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த வருஷம் 30,000 தறிகள் கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் 2 வருஷத்திலே 2½ லட்சம் தறிகள் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் வந்துவிடும். மூன்றாம் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் வருடத்திற்கு 20,000 தறிகள் வீதம் குறைந்தது ஒரு லட்சம் தறிகளாவது கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திலே கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கம் வகை செய்கிறார்கள். மூன்றரை லட்சம் தறிகள் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் வந்தால் மிகுதி இருப்பது ஒரு லட்சம் தறிகள். இப்போது இருக்கிற 2 லட்சம் தறிக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கிற செஸ் நிதி உதவி கூட்டுறவு வங்கம் மூலமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. நெசவாளிகளில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் உள்ளவர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்த வசதி கிடைக்கிறது. மற்றவர்களுக்கு அது இல்லை என்ற சூழ்நிலையில் பாகுபாடு இருந்து வருகிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் மாகாண அரசாங்கமும் இவ்வளவு செலவிட்டபோதிலும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்தச் சலுகை என்கிறபோது அது ஒரு குறையாக இருந்து வருகிறது. இதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆலோசனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தறிக்காரர்களிலே பிரிவினை இல்லாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்திலுள்ள தறிக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிற வசதிகள் வெளியே உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். அதனால் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் 4½ லட்சம் தறிகளும் வரவேண்டுமென்று கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[11th March 1961] [Sri A. J. Arunachalam]

களுக்கு இவ்வளவு ஒத்தநாளை செய்தும்கூட அவர்களுக்குச் சராசரி ரூ. 30 கூட கிடைக்கவில்லை. மற்றத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு கெல்லாம் 8 மணிநேரம் வேலைசெய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு இவ்வளவு சம்பளம் நிச்சயமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது என்ற நிலை இருக்கிறது. அத்தகைய நிலைமை நெசவுத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிற நெசவாளர்களுக்கும் வருவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் வழி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்காக ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில்தான் மற்ற மாநிலங்களைவிட நெசவுத் தறிகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. நெசவுத் தொழிலை நம்பி தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துகிறவர்கள்தான் இந்த நெசவாளர்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். நான்கு லட்சத்து அறுபதாயிரம் தறிகள் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. அதில் சென்னை மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு நெசவுச் சங்கத்தில் 220,000 தறிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த வருஷம் 30,000 தறிகள் கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் 2 வருஷத்திலே 2½ லட்சம் தறிகள் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் வந்துவிடும். மூன்றாம் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் வருடத்திற்கு 20,000 தறிகள் வீதம் குறைந்தது ஒரு லட்சம் தறிகளாவது கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திலே கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கம் வகை செய்கிறார்கள். மூன்றரை லட்சம் தறிகள் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் வந்தால் மிகுதி இருப்பது ஒரு லட்சம் தறிகள். இப்போது இருக்கிற 2 லட்சம் தறிக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கிற செஸ் நிதி உதவி கூட்டுறவு வங்கம் மூலமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. நெசவாளிகளில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் உள்ளவர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்த வசதி கிடைக்கிறது. மற்றவர்களுக்கு அது இல்லை என்ற சூழ்நிலையில் பாகுபாடு இருந்து வருகிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் மாகாண அரசாங்கமும் இவ்வளவு செலவிட்டபோதிலும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்தச் சலுகை என்கிறபோது அது ஒரு குறையாக இருந்து வருகிறது. இதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆலோசனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தறிக்காரர்களிலே பிரிவினை இல்லாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்திலுள்ள தறிக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிற வசதிகள் வெளியே உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். அதனால் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் 4½ லட்சம் தறிகளும் வரவேண்டுமென்று கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இப்போது நூல் விலை ஒரு ஸ்திரமான நிலையில் இல்லை. சென்ற ஜூன் மாதம் ஒரு விலை நிர்ணயம் செய்தார்கள். ஜனவரியில் மீண்டும் ஒரு விலை நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். 20-ம் நெம்ப ருக்கு ஒரு விலை, 40, 60-க்கும், மற்ற நம்பர்களுக்கும் ஒரு விலை என்று நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மில்லிலே 20-ம் நம்பர் கேட்டால் 60-ம் நம்பர் ஒரு பேல் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால்தான் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்கிறார்கள். இருபதாம் நம்பர் இரண்டு பேல் எடுத்தால் அல்லது 36-ம் நம்பர் ஒரு பேல் எடுத்தால் 60-ம் நம்பர் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று பொதுவாக மில்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

[Sri A. J. Arunachalam] [11th March 1961]

இப்போது தாராளமாகப் பஞ்ச கிடைக்கிறது. அதனால் உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகச் செய்து மில்களிலே வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை அவர்கள் வைத்திருக்கும்போது நெசவாளர்களுக்குத் தேவையான நம்பர்களை மட்டும் அதாவது 20 அல்லது 36, 40 நம்பர்களைக்கொடுத்தால் நலமாக இருக்கும். அது இல்லாமல் ஒரு பேல் காம்ப்ன்சேஷன் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கிற ஏற்பாடுகளுக்கெல்லாம் மாறாக அவர்கள் போவதாகத்தான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். முன்பெல்லாம் கட்டுப்பாடு இருந்தது. அப்போது நெசவாளி போனால் கள்ளமார்க்கெட் என்ற முறையிலே இப்படிச் சொல்வார்கள். இப்போது அதற்குச் சமமாக இந்த மில்களிலே வற்புறுத்தி வியாபாரிகளுக்கு 20-ம் நம்பரையும் சேர்த்து எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது கிட்டத் தட்ட கள்ள மார்க்கெட் என்றுதான் அர்த்தம் படுகிறது. நெசவாளிகள் நெசவுக்குத் தேவைப்படுகிற ஒரு நம்பரைக் கேட்டால் காம்ப்ன்சேஷன் என்பது இல்லாமல், மற்ற நம்பர்களை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற கட்டாயம் இல்லாமல் கொடுக்கும்படி மில்காரர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் ஒரு ஆலோசனை கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

9-30 a.m. அதோடு நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திலே இப்பொழுது 100 மில்களுக்கு மேல் இருக்கின்றன. அதிலே சில மில்கள்தான் துணி உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றன. மற்ற மில்களிலெல்லாம் தூலை மாத்திரம் உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றார்கள். இந்தத் துணி உற்பத்தி செய்கின்ற மில்களுக்கு எந்த விலையிலே தூல் கிடைக்கின்றதோ அந்த விலையிலே கூட்டுறவு நெசவு சங்க நெசவாளர்களுக்கு தூல் கிடைக்க அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் சார்பாக திருநெல்வேலியிலே ஒரு மில்தான் மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 600 பேல் உற்பத்தி செய்து கொண்டு வருகின்றது. இன்னும் இரண்டொரு மாதத்திலே இரண்டு கூட்டுறவு மில்கள் வேலை செய்யத் தயாராக இருக்கின்றன. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே 4 மில்கள் கூட்டுறவு முறையிலே ஏற்பாடு செய்யப் போகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் புதிதாக வருகின்ற மில்களுக்குப் பங்குப் பணம் வசூல் செய்வது கிரமமாக இருக்கின்றது. செஸ் நிதியிலே யிருந்து அரசாங்கத்தார் இதற்கு 10 லட்ச ரூபாய் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். இப்பொழுது மெஷினரி எல்லாம் விலை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. 1939-க்கு முன்பு ஐந்து லட்சம் அல்லது ஏழு லட்ச ரூபாயிலே 12,000 ஸ்பிண்டில்களைக் கொண்டு ஒரு மில்லை நடத்த முடியும் என்றால் இப்பொழுது 40, 45 லட்ச ரூபாய் இருந்தால் தான் ஒரு மில்லை நடத்த முடிகின்றது. ஆகையினால், பங்குப் பணம் வசூலிக்க கிரமமாக இருக்கின்ற காரணத்தால், 10 லட்ச ரூபாய் என்பதை 20 லட்ச ரூபாயாக உயர்த்திக் கொடுப்பதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு நமது அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்திலேயுள்ள நெசவாளர்களுக்கு இதுவரையில் 1,600 வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விடுகளுக்கு ஆகின்ற கிரயத்தில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பகுதி மானியமாக நெசவாளர்

[11th March 1961] [Sri A. J. Arunachalam]

களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். 'விவார்ஸ் காலனி' வீடு ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 3,600 செலவாகின்றது. அதிலே ரூ. 2,400 தான் அந்தச் சங்கத்திலேயுள்ள நெசவாளர்கள் 20 வருஷத் தவணையிலே கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதைக் கொடுத்த பிறகு அவ்விடுகள் நெசவாளர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாகின்றன. இந்த மாநிலத்தில் 460,000 தறிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இருபது லட்சம் நெசவாளிகள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களிலே கூட அதிக மெம்பர்கள் இருப்பதனாலே, இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே குறைந்தது 5,000 வீடுகளாவது நெசவாளர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க வசதி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் மில் துணிமீது செஸ் விதித்து, அதைக்கொண்டு இப்பொழுது நெசவுத் தொழிலுக்கு ஒரு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வருகின்றார்கள். இந்த செஸ் நிதியிலிருந்து கைத்தறித் துணி விற்பனைக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு 5 ந.பை. கழிவு கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆரம்பத்திலே ரூபாய்க்கு 12 ந.பை. என்று வைத்திருந்தார்கள். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலும் 4 கோடி ரூபாய் செஸ் ரிபேட் இருந்தே ஆக வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தார் சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கின்றார்கள். அந்த 'ரிபேட்'டை முடியுமானால் ஏற்கெனவே கொடுத்த 12 ந.பை. வீதம் கிடைக்க முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது ரிபேட்டை எடுத்துவிட்டு வேறு ஏதாவது ஒரு வழியில் உதவி செய்யலாம் என்றாலோ, இதை எடுத்து உடுத்திக்கொள்ளுகின்ற consumers இருக்கின்றார்களே, அவர்களுடைய ஆதரவு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு இந்த ரிபேட் நடைமுறையிலே இருப்பதனாலே, இது என்றும் நிரந்தரமாக இருப்பதுதான் நலமாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். கதருக்கு இப்பொழுது ரூபாய்க்கு 31 ந.பை. கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது, special rebate அதுவும் ஒரு குடிசைத்தொழில், இதுவும் ஒரு குடிசைத்தொழில்தான். இதில் அதிக நெசவாளர்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பதனால் அவர்களுக்கு உற்சாகத்தைத் தரும். ஆகையினால் ரூபாய்க்கு 12 ந.பையோ அல்லது 10 ந.பையோ ரிபேட் கொடுத்தால் நலமாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தாற்போல 'மெட்ராஸ் ப்ளீடிங்' என்பது அமெரிக்க தேசத்திற்குத் தேவையான ஒரு துணி ரகம். அது சென்ற வருஷத்தில், நான் தெரிந்துகொண்டதிருந்து, 10 அல்லது 15 லட்ச கெஜ்ம்தான் தேவைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சென்ற ஆண்டு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் ஆர்டர் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அந்த ஆர்டரை நிறைவேற்ற, அந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அனுபவமற்ற முறையிலே எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுத்து விட்டார்கள். பல மாஸ்டர் வீவர்களுக்கு நீங்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யுங்கள் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். பத்து ஆயிரம் கெஜ் துக்கு ஆர்டர் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் 30 ஆயிரம், 60 ஆயிரம் கெஜம் என்று உற்பத்தி செய்துவிட்டார்கள். சில மாஸ்டர்



[Sri A. J. Arunachalam] [11th March 1961]

வீவர்கள் ஆர்டர் இல்லாமலேயே உற்பத்தி செய்து விட்டார்கள். அவற்றில் சில நன்றாகவும் இருந்தது. சில நன்றாக இல்லாமலும் இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது தேங்கி நிற்பது 15 லட்ச ரூபாய்க்குத் தான். அதற்கு அடக்க விலை கெஜத்துக்கு ரூ. 1-8-0. அப்பொழுது 10 ராத்தல் நூல்கட்டு ரூ. 23 என்று விலை இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் நிர்ணயித்து இருப்பது 10 ராத்தல் நூல்கட்டு ரூ. 31-8-0. ஆனால் அந்த ரகம் பிரியமாக இருந்ததால் கெஜம் ரூ. 3 வரைக்கும் போய்விட்டது. அடக்க விலை ரூ. 1-8-0 தான். அதனால் உற்பத்தி செய்பவர்களுக்கும், வாங்கி விற்பனை செய்பவர்களுக்கும், நல்ல லாபம் கிடைத்தது. அதனால் கூலியையும் உயர்த்திக்கொடுத்தார்கள். கூலியை இந்த ஒரு ரகத்துக்கு மட்டுமின்றி கல்கத்தா, சிங்கப்பூர், இலங்கை முதலானவற்றுக்குச் செல்லும் ஆடைகளுக்கும் உயர்த்திக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் இவை தேங்கிக் கிடப்பதால், ஏற்றிய கூலியையும் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். அதுவும் ஒரு அதிருப்தியாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது மாகாண நெசவு சங்கத்திலே 3 லட்சம் கெஜமும், வியாபாரிகளிடம் 7 லட்சம் கெஜமும், மத்திய அரசாங்க ஆபீஸ்களிலே 5 லட்ச கெஜமும் தேங்கி இருக்கிறது. ஆக 15 லட்சம் கெஜம். அதனுடைய விலை 22½ லட்ச ரூபாய்தான். கோடிக்கணக்காக சர்க்கார் மானியமாகவும் மற்ற வகையிலேயும் உதவி செய்கிறார்கள். சென்ற ஆண்டு மத்திய அரசாங்க செஸ் நிதியிலிருந்து 93 லட்ச ரூபாயும், இப்பொழுது 35 லட்ச ரூபாயும் நெசவாளர்களின் அபிவிருத்திக்காகக் கொடுத்து ஆதரவு அளித்தார்கள். அந்த நிலையிலே மாஸ்டர் விவர்களிடமும், தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளிடமும், மாகாண நெசவுச் சங்கத்திடமும் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிற துணிகளை கெஜம் ரூ. 1-8-0 வீதம் சர்க்கார் வாங்கி வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** வாங்கி என்ன பண்ணுவது?

**SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :** என்ன பண்ணுவது என்றால், ஏதாவது பரிகாரம் பண்ணித்தானே ஆகவேண்டும். அதைக் கொண்டு வந்து புகுத்திவிட்டு, இன்றைக்கு என்ன பண்ணுவது என்றால், அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதற்குத்தான் சென்னை மாகாண சங்கத்திலே கெஜம் ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொள்ள ரூ. 5 லட்சம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டோம். அரசாங்கத்தாரும் தாராளமாக ரூ. 5 லட்சத்துக்கு அனுமதி கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் அதை வாங்கிப்பயன்படுத்த முடியாத நிலை வந்துவிட்டது. அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்கின்ற அதிகாரிகள் Market rate -ஐப் பார்த்து கெஜம் ரூ. 1-க்குதான் விற்கிறது, ஆகையினால் 8 அணுதான் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்ற நிலைமையை உண்டு பண்ணி விட்டார்கள். எனவே அதை வாங்கி உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியாது போய்விட்டது. அதை வாங்கியிருந்தால், நஷ்டம் வந்திருக்காது. ஒரு ரூபாய்க்குக் கீழே விலை இறங்கி இருக்காது. அதற்குப் பல நிபந்தனைகள் போட்டதனாலே அதன் விலை 12 அணு, 10 அணுவுக்கு குறைந்துவிட்டது. இதனால் வியாபாரிகளும், மற்றவர்களும்

[11th March 1961] [Sri A. J. Arunachalam]

ஒரு குரல் அழுதேவிட்டார்கள், இவ்வளவு சரக்கை உற்பத்தி செய்ததனால் கெட்டுப்போய் விட்டோம் என்று. ஆகையினாலே நல்ல நேரத்திலே அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்ய முன்வந்தம்கூட, அதைச் சில அதிகாரிகள் தடுத்துவிட்ட காரணத்தினாலே இந்த அவல நிலை ஏற்பட்டதை வருத்தத்துடன் அமைச்சரவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

இப்போது நம்முடைய மாநிலத்திலே புதிய வரிகள் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. துண்டு சில தொகை விழுகிறது. ஆனால், வருஷா வருஷம் இந்தத் துண்டு கணக்குக் காட்டப்பட்டு, பிறகு எப்படியோ உபரியாகத்தான் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினாலே, புது வரிகள் இல்லை என்று நாம் சந்தோஷப்பட்டாலும், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் 41 இனங்களுக்குப் புது வரிகளை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலே நாலுக்கும் வரி போடப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. நெசவாளிகள் உற்பத்தி செய்கின்ற ரேயான் ஆர்ட் லில்லுக்குக்கும் புது வரிகள் போட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அதிலே 35-ம் நம்பர் நூலில் உற்பத்தியாகும் இனத்துக்கு 10 நயா பைசா வரியும், 40-ம் நம்பருக்கு ஒரு கிலோகிராமுக்கு 15 நயா பைசா வரியும் போட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். நூல் விதிவிலக்கு அதற்குக் கிடைக்க வில்லை. இந்த நிலையிலே, இன்னும் duty ஏறினால், நெசவுத் தொழில்தான் பாதிக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். நெசவாளிக்குக் கொடுக்கிற நூலுக்கு விதிவிலக்கு என்று சொல்கிறார்கள், 40-ம் நம்பர் வரையில். ஆனால் 60, 80, 100-ம் நம்பர் நூலுக்கு எல்லாம் வரி கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலை வருகிறது. கைத்தறி நூல் எல்லா நம்பருக்குமே, உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு, விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு, நம்முடைய மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தார் வரையறுத்துச் சொல்லி, எல்லா நம்பருக்கும் இந்தச் சலுகை கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆர்ட் லில்லு நம் மாகாண நெசவு சங்கத்துக்கு 8 லட்ச ரூபாய்க்குத் தேவைப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் சங்கத்துக்கு 1¼ லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்குத்தான் லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகையினாலே, எவ்வளவு தேவைப்படுகிறதோ, அவ்வளவும் மாகாண நெசவுச் சங்கத்துக்குத் தாராளமாக, இந்த ஆர்ட் லில்லு கிடைப்பதற்கு, எங்கள் மாகாண சங்கத்துக்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த நெசவாளர்களுக்கு மற்ற தொழிலாளர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கின்ற அளவிலே, சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். மத்திய சர்க்கார் தொழிலாளர்கள், ரயில்வே, தபால் தந்தி தொழிலாளர்களைப் போல், இந்த நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் ஒரு நம்பிக்கை உண்டுபண்ணுவதற்கு, நம்முடைய மாநிலம் ஒரு வழி காட்டவேண்டும் என்று மிகவும் தாழ்மையாக வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்போது அபிப்பிராய பேதத்துக்கும், சர்ச்சைக்கும் உரிய விசைத்தறிப் போக்கு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். நம்முடைய மாநில அரசாங்கம், கடந்த 10 ஆண்டுகளாக மத்திய சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட கணங்கோ கமிட்டியின் யோசனையின் பேரில், விசைத் தறியைப் புகுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சிபாரிசு செய்திருக்கின்றனர். நம்

3-40 p.m.



[Sri A. J. Arunachalam] [11th March 1961]

முடைய மாநிலத்தில்தான், நெசவுத் தொழில் அதிகம். அதைத் தங்களுடைய இன்றியமையாத வாழ்க்கைத் தொழிலாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு, வாழ்ந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அஸ்ஸாமில் 5 லட்சம் தறிகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த 5 லட்சம் தறிகளும், நிரந்தரமாக, மாதம் 30 நாளும் வேலை செய்வது கிடையாது. ஒரு வருஷத்தில் 2, 3 மாதம்தான் வேலை செய்வது என்று அங்கு கணக்கு வைக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் நிரந்தரமாக வேலை செய்வது, அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்ததுதான். பத்து ஆண்டுகளாக விசைத் தறியைப் புகுத்த வேண்டும் என்ற பிரச்சனை வந்தபோதெல்லாம், முதல் முதலாகச் சென்னை மாகாணம்தான் வேண்டாம் என்றும், அதனால் நெசவுத் தொழில் பாதிக்கப்படும், நெசவாளிகள் கஷ்டப்படுவார்கள், ஆகையினால் அதைப் புகுத்த வேண்டாம் என்றும், இப்போது இருக்கின்ற அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்தான் சொல்லித் தடுத்தார்கள். அதற்கு அடுத்தாற்போல், பக்கத்தில் ஆந்திர மாநிலத்திலும் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், இப்போது மற்ற மாகாணங்களிலே, இந்த விசைத்தறி புகுத்தப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் அதனுடைய பலனைப் பெறுகின்றார்கள். ஆகையினாலே நாம் ஏன் அதை விட்டு விடவேண்டும் என்று புகுத்துவது நல்லதல்ல. இந்த முறை தீர்மானம் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பது அவர்கள் சொல்கின்ற காரணங்களைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டியிருந்தாலும், அதனால் நான் பயப்படுவது எல்லாம், ஓரளவு நெசவுத் தொழில் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்பது. அல்லது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதைப் புகுத்துவதன் மூலம், இந்த நெசவாளிகளைப் பாதிக்காமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்கிறோம், அதைப்பற்றிக் கவலைப்படவேண்டாம் என்று உறுதிதர வேண்டும்.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஏதோ விசைத் தறிகளைத் தாராளமாகப் புகுத்துவதாக நினைத்து, அதற்குப் பதில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார். சர்க்காருடைய திட்டம், இப்படி இருக்கிற கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்கு, அவர்கள் விரும்பிக் கேட்டால் 10 சதவிகிதத்திலிருந்து 20 சதவிகிதம் வரையிலும், விசைத் தறிகள் கொடுப்பது என்பது. அந்த விசைத் தறிகளில் வேலை செய்கின்றவர்களுக்கும் கூலி கிடைக்கும். அதனால் வரக்கூடிய லாபம் மற்ற கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கும். இந்தக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் விரும்பினால்தான் கொடுப்பது என்று சொல்லிவிட்டோம். முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டியது கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பொறுப்பு.

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM : அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னாலும், ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒரு Powerloom -இல் 10 கெஜம் சராசரி உற்பத்தியாகிறது என்றால், கைத்தறியில் 2 கெஜம்தான் உற்பத்தி ஆகிறது. கைத்தறியைவிட, powerloom-ல் உற்பத்தியாவது, ஒன்றுக்கு 8 மடங்கு; 10 மடங்கு உற்பத்தியாகக் கூடும். ஆகையினாலே 10 பேருக்கு வேலை இல்லாமல் போகும். அல்லது அதற்கு மாற்றுத் திட்டம் இருக்குமா என்பதும் தெரியாது. அந்த மாதிரி இருந்தால் பரவாயில்லை. அந்த பயத்தில்தான் சொல்கிறேன். பயம் நீக்கப்பட்டால்,

11th March 1961] [Sri A. J. Arunachalam]

சந்தோஷமாகப் புகுத்துவதற்குத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறோம். நெசவுத் தொழிலில் நாம் ஈடுபட்டு இருக்கிறதினாலே, அதனால் நமக்கும் கஷ்டம் ஏதும் ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான், இதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ஒரு powerloom ரூ. 1,200 ஆகிறது. இப்போது 500 தறியை வருஷத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்காக வைத்துக்கொண்டாலும், ஒரு சில நெசவுச் சங்கங்கள்தான், பண வசதியுள்ள லாபகரமாக வேலை செய்யக்கூடியவைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. சில சங்கங்கள்தான், பண வசதியோடு இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தில், அத்தகைய நெசவுச் சங்கங்களில், 1000 நெசவுச் சங்கங்கள் இணைக்கப்பட்டு, வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வருகின்றன. அதில் பண வசதியோடு இருக்கக்கூடிய சங்கங்கள் 40, 50 தான் மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கும். அந்தச் சங்கங்கள் விரும்பினால்தான் விசைத் தறி கொடுப்போம் என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஏற்கனவே நெசவுச் சங்கங்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளைக் கண்டு, அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்ன என்பதை நாங்கள் தெரிந்துகொண்டோம். அவர்கள் பழைய கருத்தில்தான் இருக்கின்றார்கள்.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இந்தக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னால், கொடுக்கப் போவதில்லை. இதுபற்றிப் பிரச்சனை இல்லை. விரும்பினால் கொடுக்கிறது என்று தீர்மானம். அதைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்லக் கூடாது என்பதுதான் சர்க்காருடைய கொள்கை.

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM : தொழில் மந்திரி அவர் களுக்கு நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் நெசவாளர்களை எந்தவகையிலும் பாதிக்காமல் இருக்கிற பொறுப்பை அவர்கள் பார்த்துக்கொள்வதானால் எனக்கு ஆட்சேபம் இல்லை. என்னுடைய சந்தேகங்களை அவர்கள் நிவர்த்தி செய்ததற்கு அவர்களுக்கும் நான் என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். விசைத் தறிகளைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் நினைத்தால் ஒரு ஆண்டு பொறுத்து இப்போதுள்ள இதன் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு பிறகு புகுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

\*SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Government on the further successful Budget which does not carry any further taxation. Though it is not a surplus budget, the Government of this well-administered State is to be congratulated on the execution of its large housing scheme, the electric, irrigation, industrial and other schemes. It is but right that emphasis of this kind is placed in the Plans for raising agricultural production. Agricultural production depends on major and minor irrigation schemes, seed farms, soil conservation and animal husbandry.

Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Industries is to be congratulated on the starting of so many industries both in the public and private sectors such as the Raw Film Industry in the Nilgiris, Surgical

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [11th March 1961.]

Instruments Factory at Guindy, Teleprinter Factory in Guindy and the Heavy Electrical Plant. The initiative given to the industrialists in this State in the private sector has yielded good results. The development of more mills, starting of an aluminium plant, paper factory, fertilizer factories, sugar and chemical factories are noteworthy. The large increase in the Industrial Estates and the new plans for having industrial workshops in places with a population of less than 5,000 and estates for places with a population of 20,000 is commendable. The emphasis that is placed on the handicrafts, the revival of the training centres for handicrafts is also a matter for congratulation. I am very glad to see that the Government is upgrading the School of Arts and Crafts and also introducing industries and arts indigenous to this part of the country. I am also glad that emporias are being opened for the sale of our handicrafts in different parts of the country. It is gratifying to note that there is to be a special training class for training in window display and in decoration. This is a long felt need. We have such beautiful arts and crafts but the way in which they are displayed is very poor. I think the Hon. Minister for Finance and Education is aware how in our own Government museum the arts and crafts are so poorly displayed that nobody would even look at it. They are just lying there to have a good display. A training centre for this is therefore very important. We also need training in the art of packing.

It is praiseworthy to see that there are many polytechnics coming up in our State and there are 700 more seats to be made available to the students. I hope the Hon. Minister will see to it that at least there is a women's polytechnic in the State. The Hon. Minister for Industries and I were long ago members on a technical training scheme committee. It was at his instance that the first women's polytechnic was introduced which is managed by a private agency. I hope that at least one out of the so many polytechnics would be for women not for garment making but for other things such as radio making and engineering spare parts. Women are second to none in this work. In many parts of the country there are polytechnics where women are making parts for pumps, telephones and such other things. In Poona there is one such polytechnic. I hope we shall have one of these polytechnics set apart for women.

It is a matter for great congratulation to see the rapid expansion of rural electricity. The Hon. Minister for Electricity can be proud of the great schemes that have come up, the Kundah scheme and many others executed before their scheduled time and also finished at much lesser cost than envisaged. The rural electrification of the Madras State will be completed before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Already 1,000 villages have been electrified and I understand 1,600 more will be electrified during the coming year. While there is this excellent electrification in the villages, I am sorry to say, the City of Madras is very badly electrified; except for the main roads we have very poor lighting. You might as well call it no lighting at all. The street lamps are very dull and they are at great distances. Whatever lighting

11th March 1961] [Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

you get from these is no lighting at all, except in Mount Road and a few other areas. I do hope that we shall have better lighting in this great city of ours, one of the largest and biggest cities also.

Talking of lights, I must say a few words about the roads also. The Hon. Minister, I think it was the Hon. Minister for Revenue, said a little while ago that the roads in the city are made nice and smooth. Sir, I do not think, with due respect to the Hon. Minister, that our roads are very smooth. (Laughter) (Interruption). The special and urgent repairs carried out after the recent floods and in honour of the Queen's visit, were done hastily and hurriedly and they have not been well done. Many of them, I understand, are going to be re-opened. I hope we will have good, strond roads and it will not be confined to just the highways, but many of the roads, I hope, will be properly laid and surfaced. Also I do hope that the overhead bridges which are expected to be put up during the Third Plan period, the one near the High Court and the other on the Tiruvottiyur High Road will be taken up early. I am sorry to say that the over-bridge at Kodambakkam has not yet been put up. That is also an important area.

Talking of water-supply in our city, I do not know whether it refers to the Hon. Minister for Health or the Hon. Minister for Local Administration, I should say our water-supply is very bad. It is very poor, bad and unhealthy. It is getting worse and worse and the people in the city who consume that water are subject to the attack of many diseases. The diseases in this City are more now than ever before. They suffer from stomach ache, dysentery, diarrhoea and fevers of all kinds and they are on the increase. Attention to this problem is long overdue and something should be done for having proper and adequate water-supply for the City. There is a very bad smell found in the water and it is more so when the hot weather comes on. This should be looked into.

The Hon. Minister for Education is to be congratulated on the great and comprehensive programme for the education Budget. Already now 75 per cent of the children are having primary education. By the end of this year all the children in primary education age group will be having education. Again, Sir, secondary education is to be given free to all deserving children. This is indeed very commendable.

Now, Sir, about mid-day meals, about 10 lakhs of children are getting this mid-day meal. One more lakh of pupils will be added to this number this year and it is hoped in course of time to cover under this programme the entire population of school-going children. This programme is not new to this State of Madras. We had it over 30 years ago. We are now having it with Government aid in all the schools, the Corporation schools, the aided schools and the Government schools. But, Sir, I would like to sound a note of warning in regard to this mid-day meal scheme. The execution of it is not at all satisfactory. It would be best if we had a central kitchen. I know, of course,

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [11th March 1961.]

in the villages and other places it is not possible to have a central kitchen. But where it is possible it would be best if there was a central kitchen for the preparation of the meals to be supplied to the various schools. I know that the Government of Madras has appointed a committee to go into the question. We have been interviewed by the Committee. We have given our various view-points. They are also considering the various view-points. In villages there are going to be schools, primary schools, where there is a population of 300. It will not be possible to have a central kitchen in those villages. But at least there should be a good supervising committee consisting of the local people, preferably women, not excluding men to see about the meal and its distribution. I would like to see that the meal is given to every child in every school. I do not say 'free' to those children who can afford to pay for it. But food should be supplied to all children, and on payment to children who can afford it. In fact just now the Central Social Welfare Board has appointed a High Power Committee chiefly to see that the total needs of children under the age of 6 are met. One of the Members of this House, Srimathi Manjubashini, is a member on that committee.

4-00 p.m. Sir, the Madras mid-day meals scheme has now been adopted throughout the country. Our President and Prime Minister have referred to this scheme very much; much more so the President. I know that the example of Madras is being followed in all other parts of our country. Also the large amount provided for the school improvement scheme—over Rs. 4 crores—is very commendable. I am glad to see that there is provision for housing schemes for women teachers and also for more hostels for girls, as well as for an increase in the teaching staff. There are now 31,000 new schools in our State. But I feel that the teacher's quality is not the same as it used to be before. Teachers are given a very large number of children to handle, and the result is that education is not what it should be. It suffers.

It is commendable that there are libraries in every district. There are now 473 branch libraries and 606 delivery stations for supplying books. The number of the reading public has risen from 25 lakhs to 167 lakhs. This is indeed a very fine achievement.

Now, Sir, while the Government are giving so much to all forms of education, I do not know why they are chary about the education given to social workers. I see the Hon. the Minister for Education and Finance is smiling. Perhaps he thinks that I am making reference to this subject in season and out of season. I refer, of course, as you know, to the Madras School of Social Work. It is a premier post-graduate school in the southern States for training social workers. The school is eight years old. It has got a very fine record. It is one of the top schools of Social Work in India. It is considered as one of the five Schools of Social Work in India by the International Congress of Social Work.

Sir, we have a budget of Rs. 50,000 a year. We are collecting only Rs. 25,000 by way of fees, and we suffer a deficit of Rs. 25,000. We have done everything to raise funds. But surely

[11th March 1961] [Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

the Government should give us a better grant. What is the grant that we get? It is Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000. That is about the highest. One year we got a block grant of Rs. 10,000. I would request the Government to give better support to this School of Social Work. They should at least give us a block grant of Rs. 15,000 a year towards the running of this school.

Sir, not only have we turned out 173 students from our school, who are working in many places and are doing very well, but we have also taken many other works and activities. We have a very fine Faculty. We have foreign experts in the school. We have an excellent library, and we have a very good training course for the students. I am very glad that this Government have just proposed in the next Five-Year Plan to entrust the school with a scheme for training the personnel of Government. The object is to give training to the upper strata of officers of the Government in the Correction Department. I thank the Hon. Minister for this. We had already one such training given, which has been very successful. Even here the Government have made a provision of Rs. 25,000 in the Third Five-Year Plan, and out of this a provision of Rs. 6,000 for the year 1961-62. I hope there will be a larger increase in the amount allotted.

Sir, we desire to have our own building. We cannot remain in a rented building and continue our work. The Hon. the Revenue Minister is always very sympathetic. He says, 'Show me the land and I will see that is given to you'. We were shown plots of land during the last five or six years, and every time a land was shown to us and we went through all the processes of applying for that land and went to the different departments; we were told that that land was wanted by Government. I feel, Sir, that Government are taking away all the land. Naturally it is all Government's land, but surely the Government should do something for the voluntary agencies and give some lands to them. The voluntary agencies are forced to buy lands. They do not have money to buy the land. For getting land for the training school, we do not want to go out of the city. But we are prepared to go out for lands for other purposes. I do appeal to Government that they should be generous and give us some lands. They are acquiring lands for the Harijan Welfare Department, for industrial estates, and for everything else, but not for our voluntary organisation. We have very great difficulty in acquiring lands. One of the hon. Members of this House in one of her establishments had to buy land at very high rates. I would plead with the Government to show us consideration and assist us in the acquisition of land.

I am glad to see that the Bharat Scouts and Guides have received an additional grant of Rs. 10,000. I do hope that the Government will place at the disposal of the Bharat Scouts and Guides more training centres and accept their work.

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [11th March 1961.]

The Hon. the Minister for Health seems to have a small budget in connection with hospital improvement. I suppose because the Finance Minister is also Education Minister, he has a very large Budget. Perhaps that is justified. But public health is a very important subject. Only a small amount has been allotted for it in the budget. Also the provision of Rs. 5 crores under 'Medical' for 1961-62 is paltry. I am glad to see that more hospital space is to be provided and quarters for nurses are to be built in district and taluk centres. I see also that a new Mental Hospital is being opened in Madurai, because the hospital here is more than overcrowded and not well managed, as it should be. Sir, there is only one I.D. hospital in Madras. We heard that a hospital was going to be built on the outskirts of the city, but it has not yet come up. The only hospital in the city is more than overcrowded. When it is overcrowded, only poor attention can be paid to the patients. I am glad to see that all the hospitals will have extra accommodation for nurses. But, Sir, the nurses are over-worked. They cannot attend to everything and the hospital is therefore suffering greatly. The cleanliness, the discipline, and many other facilities in the hospitals are not what they were. Hospitals certainly need more attention, and they need more overall staff for the effective supervision and care of the patients. Overcrowding in the hospitals is just terrible. People are accommodated on the beds, under the beds, by the side of the beds, outside the verandahs, etc., and these patients commit nuisance all round. I am sorry to bring all this to the notice of the House, but that is the position. If people have to be disciplined, something must be done to expand the hospitals and reduce this overcrowding.

I am very sorry to say that a very poor allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for the tuberculosis hospital. There are only about 2,500 beds for tuberculosis patients in the whole of this State. There are nearly six lakhs affected with tuberculosis in the year and 30,000 die. We have only 2,500 beds in the hospitals. To accommodate all these patients, we need much more space. Sir, it has been said in the other House that a man gets a ticket of admission after he is dead. I feel very sorry that there is such a meagre outlay for tuberculosis. Of course domiciliary and other treatment are very necessary.

Then, Sir, turning to transport, it is indeed very good to see that the fleet strength has been increased from 498 to 544. We have a very fine fleet of buses. In fact they are so big and huge that they occupy two-thirds of the road and when they make turns, other cars have no space on the road. Of the five hundred buses nearly 200 old buses are off the road and replaced by new ones. The traffic in the City has increased greatly. I understand that nearly 16 crores of passengers have used buses as compared with 14 crores last year. The Government buses have made 27½ lakhs of trips and covered 152 lakhs of miles. The traffic in Madras is increasing everyday. There are 30,000 fast moving vehicles in the City of Madras—motor cars, buses, and also lorries. There

11th March 1961] [Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

are 25,000 slow moving vehicles like rickshaws, hand-carts, etc., and there are over one lakh of bicycles. The Madras roads were built many decades ago never to take this heavy traffic. I do know that the Traffic Department headed by the Commissioner of Police are executing many schemes for reducing the congestion on the City roads. I am glad to see that there is going to be a scheme for diverting the slow-moving traffic on Mount Road into the by-lanes. This was done at the time of the Queen's visit, and this at least will reduce this enormous congestion and also the delay whenever we travel in our cars next to the slow moving traffic. Sir, you have known the Gemini corner area. In the morning there, there is very heavy traffic. Throughout the day, that is, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 17,000 fast moving vehicles pass by that corner. During the peak hours, that is, between 9 and 10 a.m., 6,000 fast moving vehicles pass by that corner. There are various roundabouts in the Mount Road, and these cause delay to the fast moving vehicles.

Sir, I am glad to see that an arcade at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs is now coming up in Round Tana. I hope that near the Central Station and also the Park Station arcades will come up. There have been quite a few accidents in the year and not many as one would imagine. Last year there were about 4,000 accidents and this year there were 4,165 accidents of which 59 were fatal. The cyclist seems to be one of the biggest causes of traffic disaster. There were nearly 11,000 cases of cyclists involved in various accidents. 4-10 P.m.

The Madras Police are to be congratulated on their very fine performance, I may say, during the visit of the Queen and the wonderful way in which the traffic was organised in this City of ours. There was not even one accident. There was not one lost child and there was not one single theft. I think that is very commendable. There might have been some little difficulties here and there in traffic. We saw that in the paper. People complained in some places. But, on the whole, it was beautifully managed and the way in which the Police organised everything was marvellous. I think we can congratulate ourselves on this fact. This has not happened, I think, in any of the other States except perhaps in the capital city.

The Madras Police are a very fine police. They are also social workers. They do a great deal of social work and in the villages the Police did yeoman service. In fact, I would like to say how well everything was done during periods of natural disaster. There was cyclone suddenly in the City and in many other places. People were housed in an excellent way and fed both by the Government and voluntary agencies.

I am glad to note that the Government have spent large sums of money on the Madras Police Housing Scheme. I understand that by the end of this Plan period, nearly all the policemen in the City, at least 80 per cent, will be housed.

[Srimathi Mary C. Chubwala Jadhav] [11th March 1961.]

Now, Sir, turning to the Department of Approved Schools, I hear some rumours that this department may be transferred to or merged with another department. I hope that this is not the case. This department should be made a separate department. The Approved Schools are very fine schools. They are extremely overcrowded. In Chingleput there are 1,000 children, in Ranipet 700 and in Tanjore 600. Also, the Government have recognized 22 private institutions for receiving children. I hope that the Government would recognize more private institutions and give them the care of the various children rather than starting their own institutions. Large institutions are not conducive to best training and education. Our Approved Schools are the finest and they are doing excellent work. I am not saying this by way of criticism, but by way of shaping future policy.

I am sorry to say that juvenile delinquency is very much on the increase. I have given every year certain figures and I would give them again. During 1959-60, 2,710 destitute children were received in the courts, 21 boys in the age group 12-21 for murder and assault over 204 boys and girls for begging and 1,353 boys and also girls for gambling, but the girls were involved rarely and the majority were boys. (Laughter.) Of course, there were two or three cases of girls. Of all these, 183 were put on probation, 229 sent to Approved Schools and 23 to Borstal Schools. The main causes of this are exploitation by others, unemployment, lack of parental protection, overcrowding in slum areas and lack of education. The beggar menace is not reduced at all. I am sorry to say that though in the Third Five-Year Plan provision is made for a large number of industrial schemes, in the case of Beggar Homes, very few have been sanctioned. More than 25 per cent of the beggars in the City are child beggars. All round Mount Road you will find them. When I said to them, "Come to school" they said, "No, thank you, Missiamma of the Juvenile Court. We are very happy here because we have so much money. We do not have to learn and we do not have to do any work." They earn one or two rupees. Something about these beggars should be done.

I am glad that the Government have appointed special Juvenile Aid Police. They have been doing very good work in escorting children to the Courts and outside the Courts in sending them to their homes in the mofussil.

Now, at long last, Women Police have been appointed. Two days ago I felt that it was regrettable that no Women Police had yet been appointed. The Government of Madras are very shy of appointing Women Police. At last, they have appointed Women Police, but in a roundabout manner. Here is a Press announcement which says—

"Woman appointed Constable: Coimbatore: Saroja, an Intermediate student has been appointed a police constable and posted in Gudalur taluk, Nilgiris District. She will be in charge of Prohibition."

11th March 1961] [Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

A woman constable, to start with, is appointed to be in charge of Prohibition and on the Nilgiris, right on the mountain and in places that are deserted and far away. I think it is hardly fair. The Government should have Women Police appointed here in the City to deal with the work of women and children and not give them the difficult work of Prohibition. Even the men Police have so much of difficulty in dealing with Prohibition cases. Anyway, I congratulate the Government on the fact that at least one Woman Police has been appointed. All the excuses were that the Government did call for applications . . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Perhaps that lady stood in the queue when applications were called for from men. She also might have stood in the queue and got the appointment. But regarding the other advertisement, we called for applications twice, but we have not been able to secure any qualified and suitable women candidates.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: I know that. But because a certain height was required, no woman was found suitable. Our women cannot be tall as the women of the North but she can be as sturdy and earnest as a man. Only because of the insistence on a certain height, no suitable woman could be got for appointment.

Provision for social welfare in the Third Five-Year Plan is extremely poor and disappointing. For this year the provision is only Rs. 2,56,000 on the total outlay of Rs. 51 lakhs. I am glad to note that the Government have made provision for starting three more Boys' Clubs and that a sum of Rs. 1.73 lakhs has been earmarked for Welfare Extension Projects, more so in the work of maternity and child welfare.

I am glad to note that the Government are going to have very shortly a Social Welfare Directorate. There is to be amalgamation of the Women's Welfare Department, Social Welfare Board and welfare extension work. This is very welcome news. For the last fourteen years we have been asking the Government to have a Directorate. But I do hope that when this department comes into being, the Government will not adopt red tapism in that department as in the case of other departments.

I am sorry to say that in respect of social welfare work, the Government have not a very warm corner in their hearts for the voluntary agencies. They have done a great deal of welfare work. But when it comes to the question of voluntary agencies, we have poor grants and there is also long delay in giving grants. We have to go from department to department till the last day for getting grants. I do hope that this new department will be able to deal with all social welfare work and also that it will be broad-based, representative of all those interested in social welfare work. There are women social workers. But there are Boys and Men's organizations is well engaged in social welfare work. I hope that this department will be broad-based, representative of both men and women interested in social



[Srinathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [11th March 1961.]

4-20 p.m. welfare work. I would also like to plead that the social workers should be represented in various committees that are formed by Government. They are now, Sir, chiefly composed of M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s. Very few social workers find a place on such committees. Then, Sir, I do not know why social workers are not given any chance to participate in functions arranged in honour of visiting dignitaries. Recently, Her Majesty the Queen of England visited Madras and hundreds and hundreds of social workers would have liked to participate in functions arranged in Her honour. I also refer to the visits of various other dignitaries, our own President and Prime Ministers of other countries. When we write to the authorities, they say, 'Your request cannot be included in the programme, since there is no time.' In our State, somehow we are not treated very fairly in such matters now.

I am very sorry to note such a poor allocation for tourism in our budget this year. A sum of Rs. 16.25 lakhs has been allotted in the Second Plan for tourism and this year, we are going to spend only one lakh of rupees. I do not know why the Government have not realised the great potentialities of tourism in the matter of earning the much-wanted foreign exchange.

Then, Sir, we do not have sufficient number of hotels. There are only two European style hotels in the City—the Connemara and the Oceanic. There are two smaller hotels—the Romana and the Queen's hotel—but still these hotels are not enough to meet the growing needs of international visitors to the City. There are, however, several good Indian style hotels and I do not know how we will be able to cater to the needs of the visiting foreigners. I know that the Government themselves are hard-pressed for accommodation for the several official delegations coming to the City. I would urge the Government to build a State Hotel either on the Marina or in the Government House Estate or at Elliot Beach. I made this suggestion last year also and the Hon. Minister for Finance said: 'If all the lady Members assure me that they will manage it well, I will take steps.' We should have one, Sir. We have a very fine and beautiful Marina. We have Ennore also. Or we can start in the Government Estate itself, as I have said. I know both the Ministers—the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Industries—have some views about this matter. Let me hope that something will be done in this matter. Inside the hotel there must be provision made for holding conferences and meetings. There should be an auditorium. There is no place in Madras City available for such purposes. There are very few theatres and these are always engaged. This is a great city with a culture of its own. There is art; there is music; there is everything else. The Hon. Minister might think of making the Tagore Theatre suitable for conferences. But we must have something like smaller *Vigyan Bhavan* as in Delhi. We can arrange for world conferences and seminars here itself. We have very fine handicrafts and we can market them also easily and earn foreign exchange if we have sufficient arrangements here.

[11th March 1961] [Srinathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

Sir, in the month of December last year, 3,000 people visited Mahabalipuram. I am glad to note that the canteen is coming up for the benefit of the lower-income group. It would be worthwhile if Government would provide accommodation like Holiday Homes in such places as Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram. Everybody needs relaxation. We are an overworked nation and have not got much of pleasure and fun. The Government Transport runs only one direct service to Mahabalipuram daily. The bus stops at various places on its way to Mahabalipuram. It is overcrowded. I hope and trust that the Hon. Minister for Transport will see to the introduction of daily buses to Mahabalipuram, via Kancheepuram and back. Further there is no service run by the Transport Department for sight-seeing in the City. There are several places of historical, industrial and religious interest. Hundreds and hundreds of people cannot travel by the ordinary buses and the Government must introduce a special service for them.

Sir, 35 per cent of our tourist traffic is international. The Madras air port should be declared an international air-port. That will also bring in lot of foreign exchange. Sir, recently a luxury ship visited the City of Madras and the Victoria Technical Institute was able to sell the visitors 1,41,000 rupees worth of articles made there in one hour.

Sir, I know I have taken more than half an hour.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is the lady's privilege. (Laughter.)

SRINATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: I want to say a word about this Legislative Council hall, I have been a member of this Council for the last 15 years. We sat in this hall, when we were a few. Now, look at the way we are sitting here. It is overcrowded here, there and everywhere. We cannot even get through the doorway. (Laughter.) The visitors' gallery is cramped. The Press gallery is cramped. With all the big buildings that the Government are constructing, there should be a better chamber for the Council—the Upper House. It should be more spacious, dignified. I know the Government have some plans to have a new building for the Council. I do hope we will have one soon. I could see the Hon. Minister for Industries describing the plan just now to the Hon. Minister for Finance. I do hope that we shall have a good building before the next budget session, and that we shall be provided with all facilities like spacious party rooms, rest rooms, decent restaurant, etc. Now we are unable to sit here and get even a cup of coffee. So, a more spacious chamber with all these facilities is really necessary.

The Hon. Chairman is given an entertainment allowance of Rs. 500 annually. What a paltry allowance for the Chairman of a Legislative Council. Here we have people coming from all over the world. Delegations from legislatures of the world, Prime Minister and Ministers of other countries and other prominent dignitaries are all visiting the State. How can you give even one



[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [11th March 1961.]

party—not lavish but just decent—with Rs. 500? It is the same in the case of the Hon. Speaker also. This allowance should be greatly increased.

With these words, I thank you very much. Once again, I congratulate our fine Government on their wonderful achievements in every sector in the last year and their great schemes for the future. Thank you once again.

\* SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது 1961-62 ஆண்டு நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையில் தமிழ்நாடு சட்ட சபை என்று வெளிவந்திருக்கிறது. பெரு மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். சில குடும்பங்களில் செல்லப் பெயர் ஒன்று வைப்பதுண்டு. வெளியே ஒரு பெயர் சொல்வது வழக்கம். அதைப் போல செல்லப் பெயரிலே வீட்டில் தம்பி என்று தாய் கூப்பிடுவார்கள். வெளியே அண்ணன் என்று அழைப்பார்கள். அதைப் போல நம் மாகாணத் திற்குப் பெயர் வைத்திருப்பது தமிழ் நாடு. வெளியே மெட்ராஸ் ஸ்டேட். நம் தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கு செல்லப் பெயரும் சிறப்பும் சேர்ந்த பெயராக இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி நான் ரொம்பப் பெருமைப்படுகிறேன்.

இந்த நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையைப் பார்க்கிறபோது, ஒரு புறம் மகிழ்ச்சியும் மற்றொரு புறம் கவலையும் நாம் அடையவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மத்திய சர்க்காரினால் நமக்கு ஏற்படுகிற உதவியைக் காட்டிலும் உபத்திரவம்தான் அதிகம் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. மத்திய சர்க்கார் இதுவரை கொடுத்து வந்த திட்டச் செலவு மானியத் தொகை, உதவித் தொகை இரண்டையும் திடீரென்று நிறுத்தியதால் கடன் வாங்கும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது. 6 கோடி 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கு வந்த உதவி நின்றுபோய்விட்டது. நமது சர்க்கார் வரிபோடவில்லை என்று பெருமை பாராட்டினாலும் வருஷத்திற்கு வருஷம் யாராவது ஒருவர் வரி போடுவதால் நடுக் தர மக்கள், ஏழை மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இது, 'எருது நோய் காக்காய்க்குத் தெரியாது' என்று சொல்வது போல் இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்கள் போட்டார்கள். ஆரம்ப காலத்திலே நமது பொருள்கள் விலை எப்படி இருந்தது, இப்போது எப்படியிருக்கிறது என்று ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். 1956-57-ல் அரிசி முதல் தரம் 0-12-0; இப்போது ரூ. 1, 2-ம் தரம் 10 அணா, இப்போது 14 அணா. மிளகாய் விலை அப்போது ரூ. 2-4-0; இப்போது 2-12-0; புளி விலை அப்போது 0-10-0, இப்போது 1-4-0; தனியா அப்போது 1-8-0; இப்போது 2-0-0; துவரம் பருப்பு அப்போது 0-14-0; இப்போது 1-4-0; அஸ்கா சர்க்கரை அப்போது 1-6-0, இப்போது 1-11-3; நல்ல எண்ணெய் அப்போது 3-0-0, இப்போது 4-8-0; எண்ணெய் அப்போது 2-2-0, இப்போது 3-0-0, ஆக இனம் 9 ஐயிட்டங்களுக்கு ரூ. 13-4-0 அப்போது. இப்போது ரூ. 18-5-3. மற்ற சாமான்களும் கறிகாய்களும் கூட இதே நிலை. விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்துகொண்டே போகிற அளவுக்கு நடுத் தர ஏழைமக்கள் வருமானம் உயரவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் நமது முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் திருவொற்றியூரில் நேற்றுப் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். பணக்காரனுக்கு வரிபோட்டு ஏழையைக் காப்

11th March 1961] [Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar]

பாற்றுகிறோம் என்று அவர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள். இந்த சர்க்கார் வரிபோட்டு எந்தப் பணக்காரன் பாப்பர் ஆனான்? ஏழைதான் நாளுக்கு நாள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறான். பணக்காரன் நாளுக்குநாள் பணக்காரனாகிறான். சென்ட்ரல் கவர்ன்மெண்டிலிருந்து நமக்கு இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் வரியில் எவ்வளவு ஈவுத்தொகை அதிகம் (2.32 லக்ஷம்) கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்த்தால் ஏழை கெட்டான பணக்காரன் கெட்டு இருக்கிறான் என்பது தெரியும். நம்மை நாமே ஆண்டுகொள்ளக்கூடிய அதிகாரம் இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு இல்லை. அதனால்தான் இந்த சர்க்கார் எந்தத் திட்டம் போட்டாலும் நம் நாட்டிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஒரு காரியமும் செய்யமுடிவதில்லை. இதை அதிகாரம் இல்லாத அந்தஸ்து சர்க்கார் என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

உணவு உற்பத்தியை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். இப்போது நம் நாட்டில் பழையகாலத்து விவசாய முறையை நாம் அனுசரிக்கிறோம். அதனால் விவசாயத்திலே பாடு அதிகமாகி பலன் குறைவாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. அதனால்தான் இப்போது கிராமத்தில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் சரியான வருமானம் இல்லாமல் நகரத்திற்குப் பிழைக்க வந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். போதுமான வருமானம் அவர்களுக்கு அங்கு கிடைக்கவில்லை. வாழ்க்கை வசதியில்லை. சாதாரணமாக இப்போது இருக்கிற இளைஞர்களில் ஒரு ஐந்தாவது படித்தவன் கூட இங்குவந்து பிழை வேலைவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறான். விவசாயத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு சிரத்தையில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. இப்போது 10 வருஷமாக கிராமத்தில் என்ன வளர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்றால் சினிமாதான் வளர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அது வளர்ந்த மாதிரி கிராமத்தில் சுகாதாரம், ரோடு வசதி, குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி, மற்ற பல வசதிகள் சரியாக இல்லை. கிராமத்தை விட்டு வெளியேறும் படலம் நம் கிராமங்களில் 1920-லிருந்து நடந்துவருகிறது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் கல்விக்கும், உத்தியோகத்திற்கும் சிலர் வெளியே வந்துவிட்டார்கள். இப்போது விவசாயச் சர்க்கார் உச்சவரம்பு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்ததால் இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சம் இருக்கிற தங்கள் மதிப்பு குறைந்து விட்டதாக விவசாய மக்கள் எல்லாம் பட்டணத்தில் வாழ வகைதேடி வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது இது எல்லாம் போக் மீதி இருக்கும். நடுத்தர கூலி ஆட்களுக்கும் வரவர அங்கு வேலை செய்வதற்குப் பிரியமில்லை. அவர்களும் வெளியே கிளம்பி வருகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் கிராமமும் விவசாயமும் முன்னேறுவது எப்படி? இப்போது சர்க்கார் போட்டிருக்கிற விவசாயத் திட்டத்தினால் போதிய பலன் கிட்டாது. புதிய நவீன கருவிகளைக்கொண்டு பாடு குறைவாகவும் பலன் அதிகமாகவும் ஏற்பட வழிகோலவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தேவையான கருவிகள் நம்மிடம் இல்லை. அப்படி ஏதாவது இருக்குமானால் அது காயலான் தடை சாமான் மாதிரி வேலைக்கு லாயக்கில்லாததாக இருக்கிறது. இதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால் செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் விவசாய ஆபீசில் போய் பார்க்கலாம். தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் நவீன விவசாயக் கருவிகளை வாங்கி விவசாயத்தை விருத்தி செய்யலாம் என்றால் டிராக்டர்கள் கிடைப்பதில்லை; சர்க்கார் மூலம் 1953-ல் அயர் பர்செசனு மனுப்போட்டவர்

[Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar] [11th March 1961.]

களுக்கு இன்னும் டிராக்டர்களுக்கு வழி செய்ய முடியவில்லை. கம்பெனியில் போய் வாங்கலாம் என்றால் எங்க ளிடம் டிராக்டர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக ஆர்டர்கள் இருக்கின்றன, சர்க்கார் இறக்குமதி செய்து கொடுக்கவில்லை, நாங்கள் என்ன செய்வதென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்காரோ தனிப்பட்டவர்களோ எப்படி உணவுப் பொருள்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய முடியும்? 1956-57 முதல் புதிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டத்தினால் 3.82 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர் தரிக நிலங்கள் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதுவும் பல அணைகள் இப்போது கட்டியதால் வந்த அதிக நெல் உற்பத்தி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

அடுத்தது சமுதாய நலத் திட்டம்: பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் அமைப்பில் மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களை இணைத்தது மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு விரோதமானது. அதை மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டும் (எருதுடன் கட்டாமாட்டை இணைத்தது போன்றது). கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனத்தில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு கேமநிதி ஒதுக்க வகை செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்கள் காலமெல்லாம் உழைத்துவிட்டு வீட்டுக்குச் சென்றால் ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. பிறுவிடென்ட் பண்டு கூட இல்லை. ஆகையினால் அவர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்புக்கு ஏதாவது செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய பிற்கால வரதிக் கு இந்த சர்க்கார் ஒரு நல்ல அமைப்பு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தது வீட்டு வசதி: கிராமப்புறங்களை விட்டு வெளியேறியவர்களுடைய வீடுகளெல்லாம் கிராமங்களில் வெகுதூரமாகப் பாழடைந்து, குட்டிச்சுவராகக் கிடக்கின்றன. இதை மந்திரிகளும் பார்க்கிறார்கள். நாங்களும் பார்க்கிறோம். அவைகளை சர்க்கார் கைப்பற்றி கிராமங்களிலே வாசம் செய்யும் வீடில்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்கு வீட்டுவசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

நகரசபைகளுக்கு சுகாதார வசதி அளிக்க சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும். காஞ்சிபுரம் பெரிய நகரம். பெருமை வாய்ந்தது. யாத்திரைவாசிகளும், பார்வையாளர்களும் தினம் நிறைய வருகிறார்கள். வருடாவருடம் உற்சவங்களுக்கு லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள் வந்து தங்குகிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு இருந்தும் காஞ்சி புரத்திற்கு சாக்கடைத் திட்டம் இல்லை. 1930-இலே ஆரம்பித்த underground drainage இன்னும் லேலைக்கு எடுத்துச் கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் முதல் வருஷம் ஆரம்பமாகப் போகிறது. நமது ஜில்லா மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு இதிலே கொஞ்சம் பயம். ஆனால் கோயம்பத்தூர் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு இதிலே பயமில்லை (சிரிப்பு). அவர் உருக்கு நல்லது வேண்டியதெல்லாம் செய்து விட்டார். நமது ஜில்லா மந்திரி நம் உருக்கு ஏதாவது செய்து விட்டால் குறை சொல்வார்களே என்று பயந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்.

4-40 DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: அவரும் கோயம்பத்தூருக்கு ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை (சிரிப்பு).

[11th March 1961]

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: அது கணக்கு வருகிற போது பேசுவோம். அவருக்கு இருக்கிற தைரியம் நமது ஜில்லா மந்திரிக்கு வர வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தது குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு: இப்பொழுது மக்கள் அதிகமாகப் பிள்ளைகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்கிறார்கள். இதற்குக் காரணம் சினிமாவும் ஒன்று. சினிமாவிற்குப் போனால் அதிலே சதா ஆணும் பெண்ணும் கூடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பார்த்துவிட்டு வீட்டுக்கு வந்தால் யார்தான் கம்மா இருப்பார்கள்? (சிரிப்பு). வயதானவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கூட அந்த ஞாபகம் தான் வரும் (பலத்த சிரிப்பு). ஆகையினால் அது ஒரு இடைஞ்சலாக இருக்கிறது. இதையெல்லாம் கவனிக்காது, வயிற்றை அறுப்பதைத்தான் தெரிந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறோமே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் நமக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. பழைய காலத்திலே நமது பெரியவர்கள் திருமணமாகி மூன்று ஆண்டுக்கு முன்னால் கருதரிக்க விடமாட்டார்கள். அது மாதிரி கட்டுப்பாடுகள் இருந்தன குடும்பத்தில். இப்பொழுது அம்மாதிரிக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள் இல்லாமல், திரிந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள், ஆண்களும், பெண்களும். அவர்கள் சொன்னாலும் கேட்க மாட்டார்கள். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் அறிவு வருகிறதே போல் பிரசாரம் செய்ய வேண்டும். சட்டம் செய்து வயிற்றை அறுப்பதால் பயன் இல்லை.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அவர்கள் கேட்க மாட்டார்கள் என்று தெரிந்துதான் இப்படிச் செய்தது.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: குழாயில் கையை வைத்து அழுத்தித்தான் தண்ணீர் பிடிக்க வேண்டும் என்று வைக்கிறோம். பிடிக்கிறவர்கள் கையை வைக்காமல் பிடிக்க வேண்டும் என்பது அவர்கள் கபாவம். எனவே சட்டத்தின்கீழ் எப்படி துழையலாம் என்று அவர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் பிரசாரம் செய்வதால்தான் இது நடக்கும். பழமையையும், புதுமையையும் சேர்த்து இதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது, நான் இருக்கிறேன் என்றால், அக்கா, தம்பி முதலியவர்களுக்கு 4 வயது; 5 வயது வித்தியாசம் இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது வருடா வருடம் குழந்தை பிறக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இருப்பதுபோல் இப்பிடி ஒன்று, வயிற்றிலே ஒன்று, தோளிலே ஒன்று இப்படித் தூக்கிக் கொண்டு திரிவதை நான் பார்த்ததில்லை. எல்லாவற்றையும் வீட்டிலே தள்ளிவிட்டு, அவர்கள் மட்டும் இஷ்டம் போல் சினிமாவுக்குப் போகிறார்கள். பிரசாரம் பண்ணினால்தான் பயனேற்படுமே தவிர, வயிற்றை அறுத்தால் சுகமில்லை.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: நான்தான் பைத்தியக்காரனாக இருந்தேன். நீங்களும் சேர்ந்து பேசியதைப்பற்றி சந்தோஷம் (சிரிப்பு).

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: நான் நேற்றே சொல்லி விட்டேன் 'தம்பொருள் என்பார் தம் மக்கள்' என்று. இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற கல்வித் திட்டத்திலே 11-வது வகுப்பு வரையிலேயும் ஒரே மக்களுக்கு இலவசக் கல்வி கொடுப்பது என்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. இவ்வளவு பண நெருக்

[Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar] [11th March 1961.]

கடியிலேயும் கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதை நன்றாகச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக கல்வி அமைச்சரையும், அதை நிறைவேற்றுகிற அதிகாரிகளையும் பாராட்ட வேண்டியதுதான். பகல் உணவுத் திட்டத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தி இருப்பது நல்லதுதான்.

அடுத்தபடியாக எலக்டிரிசிட்டிக்கு போதுமான பணம் அளித்து உதவி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதிகாரிகளும் திறமையாக வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். எலக்டிரிசிட்டிக்கு இன்னும் பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது கரண்ட் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்தால் கட்டணம் குறையும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். ஆனால் அதிகமாக ஆகும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரிச் செய்யாமல், கரண்டை எந்தவிதக் கட்டுப்பாடும் இல்லாமல், 24 மணி நேரமும் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடி, போலிசைப்பற்றி அதிகம் பேர் பேசுகிறார்கள். போலிசைப்பற்றிய வரையிலே சிட்டி போலிஸ் திறமையாக இருக்கிறது. வெளியிலே இருப்பவர்கள் அப்படி அல்ல. எல்லா ஸ்தாபனங்களிலேயும் நல்லவர்களும் இருப்பார்கள், கெட்டவர்களும் இருப்பார்கள். சர்க்காரிலே இருக்கின்றவர்கள் போலிசை நன்றாகக் கவனமாகக் கண்காணித்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறார்கள். சிலசில தவறுகள் நடக்கின்றன. நமது ஊரிலே ஒரு தவறு நடந்தது. ஒரு சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வெறும் தண்ணீரைப் பிடித்து புட்டியிலே அடைத்து இரண்டுபேரை அரஸ்ட் பண்ணி விட்டார். அது ஏன்? அந்த சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு அவ்வளவு அதிகாரம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது இந்த சர்க்கார். அதையெல்லாம் பார்த்துக் குறைக்கவேண்டும். அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுக்கின்றோம். அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்துபவர் துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்கிறார். அந்த கேஸ் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போய் ஆகிவிட்டது புட்டியை உடைத்தபிறகு வெறும் தண்ணீர்தான் இருந்தது. சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் அரஸ்ட் செய்தால், அதற்கு சாட்சிகூட வேண்டியதில்லை. அவர் ஒருவரே போதும். அதை மாற்றி அமைக்க வேண்டும். அப்படி இருப்பதால்தான் போலிசைப்பற்றிய கெட்ட அபிப்பிராயத்தைப் பேசுகிறோம். போலிஸ் என்றால் எந்தக் கட்சிக்கும் பொதுவான அமைப்புதான். ஆகையினாலே அதை யெல்லாம் ஜாக்கிரதையாகப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதையெல்லாம் தாட்சண்யமில்லாமல் கண்டிக்கவேண்டும். கிரிமினல் கேஸ்கள் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போய் ஆனால், அவைகளை வரவழைத்து, தவறு இருந்தால், அந்த அதிகாரிகளைத் தண்டிப்பதோ, கீழ் வேலைக்குத் தள்ளுவதோ வேலையை விட்டு நீக்குவதோ இதையெல்லாம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக மற்ற சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகங்களில் ஆட்கள் மிக அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றனர். பணம் நிறைய செலவாகிறது. ஆனால் காரியம் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. நம் மந்திரிகள் பணம் அதிகம் ஒதுக்கித் தர முடியுமே தவிர, அதை நடத்துகிறவர்களிடத்திலே தான் எல்லாம் இருக்கிறது. நடத்துகிறவர்களிடத்தில் திறமைக் குறைவு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. நிர்வாகத்தில் ஆட்கள் அதிகமாக

[11th March 1961] [Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar]

இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த வேலை இல்லை. ஆனால் ஒரு பேப்பர் போனால் அது திரும்பி வருவதில்லை. ஆகையினால் நாம் அதை எல்லாம் மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டும். ஏன் வேலைகள் தவக்கப்படுகின்றன என்று மந்திரிகள் நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளைக் கேட்டால் நிர்வாகத்தில் ஆள் இல்லை, ஆள் வேணும் என்கிறார்கள். மேற்கொண்டு ஆட்கள் நியமிக்கப்படாததால் நிர்வாக வேலை சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை. ஆகையினால், இன்று நிர்வாகத்தில் மாறுதல் செய்யவேண்டும். நிர்வாகத்தை ஒழுங்கு செய்து, ஜனங்களுக்கும் சர்க்காருக்கும் ஒரு நல்ல உறவை உண்டு பண்ணுவதற்கு, மேலே இருக்கிற மந்திரிகளும், அந்தந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்ட்டில் இருக்கிற அதிகாரிகளும் ஆவன செய்து, நன்றாக, இந்த நாட்டைப் பெருமையாக, பிறர் பார்த்துப் பொருமை அடையுமாறு, ஆக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

\* SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : அன்புள்ள உபதலைவர் அவர்களே, 1961-62-ம் ஆண்டு நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையில் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்தமைக்கு, தங்களுக்கு எனது நன்றி.

நிதி வரவு செலவுப் புள்ளி விவரங்கள் சிலதைச் சொல்லி, அதிலிருந்து எனது அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

|                                              | லட்சம். |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1938-39-ல் விதிக்கப்பட்ட வரி .. .. ரூ. 16.13 |         |
| 1953-54-ல் .. .. ரூ. 50.80                   |         |
| 1956-57-ல் .. .. ரூ. 56.23                   |         |
| 1960-61-ல் .. .. ரூ. 89.28                   |         |
| 1961-62-ல் .. .. ரூ. 87.50                   |         |

இந்தப் புள்ளி விவரத்திலிருந்து, நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையில், வரி விதிப்பு எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரிகிறது. மேலும் திட்டக் கமிஷன் நிர்ணயித்தபடி, 3-வது திட்ட காலத் திற்குள் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் 1,721 கோடியும், மாநில அரசாங்கங்கள் 600 கோடியும் புதிய வரிகளைப் போட்டு வருவிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறது. இந்த 1,721 கோடி ரூபாயும், மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் 5 வருஷத்திற்கு, மறைமுக வரிகளாகவும், நேர் வரிகளாகவும், கட்டாயம் சுமத்தத்தான் போகிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு கூடுதலான வரிகளை மக்கள் தாங்கிக் கொள்ள நிலைமை இருக்கிறதா, என்பதைப்பற்றி நாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்று நமது நாட்டை ஆளும் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி அரசாங்கம் ஏழைகளுக்காகத்தான் பாடுபடுகிறோம், பணக்காரர்களுக்கு வரி போட்டு, அதைக்கொண்டு ஜனங்களுக்காகப் பாடுபடுகிறோம் என்று ஊர்ஊராகப் பிரசாரம் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த வரிகள் ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனையும், ஏழை என்றும், பணக்காரன் என்றும் வித்தியாசம் பார்க்காமல், எவ்விதம் பாதிக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் முதலில் பார்ப்போம்.

[Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar]

[11th March 1961]

முதலில் மத்திய அரசாங்க வரி விபரங்களைப் பார்ப்போம். மத்திய அரசாங்க நிதி வரவு சிலவுத் திட்டப்படி, கூடுதல் வரி 923.79 லட்சம். அதில் மக்களைப் பாதிக்கும் மறைமுக வரிகள் மட்டும் 628.11 லட்சம். அதாவது சுமார் 68% மறைமுக வரிகளைப் போட்டு விலைவாசிகள் ஏறுவதற்கு வகை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். நடப்பு வருடத்தில் அதிகமாகப் போட்டிருக்கும் 60.87 லட்சம், புதிய வரியில் சுமார் 3 கோடி வருமான வரியிலிருந்து எதிர் பார்க்கிறார்கள். மற்றவை எல்லாம் மறைமுக வரிகளாகப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது பணக்காரர்களுக்கு 3 கோடி ரூபாயும், பொதுமக்களுக்கு 57.87 லட்சமும் கூடுதலாக வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பின்சொன்ன 57.87 லட்சமும் ஏழைகளுக்குப் போட்ட வரிதான் என்று நான் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை.

AN HON. MEMBER : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் எழுதிக் கொண்டு வந்து படிக்கிறார். அப்படிச் செய்யலாமா ?

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : இல்லை, இல்லை, Notes வைத்துக் கொண்டுதான் பேசுகிறார்.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : இந்த வரிகளை நிரந்தர வருமானமுள்ள நடுத்தர மக்களாகிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும், இதரர்களும், அன்றாடம் கூலி வேலை செய்து ஜிவனம் செய்யும் ஏழைகளும், ஏன் ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனும் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய மறைமுக வரிகள்தான் என்பதை நாம் எல்லாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க நேரிடுகிறது. வரி போடுவதினால் யார் யாரைப் பாதிக்கும் என்ற தெளிவு இல்லாமல், மத்திய நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் போட்ட ஒரு வரியின் விநோதத்தைப் பார்ப்போம். புதிய மத்திய வரிகளுக்கு விளக்கம் கூறும் வகையில், நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கிரோஸினுக்குப் போட்ட கூடுதல் வரி, மக்களைப் பாதிக்காது என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஜெட் விமானம் உபயோகிக்கும் உயர் ரக சிமெண்டெய்க்குத்தான் அந்த வரி போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் சொன்னார். நான்கு காலன் சிமெண்டெய் கொண்ட டின்னுக்கு சுமார் 60 நயாபைசா கூடுதலாக வரி போட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். கிரோஸின் வரி ஏரோப்ளேன் உபயோகப் படுத்துவதற்குத்தான் போட்டு இருக்கிறோமே தவிர, நடுத்தர மக்கள் உபயோகித்துவரும் சாதாரண கிரோஸினுக்கு நான்கள் போடவில்லை, அதனால் மக்களை அது பாதிக்காது என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் உண்மையில் இன்றைக்கு கிரோஸின் ஒவ்வொரு புட்டிக்கும் சுமார் 3 நயாபைசா விலைவாசி ஏறி இருக்கிறது. டின் ஒன்றுக்கு 60 நயாபைசா ஏறி இருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்லாமலே நீங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம்.

அடுத்தபடியாகப் புதுவரி. என்னென்ன சாமானுக்குப் போட வேண்டுமோ, அவ்வளவும் போட்டாகிவிட்டது. சில சாமான்களுக்கு 100 சதவிகிதத்துக்கு மேல் மறைமுக வரிகள் போட்டு, மக்கள் சுமக்க வேண்டி இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரியப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

[11th March 1961] [Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar]

இப்போது சமீபத்தில் நெல் உற்பத்தியைப்பற்றி நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேசுகிறேன். தஞ்சாவூரில் சென்ற நவம்பர் மாதம் ஏற்பட்ட பெரு மழையினால், சுமார் 41 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் சேதம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது. 1960-61-ல் நெல் விளைச்சல் மதிப்பீடு 35 லட்சம் டன் என்று குறித்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நெல் அறுவடை பூராவும் முடிந்துவிட்டது. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில், எவ்வளவு நெல் கண்டுமுதல் ஆகியிருக்கும் என்பது அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கலாம். நவம்பர் மாதம் ஏற்பட்ட தொடர்ந்த மழையின் காரணமாக, எவ்வளவு சேதம் என்பதைத் தெளிவாகத் தெரிந்திருக்கலாம். இப்போது கீழத் தஞ்சையில், நாகப்பட்டினம், மாயவரம், திருவாரூர் முதலிய இடங்களில், நெல் மேலத் தஞ்சையிலிருந்து வாங்கிப் போகும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நெல் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இந்த வருஷம் சுமார் ரூ. 2, 3 நெல் மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்குக் கூடி இருக்கிறது. நெல் சரியாகக் கிடைக்காமல் ராமநாதபுரம், இன்னும் பல ஜில்லாக்களுக்குச் சென்று நெல் வாங்குவதற்குச் செல்கின்றார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்த மழையால் நெல்லின் தரம் கெட்டு, ரொம்பச் சேதம் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த அரசாங்க நேர் பார்வையில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் மூலமாக அம்மோனியம் ஸல்பேட் விநியோகம் செய்வது என்ற திட்டத்தில், தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா, இன்னும் மற்ற இடங்களிலும், மக்களுக்குக் காலா காலத்தில் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்ற புகார்களும், விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதனால் பல பாதகமும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தனிப்பட்ட முறையில், பிளாக் மார்க்கெட் முறையில் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களிலிருந்து எப்படி அம்மோனியம் ஸல்பேட் விற்கப்படுகிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் ஆராய்வது பார்த்து, அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, விலைவாசிகள் ஏறுவதற்கு விற்பனை வரியும் ஒரு காரணமாய் இருக்கிறது. நமது மாகாணத்தில் ஒரு சாமானுக்காவது வரி விலக்குக் கிடையாது. சென்ற வருஷத்தில்தான், அழுகும் பொருளுக்கு நம் முடைய அரசாங்கம் வரி விலக்கு அளித்தார்கள். அது ஒரு நேர்மையான காரியம்தான். எதற்கு வரி போட்டாலும், இந்த விற்பனை வரியிலிருந்து உணவு தானியங்களுக்கு விலக்கு அளித்து, ஏழை மக்களுக்கு அணுகூலம் செய்தால் நலமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். தவிர, விற்பனை வரியாலே வியாபாரிகளுக்குப் பலவிதத் தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. விற்பனை வரித் திட்டம், யாருக்கு எந்த வகையிலே என்பது தெளிவாக இருக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு பொருளுக்குப் பலமுனையில், பலவிதத்தில், பலவிதமான வரிகள் போடவேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கிறது. அதைத் தெளிவான முறையில், சீரமை இல்லாத வகையில் வரி போட்டால், நலமாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். அத்துடன் சமீபத்தில் இரண்டு வருஷங்களாக

[Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar] [11th March 1961]

சென்ட்ரல் சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ் புதிதாகப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது நமது மாநிலத்திலிருந்து அடுத்த மாநிலத்திற்கு சரக்குகள் அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென்றால் 'சி' பாரம் என்று ஒரு பாரம் வாங்க வேண்டும். அப்படி வாங்கவேண்டுமானால் அரசாங்கத்தில் 1% வரி கட்டவேண்டும். 'சி' பாரம் வாங்காவிட்டால் 7% வரி கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். 7% வரி விதிக்கும் நிலைமையில் 'சி' பாரம் வாங்காவிட்டால் இவ்வளவு கூடுதலாக வரி கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது என்பதை ஆலோசித்து நமது மாகாணத்தில் போடும் வரியை மற்ற மாநிலங்களில் இருப்பதைப்போல இந்தத் தொந்தரவுகளை அகற்றிவிட்டு அங்கெல்லாம் எத்தனை சதவிகிதம் போடுகிறார்களோ அந்த வரியைப் போடலாம், அதனால் பாதகம் இல்லை என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

\* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: அந்த மாநிலப் போட்டால் எந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்குப் பண்டங்கள் போகிறதோ அந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ் கிடைக்காமல் போகும், நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்கும் சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ் இல்லாமல் போகும். மத்திய சர்க்கார் சென்ட்ரல் சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ் வரிபோடும் போது உலராக இருந்தால் 1% என்றும் கன்சியூமராக இருந்தால் 7% கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

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p.m.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னது விளக்கமாக இருந்தது. எனது சொந்தக்காரர் பம்பாயிலே, ஆந்திராவிலே, கேரளாவில் இருந்தால் எனக்குத் தெரிந்த ஒரு வியாபாரி நண்பர் மூலம் சொல்லி ரூ. 50 கொண்ட ஒரு மட்டை எதாவது அனுப்பினால் அதற்கு 7% வீதம் ரூ. 3½ வரி போடப்படும் என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னதிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. எந்த விற்பனைக்கும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 1% வரி என் போடக் கூடாது என்பதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் யோசிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, விற்பனை வரியினால் ஏற்படும் தொல்லைகளை யெல்லாம் நீக்கி சுமுகமான முறையில் வரிபோடுவதற்கு வழி செய்தால் மக்களுக்கும் வியாபாரிகளுக்கும் நன்மை ஏற்படுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இலவசக் கல்வி விஷயமாகப் பல மெம்பர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். 11-வது வகுப்பு வரையிலும் ஜாதிமத பாகுபாடில்லாமல் எல்லோருக்கும் கல்வி அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வந்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இன்னொரு அனுகூலம் கிடைத்தால் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். இந்த ரூ. 100 விமிட்டை ரூ. 200 ஆக ஆக்கினால் ஏழைகளுக்கு செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே இந்த வருமான வரம்பை ரூ. 100-லிருந்து ரூ. 200-க்கு உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

சட்டத்திலுள்ள சில குறைகளை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நாம் சமீபத்தில் பார்க்கிறோம். அவசர அவசரமாகப் பல சட்டங்கள் இயற்றுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பல நன்மை தீமைகள்

[11th March 1961] [Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar]

ஏற்படுகின்றன. இந்தக் கலப்பட சட்டம் ரொம்ப ஆண்டுகளாக இருந்துவருகிறது. அதிலுள்ள ஒரு குறையை கவனிப்போம். கலப்படத்திற்கு அரசாங்கம் என்ன தண்டனை கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தாலும் அது சரியானதாக இல்லை. கலப்படத்திற்குப் பொறுப்பில்லாத, சம்பந்தப்படாத நிரபராதிகள் இந்தச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் தண்டிக்கப்படுவதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக நல்ல எண்ணெய், தேங்காய் எண்ணெய் இவைகளுக்கு F.F.A. கண்டிஷன் இருக்கிறது. அந்தச் சரக்கில் முதல் தரம், இரண்டாம் தரம், மூன்றாம் தரம் என்ற குறியைகளில் பிரித்து பர்சண்டேஜ் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதில் இயற்கையாகக் குறை ஏற்படும். 3% ஆக இருந்தால் முதல் தரம். அதற்கு மேல் இருந்தால் இரண்டு, மூன்றாம் தரம் என்று தரம் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றும்போது 3%-க்கு மேலுள்ளதை விற்கவேண்டிவந்தால் சிறைத் தண்டனைகூட அனுபவிக்கக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பம் பல வியாபாரிகளுக்கு ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது.

F.F.A. எப்படி ஏற்படுகிறது? என்னுடைய கட்டை இவைகளுக்குக் காலாகாலத்தில் மழை இல்லாமல், அல்லது அதிக மழையினால் உற்பத்தி ஆகும்போது குறை ஏற்படுகிறது. அது இயற்கையாக ஏற்படக்கூடிய குறை. இந்தக் குறைக்கு வியாபாரிகளோ அல்லது அதை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்களோ பொறுப்பில்லை. அதை உணர்ந்து இயற்கையாக ஏற்படக்கூடிய இந்தக் குறைக்கு மக்கள் மீது குற்றம் சுமத்தி அவர்களை ஜெயிலுக்கு அனுப்பாமல் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அத்துடன் தரம் விஷயமாக அரசாங்கம் சட்டம் எவ்வளவு போட்டாலும் பயனில்லை. மக்களுக்குத் தரம் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கும் ஓர் சாதனம் போன்றவைகளை வைத்து ஜனங்களுக்கு நல்ல வகையில் பொருள்கள் கிடைக்க வசதி செய்ய ஒரு எம்ப்ளோரியம் திறக்கவேண்டும். அது மக்கள் நல்ல சரக்குகள் வாங்க வசதியாக இருக்கும் என்றும் அதற்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக நான் இங்கு அதிக காலமாக இருந்தவன் அல்ல. சுமார் ஒரு வருஷந்தான் ஆகிறது வந்து. ஆகையால் நான் புதியவன். இருந்தாலும் நாம் இங்கு கொஞ்ச நேரத்திற்கு முன்னால் வந்தால் எங்கு போய் உட்காருவது என்று இடம் தேடுவது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ராணி விஜயத்துக்கு அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு வரான் டாவில் இடம் கொடுத்ததுபோல நாங்கள் இங்கும் வந்து உட்கார வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வழி வசதி அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுத்தால் நலமாக இருக்குமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக அரசாங்கத்தின் நிர்வாகம் பற்றியும் சில சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நம்முடைய காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் 1947-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து நல்லமுறையில் ஆட்சி செலுத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இருந்தும் அதில் உள்ள நன்மை



[Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar] [11th March 1961]

தீமைகளை நாம் பார்த்தால் நலமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது அரசாங்கம் கூடுமானவரையில் மக்களுடைய பழக்கவழக்கங்களில், உரிமைகளில் தலையிடாமல் இருந்தால் நல்லது. நல்ல அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையும் அதுதான். இப்போது எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் லைசென்சு, கண்ட்ரோல், பர்மிட், கட்டுப்பாடு இவைகளின் மத்தியில் தங்களுடைய பிழைப்பை நடத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தை ஒவ்வொரு நிமிஷமும் ஜனங்கள் நாடவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவைகளில் பல சிக்கல்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அதனால் லஞ்ச ஊழல் பெருகிவிட்டதென்று கூறுகிறார்கள். நான் அதற்குக் கூறவில்லை. நிர்வாகம் நல்லமுறையில் நடப்பதற்கு நல்ல வழிவகைகளைச் செய்துகொடுத்தால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நல்ல பெயர் வரும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த லைசென்சு, பர்மிட், கண்ட்ரோல் இவைகளைக் கூடுமானவரையில் அகற்றிவிட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நிர்வாகம் நல்லவிதமாக நடக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் ஸ்ரீ தங்கவேல் முதலியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல் பொறுப்புள்ள மந்திரிகளும் பாக்கியுள்ள அதிகாரிகளும் சுறுசுறுப்பாகவும் டிலேயுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்காமலும் காரியங்களைச் செய்துவந்தால் நலமாக இருக்கும். மந்திரிமார்கள் கட்சியின் காரணமாகவும் அரசாங்க அலுவல்கள் காரணமாகவும் அடிக்கடி சுற்றுப்பிரயணம் செய்யவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் சுற்றுப்பிரயணம்தான் இந்த டிலேக்களுக்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் சுற்றுப்பிரயணத்தைக் குறைத்துக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கம் மக்களின் நன்மைக்கு அதிக நேரம் கவனம் செலுத்தினால் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** சுற்றுப்பிரயணம் வந்தால் நீங்கள் சந்திப்பீர்கள் அல்லவா?

**SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR :** மந்திரிமார்கள் வெளியூரில் பிரயாணம் செய்யும்போது அரசாங்கச் செலவில் போகிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். என்ன இருந்தாலும்கூட கட்சிப் பிரசாரம் அதிகமாகச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். கூடுமானவரையில் சொந்தச் செலவில் இவற்றை வைத்துக்கொண்டால் அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல பெயர் உண்டாகும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, சமீபத்தில் பலத்த கூக்குரல் ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதை மட்டும் சொல்லி முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எலெக்ஷன் 1962-ல் வரப்போகிறது என்பதற்காக பல கட்சிக்காரர்களும் பண வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள். வாஸ்தவம்தான். அதிகாரத்திலுள்ள சர்க்கார் பர்மிட், லைசென்சு, கண்ட்ரோல், இவற்றைக் காரணமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு இன்றைக்கு வியாபாரிகள், தொழில் அதிபர்கள், பஸ் முதலாளிகள் இன்னும் பல பேர்களிடம் ஒரு லெவி போடும் முறையில் பணவசூல் செய்வதைக் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன்.

[11th March 1961]

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** உங்களுக்கு நேரிடையாகத் தெரியுமா?

**SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR :** எனக்கும் பஸ்ஸுக்கும் சம்பந்தம் உண்டு. பஸ் ஒன்றுக்கு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் கேட்பதை நான் நேரில் கேட்டுத்தான் சொல்கின்றேன்.

\* **THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் யார் கேட்டார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லவேண்டும். ஏதாவது பர்மிட் கொடுப்பதற்காக, ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்தால் தான் பர்மிட் கொடுப்போம் என்று, இந்த பர்மிட் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய அதிகாரியோ, ஜில்லா கலெக்டரோ, அல்லது எஸ்.டி.ஏ. அதிகாரிகளோ, அல்லது மந்திரிகளோ சொன்னார்களா? அந்த விதமாக இருந்தால் தகவல் கொடுக்கலாம். இந்த இடத்திலே கொடுத்தால் சட்டபூர்வமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஆகவே தகவல் கொடுக்கலாம்.

**SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR :** மந்திரி அவர்கள் கேட்டதைச் சொல்லும் இடத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளலாம். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி அதிகாரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் செய்கிறார்கள்.

\* **THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி அதிகாரத்தைக் கொண்டுதான் வாங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால் சரிதான். அதற்கு நான் பதில் சொல்லும்போது சொல்லுகிறேன்.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Minister might be right in denying that no levy was charged. Will the Hon. Minister at least tell us how it is collected?

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** It is very easy, Sir. The respective parties collect money. The Swatantra party collects money, the Communist party collects money and the Congress party collects money.

**SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR :** நான் ஒரு சின்ன விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி அதிகாரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வசூல் செய்யவில்லை என்பது வாஸ்தவம் என்றால் இருக்கட்டும். சமீபத்தில் ஓரிசா விலும் கேரளாவிலும் தன்னுடைய அரசாங்கத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு தேர்தலுக்கு நின்றால் சிரமம் ஏற்படுமென்று ஜனாதிபதியின் ஆட்சியை ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரி தேர்தலுக்கு முன்னால்—ஆறுமாதம், ஒரு வருஷத்துக்கு முன்பே—மந்திரிகள் ராஜிநாமா செய்துவிட்டு தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்கவேண்டும்.

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** உலகத்தில் எந்த ஜனநாயக நாட்டில் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்கிற முறை அமுலில் இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அதைப் பின்பற்றுவதற்கு உபயோகமாக இருக்கும்.

5-10 p.m.

[11th March 1961]

**SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR :** இன்று இந்திய நாட்டில் ஓரிசாவிலும், சமீபத்தில் கேரளாவிலும் நடந்தது என்பது மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். வெளி நாட்டுக்குப் போக வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** ஓரிசாவில் மந்திரி சபை நடக்க முடியாத காரணத்தினால், மேஜாரிடி ஒரு கட்சிக்கும் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால், அது கலைக்கப்பட்டது. பிரசிடென்ட் ஆட்சி வந்தது.

**SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR :** ஓரிசாவில் ஒரு கட்சிக்கும் மேஜாரிடி இல்லை என்பதை எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள். தேவையானபோது எப்படி மேஜாரிடி ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்வது என்பது அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். இன்று இங்கு ஆட்சியிலே உள்ள கட்சிக்கு, தொடர்ந்து அரசாங்க அதிகாரத்தில் இருந்தால்தான் அனுகூலம் ஏற்படும் என்ற காரணத்தால்தான் வெளிப்படையாக பேப்பரிலே போட்டிருந்தார்கள். இதைத் திருப்பிச் சொல்ல அவசியமில்லை என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இதுவரை எனக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றியையும் வணக்கத்தையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையை யொட்டிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். நாமெல்லாம் மேல் மன்றத்திலே மிக மிக கண்ணியமான நிலையிலே அங்கத்தினர்களாக அமர்ந்திருக்கின்றோம் என்பதை எப்பொழுதுமே நினைவிலே கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த மேல் மன்றத்தை அரசியல் மேடையாக ஆக்கிவிட்டால் அது நன்றாக இராது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சைத் தொடர ஆரம்பிக்கிறேன்.

நமது நாடு சுபிட்சமாக வாழ்வதற்கு உணவு இன்றியமையாதது. உணவு உற்பத்தியிலே நம்முடைய தமிழகம் ஏனைய ராஜ்யங்களைவிட உயர்ந்த முறையிலே, சிறந்த முறையிலே முன்னேறிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இத்தகைய முன்னேற்றம் வேறு எந்த ராஜ்யத்திலேயும் காண முடியாது என்று நான் திட்டவாட்டமாகச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். குறை கூறுகின்ற வர்கள் எதையோ வைத்துக்கொண்டு கண்டபடி சொல்லலாம். அதைத் திட்டவாட்டமாக, புள்ளிவிவரங்களோடு கூறவே முடியாது. நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருகிக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. ஆனால் உணவு உற்பத்தியில் சிறிது குறை இருக்கிறது. உணவு உற்பத்தியில், நிலத்திலே இருந்து கிடைக்கின்ற உணவுடன், நீரிலே இருந்து கிடைக்கும் உணவை, மீன் வளத்தையும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் பன்மடங்கு பெருக்க முற்படுமானால் உணவு இல்லையென்ற குறை இல்லையாகிவிடும், ஒரு சில ஆண்டுகளிலே. எனக்கு ஒரு

[11th March 1961] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

மகிழ்ச்சி—கடந்த 2, 3 ஆண்டுகளாக நான் இந்த மீன் பிடிப்புப் பற்றிச் சொல்லும் பொழுதெல்லாம் ஆழ்கடல் மீன் பிடிப்பிலே அரசாங்கம் ஆர்வம், ஊக்கம், உற்சாகம் காட்டவேண்டும் என்றே கூறி வந்தேன். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் ஆழ்கடல் மீன் பிடிப்புத் திட்டத்தை அமல் செய்தால்தான் பெரும் அளவில் மீன் வளர்ச்சியைப் பெறமுடியும் என்று இந்த நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையிலே குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். ஆனால் அதே நேரத்திலே கொஞ்சம் வருந்தக்கூடிய நிலைகூட ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1960-61 நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையிலே ஆழ்கடலிலே மீன் பிடிக்க முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்றார்கள். ஆனால் திடீரென்று இந்த அறிக்கையிலே 15-வது பக்கத்திலே “இதற்காகத் தூத்துக்குடி துறைமுகத்தை யொட்டி தனியார் துறையில் ஒரு பெரிய திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது” என்று தனியார் இடத்திலே பொறுப்பைத் தள்ளி விட்டு விடப்பார்க்கிறார்கள் என்று அஞ்சுகிறேன். ஆழ்கடல் மீன் பிடிக்கும் திட்டத்திலே ஆக்கமும், ஊக்கமும் காட்டவில்லையானால் இந்த மீன் பிடிப்புத் தொழிலும் ஏழை மீனவரும் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள், மீன் பிடிக்கும் இனமே ஒன்று இல்லாமல் மறைந்துவிடும் என்று வற்புறுத்திக் கூறிக்கொள்கிறேன். உணவு உற்பத்தியிலே பின் அடைந்திருக்கும் நிலையிலே நாம் இந்த மீன் பிடிக்கும் திட்டத்திற்கு ஆக்கம் கொடுத்து முன்னேற முற்பட வேண்டும் என்று நம் நிதி அமைச்சரவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

ஆழ்கடல் மீன் பிடிக்கும் திட்டத்திற்காக (Pablo Boats) சென்ற ஆண்டு வரையில் 132 கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். வரும் ஆண்டிலே இந்த நிதி நிலை அறிக்கைப்படி மேலும் 9 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவில் 40 பாப்லோ படகுகள் கட்டப்படும் என்று தெரிகிறது. குறிப்பாகத் திருநெல்வேலி, கன்னியாகுமரி போன்ற மாவட்டங்களில், 5, 6 மைல் போனாலும் கடலில் நல்ல மீன் வளம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இங்கே சென்னை, செங்கற்பட்டு, தென் ஆர்க்காடு போன்ற மாவட்டங்களிலுள்ள மீனவர்கள், 5, 6 மைல் சென்றால் கிடைக்காது. ஆழ்கடலில் 20, 30 மைல் போனால்தான் மீன் கிடைக்கும். ஆகையினால் சென்னை, செங்கற்பட்டு, தென் ஆர்க்காடு மாவட்ட மீனவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிக (Pablo Boats) விசைப்படகுகளைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது 172 மீன் பிடி விசைப்படகுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்று தெரிகிறது. இப்போது இவற்றைப் பணம் படைத்தவர்கள்தான் வாங்கிப் பெருத்த அளவில் லாபம் பெறுகின்றனர். ஆனால் சாதாரண மீனவர்கள் கூலியாக ரூ. 1-½ அல்லது 2 தான் வாங்குகிறார்கள். இந்த Pablo Boats—விலை ரூ. 25,000, ரூ. 30,000 என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ரூ. 5,000 அல்லது ரூ. 6,000 முன்பணமாகக் கொடுத்தால்தான் இவ்விசைப் படகுகள் கிடைக்கும். அப்படியானால் எந்த ஏழை வாங்க முடியும்? நன்மையடைய முடியும்? ஆகையினால் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக ஒவ்வொரு குப்பத்திலேயும்



[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

[11th March 1961.]

கூட்டுறவு மினவர் சங்கம் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நான் புகழ்கிறேன். அமைச்சரவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதனால் பெருந்த நன்மை விளைந்திருக்கிறது. மொத்தம் சுமார் 252 கடற்கரைக் குப்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று தெரிகிறது. அவற்றில் பெரிய குப்பங்கள் 150 இருக்கும். பரீட்சார்த்தமாக அந்த 150 குப்பங்களுக்கும், ஒரு குப்பத்துக்கு ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு படகுகள் கூட்டுறவு முறையிலே கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று திட்டம் போட்டு வேலை செய்தால், இந்த மினவ மக்கள் ஒரு சில ஆண்டுகளிலேயே பொருளாதாரத்திலே மிக உயர்ந்தவர்கள் ஆகி விடுவார்கள். தூறு மினவர்கள் ஒரு கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்திலே இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு 2 படகுகள் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஒரு படகிலே 5 பேர், 2 படகிலே 10 பேர் போகலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் 10 நாளைக்கு ஒரு தடவை ஒரு மினவருக்கு முறை வரும். ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட மினவருக்கு மாதத்தில் மூன்று முறை இந்த விசைப் படகிலே போகச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும். இந்த மூன்று முறையிலேயும் குறைந்தது ரூ. 30 வருமானம் வரும். மற்ற நாட்களிலே அவர்களுடைய பழைய முறையிலே அமைந்த கட்டுமரத்திலே மின் பிடிக்கலாம். இப்படிப் பார்த்தால் ஒரு மினவர் மொத்தம் மாதத்தில் ரூ. 60 முதல் ரூ. 100 வரை சம்பாதிக்கலாம். இன்று நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 1-1½ கூட கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஆகையினால் அரசாங்கம் கூட்டுறவு முறையிலே விசைப்படகுகள், ரூ. 5,000, ரூ. 6,000 முன்பணம் தரவேண்டும் என்ற நிபந்தனை இல்லாமல், தரவேண்டும். இப்படிச் செய்தால் மிக நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அதோடு நைலான் வலைகளை விநியோகம் செய்வதில், விநியோகம் சரியாக, போதுமானதாக மினவர்களுக்குச் செய்வதாகத் தெரியவில்லை என்பதை நினைக்கும்போது, வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. ஏழைகளுக்குப் போதுமான அளவு நைலான் கிடைப்பதாக இல்லை. உதாரணமாக, சென்னை நகரில் சமீபத்தில் 207 ராத்தல் உள்ள நைலான் வலை நூல் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த 207 ராத்தலில் ஒருவருக்கு 54 ராத்தல், மற்றொருவருக்கு 52 ராத்தல், சிலருக்கு ஒரு ராத்தல், இரண்டு ராத்தல் இப்படி சமத்துவமின்றி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மொத்தம் அரை டாகம் இருவருக்குக் கொடுப்பது. மற்றவர்களுக்கு ஒரு ராத்தல், இரண்டு ராத்தல் சமமாக விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும். அப்படி விநியோகிப்பதில் இத்தகைய தவறுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அப்படித் தவறுகள் இல்லாமல், அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். கூட்டுறவு முறையில் தொழிற்சாலைகள் நடத்தலாம். கடலிலே வேலை செய்கிறவர்கள், மின் பிடிக்கும் தொழிலிலே ஈடுபட்டுள்ளவர்கள், கடலையே நம்பித்தான் வாழ்கின்றனர். மின் ஏற்றிச் செல்லும் வண்டிப் போக்குவரத்து சாதனமும், கூட்டுறவு முறையில்தான் விடப்படவேண்டும். கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தில் 100 பேர் இருந்தால், அவர்களுக்கு 2 Pablo Boats, ஒரு மின் வண்டி என்ற முறையில் கொடுக்கப்படலாம். மின் வியாபாரம் செய்யும் பெண்கள் ஒரு நாளைக்கு 10 பேர் அவ்வண்டியில் சென்று மின்

[11th March 1961] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

விற்பனையைப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு ரூபாய் கொடுக்கலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் மின் வியாபாரத்தில் வாழும் பெண்களும் பிழைப்பார்கள். மின் பிடித்தல் முன்னேறி மின் வளம் பெருகும். அதோடு இந்த உணவு உற்பத்திக்கும் ஈடு செய்ய முடியும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மினவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியது எல்லாம் கட்டு மரத்தான். ஆனால் தூதிருஷ்டவசமாகக் கட்டுமரம் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. சாதாரணமாக ஜனங்கள் 5 ஆயிரம், 10 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்து கட்டுமரம் வாங்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் கட்டுமரத்தை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவும், மேலும் வலை, பாய்மரம், நூல்கயிறு போன்றவைகளை எல்லாம் அவர்களுக்கு வாங்கிக்கொடுக்க முற்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். கடன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். 26 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அரசாங்கத்தார் கடனாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதற்காக நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். ஆனால் ஏழை மக்கள், அந்த 26 லட்ச ரூபாயைக் கொண்டு உண்மையில் நூல் வலை, கயிறு, கட்டுமரம் முதலியவைகளை வாங்கிக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. அதிலே ¾ பாகத்தை ஏறுமையின் காரணமாக, வயிற்று உணவுக்காகச் செலவு செய்துகொள்கிறார்கள். பிறகு கையில் இருப்பதைக் கொண்டு வேண்டிய பொருள்களை வாங்கமுடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய கடனை, பொருள்களாக, கட்டுமரம், நூல்வலை இவற்றை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

உலகத்தில் மின் பிடிக்கிற தொழில் போல, ஒரு பயங்கரமான, அபாயகரமான தொழில் கிடையாது. இமயமலை போல எழும்பி, எரிமலைபோலப் பொங்கிக் குமுறும் அலைகளைக் கடந்து போராடிச் சென்று மின் பிடிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஏழை மினவ மக்கள் அன்றாடம் மரணத்தோடு போராடி வாழ்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அடிக்கடி மரணம் ஏற்படுகிறது. சென்ற ஆண்டில் அலைகடலில் சிக்கி மூன்று பேர் இறந்து விட்டார்கள். இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால், பேய்க் காற்று அடித்து, பாங்கிப் பேட்டைக்கு அப்பால், கடலில், மூவர் காணாமல் போய்விட்டார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் ஆகாயவிமானங்களை அனுப்பியும் பிற வகையாலும் தேடித் காணமுயன்றார்கள். துரதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக அவர்கள் காணாமல் போய்விட்டார்கள். நான்கு மாதங்களுக்கு முன், ஒரு கட்டு மரத்தில் 3, 4 பேர்கள் சென்றவர்கள், பேய்க் காற்றால் அடித்துப் போகப்பட்டு, நடுக்கடலில் அகப்பட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். ஆனால் நல்ல வேளையாக, கல்கத்தாவுக்குச் சென்று கொண்டிருந்த ஒரு கப்பல் அவர்களை மீட்டுக்கொண்டு சென்று, பிறகு கல்கத்தா அரசாங்கம் சென்னை அரசாங்கத்திடம் அவர்களை ஒப்படைத்தது. அப்படிப் பயங்கரமான நிலையில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் மினவர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மழைக் காலத்திலும் பேய்க்காற்று அடிக்கின்ற காலத்திலும் தக்க பாதுகாப்பு இல்லை. தினம் கடலில் மின் பிடிக்கப் போனால்தான், வயிற்று லீவனம் நடக்கும். ஆனால்,

5-20  
p.m.

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [11th March 1961.]

பேய்க்காற்று, பருவக்காற்று மழை அடிக்கின்ற காலத்தில், அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு அபாய அறிவிப்பு மூலம் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். அதோடு, மழைக் காலத்தில் தொடர்ச்சியாக அவர்கள் 20, 25 நாட்கள் வீட்டிலேயே இருந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். குழந்தை குட்டிகளோடு மூன்று நாளைக்குக்கூடப் போதிய உணவு இல்லாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்துக்கு விண்ணப்பித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு குப்பத்துக்கும் பஞ்ச நிவாரண நிதி ஒதுக்கி உதவ வேண்டும். ஒரு குப்பத்தார் வருஷத்தில் ரூ. 500 சேர்த்தால், அதைப்போல இரண்டு மடங்கு அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும். 500 ரூபாயைப் பஞ்ச நிவாரண மான்யமாகவும், இன்னொரு 500 ரூபாயை மூன்று வருஷக் கடனாகவும் கொடுத்து உதவினால், இந்தப் பஞ்ச காலத்தில் நன்றாக அவர்கள் வாழ்வார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால், வேதனைதான் படுவார்கள். மழைக் காலத்தில் 1½ மாதங்களுக்குக் கடலுக்கே போகாமல் துன்புறுகிறார்கள். அவர்களை அந்த நிலையில் காணும்போதெல்லாம் மனம் வேதனை அடைகிறது. அத்தகைய நிலை நேராத வண்ணம் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்து பிப்ரவரி 14-லிருந்து 28-ந் தேதி வரையில் சென்னை—செங்கற்பட்டு மீனவருக்கு இன்னொரு சோதனை வந்தது. ஏற்கெனவே காற்றினாலும், மழையினாலும் திண்டாடி வேதனைப்பட்ட மீனவர்களுக்கு வெந்த புண்ணில் வேல் நுழைந்தது போல, மேற்படி குப்பங்களிலிருந்துகொண்டு போர்ப் பயிற்சியினர் துப்பாக்கிப் பயிற்சியை (Seaward Artillery Practice) மேற்கொண்டார்கள். மீனவர்கள் எல்லாம் கடலுக்குப் போகக் கூடாது என்று உத்தரவு போட்டிருந்தார்கள். அதாவது காலை 7 மணி யிலிருந்து மாலை 3 மணி வரைக்கும் மீன் பிடிக்கப் போகக்கூடாது என்று 10 நாள் அப்படி நடந்தது. பிறகு அமைச்சர்களுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் எழுதினேன். அந்த நாட்களுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு தரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டேன். அவர்களும் சிபார்சு செய்து அனுப்பினார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆனால், 4, 5 நாட்களுக்கு முன்னே, அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு தொகை எவ்வளவு கொடுப்பது என்று யோசித்தார்கள். இது தான் மீன் பிடிக்கும் காலம். ஜனவரியிலிருந்து எப்ரல் வரைதான் இங்கு மீன் பிடிக்கலாம் (Fishing Season) அவர்களுக்கு 18 நயா பைசாதான் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள் என்பதை வேதனையோடு சொல்கிறேன். ஜனவரியிலிருந்து எப்ரல் வரைதான் மீன் பிடிக்கும் காலம். அந்தக் காலத்தில் துப்பாக்கிப் பயிற்சி நடத்தி மீனவர்களுக்கு தினம் 18 நயா பைசா கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் திடீரென்று சமீபத்தில் 2, 3 நாள் மீன்பிடிக்கும் இடத்திற்குப் போயிருந்தேன். ஒவ்வொரு நாளைக்கும் 6½ ரூபாய், 7 ரூபாய் வருமானம் கிடைத்ததைப் பார்த்தேன். நஷ்ட ஈடு முடிவாக 8 அணு கொடுக்கலாம் என்று முடிவு செய்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இது பிச்சை கொடுக்கும் நிலைதான். ஆகவே கண்டிப்பாக நாளைக்குக் குறைந்தது ரூபாய் இரண்டாவது தரவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் மீன் பிடி காலத்தில் அவர்களுக்குத் தொல்லை கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கட்டும், மீன் பிடி

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [11th March 1961]

நேரமான காலை 7 முதல் மாலை 3 மணி வரையில் குண்டு சுடும் பயிற்சி செய்யாமல் மாலை 4, 5 மணிக்குமேல் குண்டு சுடும் பயிற்சியை வைத்துக்கொள்ளட்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால், குறைந்தது அவர்களுக்கு இந்தக் காலத்தில் 2 ரூபாயாவது கட்டாயம் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தை வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தாற்போல், கல்வித் துறையைப்பற்றி ஒரு சில சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஐந்து அங்கத்தினர்கள் கல்வியைப் பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். இப்போது நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் சாதாரணமாக, ஆதாரப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளில் (Basic Training School) பயிற்சி பெறுகிறவர்களுக்கு 18 ரூபாய் stipend மாதம் தோறும் உதவி நிதியாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இதுபற்றி அன்றைக்கு நிதி அமைச்சர் கூட பதில் சொன்னார்கள். 1948-ஆம் அந்த 18 ரூபாய்தான், பிறகும் விலைவாசிகள் பன்மடங்கு ஏறியுள்ள 1961-ல் இப்போதும் அதே 18 ரூபாய்தான். சொந்தமாக Basic Training School வைத்து நடத்துகிறவர்கள் மிகவும் சங்கடப்பட்டு முடிவிலாமா என்று கூட யோசிக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் சாதாரணப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளைவிட, ஆதாரப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளில் செலவு அதிகம் ஆகிறது. வருஷத்துக்கு சுமார் 300 ரூபாய் செலவு ஆகிறது. ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகள், வகுப்பில் பிற்பட்டவர்கள் அவைகளில் படித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குத் தாராளமாக உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். பயிற்சி பெறும் நர்ஸ், மிட்வைஃப் இவர்களுக்கு 50, 60 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஆசிரியப் பயிற்சி பெறுபவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 18 தான். அவர்களுக்குக் குறைந்தது 30, 35 ரூபாயாவது மாதம் தோறும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மதிப்பிற்குரிய நண்பர் திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி கேள்வி கேட்கிறார்கள். சமீபமான வித்வான்களை அதாவது சம்ஸ்கிருதத்தில் பாதியும், தமிழில் பாதியுமாகப் படிப்பவர்களைப் பயிற்சித் கல்லூரியில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்வதைப்பற்றி. சம்ஸ்கிருதம், மலையாளம், தெலுங்கு முதலிய மொழிகளைத் தனித்தனியாக 4 ஆண்டுகள் பயிலலாம். ஆனால் அதே நாலு வருஷத்தில் சமஸ்கிருதமும் அதோடு முன் சொன்ன மொழிகளில் ஒன்றையும் கூடப் படிக்கலாம். ஆனால் இதில் எந்த ஒரு மொழியிலும் நல்ல பாண்டித்தியம் பெற முடியாது. ஆகையினாலே இந்தச் சமீபிரதான முறையை அனுமதிக்கக் கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் திட்டமிட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தாற் போல், மொழி ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி, சைதாப்பேட்டையில் ஒரு (Pandits' Training) கல்லூரியும், இப்போது குமார பாளையத்தில் ஒன்றும் வைத்திருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆண்டு தோறும் 250-க்கு அதிகமாகப் புலவர்கள் தேறி வெளியேறுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் 150 பேருக்குத்தான் இடம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் மதுரையிலும் ஒரு கல்லூரி, (Pandits' Training) கல்லூரியை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அவ்வாறே பி. ஏ. தேறி ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி பெற முன்வரும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக்

[Sri M. Ethirajalu]

[11th March 1961]

இப்போது நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நமது சர்க்கார் பெரிய பொறுப் பேற்று அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கும் தொழிலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவும் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்வதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். தூல் தட்டுப்பாடு ஏற்படுகிற காலத்தில் உடனடியாக எந்தவிதமோ சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய நேருகிறது. அதை மனமார வரவேற்கிறோம்.

இந்த நாட்டில் 7½ லட்சம் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். துணியை நெய்து கொடுக்கும் நெசவாளிகளுக்கு நெய்வதற்கு தூல் இல்லையென்றால், சர்க்கார் பல்வேறு முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு தூலைத் தருவித்துக் கொடுக்கிறது. ஆனால் அவர்களால் நெய்யப்பட்ட துணிகளை நேரத்தில் சலவை செய்கிற தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு சோடா கிடைக்கவில்லையென்றால், அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு வழி செய்யமுடியவில்லை. தாரங்கதாராவில் 30,000 டன் காஸ்டிக் சோடா உற்பத்தி ஆகிறது. இப்போது 60,000 டன் உற்பத்தி செய்யத் தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதே நேரத்தில் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய 7 லட்சம் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் அந்த சோடாவுக்குக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஏன் அதை அங்கு உற்பத்தி செய்ய சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்யக்கூடாது என்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பொதுமக்களுக்காகவே உழைத்துவரும் இந்த சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சோடாவை தாரங்கதாராவில் உற்பத்தி செய்ய வழி ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று மந்திரி அவர்களிடத்தில் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக பெரும் தொழில் வளர்ச்சி இப்போது நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இனிமேல் இங்கு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்போகும் பெரிய இயந்திரங்களை வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டியவரும். வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து நமது ராஜ்யத்திற்கு வரவேண்டியும் இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு விரிவான துறைமுகம் அவசியம். சென்னை துறைமுகம் இன்னும் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டால் வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து சாமான்கள் வந்து இறங்கவும், ஏற்றுமதி செய்யவும் வசதியாக இருக்குமென்று கருதி இப்போது விஸ்தரித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். கடலூரையும் விஸ்தரிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அதிகத் துறைமுகங்களை விஸ்தரிக்க வழி செய்யவேண்டும். பரங்கிப் பேட்டைத் துறைமுகத்தின் பெருமையைப்பற்றிச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நெய்வேலி நிலக்கரித் திட்டம், சேலம் இரும்புக்கனித் திட்டம், காவேரி எண்ணெய்வளத் திட்டம் போன்றவைகள் வருவதால் பெரிய தொழில்கள் ஏற்படப்போகின்றன. இதற்கு மிகவும் உதவிகரமாக பரங்கிப்பேட்டைத் துறைமுகம் இருந்தாலொழிய, தொழில்வளத்தைப் பெருக்குவது கடினமாக இருக்கும். உதாரணமாக வெள்ளையர் காலத்தில் பரங்கிப்பேட்டைத் துறைமுகத்தில் ராலிஸ் பிரதர்ஸ், பாரி கம்பெனிகள் எல்லாம் ஏற்றுமதி, இறக்குமதி செய்து வந்தன. மலையாளிலிருந்து இந்தியாவிற்கும்,

[11th March 1961]

[Sri M. Ethirajalu]

இந்தியாவிலிருந்து மலையாளிற்கும் மக்கள் சென்றுவந்துகொண்டிருந்தனர். அதன் கடற்கரையில் இரும்பு காய்ச்சப்பட்டு இன்றும் தொழிற்சாலை காணப்படுகிறது. அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட பெரிய துறைமுகம் 3-வது திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால் இனி யாவது மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதைச் சீர்திருத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய விசாலமான இடவசதி இருக்கிறது. எனவே அதை மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே கண்டிப்பாய் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் 12,000 படுக்கைகள் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்துள்ளோம். இப்பொழுது 21,500 படுக்கைகள் இருக்கின்றன. சுகாதார முறையில் நல்ல அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் இன்று கொடிய அம்மை நோயை மட்டும் ஒழிப்பதற்கு முடியவில்லை. தென் ஆர்க்காடு ஜில்லா நிலையைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கடலூர் நகர முனிசிபல் எல்லையிலே உள்ள சிங்காரத் தோப்பில் ஆறுமாதத்தில் 60, 70 பேர் இறந்துவிட்டார்கள். பறங்கிப்பேட்டையிலே வருடாவருடம் அம்மை நோய் வந்து உயிர்களைக்கொண்டு போகிறது. இதை ஒழிக்க நகர சபையாலே முடியவில்லை. தென் ஆர்க்காடு ஜில்லாவில் யானைக்கால் போன்ற வியாதியும் பரவி வருகிறது. இவற்றையெல்லாம் தடுக்க சர்க்கார் நல்ல வழிமுறைகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, பஸ் விபத்து அடிக்கடி எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு நாளாவது நடக்காத நேரமில்லை. காலமில்லை. இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஒரு ஊருக்குப் போய் திரும்பிவரவேண்டுமென்றால், பஸ்விலோ, காரிலோ செல்பவர்கள், திரும்பிவருவோமா வரமாட்டோமா என்று வீட்டிலே நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டுப் போகமுடியாது. இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? டிரைவர்கள் திறமை இன்றி இருப்பதா? ஏன் இந்த விபத்து அடிக்கடி ஏற்படுகிறது என்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும். இதைத் தடுக்க வழிவகை செய்யவேண்டும். ரோடுகள் விசாலமாக இல்லாததே ஒரு முக்கிய காரணம். ஏதோ ஓரளவுக்குத்தான் ரோடு போட்டிருக்கிறோம். வெளிநாடுகளுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்தால் போகவும், வரவும் அகலமான ரோடுகள் இருப்பதால், விபத்துக்கள் அங்கே ஏற்படவில்லை. இங்கே குறுகிய ரோடுகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. நுண்மைஒன்று இடித்துக் கொண்டதான் போகவேண்டும். இதுவரை அகல ரோடுகள் நாம் போடாவிட்டாலும் இனி போடும் ரோடுகளை அகலமாகப் போட வேண்டும். அதிகம் பணம் செலவுறிக் முடியாவிட்டாலும் சிறுசுச் சிறுகவாவது அகல ரோடுகள், போட வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். ரோடுகளை விசாலமாக்கினால் விபத்துக்களைச் சமாளிக்கலாம். அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக பஸ் டிரைவர்களின் திறமை இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் விபத்து ஏற்பட்டால், அந்த பஸ்

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [11th March 1961.]

பர்மிட்டையே கான்சல் செய்து வேறொருவருக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் முதலாளிகளுக்கும் இது விஷயத்தில் அக்கறை இருக்கும்.

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** டிரைவர் தவறு செய்தால் பஸ் பர்மிட்டையே கான்சல் பண்ண முடியுமா?

**SRI M. ETHIRAJALU :** டிரைவர் தவறு செய்து விபத்து ஏற்பட்டால் டிரைவர்தான் ஜெயிலுக்குப் போக வேண்டும், நமக்கு என்ன, வேறு ஒருவரை அமர்த்தி விடலாம், அவர் குடும்பத்துக்கும் வாழ்க்கைச் செலவைக் கொடுத்துவிடலாம் என்று முதலாளிகள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். பஸ் பர்மிட்டை கான்சல் செய்து வேறொருவருக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடுவோம் என்ற நிபந்தனை இருந்தால் நிச்சயமாகத் திறமையுள்ள டிரைவர்களை நியமிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன் (சிரிப்பு) Excuse me Sir. அந்த பர்மிட்டையே கான்சல் செய்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய டோபிகானாவைக் கட்டித்தர நமது காமராஜ் சர்க்கார் அதன் முக்கியத்துவத்தை அறிந்து, முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நகர சபைகளுக்குப் பணம் அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கிறது என்றாலும், அவர்கள் சர்க்கார் உத்தரவைத் துச்சமாக மதிக்கிறார்கள். டோபிகானா கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று இந்த மன்றத்தில் நான் கூறும்போது, டாக்டர் சீனிவாசன் அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார், “இந்த டோபிகானா எதற்கு, அவர்கள் துணிகளுக்கு 4 அணை வாங்குகிறார்கள்” என்று படித்த பெரியவர் அப்படிச் சொல்கிறார். நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன். இவர் ஒரு பெரிய டாக்டர் என்ற முறையிலே ஸ்டாஸ்கோப்பை காதிலே வைத்து சோதனை செய்தவுடன் 5 முதல் 50 ரூபாய் கன்ஸல்டிங் பீஸ் வாங்குகிறார். அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட டாக்டர் ஒரு ஏழைத் தொழிலாளி நான்கு வாங்குவதாக இருந்தாலும் இந்த மன்றத்திலே வாய்க்காமல் சொல்கிறார் என்றால் நான் மிகமிக வருந்துகிறேன். டோபிகானா என்பது பெருமக்களின் சுகாதாரத்திற்கும் ஆரோக்கியத்திற்கும் கட்டவேண்டியது. டோபிகானா என்பது சலவைத் தொழிலாளிக்கு என்றால், தெரியாதவர்கள் சொல்வது அழுக்குத் துணிகளைச் சுத்தம் செய்யும் இடம். அழுக்குத் துணிகளிலிருக்கும் அம்மை, காலரா, யானைக்கால் வியாதி, வாந்திபேதி முதலிய கொடிய வியாதிகள் சுத்தம் செய்யும் இடம். இந்த டோபிகானாக் களைக் கட்ட அரசாங்கம் வேண்டிய பணம் கொடுக்கிறது. அப்படிப் பணம் கொடுத்து டோபிகானா கட்டிக்கொடுக்காத நகர சபை மீது ஏன் கடும் நடவடிக்கை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று தொழிலமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். டோபிகானாவை 3-வது திட்டத்திற்குள் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக தொழில் வளம் பெருகி வருகிற தென் ஆர்க்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே உள்ள விழுப்புரம் சந்திப்பில் ஒரு பெரிய ஓர்க்ஷாப் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். விழுப்புரம் சந்திப்பில், சென்னை, திருவண்ணாமலை, கடலூர், புதுச்சேரி, விருத்தாசலம் முதலிய பக்கத்திலிருந்து ரயில்கள் வருகின்றன.

[11th March 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

நெய்வேலி, சேலம் இரும்புத் திட்டம் வருவதால், அங்கு ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்தினால், பல்வேறு சௌகரியத்தையும் மக்கள் அடைய முடியும். அதேபோல் திண்டிவனத்திலே ஒரு பேப்பர் செய்யும் தொழிற்சாலைக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கே ஒரு பேப்பர் செய்யும் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று தொழிலமைச்சரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

பின் தங்கிய மக்களின் நிலையை நம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச்சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. அரிஜன மக்களையும் பின்தங்கிய மக்களையும் ஒன்றாகப் பிணைத்து வைத்திருப்பது பின் தங்கிய மக்களின் முன்னேற்றத்துக்குத் தடையாக இருக்கிறது. இதைத் தனியாகப் பிரித்துவிடவேண்டும். அரிஜனங்களைவிட மிகவும் பின் தங்கிய நிலையிலே இன்றைக்கு சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள், கூலிகள் தொழிலாளர்கள், மீனவர்கள் இன்னும் பல சமூகங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய குறைகளைக் கவனிக்க ஒரு திட்டமும் தீட்டவில்லை. வெள்ளைக்காரன் காலத்தில் கூட வண்ணார்மானியம் தச்சர் மானியம், மருத்துவர் மானியம், குயவன் மானியம் போல நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்து ஆதரித்தார்கள். கிராமங்களிலே அவர்கள் தங்கி மற்றவர்களைப்போல் வாழவேண்டும் என்று கொடுக்கப் பட்டது. இப்பொழுது அவர்களெல்லாம், வெளியேறவேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த நிலத்தை யெல்லாம் உயர்ஜாதி வகுப்பினர் பிடுங்கிக்கொண்டு அவர்களை ஊரைவிட்டுத் துரத்துகிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் இருக்கின்ற காரணத்தினால்தான் கொஞ்சம் பாதுகாப்பு இருக்கிறது. என்னைப் போன்ற சலவைத் தொழிலாளியும் உயர்திரு. ராமகிருஷ்ணன், முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன், ரங்கசாமி போன்றவர்களும் காமராஜ் கருணையினால், பலபேர் மத்தியில் சட்டசபையில் உட்கார்ந்து நாங்களும் வாழப் பிறந்தவர்கள், ஆளப் பிறந்தவர்கள் என்ற எண்ணம் மக்கள் மத்தியிலே உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்போல் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியைத் தவிர யாரும் செய்ய முடியாது, செய்யப்போவதுமில்லை. அதற்காக தலை வணங்குகிறோம். இது பெருமைப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம்தான். ஆனால் அந்தந்த சமூகங்களிலே உள்ள குறைகளையெல்லாம் சொல்ல இங்கே சட்ட மன்றத்திலே இடம் கொடுத்து இருக்கும்போது, அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதற்கும், கல்வி, பொருளாதாரத்திலே உயர்த்துவதற்கும், இந்த மைனாரிட்டி சமூகத்துக்கு எல்லா வசதியும் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கும் காமராஜ் சர்க்கார் கங்கணம் கட்டாதவரை, இந்த சமூகங்கள் முன்னேறவே முடியாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு எனக்கு பேச இந்த நேரத்தைக் கொடுத்த Chairman அவர்களுக்கு எனது வணக்கம்.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 13th March 1961.

The House then adjourned.

[11th March 1961.]

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

\* 236. *Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1958-59 and the Audit Report, 1960.*

\* 237. *Finance Accounts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1958-59 and the Audit Report, 1959.*

238. *Annual Financial statement for 1961-62 and Supplementary Financial Statement for 1960-61 of the Madras State Electricity Board.*

239. *Supplement to the Review on Industrial Development (Small Industries Sector) in Madras State, 1960-61.*

† Bill introduced in the Legislative Council :—

*The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.C. Bill No. 2 of 1961).*

\* Kept in the Legislature Library.

† Sent by the special messengers to all M.L.Cs. on 9th March 1961.

11th March 1961]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred Question No. 163 asked by S. T. P. Srinivasavaradan at the meeting of The Legislative Council held on 11th March 1961, page 504 supra.]

*Statement of damage caused by the heavy rains in November 1960, and the relief measures undertaken in the districts in the State.*

I. THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

*General.*—The entire district of Thanjavur and more particularly the coastal taluks experienced continuous and heavy rains from 8th to 18th November 1960 and the quantum of rainfall recorded during the period was quite unprecedented compared to the rainfall figures for the past several years. The Eastern taluks of Sirkali, Mayuram, Nannilam, Nagapattinam and Tiruthurai-pundi were the worst affected.

*Breaches in rivers and tanks.*—Precautionary measures were being taken to avert major breaches. Breaches occurred only in small rivers and channels, viz., in the Sullar in Papanasam taluk. Uppanar and Ayyavaiyanar in Sirkali taluk, Ayyavaiyar in Mayuram taluk, Vettar, Vellayar and Odambogiyar in Nannilam taluk and Nagapattinam taluk.

*Damage to houses.*—Large number of mudwalls of thatched houses of the poor and in Harijan colonies collapsed.

*Damage to crops.*—Most of the fields were under water for a period of 7 or 8 days resulting in the total loss of crops in some of the tail-end villages. The area affected is estimated at 41,000 acres.

*Loss of life.*—There was no loss of human life.

*Relief measures—(i) Gruel Centres.*—The persons rendered homeless were at first sheltered in schools, choultries, temples and other public institutions. Gruel centres were opened in 187 places of which 157 were run by the Government and 30 by non-official agencies. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was allotted for this purpose.

(ii) *Grants for reconstructing damaged houses.*—On account of the floods 8,188 houses were totally damaged and 19,602 houses were partially damaged. A sum of Rs. 3,35,000 was distributed by way of cash grant at the rate of Rs. 15 as the average grant per house partly damaged and Rs. 30 for a totally damaged house. Handloom clothes to the value of Rs. 10,000 were purchased and distributed in the taluks of Sirkali, Mayuram, Nannilam, Nagapattinam and Tiruthurai-pundi for supply to the affected people. In order to ensure expeditious disbursement of cash relief, the Collector formed convenient zones and each zone was placed in charge of a Gazetted Officer.



[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

[11th March 1961.]

குறுகிய பி.டி. (Shortened B.T.) வகுப்புகள் மதுரையில் ஒன்றும், கோவையில் ஒன்றும் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

\* SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: சேர்மன் சார், இந்த 1961-62 வருஷ வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை வரவேற்று என்று மட்டற்ற மகிழ்ச்சியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலே ஒரு புதிய சகாப்தத்தை உண்டாக்கியிருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. எவ்வென்று கேட்டால், இந்த ராஜ்யம் திறம்பட பரிபாலனம் செய்யப்படுவது மட்டுமல்ல, எல்லாத் திட்டப்பணிகளையும் திறம்பட நிறைவேற்றி இந்தியாவிலேயே முதல் ஸ்தானத்தில் மற்றவர்களைப் புகழக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அதோடு மட்டுமல்ல. இந்த நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையில் முதலாவதாக இவ்வசக் கல்வி அளிப்பது குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1965-வா வருஷத்திற்குள் எல்லா ஏழைக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இவ்வசக் கல்வி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் 11 வயதுள்ள எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டுமென்றும் திட்டமிட்டு அதற்காகக் கடந்த 5 ஆண்டு காலத்தில் 10-1/2 கோடியிலிருந்து 20 கோடி வரை செலவு செய்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது இது ஒரு புதிய சகாப்தத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறது. இந்தச் செலவை எடுக்க உதவற்கு வருடாவருடம் நம் ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து நிலவரி மூலம் கிடைக்கும் வருவாய் 6 கோடி ரூபாயிலிருந்து 2-1/2 கோடி ரூபாய் வரை இதற்காக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று சர்க்கார் தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறது. நான் இந்த நேரத்தில் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன், அந்த 6 கோடி ரூபாய் பூராவும் இந்தக் கல்விக்காகவே செலவழிக்கப்படலாம். அது செலவழிக்கப்படும் முன் நாம் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தப்போகும் 375 பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களிலே அவற்றை வகுப்பிப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கிவிட்டால் நாம் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய மானியத்தைக் கூட ஓரளவு நிறுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையில் 285 லட்சம் துண்டு விழுகிறதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. 1957-ம் வருஷத்தில் கடைநிலை ஊழியர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த சம்பளம் காரணமாக ரூ. 234 லட்சம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருந்தது. அதை மத்திய சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருந்தது. 1961-62 லிருந்து மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கிற மானியத்தை நிறுத்திவிட்டதின் காரணமாகத்தான் இந்தத் துண்டு விழுகிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படி துண்டு விழும் இதைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு நிதி அமைச்சர் எந்த விதமான வரியையும் நம் மீது நினைக்காமல் இருந்ததற்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திற்குள் 15 1/2 லட்சம் டன் அரிசி உற்பத்தி செய்தாகவேண்டுமென்று நாம் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறோம். விவசாயத் துறையில் நாம் மிகவும் அதிகத் தீவிரமாகப் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நாம் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில்

[11th March 1961]

[Sri M. Ethirajalu]

இதுவரை 136 விதைப்பண்ணைகளைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். மேற்கொண்டு 210 விதைப்பண்ணைகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவில் எந்த எந்த விதைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்தால் அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படும் என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து அதற்குத் தகுந்தவாறு விதையை அங்கங்கே உற்பத்தி செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்போது இருக்கிறபடி பார்த்தால் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் அதிகப் பண்ணைகள் இருக்கின்றன. சில ஜில்லாக்களில் ஒன்று இரண்டு தான் இருக்கின்றன. நாம் இனி விதைப்பண்ணைகளை ஏற்படுத்தும் போது 10 ஏக்கர், 20 ஏக்கர் என்று அவைகளுக்காக எடுக்காமல் ஒரு விதைப்பண்ணையில் நன்றாக விளையும் தன்மை இருக்கிறது என்று சர்க்காருக்குப் புலப்பட்டால் 100 ஏக்கருக்குமேல்கூட எடுத்து விதைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். அதனால் விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி பெருகமுடியும். விதைகளினால் மட்டும் விவசாயத் தின் நிலையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்துவிட முடியாது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு நல்ல நவீன வசதிகளைச் செய்தாகவேண்டும். இப்போது நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் பெரும்பாலும் விவசாயிகள் மரத்தினால் செய்யப் பட்ட ஏரைத்தான் உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஏர் சரியாகப் பட்டிருக்காது. இரும்பினால் செய்யப்பட்ட கலப்பைகளைக் கொடுத்தால் அதனால் நன்றாக ஆழமாக உழுது நல்ல விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்க முடியும். இப்போது இரும்புக் கலப்பைகள் அதிக விலையில் விற்கிறது. அதைச் செய்து நாம் பாதி விலைக்கு விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் நிச்சயமாக உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க முடியும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றொன்றும் நாம் கருத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. விவசாயத் துறையில் நாம் ஈடுபடும் நேரத்தில் பூச்சித் தொல்லைகள் தாங்க முடிவதில்லை. கம்பளிப்பூச்சிகள் அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டு பழிரை அழித்துவிடுகின்றன. சென்ற 6 மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு முதன்முதலில் அவர்கள் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் வரும்போது மக்கள் கம்பளிப் பூச்சிகள் இருக்கும் இடத்தைக் காட்டினார்கள். விவசாயத்துறையில் வேலையில் இருப்பவர்கள்கூட அதை ஒழிப்பதற்கு முயற்சி செய்வதில்லை. அதற்கு ஒரு மொபைல் ஸ்க்வாடு ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கும் ஏற்படுத்தி ஒவ்வொரு ஸ்க்வாடுக்கும் 3 ஜீப்புகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு ஜீப்பிலும் ஸ்ப்ரேயர்கள் வைத்து ஜில்லா வாரியாக அவற்றை உபயோகிக்கச் செய்தால் நிச்சயமாக 15-1/2 லட்சம் டன்னுக்கு மேல் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம்.

அடுத்தபடியாக கால்நடை விவசாயத்திற்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டும். இந்த நேரத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களுக்கு மானியத்தைக் கொடுத்து நல்ல கான்கிரீட்டும், பக்கங்களும், கன்றுகளையும் அவர்கள் பராமரிப்பில் விட்டுவிட்டால் அதிக சிரமம் இருக்காது. கிராமத்தில் நல்ல விதமான கான்கிரீட் இப்போது பார்க்க முடியவில்லை. கிராமத்தில் அவற்றைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமானால் அந்தப் பொதுப்பை பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[11th March 1961]

(iii) *Fair Price Shops*.—Twenty-five Fair Price Shops were opened in different places under the management of the T.C.M.F., Ltd., Thiruvavur and the Board of Revenue allotted 6,000 bags of rice from the Central Godown, Tiruchirappalli for supply through these shops.

(iv) *Supply of milk powder*.—Forty-five bags of corn flour and 335 cartons of milk powder were also distributed to the affected persons through the Tahsildars concerned.

(v) *Relief to damaged crops*.—The Government placed a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs at the disposal of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Thanjavur for procurement of paddy seeds and for their sale to the affected ryots. In order to rejuvenate the affected paddy crops, arrangements were made for the diversion of 4,000 tons of ammonium sulphate. The Government also allotted a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs out of the Intensive Manuring Scheme loans for the supply of seeds, chemical manure, pesticides and for cultivation expenses on credit. It was arranged to distribute on the spot the seeds required by an officer of the Agricultural Department. Fertilizer required was also given on credit on production of a permit to be given by the Special Deputy Tahsildar. Facilities to grant a second loan under Intensive Manuring Scheme to the same person by relaxing the rules under the Intensive Manuring Scheme is under consideration.

## II. COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

*General*.—The extent of damages caused due to heavy rains in Coimbatore district was very slight.

*Breaches in rivers and tanks*.—The masonry portion of the Dalavaipatuam anicut in the Amaravathi river breached and action to close the breach by forming ring bunds was taken immediately. In the Velandipalayam Pallam, a breach occurred. The jungle stream near Veerapandy village of Coimbatore taluk changed its course and damaged some Harijan huts.

*Damage to crops*.—The heavy inflow of water from Vadavalli Pallam filled the Komarasamy tank which overflowed. As a result about 100 acres of wet lands were submerged under water, but there was no damage to crops.

*Loss of life*.—There was no loss of human life or cattle.

*Relief measures*.—Fifteen huts in the Harijan Colony at Krishnapuram, hamlet of Ponnivadai, and five huts in the Harijan Colony at Ellapalayam, hamlet of Erasinampalayam of Dharapuram taluk were washed away by floods and compensation was paid to all the victims at the rate of Rs. 40 each.

## III. CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

*General*.—The entire district of Chingleput was affected. Madurantakam and Ponneri taluks incurred heavy damages due to breaches of a number of major and minor irrigation tanks.

[11th March 1961]

*Breaches in rivers and tanks and roads*.—The Aranjai and Kortaiyar rivers in Ponneri taluk breached in spite of flood banks. Minor irrigation tanks in the taluks of Kancheepuram, Chingleput, Madurantakam, Saidapet, Sriperumbudur, Tiruvallure, Ponneri, Pennalurpet, Tiruttani, Gummudipoondi and Pallipet breached. The engineering and revenue staff took immediate action to close the breaches by mud bunds. A good number of vanchis in Edakannod village in Madurantakam taluk were badly affected. Along with the vanchis the lands adjoining them were silted up. Steps were taken to desilt the vanchis and the areas affected. Roads were also damaged and sanction for the allotment of funds for the purpose is under consideration.

*Damage to houses*.—A large number of huts were damaged in Madurantakam, Kancheepuram, Saidapet, Sriperumbudur, Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani, Pennadurpet and Gummudipoondi taluks. The total number of houses so damaged came to 14,327.

*Damage to crops*.—In Ponneri and Madurantakam taluks about 2,000 acres were affected by floods and sand accretion.

*Loss of life*.—There was no loss of human life.

*Relief measures*.—Nineteen Fair Price shops were opened in the taluks of Madurantakam, Uttiramerur, Saidapet, Sriperumbudur and Ponneri and five bags of rice per shop per day are being issued.

*Grants for reconstructing damaged houses*.—Rs. 1,83,379 has been spent in disbursement of cash grants sanctioned out of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for granting cash relief to the people affected by floods. Arrangements have also been made for the procurement of and sale of 200 bags of paddy seeds of short duration varieties at full cost to the ryots in the flood affected areas. Adequate steps have also been taken for the supply of chemical fertilizers for the affected and submerged crops.

## IV. MADURAI DISTRICT.

*General*.—Due to the heavy rains, almost all the divisions were affected.

*Breaches in rivers and tanks and roads*.—The heavy inflow of the water resulted in the occurrence of a breach in the Madakulam tank and it was closed on 7th November 1960 by the Public Works Department by forming ring-bunds. On account of heavy rains in the catchment area above the Vaigai Reservoir there was heavy discharge from the Vaigai Reservoir, as well as from Peranai regulator. Due to heavy floods in the river Kodavanan, a breach occurred in the Kamarajasagar Reservoir in Dindigul taluk where the bund was not fully formed. The extent of the damage was estimated at Rs. 50,000. Minor damages to irrigation sources by breaches occurred in the taluks of Melur, Thirumangalam, Periyakulam Nilakkottai, Dindigul and Palni. The damages to roads were slight and they were repaired immediately.



[11th March 1961]

*Damage to houses.*—As a result of the breach in the Madakulam tank 1,651 huts mostly on poramboke lands in low-lying areas in Madurai town were water-logged and damaged. The closing of the breach was estimated to cost Rs. 20,000. The heavy floods in Vaigai and the continuous rains resulted in damage to 1,019 huts in the low-lying areas of Madurai town close to the river bank. About 382 houses in the taluks of Madurai, Periyakulam, Nilakottai, Dindigul and Palni were damaged.

*Damage to crops.*—The crop are affected by Madakulam breach was 31 acres and 33 cents in the villages of Kokkulappi, Virattipathur and Ponneri and these lands were reported to have been silted up on account of the breach. The loss sustained was estimated to be Rs. 2,000. About 12 acres of betel garden in Batlagundu village and 300 acres of food crops in Reddiapatti, hamlet of Kombaipatti were affected by the floods.

*Loss of life.*—In Alinagaram village of Periyakulam taluk, all the three members of a family living in a mud-walled thatched house lost their lives on account of the wall of the adjoining inhabited house crashing on their hut. Two goats, two calves and 12 fowls in Ammapatti, hamlet of Mottanuthu village of Periyakulam taluk, one buffalo in Nadakottai village of Nilakottai taluk and one calf in Ayyankottai of Dindigul taluk were either lost or washed away by the floods.

*Relief measures.*—Prompt steps to shift the people affected by the floods to places of safety and to shelter them in schools and other public places were undertaken. The Madurai Municipality, philanthropic people and institutions undertook the responsibility of feeding the victims of the floods. A cash grant of Rs. 25,115 was granted for the reconstruction of huts damaged by the breaches in Madakulam tank. A cash grant of Rs. 15,505 was given for construction of houses affected by the Vaigai floods. Donations from generous people resulted in the collection of a sum of Rs. 17,165.81 up to 11th December 1960. Such donation along with Government aid may be utilized for some useful scheme of permanent rehabilitation of the hut-dwellers on poramboke lands on some suitable high level lands. The collector is also considering a scheme for preventing inundation of low-level habitations in town limits close to the river bank by raising the level of such land by dumping river sand or other materials. In all the affected places, the Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers have taken prompt action for sanction of cash relief to the affected people.

*Damage to railway track.*—As a result of the breaches in the Madakulam tank, water was flowing over the railway track between Madurai and Pasumalai for a short duration and the railway traffic was stopped for a day and the line was restored quickly. Similar dislocation in the railway track north of Sholavandan was also restored.

[11th March 1961]

## V. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

*General.*—The damage caused by the heavy rains was more pronounced in Sivaganga, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram taluks in Ramanathapuram district. The dangerous floods in Vaigai river caused more damages than the widespread rains in the district, but the heavy rains were clearly more beneficial than injurious.

*Breaches in rivers and tanks.*—A total number of 438 tanks, both major and minor, were affected either due to breaches or due to cutting open to avoid major damages. The approximate cost of restoring these tanks will come to about Rs. 2,76,715. Breach closing work is already under progress and a sum of rupees one lakh has been sanctioned for flood repairs. Ring-bunding has been completed in all the tanks.

*Damage to crops.*—Crops both wet and dry to an extent of 9,085 acres have been affected and since the wet crops were only in the transplanting stage, the entire area is now being replanted.

*Damages to houses.*—A total number of 872 houses have been affected. At Manaloor, the additional building of Jothi Gurukulam Orphanage collapsed.

*Damage to roads.*—A total number of 93 Government, District Board and Security Measure roads were affected and the approximate cost of restoration comes to Rs. 6,80,400. Immediate action was taken to resume traffic on all routes where the service was suspended temporarily. Proposals for allotment of funds are under consideration.

*Damage to life.*—Due to collapse of walls, six persons lost their lives. Immediately cash doles were given and the Collector is considering proposals for granting substantial relief to the bereaved families.

*Relief measures.*—The families who were marooned in the Sivanandapuram Harijan colony in Paramakudi town due to overflow of water from Vendoni Supply channel were evacuated and accommodated in the local shandy and cash doles were given to each family. The low-lying areas at Tiruppuvanam which was threatened by the floods in the River Vaigai were shifted and supplied with food packets. The Local Fund Dispensary, at Dhanushkodi, inundated by floods was shifted immediately to the Post and Telegraphs buildings. Cash relief to the extent of Rs. 17,760 was granted to the affected families. Arrangements have also been made for the procurement and sale of 750 bags of paddy seeds of short duration varieties at half cost to the ryots in the flood-affected areas. Adequate steps have also been taken for the supply of chemical fertilizers to the affected and submerged crops.

## VI. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

In Tiruchirappalli district, the heavy rains did not cause any serious damage. Jayankondam taluk experienced heavy rains and though a number of tanks breached the damage was insignificant.

[11th March 1961.]

Though the water spread into the fields, no damage to standing crops was caused since most of the fields remained uncultivated. Nearly 200 houses were damaged and a sum of Rs. 13,000 was disbursed as cash relief to the victims.

On account of the rise in the level of water in the river Amaravathy, one girl was washed away and one girl in Elandagulam lost her life due to collapse of wall.

## VII. THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT.

In the Nilgiris district, the Kota hamlet at Aggal near Kotagiri was affected. Several fissures occurred in the land and some of the houses belonging to the Kotas developed cracks. The floor and walls in the school situated there developed also cracks. The Collector has addressed the Government Geologist to inspect the area for examining the question whether the area is safe or not.

## VIII. KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.

Kanyakumari district was not affected very much. There was no serious damage to irrigation system except minor slips to drainage course. One person died due to fall of the mud wall in his house in Nagercoil.

## IX. MADRAS CITY.

The heavy rain inundated all the low-lying areas in the Madras City and the people affected were sheltered in the nearby Corporation and other schools. The number of huts damaged by floods came to 1,500. Large number of food packets were distributed freely to all the victims of floods for all days till the floods subsided in the low-lying areas. Milk powder was distributed by the City Police. Feeding arrangements were also undertaken by the Corporation authorities, congress organisations, philanthropic institutions and public-spirited individuals. Five persons lost their lives due to the collapse of walls.

2. On 20th November 1960 a severe gale hit the City and as a result, 7,606 huts were damaged and about 20,670 persons were rendered homeless. Several trees were uprooted and telephone poles and electricity posts were dislocated. Three persons died due to electric shock. Eighteen persons sustained injuries and the damage to property is estimated at Rs. 95,000. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been sanctioned for the grant of cash relief to the affected people. Food packets at Government cost were also distributed.

## X. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

The heavy rains from 12th to 17th November 1960, have resulted in floods in the rivers and in overflowing of tanks.

[11th March 1961]

*Breaches in rivers and tanks.*—Minor irrigation tanks in the taluks of Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirukoilur and Chidambaram breached. The North Rajan Channel and the Southern ring bund within the Vallampadugai village limit breached. The Pudukudi Odai in Gingee taluk was in spate and submerged standing crops. On account of the heavy rains, traffic was interrupted in many places due to the erosion in the roads. Immediate action to form ring bunds and for restoration of traffic was taken. A diversion road from Cuddalore to Chidambaram was formed. In Chidambaram taluk, due to heavy inflow of water the level of water in Veeranam tank at Radha sluice and river Vadavar rose to dangerous points.

*Damages to crops.*—About 15,000 acres in Chidambaram taluk, and vast areas in Gingee, Virudhachalam and Cuddalore taluks were affected by floods. Supply of paddy seeds at concessional rate for enabling the ryots to raise another crop was undertaken.

*Damage to houses.*—Large number of huts in the low-lying areas in several taluks collapsed in the district.

*Loss of life.*—On account of the heavy rains Palayam eri in Cuddalore taluk breached flooding the Thambipettai Odai which crosses the Cuddalore-Virudhachalam road and as a result the bus ground from Cuddalore purged in the odai floods where the culvert collapsed suddenly. Two persons lost their lives and 28 persons were injured. One child is stated to have died in Markanam village due to the collapse of a house.

*Relief measures.*—Gruel centres and Fair Price Shops were opened in all the affected places and free feeding was continued for a number of days. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned towards feeding charges for the affected people. In Chidambaram, Armed Reserve Police rendered necessary assistance. Cash grants to all the affected families were given by the Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officer. Public Works Department authorities took every step to restore traffic, by closing the breaches and by forming diversion roads. A sum of Rs. 7,107 has since been sanctioned towards cash relief to the people affected in Markanam area in Tindivanam taluk by floods. Arrangements have also been made for the procurement and sale of 2,000 bags of paddy seeds of short duration varieties to the ryots in the flood-affected area at half cost. Adequate steps have also been taken for the supply of chemical fertilisers to the affected and submerged crops.

## XI. TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

In Tirunelveli district, among the areas affected by heavy rains, Tuticorin town and its suburbs are the worst.

*Breaches in river and tanks.*—The level of water in Puckazh Channel rose very high and as the entire water had to pass through a small culvert across the road near the railway level, the water

[11th March 1961

spread and rose to 4 to 5 feet. On account of this, all the low-lying areas were inundated. The heavy rains also resulted in the inflow of water into the Korampallam tank. The release of excess water from the tank into the drainage channel, by name Upparodai resulted in the submersion of about 500 acres of salt pans in Milavittam village. The extent of loss or of damage is estimated at Rs. 61,400. Besides, a few major tanks and a number of minor irrigation tanks were also affected. The Kulasekaraperi tank in Thirumalapuram village in Sankarankoil taluk breached and the breach caused a new water course through the ayacut of wet lands for about 2 miles and overflowed Puliangudi-Singaneri road resulting in the collapse of a culvert. Immediate remedial measures were undertaken and the flow of water through the breach was completely stopped.

*Damages to houses.*—About 636 houses in the low-lying areas in Tuticorin town and a small number of houses in Koilpatti, Mila vattan, Sankaraperi and Tuticorin collapsed.

*Damage to crops.*—On account of the breach in the Kulasekaraperi tank resulting in the formation of a new water course, 6 acres of wet land were deposited with sand and damage caused to patta lands were estimated at Rs. 50,000.

*Loss of lives.*—Five persons died and one person sustained injuries due to house collapse.

*Relief measures.*—The Collector has requested sanction of a sum of Rs. 50,000 for granting cash relief to the affected people and the matter is under consideration. Fire Service pumpsets were utilized for pumping out the stagnated water from the low-lying areas of the district.

## XII. NORTH ARCOT AND SALEM DISTRICTS.

The heavy rains did not cause any appreciable damage in the districts of North Arcot and Salem.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 13th March 1961.

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

### I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS.

##### Madras State

\* 2 S. N. Q.—OR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to change the name of the State as Tamil Nadu?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): The Government have decided that the official use of the name 'Chennai' in Tamil should in future be limited to the City of Madras and that Madras State should be referred to in Tamil by the name "Tamil Nadu" (தமிழ் நாடு).

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it something like a person having a pet name in his house and another name outside his house?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I leave it to the imagination of the hon. Member.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that somebody has mentioned that the name Tamilnad was not known to us before the poet Bharathi coined that phrase?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am no expert on these matters. We can only answer questions relating to the administration of the State by the Government.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: ஐயா, இந்தத் தமிழ்நாடு என்னும் சொல்லை இந்திய சட்ட அமைப்பின் படி மாற்றியமைப்பதற்குச் சட்டமன்றத்திலிருந்து சிபாரிசு செய்யக்கூடிய நோக்கம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: இல்லை. சர்க்காருடைய முடிவு "மெட்ராஸ் ஸ்டேட்" என்று கான்ஸ்டிடியூஷனில் இருப்பது அப்படியேதான் இருக்கும்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know when the Government came to the conclusion? Was it at the time the resolution was moved in the Lower House or when the agitation was started or on the day the debate ended?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: These are matters of confidence into which the hon. Member cannot pry.

[13th March 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : When so many amendments have been made to the Constitution since the attainment of Independence, what valid objection can this Government have to request the Union Government to change the name of this State as Tamilnad?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The valid objection is that the Government do not think it is necessary.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it according to the whims and fancies of the Government or do they have any definite principles in changing the names? They have changed the names of many States and cities.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member indulges in the use of the phrase 'whims and fancies of the Government' very often. I respectfully submit that it is objectionable. He should not indulge in this sort of insinuation very often.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I do not know how it is objectionable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member must use respectable language.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : According to May's Parliamentary Practice, it is not objectionable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is not here to lay down the rule. I am here to do it. May's Parliamentary Practice is not the last word on the subject.

#### *Public Address System*

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

(a) the principles governing the arrangements for the Public Address System at meetings addressed by 'High Personages'; and

(b) whether any deviation from the principles laid down has been made in 1959-60?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) The general principle governing the arrangements for the Public Address System at meetings addressed by High Personages is to ensure maximum audibility for the entire audience attending such meetings.

(b) No, Sir.

#### *Educated unemployed*

\* 168 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers and inspecting officers appointed in 1959-60 under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the relief of the educated unemployed; and

(b) the number of quarters constructed during 1959-60 under the above scheme and the number allotted to women teachers?

[13th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) 2,322 teachers and 24 Inspecting Officers.

(b) 21 quarters were constructed. They were all allotted to women teachers.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are these teachers appointed in single-teacher schools and are these schools recognized only temporarily?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : To start with they are single-teacher schools. When the strength increases, further additions are made.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Have these schools only temporary recognition or permanent recognition?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : In this case there is no question of temporary or permanent recognition, because the policy of the Government is to start schools in all villages with a population of 300 and above.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will these schools continue during the Third Plan period also?

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

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Hon. Minister has said that quarters are allotted to women teachers. What about married men teachers? They may have necessity for these quarters.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not as if we have got sufficient number of buildings to allot for all. Therefore first priority is given to women teachers.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : What is the number of buildings proposed to be put up and what is the actual number constructed?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government made any provision to train these untrained teachers and absorb them in due course?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They are being trained now.

#### *Higher Elementary Schools*

\* 169 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of elementary schools in Thanjavur East Educational district that were prepared to raise themselves as Higher Elementary schools;

[13th March 1961]

(b) the number of schools that were refused permission to start the Sixth Standard; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) 47, Sir.

(b) 15, Sir.

(c) The reason is that the needs of the respective localities have already been met by the existing schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact that a circular was issued asking all Elementary schools if they were prepared to be upgraded and one school even provided new buildings but was not upgraded as a Higher Elementary school?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think any such circular was issued. Of course it is open to anybody to apply for permission to open a Higher Elementary school. But the decision is taken with reference to the availability of these facilities near about the locality.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government laid down any conditions that should be satisfied before the Elementary schools are upgraded into Higher Elementary schools, and if so, may I know what they are?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: First of all, there should be need for it. If there is no school nearby and if no permission has already been granted for another school to be opened in the same locality, permission may be given. Then there are the conditions regarding buildings and other things which should be satisfied.

#### *Linguistic minorities*

\* 170 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, in view of the debate the other day, I think the question is not necessary except that with your permission I would like to ask the Hon. Minister for Finance whether he can still consider the question of having a committee.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member must first put his question, get it answered and then only put his supplementary question. Without the main question being put and answered, he cannot ask a supplementary question.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I put the question, Sir.

\* 170 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Government of India in regard to the safeguards to be afforded to the Linguistic Minorities, as agreed to by the Southern States;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement those decisions; and

[13th March 1961]

(c) whether there is any proposal to have a permanent advisory body for the Southern States to advise the respective Government for protection and safeguards to Linguistic Minorities?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The Government of India forwarded to this Government towards the end of December 1956, a 'Memorandum' indicating the matters in respect of which safeguards should be provided for the linguistic minorities in each State.

(b) In order to formulate, in detail, the safeguards envisaged in the 'Memorandum' a Zonal Ministerial Committee was formed under the aegis of the Southern Zonal Council. The detailed specification of safeguards recommended by the committee was accepted by the Council. The accepted recommendations have been communicated in G.O. Ms. No. 1281, Public (Partition) Department, dated 11th August 1960, to the Departments of Secretariat for taking steps to implement them. This Government Order together with the enclosures has been placed on the table of the House on 21st January 1961.

(c) One of the recommendations was that a Standing Committee consisting of Ministerial representatives from the four Southern States, viz., Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, should be formed for resolving the difficulties that might arise in the implementation of the accepted scheme of safeguards. The Government have accepted this recommendation and nominated the Minister for Finance and Education to represent this State in the abovesaid Committee.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: In order to inspire confidence in the linguistic minorities and in order to give a chance to them to bring these matters to the notice of the Hon. Minister concerned, will it not be feasible for the Government to constitute a small committee?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They can always bring any matter to the notice of the Government or the Ministers or a particular Minister concerned. There won't be any difficulty in that. I do not think a committee would solve the problem.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Once or twice a year if a few members sit along with the Minister and discuss the matter, will that not go a long way to help these minorities? It will inspire confidence in them.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If on any matter a discussion is necessary, I am prepared to discuss the matter with them. This procedure has been adopted just now. Let us see how it works for one or two years and after that we may review the position.

#### *Explosion in the fire works stores*

\* 171 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any explosion occurred in the fire works stores in Nagapattinam, Thanjavur district during Deepavali, 1960; and

[13th March 1961]

(b) if so, the circumstances under which it happened and the extent of damage?

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

(b) The real cause of the accident is not known. The building in which the fire occurred was a terraced one. On the day of the occurrence, it was very hot and the building was illuminated inside with tube lights and other electric decorations which added to the temperature inside the room. This was probably the cause of the explosion. The Fire Service Department has estimated the damage at Rs. 51,000, while the owner of the shop and the District Revenue Officer of Thanjavur have estimated the loss at Rs. 65,400 and at Rs. 84,400 respectively.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Was the stores located in the midst of residential quarters and had the person, who had the stores, the necessary licence to store fireworks in the building?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, the person who had stored it had a licence. It has been reported that the building in which the fireworks was stored was a terraced one of 30 by 20 by 15 divided into two rooms by a wall with an opening and it had no windows on any side. Bengal matches and crackers were stored in the premises. On the day the fire broke out the day was hot and further heat was added by illumination such as tube lights and electric decoration and the building had no ventilation. That was the cause of the explosion as reported.

1-10  
a.m.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, is it not the usual practice to give licence to persons to have their stores away from residential quarters?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no information whether it was in the midst of the residential quarters. The other quarters were not affected at all.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: The neighbouring houses were affected by this.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, the Hon. Minister said that the cause of the explosion was not known. Is it that the Government made an enquiry and could not locate the cause or no enquiry was made by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It has been reported that it is due to heat, and the decorations added to the heat. So no specific cause has been traced. That is the report that we have.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will Government hereafter issue orders that these stores should not be kept in the midst of residential quarters but should be kept far away from the residential quarters?

[13th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: As I have pointed out, in this case there was no question of residential quarters having been affected. It was due to lack of ventilation. Added to this, there was too much of decorations with tube lights and other electric lights. This added to the heat. All these aspects have been looked into by the authorities concerned.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Has it been a spontaneous combustion?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is not exactly known. I have no information as to how the fire started.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: When windows are not available in a room, it means that there is lack of oxygen. When there is no oxygen, combustion cannot take place. Therefore it is unscientific to say that lack of windows is responsible for the combustion.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member who knows better than I that even in a room which has no windows there is oxygen, and it cannot be said that there is no oxygen.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: How is it then that flames were rising continuously?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not on 'Chemistry'.

#### Washermen

\* 172 Q.—SRI S. NATARAJAN (on behalf of Sri M. Ethirajalu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that washermen are charged for carrying bundles of clothes in their cycles by the Police in the City of Madras; and

(b) if so, the number of persons so charged during the period from 1st April 1960 up-to-date?

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

(b) 16 washermen were charged and convicted for carrying heavy bundles of clothes on cycles in Madras City during the period from 1st April 1960 to 31st January 1961.

#### Language Pandits

\* 173 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any order that language pandits should put in 17 hours of work in higher forms in order to be eligible for payment of salaries in the First Grade scale; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

[13th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) Grade I scale is allowed to Language Pandits if they have work solely in the higher forms of High schools for not less than 17 hours per week. This quantum of work should be put in, not only by Grade I Pandits but also by L.T. Assistants who are in charge of Forms IV to VI.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: ஐயா, இந்த ஆசிரியர்கள் (மேற்படிவங்களில்) ஹையர் ஃபார்ம்களில் எடுக்கக்கூடிய வேலை அண்மையில் குறைந்திருக்கிற காரணத்தால் அவர்கள் முதல் படிவத்திலிருந்து மூன்றாம் படிவம் வரை வேலை பார்ப்பதைச் சேர்த்துக் கணக்கிட்டாவது 17 மணியை 15 மணியாக வரையறுத்தாவது மாற்றும் யோசனை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: At present there is no such proposal under consideration. But the hon. Member has made this point during the Budget debate also.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, how is it that the Government think that lower classes should be handled by people with lower qualifications and higher classes by persons with higher qualifications?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Unfortunately, that is the decision that had been taken. Of course, I would like graduate teachers to teach even the infant standard, but the cost would be prohibitive.

#### *Dakshina Bharat Hindi Sabha*

\* 174 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount given to Dakshina Bharat Hindi Sabha for promotion of Hindi in 1959-60?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Rs. 45,300, Sir.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, is it given for the production of text-books or for payment to Hindi pracharaks?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is for many purposes. They are—

- (1) Teaching grant for Hindi Pracharak Vidyalaya, Madras.
- (2) Teaching grant for Hindi Pracharak Vidyalaya, Tiruchirappalli.
- (3) Teaching grant for Rashtrabhasha Visharad Vidyalaya, Tiruchirappalli.
- (4) Stipends for trainees of Pracharak Vidyalayas at Madras and Tiruchirappalli.
- (5) Stipends for students of the Rashtrabhasha Visharada Vidyalaya at Tiruchirappalli.
- (6) Grant for the appointment of 100 part-time teachers, and
- (7) Grant for three typewriting classes.

[13th March 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Has the whole amount been received?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Ought to have been.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are there proposals to give grants to Hindi classes run by individual teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have recognized only the Hindi Pracharak Sabha for this.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Are the stipends given to the trainees received every year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have not received any complaints.

#### *B.T. Assistants*

\* 175 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the allotment of a minimum number of hours of work is insisted on in the case of B.T. Assistants in High schools; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to exempt High schools with only one section in each of the higher forms from such a rule?

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

(b) No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government aware, Sir, that in such schools where there is only one section in the higher forms, it is arithmetically impossible, and have the Government any proposal to relax it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In those cases, applications are made to the Director of Public Instruction, and he takes those circumstances into consideration and then grants exemption.

#### *Rural Broadcasting Scheme*

\* 176 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of public radio sets installed under Rural Broadcasting Scheme during the year 1959-60;

(b) the number of radio sets withdrawn during that period;

(c) the reasons for the withdrawal of radio sets: and



[13th March 1961]

(d) the total number of sets in operation as on 31st March 1960?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Works): (a) 950 sets.

(b) 47 sets.

(c) Most of the sets were withdrawn due to non-payment of maintenance charges.

(d) 3,849.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

#### II.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

##### THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1961.”

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill is introduced.

#### III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1961-62—cont.

SRI P. B. K. THIAGARAJA REDDIAR: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஆண்டு பட்ஜெட் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்து விவாதத்திலே நானும் சற்று கலந்துகொண்டு சில அபிப்பிராயங்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முதலிலே விவசாயத் துறையிலே நாம் சுய தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்ற மகிழ்ச்சியான செய்தி நமக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. அந்தத் துறையிலே விவசாய இலாகா நல்ல ஆராய்ச்சியின் பலனாக நல்ல விதைகளை கிராம மக்களுக்கு வழங்கி வருவதனாலே விவசாய உற்பத்தி அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதென்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்காக நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே விதைப்பண்ணைகள் பல ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் திட்டத்தில் சில குறைபாடுகள் இருப்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அரசாங்க விவசாய இலாகா, ஆராய்ச்சியிலே ஈடுபட வேண்டுமே தவிர உற்பத்தித் துறையிலே அதிகமாக அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய பணத்தைச் செல

[13th March 1961] [Sri P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar]

வழிக்கக்கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து. ஏனென்று கேட்டால் அவர்கள் உற்பத்தித் துறையிலே செய்கின்ற செலவு நல்ல பலன் அளிக்கவில்லை என்பது இந்த விதைப்பண்ணையிலிருந்து நமக்குத் தெரியவருகிறது. அந்தத் திட்டத்தை ஒரு விதமாக மாற்றி இனி வரப்போகும் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் திட்டத்திலே விதைப் பண்ணைகளை விடவேண்டும். ஒரு விவசாயி நல்ல விதைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமானால் அவனுக்கு மணங்குக்கு 2 ரூபாய் சப்சிடி கொடுப்பதாகத் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில் அதிகமாகப் பணம் செலவழித்தால் நம் நாட்டிலே விவசாயிகளுக்கு நல்ல விதைகளை விநியோகம் செய்ய முடியாது. இந்த விதைப்பண்ணைகள் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யத் தேவையில்லை என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கால்நடையிலும் ஆராய்ச்சி அவசியம். விவசாயத் துறையிலே எப்படி அரசாங்கம் ஆராய்ச்சியிலே ஈடுபடுவது நல்லதென்று சொன்னேனோ அதுபோல கால்நடைத் துறையிலும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்படவேண்டும். பரீட்சை ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு ரூ. 58 லட்சம் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. செட்டிநாடு ஃபாரத்திற்குக் காங்கேயம் கால்நடைகளை மாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஹோசூரில் இருக்கும் வரையில் அவை நன்றாக இருந்தன என்பது என் கருத்து. செட்டிநாடு பண்ணை காங்கேயம் காளைகளைப் பராமரிக்கத் தகுதியான இடம் இல்லை என்பது என் எண்ணம். அவை அந்த இடங்களிலேயே வைக்கப் பட்டிருந்தால் இன்னும் சில வருஷங்களிலே அந்தக் கால்நடை மிகவும் ஸ்ரீணித்துவிடும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் அங்கு செயற்கை உணவுதான் கால்நடைகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கிறதே தவிர (அதைத்தான் அங்கு போடுகிறார்களே தவிர) அங்கு இயற்கை உணவு இல்லை என்பது என் கருத்து. ஆகையால் தனியார் துறையிலே இவற்றை விட்டு அவர்கள், அந்தக் கால்நடைகளை போஷிப்பதற்கு ஊக்குவிக்கப்படவேண்டுமே தவிர அரசாங்கம் இந்தத் துறையிலே அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்து காளை விநியோகம் செய்வது முடியாத காரியம். அவர்கள் அப்படியில்லாமல் இருப்பதில் நல்லமுறையில் பலன் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்றுதான் கூறவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயத்துறையிலே அடுத்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே 10 ஆயிரம் டன் கரும்பு அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் புள்ளிவிவரத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது ஓரளவுக்கு குழப்பம் தான் ஏற்படுகிறது என்று சொல்வேன். எப்படி மருத்துவத் துறையிலே ஸ்பெஷலைஸ் செய்திருக்கிறார்களோ அதுமாதிரி விவசாயத் துறையிலும் தனித்தனியாக பிரித்து, கரும்புக்கு, பருத்திக்கு, கடலைக்கு, நெல்லுக்கு என்று ஸ்பெஷலைஸ் செய்யப்பட்டு ஒரு புள்ளிவிவரம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள்.

[Sri P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar] [13th March 1961]

10,000 டன் விளைவதற்கு 40 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்கள் தேவைப்படுகின்றன. இந்த 40 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்கள் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்கிற ஏக்கர்கள்தான், கரும்பு உற்பத்திக்கு மாற்றப்படுகிறதா அல்லது இப்போது இருக்கிற கரும்பு உற்பத்தியை அதிகப்படுத்த முடியுமா என்று யோசிக்காமலே 10 ஆயிரம் டன் அடுத்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம் என்று புள்ளி விவரம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது தவறு என்பது என்கருத்து.

அடுத்து விவசாயத் துறையிலே மக்களை ஊக்குவிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டியது கடன் வசதிதான். இப்போது பொருள்கள் நல்ல விலையில் விற்பதனால் அவர்களும் உணர்ச்சியோடு விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இந்தக் கடன் உதவி நல்லமுறையில் இருந்தால் எவ்வளவு மேலும் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு உற்பத்தி செய்து நம் நாட்டினுடைய உணவுப் பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்த்துவிடுவார்கள் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. அந்த முறையில் பார்க்கும்போது கூட்டுறவுத் துறையிலே நம் மாநில அரசாங்கம் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருந்தாலும்கூட இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் முடிவிலே 54 ஆயிரம் மக்களுக்குத்தான் இந்தக் கூட்டுறவினுடைய பலன் கிடைக்குமென்று தெரிகிறது. 25 கோடி ரூபாய் இந்தக் கூட்டுறவு முறையிலே செலவு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தில் விதை வாங்குவதற்கு, மற்ற விவசாயக் கருவிகள் வாங்குவதற்கு, கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு, என்று பல பகுதிகளுக்கென்று கடன் அளித்து வருகிறார்கள். அவற்றையெல்லாம் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்த்து சில இடங்களில் செய்யப்படுவது போல Full Finance என்ற முறையிலே எல்லா கிராமங்களுக்கும் ஒரே கொள்கையாகக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்து அதை விஸ்தரிப்போமானால் அது நல்ல பலன் கொடுக்கும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய எண்ணம். அடுத்து நம் மாநிலத்திலே 27 ஆயிரம் ஏரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளுக்கு முன்னரவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற 8 கோடி ரூபாய் மிகவும் சொற்பமானதாகத்தான் இருக்கும். இந்த 27 ஆயிரம் ஏரிகளையும் பழுது பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்றால் பல கோடி ரூபாய்கள் தேவைப்படும். அதனால் அதை மேலும் அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நம் மாநிலத்திலே பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் முடிந்துவிட்டன. இனிமேல் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் இல்லை. பெரிய மின்சார உற்பத்தி செய்கிற சாதனைகளுக்கும் இனி வசதியில்லை. இம்மாதிரி நிலை இப்போது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு நாம் செய்யவேண்டியது, Southern Region -இலே இருக்கக்கூடிய நதிகளையும், மின்சார உற்பத்தி நிலையங்களையும் ஒன்றுபடுத்தி எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் பயன்படும்படி திட்டம் வகுக்கவேண்டும். அல்லாது போனால் வேறு முறையிலே இந்த நிலையைத் தீர்க்கமுடியாது.

[18th March 1961] [Sri P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar]

இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் முடிவிலே, நமக்கு ஸ்திரமாகக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய மின்சார உற்பத்தி ஒன்பது லட்சத்து இருபத்திரண்டு ஆயிரம் கிலோ வாட்ஸ்தான் என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. நமக்குத் தேவைப்படுகிறது பதினைந்து லட்சத்து நாற்பதாயிரம் கிலோவாட்ஸ். அப்படி இருக்கின்ற காரணத்தாலே, நம் நாட்டிலே இருக்கின்ற, அதிலும் முக்கியமாகத் தென் பகுதியிலே இருக்கின்ற பல மாகாணங்களை யெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்த்து, அந்த முறையிலே நாம் பாடுபட்டால்தான், இந்த நிலையைச் சமாளிக்க முடியும். Atomic Stations மூலம் இந்த மின்சார உற்பத்தியைச் செய்து விடலாம் என்று இருக்கின்ற கருத்து நம்முடைய நாட்டுக்குப் பொருந்தாது. நம்முடைய நிதி நிலைமைக்குப் பொருந்தாத ஒரு விஷயம். ஆகையினாலே, முதலிலே தென் பகுதியிலே இருக்கின்ற மற்ற மாகாணங்களோடு ஒன்றுபட்டு நம்முடைய அரசாங்கமும், நாம் எல்லோரும் நம்முடைய ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சியைக் காண்பிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த நோத்திலே, மாநிலம் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டும் என்ற கூச்சல் ஒரு பக்கம் இருக்கின்றது. அக்கூட்டத்தார் இம்மாதிரியான முன்னேற்றங்களையெல்லாம் எப்படிச் சாதிப்பார்கள் என்றுதான் தெரியவில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக ரோடு வசதியிலே நேற்றுப் பேசிய அங்கத்தினர் ஒருவர் ரோடுகள் குறுகலாக இருப்பதனாலே, பல விபத்துக்கள் விளைகின்றன என்று கூறினார். இப்போது நடக்கின்ற ரோடுகள் எல்லாம் 60 அடிக்கு உள்ளாகத்தான் போட்டு வருகின்றனர். ஆனால் ஜல்லி (Portion) பகுதி மிகவும் குறைவாய் இருப்பதனால்தான் இந்த விபத்துக்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. அதிலும் முக்கியமாக பெரிய National Highways போன்ற அரசாங்க ரோடுகளில், பெரும் விபத்துக்கள் ஏற்படுவதற்குக் காரணம் இரண்டு வண்டிகள் துழைய முடியாத காரணத்தால்தான். அதில் போடுகின்ற ஜல்லி Portion -ம் குறைவாய் இருக்கின்றது. இந்த மாதிரி விபத்துக்கள் ஏற்படுவதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு, ஜல்லி போடுகின்ற இடத்தை அகலப்படுத்தி, அதிகம் போடுமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கல்வி விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிச் சில அபிப்பிராயங்கள் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே ஆரம்பக்கல்வியில் இருக்கிற கஷ்டங்களைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்கின்றேன். விதிமுறைகளில் சில குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு மைல் தூரத்துக்குக் கட்டப்பட்ட இடத்திலே ஒரு Aided Elementary பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்குமானால், மற்ற Hamlets-லே, ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்க முடியாத ஒரு நிலை இருக்கின்றது. இப்படிப் பல கிராமங்களிலே பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்க முடியாததின் கஷ்டத்தை நான் தெரிந்து இருக்கிறேன். District Educational Officer அவர்களிடம் கிராண்டு

[Sri P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar] [13th March 1961]

பெறுகின்றதில், அடுத்த கிராமத்திலேதான் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கிறது என்று அதிகாரிகளும், அந்த மாணேஜ்மெண்டாரும் அதைக் காட்டுகின்றார்கள். அதனால் மற்ற பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்க முடியாது என்ற கருத்தை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன். இரண்டாவது, விதி முறைகளை மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

சென்ற வாரத்திலே, கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பதில் அளிக்கும்போது, District Board Authorities-க்கும் Private Agents-க்கும் உள்ள வித்தியாசத்தைச் சொன்னார். ஒன்று அவருடைய கவனத்துக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். Physical Training Instructors விஷயத்தில் இரண்டு Grade- இருக்கின்றன. First Higher Grade அல்லது Secondary Grade என்ற Grade களில், நபர்கள் கிடைக்காவிட்டால், Lower Grade-களை Post செய்யலாம் என்று கூறி இருக்கிறார்கள். சில டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டுகளில், ஹையர் கிரேட் அல்லது செகண்டரி கிரேட் P.T.Is. இருந்தம்கூட, லோயர் கிரேட் ஆட்களை நியமித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற விஷயத்தைக் கல்வி அமைச்சருடைய கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். அவர்கள் பத்திரிகைகளில் விளம்பரம் செய்தபடி 11-30 a.m. விண்ணப்பம் வந்தம்கூட, அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்காமல், Exemption வாங்கிக்கொண்டு, Lower Grade -களையே நியமித்திருக்கின்றனர் என்பதை அமைச்சருடைய கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். இந்த முறையிலே மிகவும் என்னுடைய வருத்தத்தைத் தெரிவிக்கும்போது, இன்று இருக்கின்ற ஆசிரியர்களுடைய தரம் எவ்வளவு மோசமாக இருக்கின்றது என்பதை நாம் மிகவும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய சம்பளம் உயர்வதற்காக, இந்தச் சபையிலே அதிகமாகப் பேசப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. இந்த ஹையர் கிரேட் Teachers-ஐ அடியோடு ஒழித்துவிட வேண்டும் என்று தான் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். எல்லா ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளிலும், Secondary Grade Teachers-ஐத்தான் நியமிக்க வேண்டும். அந்தத் தரத்தான் நன்றாக இருக்கிறதா என்றால், அதுவும் இல்லை. இருந்தாலும் ஒரளவுக்கு அந்த Secondary Grade Teachers இருக்கவேண்டும். எட்டாவது படித்துவிட்டு சரியாக தமிழ் எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரியாத ஆசிரியர்களை எல்லாம் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளில் போட்டிருப்பதனால், நாம் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்காகச் செலவு செய்யும் தொகை, ஒரு பலனும் இல்லாமல் National Waste என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். என்னுடைய பேசும் காலம் குறுகிவிட்டது. இதோடு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sri V. Ramalingam Pillai will now speak. He may speak sitting.

[13th March 1961]

SRI V. RAMALINGAM PILLAI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம், மிகவும் அருமையாகத் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எல்லாத் துறைகளுக்கும் போதிய மான்யம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு, அந்தந்தத் துறைகள் முன்னேறப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. இதற்காக, பொதுவாக, நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தையும், சிறப்பாக நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களையும், நாம் மிகவும் பாராட்ட வேண்டும். எல்லாத் துறைகளுக்கும் செய்திருக்கின்றார்கள் என்றாலும், கல்வித்துறையிலே, நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் சாதித்து இருக்கும் காரியம் அபாரமானது. சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த 12 வருஷத்துக்குள் வேறு எந்த நாட்டிலும், கல்வித் துறையில், இவ்வளவு சிறப்பான காரியம் செய்ததே கிடையாது. தவிர, கைத்தறிக்கும், கதருக்கும் அவர்கள் காட்டுகின்ற சலுகை மிகவும் பாராட்டத் தகுந்தது. கைத்தறியில் விசைத்தறியைப் புகுத்தவேண்டுமென்று பலர் சொல்லுகின்றனர். விசைத்தறியைப் புகுத்தக்கூடாது என்று நான் மிகவும் மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் காந்தியக் கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு, நாம் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். விசைத் தறியைப் புகுத்தினால், லட்சக் கணக்கான ஏழை நெசவாளர்களுக்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நெருக்கடி ஏற்படும்.

கடைசியாக ஒரே ஒரு விஷயம் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கதர் இந்த அணுகுண்டிக் காலத்திலே பத்தாம் பசலியான காரியம் அல்லவா என்று ஒரு அன்பர் கேட்டார். நான் அதற்குச் சொல்லும் பதில், அவரைத் தாக்குவதாகவோ, ஏளனம் செய்வதாகவோ அல்லாமல், கருத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். கதர் பத்தாம் பசலியாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், கதரில் அடங்கி உள்ள தத்துவம் பத்தாம் பசலித் தத்துவம் அல்ல. காந்தி மகான் சொன்ன தெய்வ நம்பிக்கை, சத்தியம், சமசந்தர்ப்பம்—இதெல்லாம் பத்தாம் பசலிக் கொள்கை என்று நாம் என்னென்னவோ சொல்கிறோம். அணுகுண்டாலே நாம் அடைந்த நன்மை என்ன? அணுகுண்டு எந்த நாட்டில், எந்த நேரத்தில் விழுந்துவிடுமோ என்று எல்லா நாடுகளும் தத்தளித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. விஞ்ஞானமுறை மேல் நாட்டில் இருந்தாலும்கூட, வான வேடிக்கையைப் போலத்தான் இருக்கிறதே தவிர, பாமர மக்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் பலன் இல்லை. காந்தியக் கொள்கை ஒன்றுதான், பாமர மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றும். சந்திர மண்டலத்துக்குப் பணக் காரர்கள்தான் போய் வரலாம். அதனால் பாமர மக்களுக்கு என்ன லாபம்? விஞ்ஞானத்திலே, பாமர மக்களுக்கும் நன்மையான காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும். எல்லாமே விஞ்ஞானத்தில் செய்து முடிப்பதாய் இருந்தால், கைத்தொழில் எல்லாம் அழிந்து போகும். இதைப் பத்தாம் பசலிக் காரியம் என்று நாம் சொல்லக்கூடாது. அணுசக்தியாலே நமக்குக் காரியங்கள் ஆக வேண்டும் என்றால், பாமர மக்களுக்கு உதவியான காரியமாக

[Sri V. Ramalingam Pillai] [13th March 1961]

இருந்தால் செய்ய வேண்டும். மற்றபடி அனுசந்தியால், அனுசுண்டு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நாம் மனதில் எண்ணக்கூடாது. காந்திய எண்ணம் இருந்தால்தான் இந்த நாட்டைக் காக்க முடியும், தேசத்தைக் காக்க முடியும். காந்திய எண்ணம் ஒன்றுதான் இந்த நாட்டைக் காப்பது மட்டுமல்லாமல் இந்த உலகத்தையே காப்பாற்றி வருகிறது. ரஷ்யா, அமெரிக்கா போன்ற நாடுகளில் உள்ளவர் மனதிலும் காந்தியம் இருந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. காந்திய இயக்கம் இல்லை என்றால் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ காரியம் செய்திருக்கும். காந்திய இயக்கத்தினால் நமது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் அமைதியாக காந்திய தத்துவத்தைப் பின்பற்றி காரியம் செய்து வருகிறது. அதைக் காட்டிலும் அதிகமாக நமது மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தாரை நான் மீண்டும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுவது என்னவென்றால் என்ன காரியம் நடந்தாலும் காந்திய கண்ணோட்டத்தை விடாமல் காரியம் செய்து வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுவேன். நமது அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கின்ற திட்டங்களுக்கு நாம் மனப்பூர்வமான ஆதரவு அளித்து அவர்களைப் பாராட்ட வேண்டும்.

விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் எல்லாம் செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு உரம், விதை இவைகளெல்லாம் செலாகரியமாகக் கிடைக்க வசதி செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்தக் காரியத்திலே கிராம முன்னேற்றத்தை எண்ணவேண்டும். கிராமங்கள் முன்னேறாமல், பட்டணங்கள் முன்னேறி, எவ்வளவு சினிமா வந்தாலும், வேறு என்ன வந்தாலும், பாமர மக்களுக்கு என்னவாகும்? ஆகையினால் காந்திய கொள்கை ஒன்றுதான் வெற்றிக்கு முக்கிய சாதனம் என்பதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அந்த காந்திய கொள்கையை மறக்காமல் நமது அரசாங்கம் காரியம் செய்வதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the fourth day of the debate on the Budget and with the reply of the Hon. the Minister for Finance the discussion will come to an end. I think this is the ninth budget, successful budget, of the Finance Minister and possibly his last budget as there are rumours that he wants his talents to be of use at the all-India level rather than be confined to the State of Madras. Sir, this is a good budget which inspires confidence for the future. But because of the numerous encomiums paid to the Finance Minister and other Ministers, let them not, either collectively or individually, develop a complacent attitude. That would be bad for the State.

Sir, when the budget for the year 1960-61 was presented, it was stated that the budget actuals would be only Rs. 80 crores. When the First Supplementary Demand was made, the Finance Minister gave us to understand that already we were having a deficit of three or three and a half crores of rupees on account of the implementation of the recommendations of the pay commission. But now the Finance Minister comes up with the actuals

[13th March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

and says that it is not a deficit but that it has proved to be a surplus. No doubt, in the Budget Memorandum several explanations have been given. But the fact remains that the State taxes brought in a further yield of Rs. 380 lakhs in which the sales tax alone could have given a sum of Rs. 158 lakhs. I ask the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister whether they could not have anticipated that there would be heavier returns this year than what they were in the last year. The Industries Minister who is in charge of Sales Tax knows that the volume of business is increasing, that the prices are rising and that new industries have come up. Therefore, he could have anticipated a heavier return. My submission is that either the Government fail to anticipate that there will be a better return or if I may say so, that there is a wilful suppression of the actual state of affairs. I leave it to the House to draw its own conclusion.

This year also, receipts are put at Rs. 87.50 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 90.35 lakhs. The Government would say that the returns actually would be Rs. 87.50 lakhs as against the actuals of Rs. 89.29 lakhs last year. The only point they put forward is that a sum of Rs. 251 lakhs which is usually earmarked to be paid by the Centre towards the pay of low-paid employees has been stopped. While on the subject, I would like to say that the Central Government will do well to reconsider their decision and see that the sum of Rs. 251 lakhs is given to the State. Also it seems that the Central Government will stop the assistance hitherto given for the revenue expenditure on the Second Plan Schemes. I am sure the Central Government will do well to reconsider this and give this grant. Although this year also the Finance Minister has taken credit for only Rs. 87.50 lakhs, actually I feel there will be better returns than expected. I may now ask the Finance Minister if he has considered the Central Budget break-up figures. There is a note given that out of the total revenue this year, they have earmarked Rs. 240 crores for payment to the States. This is according to the statement in the Press. Naturally it means that Madras will get a better allotment than what is originally stipulated in the Budget. 1-40 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No. Does the sum of Rs. 51 crores include grants and loans, or loans only or grants only? Then, does the sum of Rs. 210 crores include grants only or loans also?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: That is for the Finance Minister to reply.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Both the items should be taken into account. The grants alone could not be taken into account.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Unless we go minutely into details, it will be difficult to find this out. But the Finance Minister with all the information he possesses and the staff that he has will be in a better position to clarify. It is for him to reply.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

[13th March 1961]

As found in the Budget Estimates, the yield from sales tax in 1959-60 was Rs. 16 crores. In the Budget estimates only a yield of Rs. 15 crores was expected. Again, with regard to Central allotment, provision was made for Rs. 4.37 lakhs but actually the State received Rs. 7.31 lakhs. With regard to expenditure, so far as the Industries Department is concerned, the estimate was Rs. 4.38 lakhs while the actual expenditure was Rs. 3.13 lakhs.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can immediately explain that because of the transfer of Khadi to the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the expenditure in respect of Khadi has been transferred to the Board. That is the reason why the expenditure appears to be less.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Thanks very much.

The most important point referred to by many an hon. Member including the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan is the rise in prices. I am very much amazed at the attitude of the Government because the more we try to talk about it, the more the Government feel that there is not much to worry about it. Here also, as I said on the last occasion, I may say, if I will not be found fault with for repeating it, that there is no unanimity as far as the Cabinet is concerned. The Minister for Agriculture is not here now. He is too intelligent to accept the existence of the problem. The Industries Minister has got an international frame of mind. Therefore, he looks at things only with reference to America and other countries. The Revenue Minister is too good to worry about this problem. But my charge is not against them. My charge is against the Finance Minister. Last year the Finance Minister had the courage to come up and say in his Budget speech that it was a problem. I know it is a problem. Any amount of developmental economy and any increase in the pay of low-paid employees will not solve the problem unless there is stabilization of prices. The Centre which is always ready to have talented people for their committees and other bodies said that the Finance Minister Sri C. Subramaniam should find a place on the committee which was appointed to go into the matter. But, unfortunately, there is no mention about that problem in this voluminous book. Either the Finance Minister should say that the problem is solved or that it is incapable of solution. He may say that in spite of their best efforts, it is not possible to solve the problem. If such an admission is made, I can understand it. If I will not be taken as indulging in politics or controversy, I am definite and positive that next year when the party in power goes to the electorate, it will have to reply to the people, particularly the middle-class people who have been hard hit and who will ask, "What have you done in this matter?" The position of the middle-class has become worse and they have got good reason to ask the question. I do not know what verdict they will give. Let us wait and see the results.

13th March 1961]

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

With regard to the Police, I do place on record our appreciation of the very good work done by them in the City of Madras in particular and generally throughout the State. Incidents which have assumed serious proportions in other places have been very much controlled in the City of Madras. This speaks volumes about the Police here. The way in which law and order has been maintained and crimes have been put down is praiseworthy. Investigation of crimes is also made efficiently. As far as the City of Madras is concerned, traffic regulation is good. The Government themselves are very anxious to do their best.

With regard to agriculture, as the Minister in charge is not here, let me take some other opportunity to speak about it.

With regard to industries, the Leader of the House who is in charge of the subject feels happy because he has got a good record. Though in some other matters he may feel a little difficulty, everything is all right so far as industries are concerned. It is wrong on our part to say that Madras is backward in the matter of industrialisation. Having in view all the schemes which have already been implemented and are going to be implemented, I do not think we will gain anything by saying in season and out of season that we are backward. We are progressing and we do hope that something more will be done. A number of industries have come up and Members have made reference to them. Surely we have got a very good record. It is heartening to find that up to December 1960, 908 companies were registered in the State of Madras and that their capital is more than Rs. 48 crores, subject to correction.

There is talk about a heavy electrical plant. I know the Madras Government have done their best to place the matter before the Central Government, but the decision lies entirely with them particularly because there is competition. One thing I may say. Our technical skill is by far the best. We will, however, leave the matter to the Central Government to decide. Representatives from Tamil Nad are not vociferous. However, we hope that justice will be done.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is not fair criticism.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: With regard to other 11-50 industries like alloys, ball-bearing instruments, stainless steel and a.m. other such industries, the Industries Minister will do well to contact foreign firms and see that something is done. I feel sorry, Sir, when I come to Medical and Public Health. The hon. Lady Member is not here now. Even her melodious voice, her appealing way and good speech do not produce results. Of course, they produce their own effect on the treasury bench but the moment, the Ministers go away, the effect also goes. My esteemed Friend, Mr. Srinivasavaradan, every week comes out with a 'drawing attention' notice. Today it refers to smallpox: two days later, it will refer to typhoid—thank God, there is no cholera. But what is the result? It has become the order of the day, I mean these

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [13th March 1961]

epidemics. This City boasts of so many things and still it is a tragedy that it should have so many diseases prevalent throughout. As doctor, you yourself know, Sir, how many persons are attacked by these epidemics and how many deaths occur. How is it that the Government have failed to do anything to arrest the spread of these epidemics or to prevent them? The allotment for Health is much less than what it ought to be. Apart from the explanations that the Hon. Minister for Finance might give and the questions that we might ask, the public outside have to be convinced that the Government are doing something in the matter. Apart from merely replying to the 'calling attention' notices, what is it that the Government have done to eradicate these diseases? The hon. Lady member is again not here. She referred to patients in hospitals on the bed, under the bed and so on. This is my last speech perhaps on the Budget and I am sure the Health Minister if he chooses to come back to this House and to the Cabinet, will not, for the life of his, take up the Medical portfolio. Let me refer to some figures in this connection of course, subject to correction. In a leading hospital in the City, the number of beds in a ward is 30 and there are 33 extra patients in it. The total is 63. In another ward, the bed-strength is 33 and with extras the total comes to 78. In yet another ward, the authorized bed-strength is 32 and there are 45 extras making the total 77. Lastly, in a small room which has got a bed-strength of only eight, the extras were 31, making the total 39. The percentage of increase here is 400. Therefore, a hospital which has got a bed-strength of 230, accommodates 417 patients, the percentage of extras to the authorized bed-strength being 83. I leave it to the hon. Members to draw their own conclusions. It does not require any further say.

Another subject which I would like to refer to is Education. I am very happy that the Hon. Minister for Finance has many achievements to his credit in the field of education. I feel proud that we are spending more than 20 crores of rupees on education. In the course of the last four or five years, we have jumped up by five crores of rupees and this is really a creditable achievement. This is a record. Figures speak for themselves. I am sure the Education Department is doing something substantial for the people and I do place on record my appreciation of what the Hon. Minister for Finance has done to this State in the field of education. The public of Madras will surely welcome the decision of the Government that educational concessions should be given on the basis of the economic backwardness of the people rather than on the basis of castes and communities. What is more significant in the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister is his assurance—it is very heartening to note that—the Government's decision is only the first step towards a society where no deserving student will be denied education on account of poverty. This is really a great change. I am not against the Harijans and others belonging to backward communities being supported to the maximum extent possible. Still,

[13th March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

there are others who are unable to receive education on account of their economic condition, even though they might be said to belong to forward communities. The other day, the Hon. Minister, in reply to a question from me, said that the Government would consider the question of raising the income-limit from 1,200 rupees in the matter of grant of educational concessions. When he takes a decision to raise the limit, I am sure, he will have another thing to his credit. Every member of this House and of the public will feel very happy about it. With regard to the Education Department, let me say what I honestly feel about it. We have got a department which is spending 20 crores of rupees. In the Director of Public Instruction, we have a very able man but unfortunately he is too busy. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister for Finance is aware that this head of department tours too much and invariably he is out of Madras either in connection with the midday meals scheme or the school improvement programme. It affects his work in the office much. Secondly, this Director indulges in speeches which he should not and to this fact reference has been made by educationists also. Some advice should be given to him by the Minister that it is the duty of the Ministers to indulge in speeches of the kind I have referred to and not of the high officials. Unfortunately, it is the order of the day that officials make all sorts of speeches. About the large budget provision itself, Sir, with just one head at the top, the various amounts earmarked for various things may not be spent properly. We have already taken away technical education from the Director of Public Instruction. That is a separate department. Legal education also is separate. The present Education Department should be bifurcated—one Director being in charge of collegiate and university education and a second Director in charge of secondary education, the various schemes, etc. Otherwise, work will suffer. I know and I have also heard from very responsible officials in the Secretariat that it takes nearly nine months to one year to get replies from the Director to references made to him. He is very busy. This bottleneck should be cleared soon. The Hon. Minister for Finance might say, if the Director is very busy, he has got a number of Deputy Directors to answer. Let me say this, again subject to correction, no Deputy Director has any power to take any major decision. Everything has to be referred to him. The Deputy Directors have no status at all. They have no power. Everything has to be done by the Director himself. There is no question of division of responsibility with the result that the public of Madras suffer a great deal. Any reference made by the Secretariat takes nine or ten months to be answered. When we are spending 20 crores of rupees, it is but reasonable and logical that we bifurcate the department and have more than one Director. The provision involved is not small.

The last thing I would refer to is this. The other day, my esteemed Friend, Mr. Subbiah Chettiar—I do not know whether he functions here as a member of the Swatantra Party or . . .

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Independent.



[13th March 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Like all of us. (Laughter.) We are all too independent. He referred to the question of collection of funds by the party in power for the coming elections. The Hon. Mr. Venkataraman, who was here then, contradicted it saying that there was no question of collection of funds for the party. While on this subject, let me state my views on this matter and conclude my speech. The present party in power has been in office for more than ten years—anything may happen to it in the next year—and surely it has got a right to approach the people to help it. There is nothing wrong in it because elections are very costly. Even businessmen could give money voluntarily. There is nothing wrong in it. What is really objectionable is, your inviting select people from different areas in the City. That is highly objectionable. The persons whom you invite are such as have something to do with you. One may be an industrialist; one may be a businessman; one may be a fleet-owner; if he is invited, he expects something in return for the contributions he promises. Or he feels grateful for something already done to him and pays money. That is wrong in principle. It places the ruling party at an advantage over the other parties.

12  
noon.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Do not the Swatantra party say that when they come to power they will reduce the taxes, take away all the licences, permits and every other thing? Is that not an invitation to pay to that party on the promise of various things?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The reply of the Hon. Minister has not in any way lessened the force of my argument. The point is this, Sir. If you as Minister, as one having power or with the prospect of coming into power again invite people who have had something to do with the Government in the past and who may have something to do in the future also and ask them to pay and if they pay, it is objectionable.

SRI V. S. BALASUNDARAM : I think the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee invites.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It is good that the party in power has such a good whip in Sri Balasundaram. It is not the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee that invites them. If the hon. Member Sri Balasundaram could say that in future no Minister or the Chief Minister would be present in such group meetings and everything will be left to the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, I think that will be something. But it is not so. However inasmuch as this party is in power and it usually boasts of following very high principles, it will be better for it to leave behind some very good conventions and precedents so that posterity may follow them. But as it is what will happen? Just now the Hon. the Leader of the House said : 'What about the Swatantra Party?' Sir, to-morrow, what is done in a small way today, may be done in a much bigger way by others and they will quote the Congress Government for precedent.

3th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I do not want to intervene unnecessarily. But the point on which everyone is agreed is that nobody should bargain, nobody should offer inducement, nobody should give any particular licence, permits or preferences for getting the money. But it is totally wrong to say that no political party should appeal to the people to support that political party. If that is so, then no country in the world conducts any election on that basis. We cannot do anything better than what democratic countries in the world do.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I only said that the party in power should set up a better convention, and better examples.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : On the other hand I asked the hon. Member Sri Subbiah Chettiar yesterday and I ask the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan whether he can cite one instance in which either an offer was made or a bargain was struck or permit was promised and donation invited on the basis of *quid pro quo*?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Now that the Hon. the Industries Minister has come out, I might say in the very city of Madras highly rich and highly connected people were invited either directly or indirectly and they were told 'You have help the party'. What does that imply? If they are willing to give freely it is all right; if they think that this party alone will deliver the goods and they give freely there is nothing wrong.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That was the only thing which was done.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I did not hear the Hon. Minister.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That was the only thing that was done. Nothing else was done.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If nothing else was done, I am happy. However in their own interest I say the Government should set up a good principle whatever the difficulty. I for one feel : Let them go before the public without much finance and win the elections. That would be much more creditable than going with large finances. That will not bring them any credit, Sir.

\* SRIMATHI SARASWATHY PANDURANGAM : சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வரவு செலவுப் பட்டியலைத் தயாரித்த அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும், நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் என்னுடைய நன்றி கலந்த வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமது சென்னை மாநிலம் பாரத நாட்டுக்கு வழி காட்டியாக விளங்குவது போற்றுவதற்குரியது. நம் காந்தியடிகளும், வள்ளுவரும் வகுத்த வழியிலே நடப்பதால் இன்று மற்ற மாநிலங்களுக்கு நம்முடைய மாநிலம் வழிகாட்டியாக விளங்குகின்றது. கல்வித் துறையை எடுத்துப் பார்க்கின்றபோது மற்ற மாநிலங்களைவிட இங்கு எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. வகுப்புவரையில் இலவசக் கல்வியும், மத்திய உணவும் அளிக்க முன்வந்திருப்பதை இன்று மக்கள் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் இன்று ஒவ்வொரு



[Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam] [13th March 1961]

துறையிலேயும் முன்னேற்றமான திட்டங்களை வகுத்து, அதற்குரிய வெற்றியை நாம் பார்க்கின்றபோது, மக்களை வைத்துத்தான் அந்தத் திட்டங்களை நாம் திட்ட வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. எத்தனை எத்தனை திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டி முன்னேற்றப் பாதையை வெற்றிகரமாகக் கண்டாலும்கூட, மக்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கை அதிகப்பட்டுச் செல்லுகின்றபோது நம்முடைய வெற்றியை நாம் காணமுடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. என் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு என்ற பிரச்சனை நம்முடைய சிந்தனைக்குரியது? நம் முடைய தேசத்திலே சராசரி ஒருவருக்கு அரை ஏக்கரா நிலமாக இருக்கின்ற அமெரிக்காவைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது அங்கே ஒரு வருக்கு 12 ஏக்கரா இருக்கின்றபோது அந்த தேசத்திற்கு அங்கே குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு அதிகமாகத் தேவை இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்கு—ஜன நெருக்கமாக இருக்கின்ற நம்முடைய தேசத்தினுடைய எண்ணிக்கையைப் பார்க்கின்ற போது—குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு மிகவும் அவசியமாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றது. ஆனால், இதை எவ்வாறு பூர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கின்றபோது, காந்திய வழிபாட்டிலே இதை நாம் பூர்த்தி செய்ய கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கின்றோம். இயற்கை என்கின்ற முறையில் காந்திஜ் அவர்கள் எழுதிய அந்த நூலிலிருந்து பார்க்கின்ற போது, மேல் நாட்டினுடைய முறைகளைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்தார் வெளியிட்டிருக்கின்ற புத்தகங்களில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கின்றதைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது அவை மக்களுக்கு உதவும் நிலையில் இருக்காது. இன்று மேல்நாட்டு முறைகளில் தோன்றிய இதை எதிர்க்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் எனக்குக் கிடையாது. இது உடலுக்கும் ஆரோக்கியத்திற்கு ஏற்றதல்ல என்று நினைத்தாலும் கூட இதற்கு நாம் ஆவன செய்கின்றோம். அதேவிதமாக நாம் மரசெக்கு எண்ணுக்கும், மில்லில் நெய்கின்ற நூலுக்கும், துணிக்கும் ஆதரவு செய்கின்றோம். கதரையும் போற்றுகின்றோம். அதே முறையில்—வைத்தியத் துறையில் பார்த்தாலும்—நம்முடைய நாட்டு வைத்தியத்தையும், மேல்நாட்டு வைத்தியத்தையும் ஆதரித்து ஆவன செய்கின்றோம். இன்று மேல் நாட்டு வைத்தியத்தை வைத்துப் பார்க்கின்றபோது, குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்கு “இயற்கை” என்ற அந்த காந்திய முறைகூட மிக அவசியமாகும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்பப்படுகிறேன். அந்த முறையை பரிசுபடுத்தக்கரமாக சில கிராமங்களில் வைத்து அதை கிராமிய மக்கள் வழிபட நாம் திட்டம் வகுக்கவேண்டும். இதை யொட்டி, காந்திய வழிபாட்டில் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு என்ற புத்தகத்தை வெளியிட்டு அதை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அளிக்க இருக்கின்றேன். இயற்கை குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுமுறை ஆலோசனைக் குழு அமைக்கவேண்டும்.

கல்வித் துறையில், பகல் உணவு என்று இருக்கின்றபோது கைக்குத்தல் அரிசியைத் தவிர, மில் அரிசியை உபயோகிக்கக் கூடாது என்ற சட்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் திட்டவேண்டும் என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். இன்று ஆஸ்பத்திரியைப்பற்றிப் பேசுகின்ற போது, இடம் கிடையாது, படுக்கை கிடையாது, வெராண்டாவில் இருக்கின்றனர் என்று சொல்லும்போது அதற்குக் காரணம்

[13th March 1961] [Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam]

ஒழுக்கமும், நாவடக்கமும், கட்டுப்பாடும், நேர்மையும் மக்களிடத்தில் இல்லாததுதான். இன்று உணவில் சத்துள்ள உணவு எது என்று அறிந்து உண்ணாததினால், இன்று எத்தனை ஆஸ்பத்திரி கட்டினாலும் மக்களின் தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்ய முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். அரசாங்கத்தினால் அளிக்கப்படும் மத்திய உணவு—சத்துள்ள உணவாக இந்தக் குழந்தைகளுக்கு ஒரு வேளையாவது அளிக்க ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இரண்டாவதாக பாலிடெக்னிக் என்ற இந்தச் சிறிய கைத்தொழிற்சாலையை நம்முடைய இலட்சுமணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்களின் மேற்பார்வையினால் கோளத்திலேயும், ஆந்திரத்திலேயும் ஏற்பாடு செய்து, பெண்களுக்கு இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை பயன்படும்படி ஏற்பாடு நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைக் கண்டு நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

அதே விதமாக தமிழகத்தில்கூட இளம் விதவைகள், கணவனால் கைவிடப்பட்டவர்கள் ஆதரவற்ற நிலையில் இன்றிருக்கிற பெண்களுக்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் நினைக்கிறபோது, ஈ.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. என்ற கல்வித் திட்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் வைத்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நமது சகோதரர் அவர்கள், ஸெகண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியர்கள்தான் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் உபாத்தியாயராகச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஈ.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. படித்த பெண்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக, பாலிடெக்னிக் என்ற சிறிய தொழிலைக் கற்பிப்போமானால், அதன் காரணமாக அவர்களுடைய வாழ்வு வளம் பெறும். நமது தமிழகத்தில் பெருமைக்குரிய லட்சுமணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் மேற்கூறிய இரண்டு மாகாணங்களில் பெண்களுக்காக செய்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக, நமது தமிழகத்தில்கூட அந்த விதமான சிறிய கைத்தொழிலைப் பெண்களுக்கு போதிக்க, நமது தமிழகத்தில் அத்தகைய கைத் தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்து அந்தப் பெண்களுடைய குறையைத் தீர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று மிகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மூன்றாவதாக முத்துரங்க முதலியார் அவர்களுடைய பெயரைத் தமிழகம் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. இந்த தேசம் விடுதலை பெறவேண்டும் என்றும், மக்கள் மக்களாக வாழ வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் பாடுபட்டார். இன்று “Island Ground” என்று இருப்பது ஏழைகளின் வாயில்கூட துழையாத பெயராக இருக்கிறது. நமது நாடு பல துறைகளில் முன்னேற்றப் பாதையில் செல்லுகின்றது. ஆகையால் அந்த திடலுக்கு முத்துரங்கம் திடல் என்று பெயர் வைக்கக் கூடாதா என்று பெண்களுடைய சங்கங்களிலிருந்து கேள்வி கேட்கிறார்கள். அந்த அளவுக்கு அந்த “Island Ground” என்ற பெயரை மாற்றி, முக்கியமாக நமது தமிழகத்தின் முதுபெரும் தலைவரும், தேச பக்தரும், மக்களுக்காகப் பாடுபட்டவருமான மறைந்த மாவீரரின் ஞாபகார்த்தமாக “முத்துரங்கம்” திடல் என்ற பெயரை வைக்க

12-1  
p.m.

[Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam] [13th March 1961]

வேண்டும் என்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

கடைசியாக இணைப்புக் கல்லூரியைப்பற்றி நினைக்கும்போது கண்டிப்பாக வருந்த வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. Madras Medical College-ல் இடம் கிடைக்காத காரணத்தினால் அந்த இணைப்பு வைத்தியக் கல்லூரியில் மாணவர்கள் சேர வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்படுகிறது.

எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை படித்த ஒரு குழந்தையை 10 ஆண்டு களுக்கு முன்பு அந்த எஸ்.ஐ.எம். காலேஜில் சேர்த்தேன். அந்தக் குழந்தைகூட செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிலே வைத்தியத் துறையில் இப்போது வேலை செய்து வருகிறது. எம்.பி.பி.எஸ்-க்கு உரிய அதே சம்பளத்தை அவர்கள் வாங்குகிறார்கள். இன்று ஜி.சி.ஐ.எம்-ஐப் பார்க்கிறபோது மாணவர்கள் இண்டர்மீடியட் படித்து 5-1/2 ஆண்டுகள் வரை எம்.பி.பி.எஸ்-க்கு எவ்வளவு ஆண்டுகள் ஆகிறதோ அவ்வளவு படித்தால்கூட அவர்கள் ரூ. 350 சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் எம். பி. பி. எஸ்-க்கும் ரூ. 75 வித்தியாசம் இருப்பதை நான் பார்க்கிறேன். இரண்டுக்கும் ஒரே காலம் செலவாகிறது. இதில் ஏன் வித்தியாசம் இருக்க வேண்டும்? ஏற்றத்தாழ்வு, வித்தியாசங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒழிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்கிற நாம் இந்த வித்தியாசத்தையும் களையவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எஸ்.ஐ.எம். மூன்று ஆண்டுகள் படித்தவர்கள் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. படித்தவர்கள். இவர்கள் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. படித்து இரண்டு ஆண்டு இண்டர்மீடியட் படித்து அதற்குப் பிறகு எம்.பி.பி.எஸ். படிக்கவும் அதேதான் ஆகிறது. இதில் ஏன் சம்பள வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கிற போது எஸ்.ஐ.எம். படித்தவர்களும் நம் குழந்தைகள்தான் என்கிறபோது இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டாமா, கவனிக்க வில்லையா என்று கூட கேட்கிறார்கள். விடுதலை கிடைப்பதற்காக செத்துமடிவோம் என்று சேர்ந்தோம். உலக நாடுகளுக்கு இந்த நாடு வழி காட்டவேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறோம். ஒரு காலத்தில் யாரோ திட்டியிருக்கும் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் காந்திய வழிபாட்டில் இருக்கிற அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டியதை ஏற்று நீக்க வேண்டியதை நீக்கி நல்ல பாதையை வகுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதற்கு மிகவும் பாடுபடுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இந்த எண்ணம் நிரம்ப இருக்கிறது என்பதும் எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஆகையால் இது கூடாது என்று சொல்கிறவர்களை மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

\* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மாநில வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் நான் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். பொதுவாக உயர்நிலைக்கல்வி எல்லோருக்கும் இலவசமாக அளிக்கப்படும் என்பதைப் போது மக்கள் அதுவும் ஏழை மக்கள் மிகவும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். ஆனால்

[13th March 1961] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

ஒரு சிறிய குறை மட்டும் அதிலும் இருக்கத்தான் இருக்கிறது. 1,200 ரூபாய் வருமானம் உடையவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் தான் அந்தக் கல்வி வசதி கிடைக்கும் என்கிற போது நடுத்தர, கீழ்த்தர வகுப்பார்களாக இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகை ஒருவேளை கிடைக்காமலும் போகலாம். இந்த ஆண்டிலே முதல் கட்டமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு அடுத்த நிதி ஆண்டிலாவது அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும் வகையில் ரூ. 1,500 அளவிலாவது மாதம் ரூ. 150 சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறவர்களுக்கும் அந்த நிலை விஸ்தரிக்கப் படுமென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நமக்கெல்லாம் பெரிய பிரச்சனையாக இருப்பது இந்த யுனிவர்டி படிப்பு. அது ஒரு ஸ்தாபனமாக இருப்பதால் நமக்கு அதைப்பற்றிப் பேச அதிக உரிமை இல்லை. யுனிவர்டி ஒரு சுதந்திரமான ஸ்தாபனம் என்பதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். கல்வியிலே அதிகமாக அரசியல் தலையீடு கூடாது என்பதையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். ஆனால் புனரமைப்பு ஏற்பட்டுவரும் ஒரு நாட்டிலே சுதந்திரம் பெற்று பல ஆண்டுகள் ஆன பின்பும்கூட ஏதோ 1923-ம் ஆண்டிலே ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மதராஸ் யுனிவர்டி சட்டத்தின் கீழே இன்று நடந்துகிறார்கள். அந்தச் சட்டத்தின்படி செனெட் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லாம் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு யுனிவர்டி நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. அந்த அடிப்படையிலே அங்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஜாபிதாவைப் பார்த்தால் Ex-officio ஆக வந்திருக்கிற செனெட் அங்கத்தினர்கள் 101 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத்திலே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது மாற்றி யமைக்கப்பட்டு வரும் நிர்வாக மாற்றத்திலே பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களிடத்தில் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் ஜில்லா போர்டு பொறுப்புக்களை கல்வி சம்பந்தமான ஏற்பாடுகளை அளிக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. உயர்நிலைக் கல்விக்கு அரசாங்கம் தனியாக போர்டு அமைக்கவோ அல்லது தானே எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவோ செய்யலாம். அப்போது அந்த ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன பிரதிநிதித்துவம் சரியான அளவிலே யுனிவர்டிக்கு வரக்கூடிய நிலையில் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். வெள்ளைக்காரன் காலத்தில் ஆங்கில ஆட்சி இருந்தது. ஆங்கில ஆட்சிக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் நிர்வாகம் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்ற முறையிலே நிர்மாணிக்கப்பட்ட சர்வகலாசாலைச் சட்டம் இப்போது செயலில் இருந்து வருகிறது. மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகள் செனெட் சபையில் அதிகம் வரும்படியான நிலையில் அது இல்லை. அசெம்பிளியிலும் கவுன்சிலிலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் மட்டும் இருக்கக்கூடிய அளவில்தான் இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் பிரிவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதை நாம் சற்று கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நான் யாரையும் தனிப்பட்டவர்களைக் குறை கூற விரும்பவில்லை. அதற்காக இதைச் சொல்லவில்லை. இந்த உலகத்திலேயே அறிவாளி என்று புகழப்படுகிறவர் நமது சென்னை யுனிவர்டியில் இருந்துகொண்டிருந்தாலும்கூட அதில் பொது மக்கள்

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [13th March 1961]

விரும்புகிற பல மாறுபாடுகள் செய்ய முடியாத நிலையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. அதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. மற்ற மாநிலங்களில் பொதுமக்களுக்கு மேல் படிப்பு படிப்பதற்கு, அவரவர்கள் வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்திற்கு, வருவாய்க்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் சம்பாதிக்க வேண்டிய வசதிகளைப் பெறும் வகையில் மேல் படிப்பு பெறுவதற்கு வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் அகில இந்தியத் துறையில் மற்ற மாநிலங்களில் நல்ல அறிவு பெற்று மேலே வரக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. அந்த நல்ல வாய்ப்பு நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் இல்லாமல் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. எவ்வளவு நல்லவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் உயர்ந்த அறிவாளியாக இருந்தாலும்கூட தொடர்ந்து பலமுறை அதிகாரத்திற்கு வருவதால் அவர்களுடைய சொந்தக் கொள்கைகளை நடத்தும்போது சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களிலே 1,000 நன்மைகளிலே ஒருசில தீமைகளும் நடக்கும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அமெரிக்காவில் ஆப்ரகாம் லிங்கன் வெகு நாள் பிரசிடெண்டாக இருந்தார். ரூஸ்வெல்ட் வெகுநாட்கள் இருந்தார். இருந்தாலும் அந்த நாட்டிலே அவர்களையும் மாற்றியமைக்கக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலை இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. பிறகு அதை மாற்ற அங்கு ஒரு சட்டம் செய்தார்கள். அதேபோல யுனிவர்சிட்யில் 20, 30 வருஷம் ஒருவரே இருப்பதால் நன்மைகளோடு தீமைகளும் ஏற்படத் தான் செய்யும். இதில் எங்களைப்போன்ற தேசியவாதிகள் நம்பிக்கை வைத்திருக்கிறோம். பொதுமக்களும் இந்த நம்பிக்கையை உணர்ந்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த செனேட் அங்கத்தினர்கள் தேர்தல் முறையில் யார் யாருக்கு எந்தவிதமாகப் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று மறு டிரிபீலனை செய்து பார்க்கக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பம் நம் நாட்டிலே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நம் முடைய பொதுமக்கள் அபிப்பிராயத்திற்கு செயல்படுவதற்கு நம் மாநிலத்தில் இன்னும் ஒன்றிரண்டு சர்வகலாசாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்துவது அவசியம் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். மதராஸ் யுனிவர்சிட்டி தரம் குறையாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் இருக்கட்டும், இருந்தாலும் பொதுமக்கள் விருப்பம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட வேண்டுமானால் அவர்களுடைய திட்டங்களைக் கையாள் வேண்டுமானால் இன்னும் ஒன்றிரண்டு சர்வகலாசாலைகள் நமக்கு அவசியம் தேவை. மற்ற மாநிலங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சர்வகலாசாலைகளைப்போல பொதுமக்கள் விரும்பக்கூடிய மாற்றுத் திட்டங்களை அமைத்து பொது ஜனங்களுடைய அறிவு வளர்வதற்கான ஒரு திட்டத்தை மேற்கொள்ளும் முறையில் அமெரிக்கா போன்ற நாடுகளில் இருக்கிற முறையில் பட்டங்கள் பெறுவதற்கான வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் ஒன்றிரண்டு சர்வகலாசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்த அரசாங்கம் குறிப்பாக நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களும் முழு முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் பெரிதும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக சுகாதார விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சுகாதாரத்துக்கான மானியம் போதாது என்று ஏற்கெனவே பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் நம்

[13th March 1961] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

தரப்பிலும், எதிர்க் கட்சியிலிருந்தும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படித்தான் நானும் கருதுகிறேன். பவானியில் ஆஸ்பத் திரியை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அங்கு போதுமான மருந்து சப்ளை இல்லை. அங்கு மாத்திரம் இல்லாமல், மற்றும் பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலும் மருந்து இருப்பது இல்லை. Primary Health Centres-ஐ எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், ஏதோ ரிடையர் ஆன சில L.M.P. டாக்டர்கள் தான் வேலை செய்கின்றார்களே தவிர, திறமை உள்ள பட்டம் பெற்ற வாலிபர்கள் அதிகம் முன்வருவதில்லை. படித்துவிட்டு வரும் வாலிபர்களுக்கு ஊக்கம் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் கிராமத்தில் சேவை செய்யச் சௌகரியத்தைச் செய்து கொடுப்பது அவசியமாய் இருக்கிறது. தாலுக்கா தலைநகரிலிருந்து கிராமத்திலே மோட்டார் வான் (vans) மூலமாகப் பல மருந்துகளையும், டாக்டர்களையும் அனுப்பி மக்களுக்கு வைத்திய உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்காகச் சில லட்சம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்தால்கூட, மக்களுக்கு நலமாய் இருக்கும் என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடி, விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகம் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. வருகிற மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் உரம் டிபார்ட்மென்ட் நல்ல எருக்களைச் செய்வதில் போதுமான நல்ல திட்டத்தை அமைத்து இருக்கிறோம். அது நல்ல முறையில் வேலை செய்யும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். விதைகள் விநியோக விஷயத்தில், சர்க்கார் பண்ணைகளைவிட, தனியார் பண்ணைகள் நல்ல விதைகளைக் கொடுத்து நடத்தி வருகிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். தனியார் விதைப் பண்ணைகளுக்கு ஊக்கம் அளிக்கும் அந்தத் திட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் அமுல் செய்யும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக என்னுடைய தொகுதி பிரதேசத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், மேட்டூரில் அலுமினியம் தொழிற்சாலையும், பள்ளிபாளையத்தில் காகிதத் தொழிற்சாலையும் வரப்போகிறது. இதனால், விவசாயத்துக்குப் போதுமான அளவு ஆள் கிடைக்காது. ஒரு 5,000 பேர் கிராமப் பகுதிகளிலிருந்து இந்தத் தொழிலுக்குச் சென்று விடுவார்களானால், தற்சமயம் பண்ணைகளில் வேலை செய்வதற்கு ஆள் பற்றாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் நாங்கள் என்ன செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்றால், ஆற்றங்கரையில் தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கு, மாடுகளை வைத்துத்தான் கபலையில் இறைக்க வேண்டும். பம்பு செட் வைத்து தண்ணீரை இறைப்பதற்கு அனுமதி கிடையாது. அப்படி அனுமதி அவசியமாகச் சிலருக்குக் கொடுத்தாலும், ஆறு மாதம்தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த ஆறு மாதம் ஆகஸ்டு மாதத்திலிருந்து ஜனவரி மாதம் வரையிலும்தான், பம்பு செட் வைத்துத் தண்ணீர் இறைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு தந்திருக்கிறது. ஏற்கெனவே ஆயக்கட்டு இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களில், ஆற்றங்கரையிலே இருக்கிற ஆயக்கட்டுக்களுக்கு, பவர் பம்பு செட்

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [13th March 1961]

வைத்துக்கொள்ள அனுமதி கொடுக்க வேண்டியது ரொம்ப அவசியமாகிறது. ஆள் பற்றாமல் இருக்கும்போது, விவசாயம் நடத்த, பம்பு செட் அவசியம். நிதி மந்திரியவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். விவசாயி சொட்டுத் தண்ணீர்கூட அதிகம் எடுக்க மாட்டான். கரும்பு ஆலைகள் உள்ள பிரதேசம் எங்கள் பிரதேசம். கரும்புக்கு அதிகத் தண்ணீர் விட்டால் கரும்பு விளையாது. யாரும் அதிகமாகத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே பவானி பிரதேசத்தில், ஆற்றங்கரைப் பிரதேசத்தில், கரும்பு உற்பத்தியாகிற இடங்களில், இப்போது நான் தெரிவித்த இந்த G.O.-வில் ஆறு மாதத்தான் என்றிருப்பதை வருஷம் முழுவதற்கும் பம்பு செட் வைத்துக்கொள்ள அனுமதி கொடுக்கும் வகையில், இந்த G.O.-ஐ மாற்ற வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

விற்பனை வரி ஒன்றும் புதிதாகப் போடப்படவில்லை. தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை ஒன்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்போது மண்பாண்டத் தொழிலாளர்கள் கூட்டுறவு மண்பாண்டச் சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கின்றார்கள். விற்பனை வரி போடப் பட்டு மண்பாண்டங்களுக்கும் விதிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. தொழிற் கூட்டுறவுகளுக்கு Sales Tax போட வேண்டும் என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால், மண்பாண்டம் தயாரிப்பது கஷ்டமான கைத்தொழில் ஆகும். அது ஒரு குடிசைத் தொழில். பூமியிலிருந்து அதற்கான மண்ணை எடுப்பதற்குத்தான், கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். ஆனால் மண் எடுப்பதற்குக்கூட போட்டா போட்டிகள் ஏற்படுவதோடு, வரிகளும் தலைக்கு மேலே ஏறிக்கொண்டு போகின்றன. பொதுக் கொள்கை வரி விதிப்பது என்று சொல்கிறார் நம்முடைய தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள். இது என்ன பெரிய கைத்தொழிலா? வரி போடக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்கிற கைத்தொழிலா என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்து, ஆகையினாலே, மண்பாண்டத் தொழிலுக்கு இந்த விற்பனை வரிச் சலுகை கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இந்த விற்பனை வரி யில் இருந்து சலுகை காண்பிப்பது மிகவும் முக்கியமாய் இருக்கிறது.

கடைசியாக ஒன்றே ஒன்று, என்னுடைய தொகுதிபற்றி, பொதுஜனத் தொடர்பு என்ற கருத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இன்று M.L.A.-க்கள் வாங்கக் கூடிய சம்பளம் ரூ. 150-தான். சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு மற்றக் கட்சிகள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமல் இருக்கலாம். சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்வதற்கும், தொகுதி மக்களோடு தொடர்பு வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதியாகவும், Fixed T. A. ஆகக் குறைந்தது ரூ. 150-யாவது ஒரு தொகை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குத் தபால் செலவு வேறு ஆகிறது. வெறும் ரூ. 150-தான் சம்பளம் என்றால், அந்தச் சம்பளம் எந்த

[13th March 1961] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

அளவுக்கு அவர்களுக்குப் பிரயோஜனம் என்று பார்த்தால், ஒன்றுக்கும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ரூ. 200 பொது ஜனத் தொடர்புக்கு செலவு ஆகக்கூடிய முறையில், இன்று M.L.A.-க்கள் பிரச்சனை இருந்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்குப் போதிய அளவு சம்பளம் கொடுக்க வேண்டாமா? அங்கத்தினர்கள் மக்களுக்குச் செய்ய வேண்டிய கடமை, தொகுதியில் போய்ச் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்வதற்காவது வசதி செய்ய வேண்டாமா? சில நாட்டில் கார் வசதிகூட செய்து கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஏழைகள் நாட்டிலே, இந்த வசதியாவது செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டாமா? எல்லா M.L.A.-க்களும் பணக் காரர்களா? அதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கும்படி நம்முடைய அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இன்னொன்று. இன்றைக்கு இருவேளையும் மேல் சபை இருக்கிறது. மெம்பர்கள் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் எஸ்டேட்டிலுள்ள ஹாஸ்ட் லுக்குப் போக முடியாது. எங்கே தங்குவது? எங்கே சாப்பிடுவது? எல்லாரும் பிளாட்பார்த்தில்தான், உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு இருக்கவேண்டுமா? அந்த நிலையில்தான் நாம் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நமக்குக் கௌரவமாக உட்கார்ந்து பேசுவதற்கு, கொஞ்ச நேரம் ஓய்வு எடுப்பதற்கு, ஏதாவது இடம் இருக்கிறதா என்பதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். House Committee-யில் கூட இதுபற்றித் தீர்மானித்தோம். அதற்கு 12-30 P.M. அரசாங்கம் நல்ல முறையில் பதில் தந்ததாக எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மேல்சபை என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு, தனித்தனியாக டிபார்ட்மெண்டைப் பிரித்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு, ஒரு சில ரூபாய்கள் செலவு ஆகுமே என்பதைப் பார்ப்பதா? அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குச் சௌகரியம் செய்யுதுகொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம் அல்லவா? நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? நாம் எங்கே போகிறது? ஏதாவது இடமிருக்கிறதா? இதை எல்லாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாகிறது. ஆகையினாலே, அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதைச் சிந்தித்து மேல்சபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் வசதியாகத் தங்குவதற்கு ஒரு இடம் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும், இதை அவசியம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI-MANRADIAR : கணம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இன்றைய வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தை வரவேற்று நான் பேசுகின்றேன். தமிழ் நாட்டின் வரவு-செலவுக் கணக்கில் புதிய வரிகள் எதுவும் இல்லாமல் அமைந்திருப்பது பாராட்டுதற்குரிய விஷயமாகும். அது மட்டுமல்ல. விற்பனை வரி விஷயங்களில் சில சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது மிகவும்

[Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar] [13th March 1961]

பாராட்டுதற்குரிய விஷயம். அதிலும், இந்த வருஷம் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட அறிக்கையை மிக விளக்கமாக கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள் கொடுத்திருப்பது, எல்லா விஷயங்களும் அதிலே இன்று விளக்கமாகக் கொடுத்திருப்பது, யாவரும் எளிதாகப் புரிந்து கொள்ளும் முறையில் இது அமைந்திருப்பது கண்டு நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷம் அடைகிறேன். பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

அதுபோல எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளும் இலவசப் படிப்பு படிப்பதற்கு பதினேறாவது வகுப்பு வரை இலவசக் கல்வி அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் முடிவு செய்தது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. பொது மக்களிடத்திலே மிக மிக நல்ல வரவேற்பு இதற்கு இருக்கின்றது என்பது என்னைப்போல கிராமத்தில் இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு மிக நன்றாகவே தெரியும். அதை இந்த இடத்தில் சொல்வதில் பெருமைப்படுகிறேன்.

அதுபோல, அரசாங்கம் மத்திய உணவு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பது கிராமங்களில் எல்லோருக்கும் பெரிய சந்தோஷத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்தினால் ஏற்படும் நன்மையைக் கருதி, கிராம மக்களுக்கு ஒரு கிராமத்திலே இருக்கின்ற பிள்ளைகள் அவர்களுடைய கிராமத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்ற தனி உணர்வு ஏற்பட வழி கொடுத்து அரசாங்கம் அதிலே கல்வி இலாகாவும், குறிப்பாக நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களும் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து வருவதும், அகில இந்தியாவிலேயே சிறந்த திட்டம் என்று பாராட்டப்படுவதும் கண்டு நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன்.

மற்றும், அடுத்ததாக, கால்நடை பராமரிப்பு, பால் பண்ணை விஷயத்திலே பல திட்டங்கள் வகுத்து, பல்லாண்டுகளாக நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து வருகிறது. அதற்கு மக்களிடமும் நல்ல வரவேற்பு கிடைக்கிறது. ஆங்காங்கு செயற்கை முறையிலே கூட கன்றுகள் உற்பத்தி செய்வதிலே சர்க்கார் மிக்க தீவிரமாக ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றது. அதுபோல இன்று நமக்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டியது பால். அதைப்பற்றி சில யோசனைகள் சொல்ல இந்த இடத்திலே ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இப்போது அநேகமாக நல்ல கால்நடைகள் நமது தென் இந்தியாவிலேயே இருக்கின்றன. நமக்கெல்லாம் வேண்டிய நன்றாகப் பால் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய இனமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையிலே பார்க்கும்போது பால் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய பசுக்கள் என்று குறிப்பிடுவதைவிட பால் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நல்ல இனமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய எருமைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும் என்பது எனது எண்ணம். ஒரு பசுவை வைத்துப் பராமரிப்பதைவிட, ஒரு எருமையை வைத்திருப்பதில் உள்ள செலவைக் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்க்கும்போது, எருமையைப் பராமரிப்பதில் உள்ள செலவு குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஒரு பசுவுக்குத் தினி கொடுத்து, வருஷத்திலே எவ்வளவு செலவாகிறது, அது எவ்வளவு பால் கொடுக்கிறது என்று கணக்குப் பார்த்தால், அதைவிட அதிகமாகப் பால் கொடுத்து, செலவும் கம்மியாகக் கூடிய ஒரு இனம் எருமை. நமது தென்னாட்டிலேயும் இந்த இனம் இருக்கின்றது. அது எவ்வளவு சிறந்த முறையில்

[13th March 1961] [Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar]

பால் கொடுக்கும் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. இப்போது சர்க்காரிலேகூட, பல சர்க்கார் பண்ணைகளிலேகூட எருமைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள். உரூ என்ற ஜாதி கராச்சியைச் சேர்ந்தது. அந்த இனத்தை இங்கே உற்பத்தி செய்து வந்தார்கள். சர்க்கார் பண்ணையிலே வைத்து விநியோகம் செய்கிறார்கள். அதுபோலத்தான் கிராமங்களிலே சிறந்த எடுத்துக்கொண்டு கால்நடை வளர்க்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு, அந்த எருமைகளை வளர்க்க சர்க்காரிலே Subsidy போல கொடுத்தார்கள். இன்னும் பரவலாக ஆக்க முடியும். மாதவரம் பால் பண்ணையில் 2,000 கால்நடைகளுக்கு வசதி அளிப்பதென்று வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏறக்குறைய 2,000 எருமைகளும், கறவை பசுக்களும் அங்கே இருப்பதாக நான் பார்த்தேன். இது நல்ல ஏற்பாடுதான். இதுபோல கிராமங்களிலே இருந்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதையும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். கிராமத்தில் இப்படி ஏற்படுத்துவது கிராம மக்களின் சுகத்திற்கும் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். இதனால் கிடைக்கக் கூடிய உரத்தை, இயற்கையாகக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய உரத்தைக் கிராமங்களிலே விநியோகிக்க சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். சென்னையைச் சுற்றி பல இடங்களில் காடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. பல ஆறுகளில் இன்று முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, பல புதிய முறைகளை வைத்து கால்நடைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்ய சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருவது கண்டு சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். மேய்ச்சல் துறையில் அதிகமாகப் புல் வேண்டுமென்று 11,000 ஏக்கரில் புல் விளைச்சலுக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். Forest Department-ல் புல் நிறைய இருக்கிறது. மாடுகளை விட்டு, கால்நடைகளை விட்டு அங்கே மேயவைத்தால் அங்கே உள்ள மரங்களுக்கு அழிவு ஏற்படலாம். அந்தப் புல்லை வெட்டிக்கொண்டு போக தாராளமாக லைசென்ஸ் கொடுத்தால், அந்தப் புல்லை அறுத்து நகரங்களுக்கு அனுப்பினால் பால் பண்ணை வைத்திருக்கின்றவர்களுக்குச் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று இந்த இடத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த இடத்தில் பேசும்போது மெம்பர் அவர்கள் எருமைப்பால் மந்தத்தைக் கொடுக்கும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். நமது தென்னாட்டில் இருக்கின்ற பசும்பாலானது, வட நாட்டிலே இருக்கின்ற பாலைவிட சத்துள்ளது என்று நான் அவருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இங்கே நீங்கள் பசும் பால் குடிப்பது வட நாட்டிலே எருமைப் பால் குடிப்பதாக ஆகும். இங்கேயிருக்கின்ற எருமை பாலின் சத்தை Fat percentage பார்க்கும்போது வட நாட்டின் பாலைவிட, இங்கேயுள்ள பாலின் சத்து அதிகமாகயிருக்கின்றது. இப்போது சமீபத்தில் 12-48  
ஹைதராபாத்தில் அகில இந்திய கால்நடை கண்காட்சி நடந்தது. P.M.  
அங்கேயிருந்து இரண்டு, மூன்று நாட்களுக்கு முன் இங்கே திரும்பி வந்தேன். அப்போது டெபுடி மினிஸ்டர் கிருஷ்ணப்பா அவர்கள் பேசும்போது, “எருமை” என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. அதை “நீக்ரோ பசு” என்று நினைத்தால் இந்த மனதிலே அருமைய



[Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradia] [13th March 1961]

ஏற்படாது என்று சொன்னார். இந்த நிலையிலே, பாலானது அதிகம் வேண்டும் என்று கருதும் இந்த நேரத்தில் பசுக்களை வைத்துப் பராமரிப்பதைவிட, எருமைகள் அதிகமாக உண்டாக்க தனியார் துறையிலும், சர்க்கார் துறையிலும் அதிக கவனம் எடுத்தால் நன்றாகயிருக்கும். இந்த இடத்திலே நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ தியாகராஜ ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் ஒரு விஷயம் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொன்னார்கள். இன்று செட்டிநாடு பண்ணை சமீபத்தில் ஆரம் பிக்கப்பட்ட பண்ணை. நன்றாக அமைக்கப்பட்ட பண்ணை. இதை நான் பல தடவை சென்றபோது பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். ஹோசூர் பண்ணையிலிருந்து காளைகளை அங்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் அதைத்தான் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஹோசூரில் இருக்கிறபோது மேலே பெருமயிர் கொண்டு அவ்வளவு சுத்தமாக இல்லை. இப்போது அங்கே மாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போதே இதில் deterioration அங்கு ஏற்படுகிறது. அவை ஏற்கனவே வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய ஜாதி யாக இருக்கின்றன. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில் காங்கயம் காளைகள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அபிவிருத்தி செய்கிறார்கள், செட்டிநாட்டு பண்ணையிலே சிந்து போன்ற வர்க்கத்தை அதிகப் படுத்த வேண்டும். சிந்து ஜாதி என்பதைக் கராச்சி ஜாதி என்பார்கள். அவை பாகிஸ்தானுக்குப் போய் விட்டன. வெள்ளை ஜாதி இப்போது இருக்கிறது. சிந்து ஜாதியும் அதுவும் ஒரே மாதிரியாக இருக்கும். பால் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய ஜாதி கள் அவை. அவை தர்பார்கர் ஜாதி. செட்டிநாட்டில்கூட தர்பார்கர் ஜாதியை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு சிந்து அதிக மாக வைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் காங்கயம் அங்கிருந்து எடுக்கப் பட்டுவிட்டால் மிக நன்றாக இருக்கும். இவ்வளவும் நாம் எண்ணு கிறோம். இதற்கு வேண்டிய தீனிதான் முக்கியமானது. நாம் அதிகமாக உணவு தானியங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்யும்போது அவற்றின் மேலே உள்ள தட்டைகளை அவற்றிற்குத் தீனிபாகப் போடுகிறோம். தானியங்களை நாம் உபயோகிக்க எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறோம். நமக்கு உபயோகமில்லாத தட்டை போன்றவை களை அவைகளுக்குப் போட்டுவிடுகிறோம். இவைகளுக்கு அது மாத்திரம் போதாது. பருத்தி விதை, பிண்ணாக்கு முதலியவை போடவேண்டும். நல்ல பால் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் நல்ல தீனி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பிண்ணாக்கு, பருத்திவிதை போன்றவை விலை உயர்ந்துகொண்டே போகிறது. பருத்தி விதையிலிருந்து எண்ணெய் எடுக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் விலை உயர்ந்துகொண்டே போகிறது. பிண்ணாக்கை அதிக உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக நிலத் திற்கு உரமாகக் கொடுக்கிறோம். இவையெல்லாம் சேர்ந்து அவை களுக்கு விலையை உயர்த்திவிட்டன. இந்தப் பருத்தி விதை, பிண்ணாக்கு போன்றவைகளுக்கு சர்க்காரிலே கட்டுப்பாடு செய்து கால்நடை பராமரிக்கிறவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய் தால் மிக மிக நன்றாக இருக்கும். அது வரவேற்கக்கூடிய விஷய மாக இருக்குமென்பதை இந்த இடத்திலே மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் சர்க்காருக்கும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[13th March 1961] [Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradia]

கடைசியாக கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தமிழ்நாடு உத்தி யோகஸ்தர்கள் தலைவன் என்ற முறையிலே வருத்தமான ஒரு விஷயத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடைய சேவை இன்று அரசாங்கத்திலே மிகத் தேவையானது என்று எண்ணுகிறார்கள். அதனால் கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான சௌகரியமும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் அவர்களுடைய ஊதியத்தை அதிக மாக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்திருக்கிற காரியங்களுக்காக சர்க்காருக்கும் குறிப்பாக நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும் அவர்கள் சார்பிலும் என் சார்பிலும் நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒரு வரத்திற்குள்ளாக ஒரு சின்ன சம்பவம் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர் களும் நம்மைப் போல இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் பிரஜை. அந்த முறையிலே அவர்களுக்கும் விவசாயக் கடன்கள், கிணறு வெட்ட வும், பல குடும்ப சௌகரியங்களுக்கும் சர்க்காரிலே கிடைக்கக் கூடிய வசதிகளைப் பெறுவதற்கு உரிமையிருக்கிறது. அதை திருப்பிக் கொடுக்காத நிலை ஏற்படுகிறதென்றால் அது தவறானது தான். சர்க்கார் பணத்தை வசூலிக்கக்கூடிய பொறுப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர் என்ற முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகப் பொறுப் பிருக்கிறது. திருப்பிக் கொடுத்துவிடத்தான் வேண்டும். சில நேரங்களில் அசந்தர்ப்பங்களால் அது கொடுக்க முடியாமல் போயிருக்கலாம். அப்படி வாங்கிய கடன் மணியக்காரர் என்ற முறையிலே இருப்பதற்கு சம்பந்தம் இல்லாதது. அவருடைய சொந்தம் காரியத்திற்காக வாங்கிய கடன். அதனால் அப்படி கடன் வாங்கியதற்காக மணியம் கர்ணம் என்று இருப்பவர்களை விலக்கு வது என்றநிலை சில இடங்களில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப் போல பல சம்பவங்கள் குறித்து சில அப்ளிகேஷன்கள் நாங்கள் தயாரித்திருக்கிறோம். ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களிடத்தில் கொடுக்க இருக்கிறோம். இப்போது சொல்லப்போவது கடலூரில் நடந்த சம்பவம் ஒன்று. ஒரு மணியக்காரர் கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருந்ததால் அவரை ஒரு நாள் அழைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆர்.டி.ஓ. அவரிடத்தில் கேட்டபோது அவர் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய ரூ. 500-ஐ அவருடைய நிலத்தை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யக்கூடிய விஷயத் தில் வரும் ரூ. 1,500-ல் கொடுத்து விடுகிறேன் என்று சொல்லியிருக் கிறார். அதை அவர் காதில் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அவரிட மிருந்த கடிக்காரம், பேரை இரண்டையும் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்துகொண் டார். அதோடு மணியக்காரர் சர்க்காருக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய தொகையையும் கொண்டுபோயிருந்தார். இருந்தும் அவற்றை ஐப்பதி செய்ததாக அவர் எடுத்துக்கொண்டார். அவர் பணக்காரர் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவரல்ல. கௌரவமான குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர். அடுத்தநாள் காலையில் அந்தத் தெருவில் தண்டோரா போட்டார்கள். இந்த மணியக்காரரிடம் சர்க்கார் பணம் எதுவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டாம். அவரவர்கள் நேரில் தாலுகா ஆபீஸில் கொண்டுபோய் கட்டிவிடவும். அவருடைய சொத்துக்களை ஐப்பதி செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்று தண்டோரா போட்டார்கள்.

[Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradial] [13th March 1961]

அவருடைய பையன் வெளியே சென்றவன் வந்து அவரிடம் இதைச் சொன்னான். அவர் கௌரவமான குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர். தனக்கு நேர்ந்த இந்த அவமானத்தை அவரால் சகித்துக் கொள்ளமுடியாமல் மறுநாள் வெளியே போய் தூக்குப்போட்டுக் கொண்டு செத்துவிட்டார். நம்மைக் குற்றம் சாட்டி நம் அந்தஸ்தைக் குறைக்கும் அளவுக்கு தண்டனையா போட்டார்கள். நாம் இனி இருப்பதைவிட சாவதுமேல் என்று தூக்குப் போட்டுக் கொண்டார். அதுபற்றிய முழு விவரங்களை ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்க இருக்கிறேன். இது வரை பேச அனுமதி அளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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\* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தற்போது சபையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் 1961-62-ம் வருஷத்திய தமிழ்நாடு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாகப் போற்றி வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்திலே ஒரு சிறந்த அம்சமாக இருப்பது யாவரும் பொதுவாக எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களும் கூட போற்றும் வகையில் அமைந்திருப்பதுதான். இம் மாதிரியான ஒரு பட்ஜெட் இனி வருமா என்று பலர் சந்தேகிக்கலாம். ஆனால் அப்படி சந்தேகிப்பதற்கு இடம் இல்லை. நிதி அமைச்சருடைய துட்பமான கூர்மையான புத்திக்கும் அவருடைய அனுபவத்திற்கும் இன்னும் மேலும் மேலும் அதிக யோசனைகளை நல்ல பட்ஜெட்களை அவரால் சமர்ப்பிக்க முடியும் என்பதை இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலிருந்து நாம் தெரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் நமக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமானது மிக முக்கியமானது என்பதை நாம் மறந்து விட முடியாது. குறிப்பாகக் கல்வி விஷயத்திலே நம்முடைய மாநிலமானது முன்னணியில் இருக்கிறது, அதிலும் குறிப்பாக இந்தியாவிலேயே முதல் படியிலே நிற்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் மிகையாகாது. குறிப்பாக ஐந்தாவது வகுப்பு வரையில் எல்லாப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் கல்வி இலவசமாகக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடாகியிருந்தது. பிறகு எட்டாவது வகுப்பு வரை ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அந்த வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கப்பட்டது. தற்போது மேலும் 11-வது வகுப்புவரையில் ஏழைப்பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஜாதிக் பேதமின்றி அனைவருக்கும் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வசதி ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு அழகான பட்ஜெட்டை அரசாங்கம் சமர்ப்பித்திருப்பதானது எல்லோருக்கும் மகிழ்ச்சி கொடுக்கக்கூடிய விஷயமாக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்பட்டு இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகின்றது. அது சம்பந்தமாகப் பல விதமான தகவல்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதிலும் குறிப்பாக சற்று ஏறக்குறைய சென்ற 10 ஆண்டு காலத்துக்குள் 31 லட்சம் டன்னிலிருந்து உணவு உற்பத்தி 52 லட்சம் டன்னாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்று பட்ஜெட்டில் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

[13th March 1961] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

இதனால் 21 லட்சம் டன் அதிகமாக உணவு உற்பத்தி ஆகி இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரிய வருகின்றது. ஆனால் 3-வது திட்ட காலமுடிவில், இதை 67 லட்சம் டன்னுக்கு உயர்த்த முடியும் என்பதாகத் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றது. இதனால் 36 லட்சம் டன் அதிகமாக உயரலாம் என்று மதிப்பிட்டோம். ஆனால் இப்படி உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாக உயர்ந்து விட்டால் மட்டும் போதாது. ஜனக் கட்டுப்பாடு, குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு மிகமிக அவசியம். அதனே அரசாங்கம் மிகக் கவனத்தோடு செய்து கொண்டு வருவதை மக்கள் போற்றாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. குறிப்பாக நம்முடைய ரெவின்யூ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அதிக சிரத்தையும், ஊக்கமும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு விஷயத்திலே தீவிரமாகப் பிரச்சாரம் செய்தும், அதில் கட்டுப்பாடு வருவதும், பொதுமக்கள் வரவேற்காமல் இருக்க முடியாது. அதை அரசாங்கமும் உணர்ந்து, சரிவர, கிரியாம் சையில் காட்ட வேண்டும் என்பதையும் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். மேலும் அதிகமாக ஜனத் தொகை பெருகிக் கொண்டிருப்பதனால்தான், ஏழை மக்களுக்கு உணவுப்பொருள் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வசதி பயன்படாமல் இருக்கிறது. இப்போது வசதியில்லை என்ற காரணத்தால், எரிகளாய் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்களிலும், இன்னும் நஞ்சை நிலங்களாக இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்களிலும், Extension என்பதாகக் கூறி, அவைகளில் வீடு கட்டுவதற்காக வசதி செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இதனால், உணவு தானிய உற்பத்தி செய்வதானது, அழியக்கூடிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து, எந்த இடத்தில் வீடு கட்ட வேண்டும் என்பதையும் சற்று கவனித்து, ஆராய்ந்து அதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதாக, நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆகையினாலே, உணவு தானிய உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியாத நிலையில், வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும் வேலையிலும் குறைகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இவை ஒன்றுக்கொன்று முரணாக இருப்பதால், எரிகள், புஞ்சை நிலங்களில் வீடு கட்டாமல், புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து, அதில் வீடு கட்டவேண்டும் என்பது தான் என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை ஆகும்.

அதோடுகூட, தற்போது தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இவர்கள் விஷயத்திலே, பொதுவாகப் பார்க்கிறபோது, சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு, நம்முடைய ஜனத்தொகை, இந்த ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்து இருந்தபோது 3 கோடியாக இருந்தது. இந்த 3 கோடி, தற்போது சற்று ஏறக்குறைய 3½ கோடி ஜனத்தொகைக்கு நெருங்கி வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் எண்ணிக்கையைப் பார்க்கிறபோது, 180 பிரிவுகளைக் கொண்ட பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் ஜாபிதா குறிப்பிடப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றது. இத்தனை பேர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கருதி, அரசாங்கம் செய்யக்கூடிய சலுகையைப் பார்க்க



[Sri A. Subramanyam] [18th March 1961]

கின்றபோது, சமுத்திரத்தில் கரைத்த பெருங்காயத்தைப் போன்றதாக இருக்கின்றது. அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத் துக்கும், கல்வி வசதிக்கும், அரசாங்க உத்தியோக உயர்வு களுக்கும் அது போதாது. அவர்களுக்குச் சரியானபடி கல்வி இல்லை, பொருளாதாரத்திலும் மிகவும் குறைந்த வர்களாக இருக்கின்றார்கள், உத்தியோகத்திலும், மிகமிகக் குறைந்தவர்களாக இருக்கின்றார்கள் என்பதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய கல்வி விஷயத்திலே, அரசாங்கம் இப்போது கொடுக்கும் படியான சலுகையை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன், போற்றுகின்றேன். ஆனால், அவர்களுடைய ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாச்சாரத்தைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது, அது கொஞ்சம் மெதுவாகத்தான், ஆமை வேகமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே கொஞ்சம் துரிதமாகக் கவனித்து, அவர்களைத் துரிதமாக முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற ஆசையினால், இதை நான் சொல்கிறேன். அதிக அளவிலே அவர்களுடைய உபகாரச் சம்பளத்துக்காக, அவர்களுக்குத் தொகை ஒதுக்க வேண்டும். இப்படி ஒதுக்குவதில், பணம் இல்லாத கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டதான் சொப்பினம். எவ்வளவு செலவா னாலும், பெருந் தொகையை அவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கி, நாம் அவர்களுக்கு முன்னேற்றம் செய்தோமானால்தான், நாட்டில் உள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உயர்ந்த நிலையில் நல்லபடியாக இருக்க முடியும். அப்போதுதான் இந்தத் தேசம் சிறந்த முறையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை உலகம் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளும். அந்த நிலையை உணர்பண்ணுவதற்கு, இந்தப் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுடைய கல்விக்காக, அதிகமான மானியத்தை ஒதுக்க வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய ஆசை. இதை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதோடுகூட, உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில், மிக ஜாக்கிரதையாகக் கவனித்து, அவர்களுடைய குறைகளைப் போக்க வேண்டும். உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில், இந்த அரசாங்கம், செக்ரட்டேரியட் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளில், 25 ஸ்தானங்கள் காலி ஏற்படுமானால், அதிலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 4 ஸ்தானங்கள், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 6 ஸ்தானங்களும், முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 15 ஸ்தானங்களும் முறையில் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. ஆனால் ஒன்று கூறப்படுகின்றது. இந்த 15 ஸ்தானங்களில், ஹரிஜனங்களும், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் போட்டியிடலாம். போட்டியிட்டு, அந்த ஸ்தானத்தைக் கைப்பற்ற முடியும் என்பதாகக் கூறப்படுகிறது. ஏதோ, ஒன்று, இரண்டு பேர் புத்திசாலித்தனமாக இருந்து உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கும் படியான நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து, அதில் 1, 2 ஸ்தானங்களைக் கைப்பற்ற முடியும். ஆனால் 15 ஸ்தானங்களையும் அவர்களால் கைப்பற்ற முடியும் என்று நினைத்துவிடக்கூடாது. ஆகவே மேற்படி ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாச்சாரத்தை அனுசரித்து, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு, அவர்களுக்குள் 150 பிரிவுகள் இருக்கிறதே, அவர்களுக்குள் ஏறக்குறைய சராசரி உத்தியோகம் பகிர்ந்து

[13th March 1961] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

கொள்ளும்படியான நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து, 15 ஸ்தானங்கள் ஆகவும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 4 ஸ்தானங்களாகவும், முற்பட்டவர் களுக்கு 6 ஸ்தானங்களாகவும் பிரிக்க வேண்டும். அதோடு கூட, இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக்கும்படியான யூனியன் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்த வேண்டும். சம்பத்திலே, கர்னாடக அரசாங்கத்திலே, 11 ஸ்தானங்களுக்கு, உத்தியோகத்தில் போட்டி ஏற்பட்டது. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குள்ளே, அதில் விண்ணப்பம் வரவில்லை என்று அவர்களுக்குப் பதிலாக, பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு அந்த உத்தியோகத்தைக் கொடுத்தார்கள். முற்பட்டவர்கள் அதனை எதிர்த்து கோர்ட்டில் ரிட் போட்டார்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தது தப்பு என்று கோர்ட்டில் தீர்ப்புக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. பொதுவாக போட்டியிட்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும், தேர்தலில் போட்டியிடவேண்டும் என்று ஜட்ஜ்மெண்டிலே கூறப்பட்டது. இப்படி இருப்பதனால், இந்திய யூனியன் சட்டத்தையே திருத்தி, மாற்ற வேண்டும். அதைச் செய்வதற்கு, நம்முடைய தமிழ்நாட்டு அரசாங்கம், உடனடியாக, முன் வரவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் தான், இந்தத் தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஓங்கி முன்னேறுவதற்கும், முதல்படியில் வருவதற்கும், அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி எல்லோரையும்போல, சமசந்தர்ப்பம் பெறுவதற்கும் ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். நான் ஏதோ இந்த ஜாதி இருக்கவேண்டும், அந்த ஜாதி இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று கூறுவதாக நினைத்துவிட வேண்டாம். ஜாதி ஒழிப்பு கூடாது என்று ஒருவரும் கூறமாட்டார்கள். உடனடியாக இந்த ஜாதிகளை எல்லாம் மறந்து எல்லோரும் ஒரே இனம் என்று ஒரு காலம் வரவேண்டும். எல்லோரும் சமத்துவமாக வாழவேண்டும் என்ற, Justice என்கிற ஒரு நிலைமையை நியாயமாக ஒப்புக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி நினைக்கின்ற காலம் வரவேண்டுமானால், இப்போதுள்ள நிலைமை மாறவேண்டும். ஏதோ ஒரு சில சம்பளத்துக்கும், தலை பதவிக்கும் தானே இதை எல்லாம் கேட்கிறோம், ஸார், ஜாதி எல்லாம் யார் பார்க்கிறார்கள் என்று எல்லாம் தத்துவம் பேசலாம். ஆனால் இது அப்படிச் சொல்கிற சமாசாரம் அல்ல. ஏதோ இந்த மாதிரி சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், அரசாங்கம் தாழ்த்தப் பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு ஸ்தானத்தைக் கொடுப்பது மிகவும் வர வேற்கத் தகுந்தது. இந்த மாதிரியான நிலைமையை நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் உணர்பண்ணிருக்கிறது. அதிலும் குறிப்பாக, கனம் காமராஜர் சிறந்த முறையில் இந்த நாட்டுக்குச் சேவை செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார். பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தினருக்கு அவர் சேவை செய்து வருவதை, நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற் கின்றேன். இன்னும் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்கள் எத்தனையோ இருக்கின்றன. அதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு என்னென்ன சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தித் தரலாமோ, அந்த நல்ல காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்வதைத் தவிர, இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் வேறு ஒன்றும் நான் அதிகம் பேசப் பிரியப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே, இந்த முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் கைகப்பிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்வது எல்லாம் இது

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [13th March 1961]

1 p.m. தான். பொருளையின் காரணமாக, இதை நான் கூறவில்லை. கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு நீங்கள் விலகியிருக்க வேண்டும். “சற்றே விலகிவரும் பின்னாள்” என்று நத்தூர் தரிசனம் கேட்டாரே, அந்தமாதிரியாக நாங்கள் எல்லாம் இந்த அரசாங்க பெரிய உத்தியோகம் என்ற கடவுளை தரிசிக்க விரும்புகின்றோம். மேல் படிப்புக்குப் போக, எங்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வசதி இல்லை, காரில் போக முடியாது, நல்ல சாப்பாடு சாப்பிட முடியாது. இத்தகைய நிலையில், முற்பட்டவர்களாகிய நீங்கள் சற்று ஒதுங்கி இருங்கள். ஒதுங்கியிருந்து, எங்களுக்கு சான்ஸ் (சந்தர்ப்பம்) கொடுத்தால் நல்லது. இப்படி 10, 15 வருஷத்துக்குக் கொடுங்கள். அப்படிக் கொடுத்தால், ஜாதி வேற்றுமை நீங்கிவிடும். இந்தியர் என்ற எண்ணமும் ஏற்படும். இத்தகை சந்தர்ப்பத்தை என்னுக்கு அளித்ததற்காக, நலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு என் எணக்கத்தைத் தெரி வித்துக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The House then rose.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இன்றைய பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தைப்பற்றிப் பாராட்ட வேண்டிய விஷயங்கள் பல இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அதேசமயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் எதையெல்லாம் செய்யவேண்டியது என்பதைப் பற்றி இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுவதற்காக நான் பேசுகின்றேன். நாட்டில் விலைவாசிகள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஏறி விட்டன. அதற்கு ஒருவரும் வழி கண்டு பிடிக்கவில்லை என்ற குறையை அமைச்சரானும் சரி, எதிர் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களானும் சரி, சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். அமைச்சர் களும் அதற்குச் சரியான பதில் சொல்லாமல் இதுவரை இருந்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பது மறுக்க முடியாத ஒரு விஷயம். இப்பொழுது மத்திய அரசாங்க பட்ஜெட்டில், அவசியமாகவோ, அவசியம் இல்லாமலோ சில வரிகள் விதிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. அதில் பாக்கு, மருந்து முதலியவற்றிற்கு விதிக்கப்பட்ட வரியினால், இந்த மக்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லும்போது, இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமை என்ன என்று எண்ண வேண்டிய அவசியம் இப்போது ஏற்படுகிறது. இம்மாதிரிச் சிறிய சிறிய சாமான்களுக்கு, சாதாரண மனிதர்கள் வாங்கக் கூடிய சாமான்களுக்கு வரி (இன்டைரக்ட் டேக்ஸ்) போட்ட போது சர்க்கார் பக்கத்திலிருந்து எங்களுடைய வரியினால் இன்ன இன்ன சாமான்கள் பாதிக்கப்படாது, பாதிக்காது என்று அறிக்கைகள் வருகின்றன. அந்த அறிக்கைகளைப் பார்க்கும்போது, வியாபாரிகள்தான் அக்ரமம் செய்கின்றார்கள் என்பது நன்றாகப் புரிகின்றது. வியாபாரிகள் அக்ரமம் செய்கின்றார்கள் என்று மக்கள் புரிந்துகொண்டால் மட்டும்

[13th March 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

போதுமா என்பதை நான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்கின்றேன். இப்போது கருப்பு மண்ணெண்ணெய்க்கு வரி போடவில்லை. ஆனால் வியாபாரிகள் அதை அதிக விலைக்கு விற்கின்றார்கள். பட்ஜெட்டை அனெளன்ஸ் பண்ணுவதற்கு முந்திய தினமே அதைக் கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் வைத்து விட்டார்கள் என்பது வெட்ட வெளிச்சமாகத் தெரிகின்றது. ஒரு அணுவிற்கு விற்பனை இப்பொழுது நான்கணுவிற்கு விற்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதற்கு அரை பைசா, கால் பைசா டேக்ஸ்கூட போடவில்லை. இதனால் மக்களிடையே ஏதாவது கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டால், நாட்டில் அராஜகம்தான் வரும் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் உணரவேண்டும். அந்த அராஜகத்தைத் தடுக்க வேண்டுமானால் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். நேரடியாக அமைச்சர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் கடைக்குச் செல்லுகின்றார். எவ்வளவு விலைக்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது என்பதைக் கேட்கிறார். ஆனால் நிதியமைச்சர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் அம்மாதிரிக் கொள்ளையடிக்கின்ற வியாபாரிகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த ஏதாவது சட்டம் வைத்திருக்கிறாரா என்பதைக் கேட்கிறேன். பார்க்கலாம். பார்த்து விட்டு வரலாம். ஆறுதல் சொல்லலாம். ஆறுதல் சொல்லுவதைவிட அரசாங்க இயந்திரத்தை விட்டு அதிக விலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த எந்தவிதமான சட்டமும் இல்லை என்பதற்காக இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் செய்கின்றது ஒரு சிறிய தவறாக இருக்கலாம். சர்க்கார் என்றால் மனிதன்தான் சர்க்காரை நடத்துகிறான். யாரோ தெய்வப் பிறவிகள் நடத்தவில்லை. மனிதன் செய்கின்ற சர்க்காரில் சிறிய காரியத்தைக் கட்டுப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு வியாபாரத்தில் கொள்ளையடிப்பது போன்ற பெரிய காரியத்தைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்த அரசாங்கத்தில் சட்டமில்லாமல் இருக்கின்றது. இந்தமாதிரி பொது மக்களிடத்தில் கொள்ளை அடிக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் எந்த சமூகத்தவராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, வியாபாரிகளாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, எந்த துறையில் பொது மக்களை கஷ்டப்படுத்தக் கூடியவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, உடனடியாக அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஒரு என்கொயரி கமிட்டி நியமித்து, எப்படி வியாபாரிகள் கூட்டி விட்டார்கள் என்பதை உடனடியாக பண்ணலாம். அந்தக் கமிட்டியை வைத்து எத்தனை போட வேண்டுமானாலும் போட்டு, அந்த நிதியை எவ்வளவு ரிப்போர்ட்டை வைத்து, விலைவாசியைத் தவிர்த்துக் கொடுத்த உருவாக்கினால் இந்த அரசாங்கம் உண்மையில் நினைக்கின்ற காரியத்தை நினைக்கின்றது, பொது மக்களின் நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறது என்று சொல்லலாம். வரியினால் பிரசங்கம் செய்கின்றதே தவிர, அந்த நிதியை நடத்திக் காட்டத் தகுந்த வேலை செய்யவில்லை என்று சொல்கிறேன். இந்த விலைவாசியைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சில விஷயங்களைப் பேசினேன். விலைவாசித் தொங்கவிட வேண்டும் ஒவ்வொரு கடையிலேயும் விலைப் பட்டியலைப் பார்த்து மக்கள் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்று விலைக்கு விற்பனை, கடும் தண்டனை கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று சட்டம் இயற்ற வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். விலைவாசிப் பட்டியல் தொங்க

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [13th March 1961]

விட வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று அமைச்சரவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள் தவிர, சட்டமாக வரவில்லை. ஆகவே, அமைச்சரவர்கள் தெரு தெருவாகப் போகும்போது, அங்கு நடக்கின்ற தப்பைக் கண்டு பிடித்து அவர்களை அடக்குவதற்குச் சட்டம் உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

3-10  
p.m.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களும், அமைச்சர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களும், முதல் மந்திரி காமராஜர் அவர்களும், இன்றைய தமிழ்நாட்டு அரசாங்கமும் நல்ல காரியம் செய்கின்றது என்பதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அந்த நல்ல காரியத்திலும் விஷம் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லத்தான் நான் வந்திருக்கிறேன். நல்ல காரியம் ஏராளமான காரியம். பதினேழு வகுப்பு வரையிலும் ஏழைக் குழந்தைகளுக்கு ஜாதி மத வித்தியாசம் இல்லாமல் இலவசமாகப் பாடம் சொல்லி கொடுக்கிறோம் என்றால் இதை பாராட்டாமல் எந்த மனிதனும் இருக்க முடியாது. நாட்டிலே குழந்தைகள் நம் முடைய செல்வங்கள். எந்த மனிதன் எந்தத் தொழிலைச் செய்தாலும் தன்னுடைய குழந்தைச் செல்வம் நல்ல நிலைமைக்கு வர வேண்டுமென்றுதான் பாடுபடுகிறான். இந்தக் குழந்தைச் செல்வங்களை நல்ல வழியில் கொண்டுவர பொதுமக்கள் ஏராளமான பணத்தை வாரிக் கொடுக்கின்றனர். அதே நேரத்தில் இங்கே நடைபெறுவது என்ன என்பதைச் சொல்லுவது அவசியம். ஸ்ரீமான் கள் பதஞ்சலி சாஸ்த்திரி, லட்சுமணசாமி முதலியார் போன்றவர்கள் சபையிலே உறுப்பினர்களாக இருந்தாலும், தேசபக்தர்கள்தான் பெரும்பாலும் அமைச்சரவையில் இருக்க முடிகிறது என்று சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். தேசத்தின் நிலை தெரிந்து போராடியவர்கள்தான் சுதந்திரத்திற்காகப் பாடுபட்டவர்கள். தேச சுதந்திரத்திற்காக இந்த நாட்டிலே என்ன பாடுபட்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதைக் குழந்தைப் பிராயத்திலேயே சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்பதை நண்பர் சுப்ரமணியம் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. அது அவர்கள் இலாக்காவில் நடக்கிறதா என்பதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஓரளவுக்குச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். தேசியத்திற்குப் புறம்பாக, தேசியம் என்பதே தெரிவாத, தேசியத்தைப்பற்றி கருத்திலாவது ஹழைத் தால் அதை அகற்ற கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருக்கின்ற விலபஸ் கமிட்டி என்று ஒரு கமிட்டி வைத்திருந்தார்கள். பாலகிருஷ்ணன்—இளங்கண்ணன் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள்—அவர் இந்த நாட்டில் தேசிய இயக்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாகவும், இந்த மந்திரிகளைப்பற்றிக் கீழ்த்தரமாகவும் பேசினார். பத்திரிகையிலேயும் வந்தது. அதை எடுத்து நான் இந்த ராஜ்ய முதலமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்பினேன். அமைச்சர்களைப்பற்றிக் கண்ணு பின்னா என்று பேசினார். தேசத்துக்கு விரோதமாகப் பேசினார். அத்தகைய பாலகிருஷ்ணன் இந்த விலபஸ் கமிட்டியின் சேர்மன். இந்த நாட்டின் சுதந்திரத்திற்காக அடி

[15th March 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

கோலிய, வித்திட்ட பெரும் தலைவர்களில், பெரும் மனிதர்களில் ஒருவராகிய பாரதியினுடைய பாடல்கள் பாடப் புத்தகங்களில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. அந்தப் பாட்டின் ஒரு பாகத்தை நீக்கி விட்டு தேசத்தைத் துண்டாட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும் ஒருவர் பாடலைப் புதுத்தினார்.

இவை மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு வராமல் இருந்திருக்க முடியாது. இந்த தேசத்தில் குழந்தைகளுக்கு இலக்கியம், சிறு நூல்கள் என்று இருக்கக்கூடியவைகளிலே, எத்தகைய நிலைமையில் இந்த நாடு சுதந்திரம் பெற்றது, சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்திற்கு எத்தகைய போர் வீரர்கள் எல்லாம் தியாகம் புரிந்தார்கள், அந்தத் தியாகத்தின் கின்னங்கள் இவைகளைக் காணோம். அம்மாதிரிப் புத்தகங்களைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமானால் இப்போது நம் நாட்டில் எத்தனையோ தேசபக்த சிகாமணிகள், அறிஞர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை எல்லாம் விட்டுவிட்டு அந்நிய தேசத்தில் இருந்தவரை தனிநாயக அடிகளார் என்பவரைத் தலைவராகக் கொண்டு இந்த தேசத்திலுள்ள குழந்தைகளுக்கு இலக்கியம் உருவாக்கச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமா? ஜாப்தாவிலே தமிழ் பேசலாம். அங்கிருப்பவர் களுக்கு தேசபக்தியை எவ்விதம் ஊட்டமுடியும்? பெரிய அறிஞராக இருக்கலாம். ஆராய்ச்சியாளராக இருக்கலாம். நான் இலங்கையில் இருப்பேனானால் நான் இலங்கையைப் பற்றி அறிந்த உண்மைகளைத்தான் எழுத முடியும். தமிழ் நாட்டு உணர்ச்சியை வடித்தெழுத முடியாது. அதுபோல இந்தத் தனி நாயக அடிகளாரைக் கொண்ட இந்தக் குழுவை குழந்தைகளுக்கு இலக்கியமோ, நூல்களோ எழுத வைத்திருப்பது அபத்தமான காரியம் என்றுதான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே இன்று சொல்கிறேன், கனம் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களே, தேசிய பரம்பரையை மறந்துவிடக் கூடாது. பச்சிளம் குழந்தைகளுக்குத் தேசிய பரம்பரைகளின் சுதந்திர உணர்ச்சி ஊட்டப்படவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி தேசபக்தர்கள் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

என்னுடைய மகன்—எனக்குப் பிறந்தவர் என்பதற்காக என்னுடைய மகன் படத்தைப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் பள்ளிக்கூடமாக திறக்க வைப்பதா? பத்து வயதுக் குழந்தைக்கும் கல்வி இலாகாவுக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறது? என்னுடைய பிள்ளை என்பதற்காக ஊர் ஊராகத் திறப்பு விழா செய்வதும் படம் திறப்பதும் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும் கீழ்த்தர அதிகாரி கல்வி இலாகாவில் இருக்கும்போது நீங்கள் என்ன நல்ல காரியங்கள் செய்கிறீர்கள் என்று மக்கள் கேட்கமாட்டார்களா? பல நூற்றுக்கணக்கான வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் இந்த மதிய உணவுத்திட்டம் நம் நாட்டில் இருந்ததுதானே. என் ஜில்லாவில் 50 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் இருந்தது. கிராம மக்கள் அதற்கு நல்ல ஆதரவு காட்டினார்கள். நண்பர் ராமசாமி ஐயங்கார் அவர்கள் 1902-ல் இந்தப் பகல் உணவுத் திட்டத்தை சென்னையில் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். வீடு வீடாகத் தர்மம் வாங்கினார். அரிசி வாங்கினார். அப்படியாக மதிய உணவுத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டே

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [13th March 1961]

வந்தார். அரசாங்கம் அப்போது அதை ஆதரித்து அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கலாம். அமைச்சர்கள் செய்திருக்கலாம். அதைத் திருத்தி, பால் மணம் மாறாத ஒரு பச்சிளங்குழந்தை தான் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தது என்று புத்தகம் புத்தகமாக வெளியிடுவது, நூல் நூலாக வெளியிடுவது, பிரசங்கம் செய்வது, பல பேர்களைவிட்டு எழுதச் சொல்வது, பிரசங்கம் செய்யச் சொல்வது இதையெல்லாம் யாரால் பொறுக்க முடியும்? சர்க்காருக்கும் இந்த ஆட்சிக்கும் சிலபல கொள்கைகள் இருக்கின்றன. கொள்கையின் அடிப்படையிலே அரசாங்கம் நடக்கிறது. மந்திரிகள் அதைச் செய்கிறார்கள். அதற்குப் பக்கபலமாக நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம். நிச்சயமாக இருக்கிறோம். நீங்கள் நல்லது செய்கிறீர்கள் என்று பெருமைப்படுகிறோம். என் கட்சி செய்கிறது என்று நான் பெருமைப்படுகிறேன். அரசாங்கம் செய்கிறது என்று பொதுமக்கள் பெருமைப்படுகிறார்கள். அதை விட்டுவிட்டு பச்சிளங்குழந்தை தான் இதைச் செய்தது என்று சொன்னால் யார் பெருமையடைய முடியும்? 50 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் ராமசாமி ஐயங்கார் இத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தார் என்று சொன்னேன். ராம கிருஷ்ண பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின் ஸ்தாபகர் அவர் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இந்த நிலையில் ஒன்று சொல்கிறேன். நண்பர் ரஸாகான் இந்த இலாகாவைப்பற்றி காலையில் சொன்னார்கள். செகரட்டேரியட்டிலிருந்து தபால் போனால் அதை அவர் களுடைய சபார்டினைட் எழுதிய மாதிரி நினைத்து நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். பெரிய பிரக்ஞை பெற்ற அதிகாரி என்று நினைத்தால் . . . . .

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** நான் சொன்னது, லெட்டர் போனால் வாபஸ் ஆவதற்கு ஒரு வருஷமாகிறது என்பது. அதைத்தான் நான் சொன்னேன்.

**SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :** நல்ல தமிழிலே நண்பர் பேசுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக அவரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். தபாலுக்குப் பதில் வருவதற்கு ஒரு வருஷம் ஆகிறது என்கிறார். மந்திரி உத்தரவுக்குப் பதில் வர ஒரு வருஷம் ஆகிறது. அவருக்குக்கீழ் இருக்கிற ஒரு அதிகாரி மந்திரிக்குப் பதில் அனுப்ப ஒரு வருஷமாகிறது என்றால் இதைவிட வெட்கக்கேடான காரியம் ஒன்றும் இருக்கமுடியாது. அவர் அவ்வளவு திறமைசாலியாக இருந்தால் அகில இந்தியாவுக்கே உள்ள ஒரு தனி அதிகாரியாக இருக்கட்டும். அவர்கள் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமா என்பதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்தால் போதும். நான் இது பற்றி அதிகமாகப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். காலம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. மந்திரி பெரியவரா? அதிகாரி பெரியவரா? இந்த மாதிரி அதிகாரிகள் வெளியே போகிற போது பார்த்தால் மாலைகள் போடுகிறார்கள். வரவேற்கிறார்கள். நாமெல்லாம் மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகள். வெளியே போய் பிரசங்கம் செய்யவும் மாலை வாங்கவும் இருக்கிறோம். நம்மை வந்து என்கரோச் பண்ணுகிறார்களே என்பதுதான் எனக்குக் கோபம்.

[13th March 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

அதற்குத்தான் நாங்களும் மந்திரிகளும் இருக்கிறோமே. மந்திரிகள், சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள், அரசியல் வாதிகள் வேலையை அதிகமாகப் பிடித்துக்கொள்கிறார்களே என்பதில்தான் எனக்கு வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு ஒரு முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைத்துத்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். அதிகாரிகள் பட்டணப்பிரவேசம் போவதும், கல்நாட்டுவதும், அவசியமா? மாலை வாங்குவது அவசியமா? ஆகவே இத்தகைய விஷயங்களில் அதிகாரிகளுடைய பொறுப்பு என்ன என்பதை அரசாங்கம் முடிவுகட்டி விட்டால்தான் அத்தகைய ஊதாரித்தனமான காரியங்கள் நடக்காது என்பதை நண்பர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்து அதை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் டாக்டர் லோகநாதன், டாக்டர் நடராஜன் போன்றவர்களுடைய கமிட்டிகளைப் போட்டு ஒரு பெரிய சர்வே பண்ணித் தமிழ் நாட்டை எவ்வளவு செல்வம் கொழிக்கும் பூமியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதைக் காரியத்தில் கொண்டுவர மேற்குத் தொடர்ச்சி மலையில் இருக்கிற தண்ணீரைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று பெரும் பகுதி அதில் பயன்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் **Controversial** -ஆக பேசவேண்டுமென்று பேசவில்லை. பரம்பிக்குளத்தை விட்டுக்கொடுத்தார்களா, இல்லையா என்பதை நமக்குத் தெரியாது. இந்த மந்திரிகளோ அந்த மந்திரிகளோ சொல்லவில்லை. அதற்குமேல் அதை **Pursue** செய்யவில்லை. மைசூர், கேரளம், ஆந்திரம், தமிழ் நாடு ஆகிய இந்த நான்கு ராஜ்யங்களுக்கும் சேர்த்து ஒரு **Zonal Council** வைத்திருக்கிறோம். இந்த நான்கு ராஜ்யங்களிலுள்ள செல்வங்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்றால் இந்த சர்க்கார்களுக்குள் ஒரு **Co-ordination** உண்டுபண்ணுவதே தன் நோக்கம் என்பதைக் காலம் சென்ற பந்த அவர்கள் நன்றாக விளக்கமாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நான்கு ராஜ்யங்களிலும் கேரளத்திலும், மைசூரிலும், ஆந்திராவிலும் ஏராளமான தண்ணீர் இருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் மட்டுமல்ல, எந்த அரசாங்கமும் மறுக்க முடியாமல் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறது. ஆனால் குதர்க்கத்தனமாக ஏதாவது பதிலைச் சொல்கிறார்கள். நம்பமுடியாத பதிலைச் சொல்கிறார்கள். கேரள அரசாங்கத்தைக் கம்ப்யூனிஸ்டு ஆட்சி நடத்தியபோது இவ்வளவு தண்ணீர் இருக்கிறது, இத்தனை லட்சம் கிலோவாட் மின்சாரம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும். தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு இத்தனை ஆயிரம் ஏக்கருக்குத் தண்ணீர் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று தெரிவித்தார்கள். பணம்பள்ளி கோவிந்தமேனன் ஒன்று சொல்கிறார். பட்டம் தாணுப்பிள்ளை ஒன்று சொல்கிறார். முன்னுக்குப்பின் முரணாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். சஞ்சீவரெட்டி ஆந்திரத் தலைவராக இருந்த போது தண்ணீர் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்.

இதிலே நான் சொல்கிறேன், **Zonal Council** இருக்கவேண்டும். வீணாகப் போகும் தண்ணீரை உபயோகிக்க, நாலு மாநிலங்களும் சேர்ந்த ஒரு (**Common Board**) பொதுவான போர்டு ஒன்றை

3-20  
p.m.

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [13th March 1961]

அமைத்து Electricity, Irrigation -இந்த இரண்டையும் அந்த Board கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இதை Investigate பண்ணவேண்டும். சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் அதற்கு 200 கோடி ரூபாய் முதலீடு செய் திருக்கின்றார்கள், மைசூரில் 50 கோடி ரூபாய், கேரளத்தில் 100 கோடி ரூபாய் முதலீடு செய்திருக்கின்றார்கள். அந்த லாபத்தில் அவர்களுக்குப் பங்கு கிடைக்கவும், ஒரு கார்ப்பரேஷனை அமைத்து நான்கு ராஜ்யங்களுக்கும், மின்சாரமும், தேவையான தண்ணீரும் வழங்குவதற்கும் வசதி செய்யலாம். அதை வியாபார முறை என்றுகூடச் சொல்லலாம். மத்திய அரசாங்கம், ஒரு பலம் பொருந்திய அரசாங்கம், அதை யாரும் அசைக்க முடியாது. உண்மை. இம்மாதிரி மத்திய அரசாங்கம் Zonal Council மூலமாகச் செய்து தருவதற்கு என்ன செய்திருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் மூலம் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். நான் சொல்கின்ற இந்த Common Board மூலமாக இந்தத் தண்ணீரைப் பயன்படுத்தினால், தமிழ்நாட்டில், மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி, திருச்சி, வடாற்காடு, தென் னாற்காடு—இந்த ஜில்லாக்கள் எல்லாம் நல்ல முறையில் செழிக்க முடியும். ஏராளமாகத் தண்ணீர் இருக்கிறது என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. இந்த நான்கு சர்க்காரங்களும் மறுக்க முடியாது. எப்படி அந்தத் தண்ணீரை உபயோகிப்பது என்பதுதான் பிரச்சனை. ஆகவே இதற்காக ஒரு Common Board-ஐ வைப்ப தற்கு, வரக்கூடிய Zonal Council Meeting-லாவது தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களும், என் நண்பர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களும் திறமையாகக் காரியம் செய்யக் கூடியவர் கள்தான், இதில் கொஞ்சம் உங்களுடைய திறமையைக் காட்ட வேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறேன்.

இந்தச் சென்னைக்குக் குடி தண்ணீர் விஷயமாக ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் கார்ப்பரேஷன் கமிஷனர் சொல்லியிருந்தார். காவிரி ஆற்று நீரை Lower Anicut -லிருந்து கொண்டு வந்து விட்டால், சென்னைக்கு முழு நேரம், இந்தப் புறம் 30 மைல், சென்னைக்கு அந்தப் புறம் 30 மைல், தூரத் துக்குத் தண்ணீர் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று சொன்னார். 1937-ம் வருஷம் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தில், ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் முதல் மந்திரியாய் இருந்தபோதே, ஒரு திட்டம் தயாரித்து அந்தத் திட்டத்தின் மூலமாக, லேயர் அணைக்கட்டின் மூலமாகத் தண்ணீர் கொண்டுவந்து, சென்னை வடபுறம்—தென்புறம் 30 மைல் தூரத்துக்குத் தண்ணீர் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று ஒரு திட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. அந்தத் திட்டத்தை அமுல் செய்தால், தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுவரமுடியும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடி Transport விஷயமாகச் சொல்கிறேன். தொழில் அமைச்சருக்குச் சொல்கிறேன். குறைகள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு தான் இருப்பார்கள். எந்தெந்தக் குறைகள் எங்கெங்கே இருக்கின்றன என்பதை உங்களுடைய இலாகா வைத்துக் கொண்டு பார்ப்பதைவிட, Transport tribunal அமைத்து

[13th March 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

அந்த நிதிபதியைக் கொண்டு வாசத்துக்கு ஒரு முறை அதைக் கூட்டி, பொதுமக்களுடைய (Representation) புகார்களை ஜட்ஜு களிடம் சொல்லலாம் என்றால், தங்களுக்கு ஏற்படுகின்ற கஷ்டங் களை அந்த நிதிபதி இடத்தில் போய்ச் சொல்ல வாய்ப்பு இருக்கும். அந்தக் கஷ்டம் எல்லாம், நிதிபதி மூலமாக, சர்க்காருக்கு வந்தால், குறைகளைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் உண்டு. அமைச்சர் போய்க் கேட்பதைவிட, இதற்கும் அதற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லாத மனிதன் கேட்பாரானால், அந்தக் குறையை நிவர்த்திசெய்ய முடியும். ஒரு Traffic surveyor இந்த மாகாணம் பூராவும் ஏற்கனவே போடப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. ஒரு நல்ல அதிகாரியைக் கொண்டு அதைச் செயல்படுத்தலாம். பல குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே எதற்காகப் புகார் வருகிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக மராமத்து இலாகா அமைச்சருக்கு ஒரு விஷயம் Sweepers and Chakkiliars என்ற பிரிவினர்களிடம் இருந்து அடிக்கடி புகார்கள் வந்து கொண்டு இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் விசாரித்து, அவை களை நல்ல முறையில் பார்த்து அவர்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படக் கூடிய அளவில் Substantial -ஆக ஏதாவது செய்யவேண்டும். அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கின்றவர்கள் மௌனமாக இருப்பதனால், இதற்கு ஒரு Special Officer-ஐ நியமிப்பது நல்லது என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

\* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me at the very outset express my appreciation of the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance. It is a lucid presentation of what has been done during the last two Five-Year Plan periods and what remains to be done and it gives one a very clear picture of the situation at present prevalent in the country. I particularly welcome that notwithstanding the revenue deficit contemplated of about Rs. 285 lakhs for the year 1961-62 the Budget has been framed without any additional taxation proposals. Some attempt has been made to discount this good feature by going into the figures of the last few years and to show that somehow the actual budget figures have resulted in wiping out not only the deficit but has also resulted in a surplus and therefore there is not much to appreciate. I do not have the figures with me but still a certain margin of errors of estimation is bound to occur in the formation of any Budget and if according to the formulation of the figures here the Hon. the Finance Minister thought there was likely to be on the basis of these figures a deficit of a few lakhs, that is, 285 lakhs, it may be that as in the previous years, ultimately, it may result in surplus. But however, in the context of the excise duty, the Union excise duty imposed upon 41 articles of common consumption, this is certainly a matter which I heartily welcome and I gladly hand in my bouquets to the Hon. the Finance Minister though I am keeping of few brickbats in reserve.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Otherwise the bouquets will have no value.



[13 th March 1961]

3-30 p.m. SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: I have not planned or prepared my speech. But I have jotted down a few points in the margin of the Finance Minister's budget speech, and I propose to confine myself to those points.

It is stated in the budget speech, 'By giving the highest priority to food production in the First Plan, the imbalance in the food economy was corrected in some measure, but the problem had not been solved completely. Development of agriculture is indeed the foundation of our economic growth. This is almost a truism. Then, some statistics have been given. It is stated in the budget speech, 'The figures record an increase of 16 lakhs tons in the production of rice in the last ten years from 19.5 lakhs tons in 1950-51 to 35.5 lakhs tons in the current year. Taking all foodgrains together, production has increased from 30.94 lakhs tons in 1950-51 to 51.67 lakhs tons in 1960-61.' One wonders, Mr. Chairman, Sir, if this is not merely statistical but real. If there is so much improvement in our agricultural production, then one cannot really account for the steady increase in prices that has been going on for years now. If food production, as is claimed here, has been on the increase all these years—it is an impressive record—one would rather expect the prices to go down. But it is admitted by the Ministers that prices have been steadily on the increase. The poor, middle class, the lower income group people, and the wage earners are affected by this increase in price. Therefore I have a suspicion that all these may be merely statistical and not real. This impressive increase in food production that has been recorded here may not correspond to truth, but merely for statistical purposes these figures have been given, and compiled, I suppose, at the lowest level by the Karnams of the villages, and passed on through the hierarchy of officials, and these figures have ultimately reached the Finance Minister.

Then, Sir, I come to chemical fertilisers. There is going to be an intensive plan for increasing the chemical fertilisers for the purpose of increasing food production. With your leave, Sir, I wish to sound a note of warning to the Government. Chemical fertilisers are very strong things that sap the fertility of the soil. It must be remembered that the soil of country is very ancient, and cultivation has been going on for centuries. It is not a new soil as in the case of the United States or other countries of the West. Agriculture has been going on here for centuries as I said. It is like flogging a jaded horse to use strong ammonium sulphate and superphosphate to increase agricultural production. We may be jeopardising the normal production after some one or two decades if we apply these fertilisers. Therefore we must rather soft-pedal upon the utilisation of strong chemical fertilisers for the purpose of increasing food production from the soil. On the other hand, if we take to natural manure, it will be more profitable in the long run, though in the immediate future the yield may not be comparable to what can be obtained by the use of artificial fertilisers. Then again the comparison between the production of artificial manures and natural manures is very revealing. As against

[13th March 1961] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

111 tons of green manure seeds distributed at subsidized rates in 1953-54, 1,500 tons were distributed in the current year. So the increase is negligible, I will not say paltry, when compared with the requirements of 4 lakhs of tons of ammonium sulphate and 2.5 lakhs tons of superphosphate in the Third Plan.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is only seeds, which have increased. Seeds are not used as fertilisers.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Fertilisers are the result of these 1,500 tons of seeds. That is not mentioned anywhere. So far there has been good progress in the production and use of compost. That is another matter. I am here referring to the green leaf manure. The quantity now produced and made available to cultivators is natural green leaf manure. I stand corrected by the Hon. the Finance Minister when he says that this 1,500 tons refers to the seeds that are distributed to the ryots. That may be right. My point still stands. Had we used these green manures, there would not have been this sapping of the fertility of the soil. As I said, the yield by the use of natural manures may not be quite spectacular as might be the case by the use of chemical fertilisers. After all these Ministers, whoever is responsible for the governance of the country, must remember that we have been living in this country for ages together. This is not a newly discovered land like North America. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: But not with this population.) Population is always here. Our country is a big country. The population has always been growing, though the recent figures about the population are great.

Then, Sir, turning to irrigation, it is stated in the budget speech 'During the Second Plan 11 major schemes were completed to bring 2.09 lakhs acres under new irrigation and to stabilise supplies on 1.24 lakhs acres. The area with an assured supply from river channels is at present 25.36 lakhs acres as against 21.95 lakhs acres at the beginning of the First Plan.' So, during the past ten years with all the grandiose schemes of irrigation, we have been able to bring an addition of 3.41 lakhs acres under irrigation. This is rather not by any means commensurate with the expenditure involved in the 11 major schemes that were put into operation during the last ten years. Unless the Finance Minister is able to show that my reasoning is wrong, I think only 3.41 lakhs more acres have been brought under cultivation. Or, there must be something wrong with the figures. I think that after all this fuss and talk of 11 major irrigation schemes being undertaken during the last ten years, only an addition of 3.41 lakhs of acres has been brought under cultivation. Then, Sir, turning to the development of irrigation, it is said that we have come to the end of our tether so far as river schemes are concerned. The hon. Member Sri Kosalram suggested that further irrigation schemes must be planned on a zonal basis. That may be true, but unfortunately the Finance Minister himself admits further major irrigation schemes can be only from the waters of the rivers flowing in the neighbouring States. We have started casting wishes

[Sri M. Patanjali Sastri] [13th March 1961]

glances on the river waters in our neighbouring States of Kerala and Andhra. We are advocating an integrated approach to the question of utilising the neighbouring river waters, but those States would not agree. There have been all sorts of disputes, and unless the Centre intervenes and evolves a scheme for settling the disputes as to the utilisation of the water in the rivers on a national basis, we would not be in sight of a solution to this difficulty so far as the State of Madras is concerned. The Madras Government say that they are attempting to bring the Cauvery water and the Pennar water from the North to the city. An obvious means of giving full supply of water to the city seems to be available in the purchase of the ayacut (nanja land) under the Red Hills tank. I do not know how much it will cost. Now that the Constitution has been amended in the matter of paying compensation, if it is a reasonable compensation the ryots must be satisfied, and the Ministers need not fear any litigation about the quantum of compensation. So, if the nanja lands under the Red Hills tank ayacut are acquired in the interests of supplying plenty of water to the growing population of the city, that at least would be a temporary solution for the water scarcity in the city.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It will not be a solution. It will help us to some extent.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Even to that extent, it will be of great help to relive the water scarcity in the city.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is under consideration.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: I see that this is a fairly obvious solution to the city's water scarcity problem, and at least for a temporary period this solution may be tried. Big schemes like bringing water from the Cauvery or the Pennar may be considered later on. If immediate relief can be afforded by bringing the Red Hills water and making it available to the large population of the city by buying up the wet lands under the Red Hills Lake ayacut, that would be something for us to do.

3-40  
p.m.

Then, some big cattle colonisation scheme is envisaged. The Finance Minister himself points out, "The main drawback of the cattle colonisation scheme is that it is expensive on overheads." Then, would it really be of assistance to the poor people, to the middle class people or the low income group people? If on account of the overhead expenses, the charges levied on the milk supplied by this cattle colonisation scheme are going to be prohibitive, then there is no use starting the scheme. It would not be of any practical use. We are getting milk even now at fairly high prices. If on account of bringing into effect this colonisation scheme, milk prices are going to rise still higher, there will be fewer buyers and people who need milk like the poorer classes, low income group people and even the middle classes, will have to go without it. No doubt, the Government will have a sort of window-dressing of a colonisation scheme, but it is not going to be of any practical value. Unless cheap supply of milk is ensured, the

[13th March 1961] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

scheme will be of no use. Then, it is stated. "Another new scheme for the gathering of milk from rural areas around Erode and its transportation to Madras to meet the city's requirements is being formulated." But what about transport charges? If this colonisation scheme in rural areas is going to be given effect to, in order to bring the milk day in and day out, in the morning and in the evening, from the surrounding rural areas to Madras City, whether some lorries or bullock-carts are employed or other modes of conveyance are made use of, transport charges will have to be reckoned with. (Interruption.) It is rather depressing that we must try these schemes or go without milk. As a matter of fact, people are trying to get along with the present kind of supply by private milk-suppliers or cow-owners and they are trying to supply to the best of their ability. If the Government are going to start a colonisation scheme without involving much transport charges, by all means let them go ahead. But they themselves say that the main drawback of the cattle colonisation scheme is that it is expensive on overheads. If they are going to start these milk colonies in distant rural areas, the transport problem will arise. (Interruption.) The public health problem also will, no doubt, arise.

Then, it is stated, "The formation of Panchayat Unions represents a revolutionary change in community development . . . Agricultural production will hereafter be the primary responsibility of Panchayat Unions." Here again, I would request the authorities of the Government to proceed slow, to hasten slowly, because any revolution in the initial stages is likely to go away. Therefore, they must take into account the possibility that the whole scheme may go wrong in the beginning at least. When the whole country is suffering from food shortage, to turn over food production to the control of these Panchayat Unions which have been brought into existence almost the other day would be a serious experiment to put into effect at this critical stage, if I may say so. Let us try with the existing machinery of the Government itself for some time before the Panchayat Unions are entrusted with this task. Unfortunately, it is our experience that these local bodies are riddled with political factions. Why members of the Corporation should stand for election on party politics ticket I cannot understand. They are concerned with the formation of good roads, with the giving of good protected water-supply to the citizens and control of epidemics and other diseases. Whether a member is a Congressman or a person of some other political persuasion is absolutely immaterial from the standpoint of a citizen. But our elections are fought as if it were a great political body. I shall not be surprised if elections to the Panchayat Unions are also fought on a political basis which will be a disaster. Therefore, let us see how they function. If they function, without any party politics bias and if they are inclined to do good work for the people of the locality, then it will be time to entrust them with the primary responsibility of agricultural production. Now, at this critical stage, I think this experiment should not be tried.

05-2  
1961



[Sri M. Patanjali Sastri] [13th March 1961]

With regard to Co-operation, the Government's proposal is a good move, if I may say so, because the failure of our credit co-operative societies in many rural areas is due to the fact that strict security is insisted on and most people who are in need of credit assistance from co-operative societies are unable to furnish proper security from the standpoint of a banker and, therefore, they are not given the assistance at all notwithstanding the existence of co-operative societies in their midst. Now, it is heartening to see, "The Government have, therefore, decided to share any loss that might result by the extension of credit facilities to these persons." That is a move in the right direction and if the Government are prepared to take risks, it may be that the net result is that they will have to write off some of these debts or amounts advanced to poor ryots in the area, but then they will have the satisfaction of having helped them. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : I am sure that then there will be no honest people.) Then, of course, the problem does not arise. But the Finance Minister has stated in his speech, "There is a widespread feeling that it will be difficult to collect the loans disbursed to agriculturists of this category." I am thinking on that footing. If they are returning all the loans taken regularly, the problem is solved and the Government need not share the loss. But the Government have themselves stated that they have decided to share any loss that might result by the extension of credit facilities to these persons. It does not matter if the Government lose a portion of the advances. If they pay up their dues within the time given, then all right. Even if they are unable to do so the Government can have the satisfaction of having helped a really needy class of people and furthering agricultural production by such timely advance of loans.

Then, on the same page I find it stated, "The organisation of Co-operative Farming will also be a continuing programme in the coming year." As you are aware, this has been a most controversial issue. The statement that it "will also be a continuing programme" means that it has been apparently put into operation even during the past one or two years. Unfortunately, the speech does not give us the details of the operation of this co-operative farming, so as to enable us to test whether it is going to succeed or not. One looks in vain through the whole speech to see if really the co-operative farming scheme has been in operation for one or two years till now. They merely content themselves with saying that "it will also be a continuing programme in the coming year." If that is so, before it is going to be a continuing programme in the coming year, one would like to have facilities for assessing the efficacy of the co-operative farming scheme because, as you know, there has been a great deal of controversy about this particular idea which has been the favourite idea of our Prime Minister. If the last two years' figures show that it has been successfully in operation, I for one—I am not wedded to any theory or dogma about co-operative farming—should be glad about its continuance in the years to come.

3-50  
p.m.

13th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is still in the experimental stage.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Then, why should we continue it?

SRI S. NATARAJAN : They will continue the experiment.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : That will be on the rash side. Then, Sir, I shall come to another passage in the Budget speech which is rather disquieting. It is stated :

"Seventy-five per cent of our people are today dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. This heavy dependence on agriculture and the rapid growth of population have led to a situation where the *per capita* income is tending to go down in spite of the increase in the total national income. In advanced countries only a small percentage of the population is occupied in agriculture while the majority is engaged in industries. We cannot provide for full employment or make an impression on the problem of poverty, without effecting this shift in the economy of our country."

As I said, this passage in the Finance Minister's speech has filled me with disquiet and misgivings. Sir, I have culled out some figures from various documents and I find that the total national income—not *per capita*—when divided by the population figure, does not correspond to what a man actually gets.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is like taking the average depth of the river.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Thank you for the analogy. The annual average income per individual is 291.5 rupees. We are told that 43 million landless labourers are getting only 99.4 rupees per year. It has come down to 99.4 rupees from 104 rupees which is the figure for 1950-51. After all the schemes, the spectacular irrigation projects and various measures for social welfare have been taken up and executed, this is the result. The Ninth National Sample Survey, as it is called, discloses that 63 million people get five annas and under per day, 40 millions get four annas and under and 20 millions get two annas and less. And these are the people whom our Union Finance Minister wants to contribute to the national exchequer by way of additional excise duty on common articles of consumption.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I thought the facts which were just now read out by the hon. Member justified my statement in my Budget speech on seeing which, the Member says, he was taken aback.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Unfortunately, they are disquieting. I do not say that the statements are wrong. I only said, they were disquieting and disturbing to my mind. I do not challenge the figures, the correctness of the statement of the Hon. Minister for Finance.

[13th March 1961]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is why the individual income is so low.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Are you planning in the right direction? You may say : ' Yes ', from your seats but I have my own misgivings. The primary duty of any State is to enable the people to keep their body and soul together. Before any further amenities are afforded, that is the primary duty of the State. Now, we seem to be proceeding in the wrong direction. In the last two plans, I find, we have spent more than 6,000 crores of rupees, on very grandiose schemes. But has anything been done to feed all citizens of the country? The primary obligation of any civilised State—either at the Central level or at the State level—is to provide food for the people. But I find no indication of this in your plans. People still continue to have on two annas, four annas and five annas, and we call ourselves a Welfare State, which sounds almost as a mockery, in the light of these facts. The principal directive principle of State policy enunciated in the Constitution is this :

" The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing for the citizens the right to an adequate means of livelihood."

That is the main directive and the rest follows. Now this being the primary object of any civilised State, no attempt has been made in this direction in our State. The directive principles are cleanly forgotten. To think that industrialisation is going to help these people, I am afraid, is a fallacy.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : What else will help?

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : My Hon. Friend asks me for a solution.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have given a solution. If it is wrong, what is the alternative?

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Your solution is obviously wrong. It is an obvious fallacy to think that we cannot provide for full employment or make an impression on the problem of poverty without effecting this shift in the economy of our country.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It may change ' to that extent '.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : But it is a very small extent. Now, let us take the figure given by the Hon. Minister for Finance himself. Seventy-five per cent of our people are to-day dependent on agriculture. Now all this labour corps that will be brought into existence by the increased industrialisation of the country, all these soft-collared people—Government servants—however much they may multiply according to Parkinson's Law, will not be more than five per cent of the population of this huge country. They may benefit undoubtedly by industrialisation, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Raza Khan said, to some extent. But what about the 75 per cent of our people who are mainly dependent on agriculture? He will

[13th March 1961] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

be an optimistic sort of person who thinks that our industrial projects are going to solve this difficulty of starvation or marginal subsistence on the part of a huge majority of our countrymen. It is not going to touch the fringe of the problem of poverty. This industrialisation may take years and years. We have been at this game of industrialisation—I do not mean anything wrong in calling it a game, but if it is wrong, let me call it ' the process of industrialisation '.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not take anything amiss if it comes from the hon. Member's mouth.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : In moments of argument, we may slip into wrong language. This process of industrialisation has been going on for the last thirteen years. Now has any impression been made? Nothing. And now we are told that 75 per cent of our people—I emphasise that—are dependent on agriculture. Elsewhere in the Budget various schemes are narrated. They seem to be very heartening; to read them is excellent. But so far as the impression on the national poverty is concerned, it is almost negligible and it is bound to be negligible even if this process is continued for three or four decades ahead. Therefore, I say that agriculture must still continue to claim our primary attention. Small industries perhaps will help to some extent, but not these big schemes. And really have the Government seriously thought about the consequences of industrialising a huge country like India in the ways of the Western countries? Have we got the export market? There is already a struggle for securing an export market for the products of the highly industrialised Western countries. But for the fact that the Hydrogen and the Atomic bombs have been invented, possibly the western nations would by now have gone to war in their struggle to capture markets. That has been the course of history. It is the markets that have been the bones of contention ultimately between Germany and England in the last two wars and so on and so forth. We cannot become industrialised in the sense of the Western highly developed countries. We want to copy their methods without paying adequate attention to the needs of the country. This is a vast country consisting of, as Gandhiji used to say, millions of Daridra Narayanas. Some relief should be brought to them. They have waited for the past 13 years after the advent of freedom. Nothing has been done substantially to relieve their distress. But we are really trying to copy the methods of the highly industrialised nations of the West as they practise industrialisation at present. But we forget what they did about hundred years ago soon after the industrial revolution. They passed Poor Laws. They appointed a Poor Law Commission. They created homes for the sick, old and infirm. Have we attempted such pieces of legislation, social legislation in this country? We start with steel plants, because there are huge steel plants in America, in England and in Germany. But the previous history of the very countries whom we are anxious to emulate, what they did a hundred years ago when they were more or less in a similar

4-00  
p.m.

[Sri M. Patanjali Sastri] [13th March 1961]

situation as ours we forget to take note of. That is forgotten. I think the Poor Laws of England were passed in 1834 and they provide relief for the poor at a cost of 7 million pounds per year. A Poor Law Commission was appointed to supervise and about 640 parish unions were entrusted with the duty of affording either work or relief to the poor and the infirm and the disabled. They instituted old age pensions and social security in various forms. All that took place a century ago in England. Now they are building huge factories for this, that and every other thing. Now copying those Western countries as they are at present we are building huge factories for various things, fertiliser plants, steel plants and what not. But what about the measures which they took for protecting the poor for finding work for the workless, for the unemployed and for the poor; for the old-age people, infirm people and disabled persons? I am sorry, Sir, I am taking up much of the time. I will try to finish as soon as possible. According to my method I merely noted down marginal comments. And since the Budget speech is a long one, I also seem to be taking a long time. It is not a planned speech.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is enough if the points are mentioned. It is not necessary immediately to ask for concurrence of the views.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: I do not ask for it and I am not so foolish to do that. These are controversial questions and I am merely throwing out my suggestions.

It seems to me, Sir, that Planning should begin at another end, at another point and proceed in a different direction. The Government must first of all satisfy the poor, the starving and prevent starvation. If any person dies of starvation or is starving that would be a shame in a civilised State and in our country their number is legion. Sir, the beggar problem is brought up now and then. Nothing is done to solve the problem. They are going on merrily. If you happen to go to shrines like Tirupathi or Tiruttani, they pester you. What else can they do if the State does not come to their rescue? They are decrepit persons, they are disabled persons, they are persons who cannot eke out their livelihood. But still they want to live. That is natural. But nothing has been done. There is no system of doles, no system of poor relief in our country.

Sir, I will not take any more of your time over such general observations. I will now content myself with putting forward a few specific suggestions. Sir, answering the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan the other day the Hon. the Finance Minister said that Sanskrit education was going down because Sanskrit had been made an optional subject to Hindi, and students, on account of their belief in the employment potential of the so-called national language did not take up Sanskrit. I know that the Central Advisory Board of Education have laid down what has been called the three language formula. Somebody handed me a copy of the

13th March 1961] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

three language formula. I wanted copies to be made in duplicate so that I might give a copy of that to the Hon. Minister for Education.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member can hand it to me.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: (After searching for the slip) I am not able to trace it. It seems to be a hopeless task. As far as I am able to remember the details, it is this. It gives the option to the student to take up, first the mother tongue, that is one. Then he should take up a composite course of mother tongue and classical language. That is number two. The third is, English language or any other modern foreign language and four, Hindi for non-Hindi speaking areas and a modern Indian language for non-Hindi speaking areas.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That would mean four languages.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: These are alternatives. Regional language or a composite course of mother-tongue and a classical language. They have given the choice. If I am wrong, I stand corrected. Somebody handed me the so-called three language formula. Therefore I venture to submit to the Hon. the Finance Minister that the composite course of mother tongue or the regional language as the case may be with a classical language, may be enforced. That would give some scope for students to take Sanskrit also with the mother tongue. The mother tongue won't be neglected. But if it is made optional to Hindi, practically it would be scuttled out of the curriculum because Hindi is acquiring a glamour and huge sums are spent on teaching Hindi all over the country on the ground that it is going to be one day or the other the national language. I am in sympathy with this. We cannot go on clinging to English for ever. I do not subscribe to the proposition 'Hindi never and English ever'. But Sanskrit is the basis of our culture. The culture of our country is 99 per cent imbedded in the Sanskrit language. I am sure that the Finance Minister, as a recent student of Sanskrit language, must be alive to the importance of the Sanskrit language and its spread among the people of this country. Therefore, I would earnestly request him to consider the other alternative, the permissible alternative, under the so-called three-language formula, and enable some students at least to learn Sanskrit. Otherwise the consequences will be that when they go to the college and when they are free to take this language, they cannot start the *Aksharabhyasam* in the Sanskrit language. Unless the foundation for learning the Sanskrit language is laid in the secondary school itself, Sanskrit will perish. That is a result which I cannot contemplate, and no Indian, I venture to submit, can contemplate the perishing of the Sanskrit language, the language of our

[Sri M. Patanjali Sastri] [13th March 1961]

basic culture. Therefore I would plead with the Hon. the Education Minister to enable students even now to learn Sanskrit by offering scholarships. Scholarships are offered to students to take up Hindi but not Sanskrit.

A knowledge of Sanskrit will help the learning of Hindi. Therefore both from the point of view of preserving our basic culture and for the easy learning of Hindi, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to encourage the study of Sanskrit. I am hopeful that he will do this, because he himself is learning Sanskrit.

I want to speak about one other matter also, and that may sound rather professional. It is very often stated that the litigant is groaning under the burden of litigation expenses, and that relief must be given to him. But the major part of the litigation expenses is the court-fee. This is conveniently forgotten. I have examined the figures given in the budget papers which give the details of large amounts. These are the figures I have culled out. The revenue from judicial stamps is Rupees 1,17,46,500. This is seen from page 9 of the detailed budget estimates of revenue for 1961-62. The expenditure on the administration of justice is Rs. 1,46,34,800. I shall mention the point before I deal with the figures. The point is that we call ourselves a Welfare State, and surely it is part of the duty of the Welfare State to provide free administration of criminal justice, that is to say, punish the offender against the law. We need not charge a citizen before an offender is brought to book. That is part of the duty of the State. You can as well charge court-fee for the maintenance of the Police. Why not by the same token, I asked. In fact magistracy form part of the police establishment to ensure the maintenance of law and order. A man commits an offence and the police pounce upon him, and they take him to the magistrate, and he is prosecuted by the police before the magistrate. The magistrate imposes the appropriate penalty under the criminal law. The revenue under the Court Fees Act is contributed mainly by civil litigants. A man wants to recover a bit of property and another wants a trespasser on his land to be ejected. For these things he pays court-fee stamp duty. With the collection thus made, the magistracy is maintained for the administration of the criminal law. Now I will proceed with the figures. The figure for the administration of justice is Rupees 1,46,34,800. Deducting out of this an amount of Rs. 4,64,300 for Presidency Magistrate, and then Rs. 43,16,600 for Criminal Courts (these two aggregate to Rs. 47,80,900), expenditure on civil justice is only Rs. 98,53,900. As against receipts from the judicial stamps, namely, Rs. 1,17,46,500, the expenditure on civil justice is only Rs. 98,53,900. Therefore, there is a surplus receipt from the court-fees, which is utilised for the purpose of running the criminal courts and paying the public prosecutors and other people to the extent of Rs. 18,92,600. (Sri M. Seshachariar: What about fines from Criminal Courts? That makes up the

[13th March 1961] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

balance). My submission is that there is a case for a reduction of the court-fees, the revision of the Court Fees Act. Of course it is in conformity with the principle that the administration of criminal justice should be by means of the Magistrates and the Police. They have included 'Police' within the ambit of the Court-fees receipts. Jails for instance are provided for separately under the general revenues but not magistrates, because they are called courts. For purposes of expenditure they are called criminal courts and they are brought under the Court Fees Act. It is a very clear misleading word being used in that context. Because they are called courts, they think that Court-fees should extend to them also. This is really wrong in principle. I hope the Government will take early steps to place the Court Fees Act on a rational basis by excluding these expenses from the Court Fees Act receipts and giving a reduction in the court-fee to the extent of the surplus that is made available. Thank you, Sir.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on having brought out a budget which has attracted admiration from all sides. I wish to say a few words only in regard to the unemployment problem, which already the hon. Member Sri M. Patanjali Sastri has dealt with. While the Second Plan was started, the idea was that heavy industries should be started in the country and for consumer goods and giving work in the rural areas, cottage and handicraft industries should be started. We find from the list of the unemployed, to which reference was already made, that out of 3 crores odd in the rural sector alone, two million people will be almost unemployed and that there is much more of unemployment in the rural areas. The point I should like to make is this. It has been our endeavour to see that industries are started in the mofussil and that the

(Sri S. Natarajan in the Chair.)

industries are dispersed. Unemployed people in the rural areas can be absorbed in the industries that might be started in those places. This to some extent is possible. But to a very large extent we see people anxious to start industries in Ennore, Tiruvellore or Ambattur. They do not like to go anywhere else. We have got electric power, water-supply and every other facility available elsewhere also. But somehow these people have not tried to go to those places. Probably there are other kinds of industries like crafts. Now it is proposed to start one industry in one of the districts. It will give work to some people and will be an incentive for others to start such industries. But considering the density of population of our State which is of the order of 597 per square mile which is far above the All-India average of 312 per square mile, I think we must make some other arrangement to see that a number of people are employed. In the cities about three lakhs or so are unemployed. It may be taken roughly that about 25 per cent of the people of the cities or bigger towns are unemployed. It is said

4-20  
p.m.

[Sri M. Seshachariar] [13th March 1961]

that they might be absorbed in the industries that might be started. But still some two lakhs of people have to be employed in the rural parts. At the time when the Second Plan was begun to be implemented, we thought that the cottage and handicraft industries would in a way not only supply consumer goods but also give some kind of work to the villagers. It is for that purpose that Extension Officers for Industries were posted to most of the blocks. But there are only very few industries. There are a number of industries to be started in the Third Plan period. I think they have to be started much earlier.

Then, in other countries, we hear that 60 to 70 per cent of the component parts are prepared elsewhere and assembled only later in the factories. But in our country most of these things are produced in our factories. When we have advanced industrially, it may be all right. But now we can suggest to our industrialists that they may start smaller units elsewhere for manufacture of component parts. But, for all these industries coal is needed and, as the Hon. the Minister for Industries has always been saying, there is difficulty in transport of coal. The growth of industry has been retarded to some extent on that account. We are starting several industries but this difficulty in regard to coal has always been there. Regarding Neiveli Project, it may be useful only after about two years. But when we start certain industries, it is for us to see that coal is supplied, but there is this transport bottleneck everywhere. Formerly, the difficulty was in Calcutta, then in Vijayavada and now it is in Tondiarpet yard. I think a suggestion was made that at least vessels could be chartered for the purpose of importing or transporting coal. If we want our industries to grow and grow fast, it is the responsibility of the Government to see that coal is supplied to them in time.

Then, reference was made to co-operative societies. The hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri said that the question of collection of debts gave rise to difficulties. The Government have guaranteed the loans up to 10 per cent. If there is loss, the Government will bear it up to 10 per cent of the loan. For the balance of the loan, the crop is offered as security or guarantee. Then, with regard to co-operative societies where full finance scheme has been introduced—in our area it has been introduced—I would like to say one thing. Banks are having supervisory powers. They have got their own supervisors. The supervision of these supervisors is lacking. This has got to be done if co-operation is to be a success. There are no doubt Extension Officers in the blocks. But these co-operative supervisors are not under their control. They are under the control of the banks. Something has got to be done in this matter so that Extension Officers may be in a position to extend co-operation to a number of villages.

With regard to Panchayat Unions, the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri said that villages were riddled with factions. Therefore, he said that we should not give much power to the

[13th March 1961] [Sri M. Seshachariar]

Panchayat Unions. My complaint has been that the power given to the existing chairmen is not sufficient. There is bound to be conflict between the Chairman and the Commissioner. The powers of the Commissioner and the Chairman are not clearly defined. I can give you instances where in the case of transfer of teachers, the Chairman is not consulted but the Commissioner simply effects the transfer. In all those matters, I should suggest that there are provisions for the Collector or the Inspector or the Government to intervene. There is no need for apprehension that the Panchayat Unions will in any way mismanage any matter entrusted to them. I can assure our friends that the Panchayat Unions will work well. I may only request that more powers should be given to the Chairman or at least the Commissioner should be strictly instructed to consult the Chairman.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I stop with this.

\* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMIMUDALIAR : Sir, I join in the compliments that have been paid to the Finance Minister on the budget that has been presented to this House. It is no doubt a deficit budget but the chief merit of it, as has been stated, is that there are no taxation proposals. Being myself accustomed on a very small scale to presenting budgets, I can quite understand the difficulties in trying to get a balanced budget under present circumstances. However, our satisfaction about the budget that has been presented was short-lived. It was because before long we found that the Centre had brought in measures of taxation covering practically every conceivable commodity for the use of the common man. I venture to suggest that there seems to have been no sort of rapprochement between the State and the Centre in matters of taxation. As the same individual is subject both to Central taxation and to State taxation, it does not benefit him very much and it is a very short-lived comfort for him to know that the State has not taxed but the Centre has taxed much more than he had anticipated. Unfortunately, in many cases the Centre does not seem to be aware of the conditions of the different States. Let me give one example.

The State has been trying to do its best for agricultural production. It has been trying to see that wells are dug, farms are set up and facilities are given to the agriculturists for whom we are always expressing our sympathy, and we are asking the agriculturists to increase production for the sake of the people. Well, you will be surprised to know that so far as agriculture in this part of the State is concerned, where in good many districts it is well-watered that has got to be utilized by pumps, the recent taxation proposals of the Finance Minister are such that they will increase the cost of production for agriculture enormously. We have been told that the prices of foodgrains have been soaring high. The Hon. the Finance Minister tried to go *in cognito* but, unfortunately it was found out. I hope on the next occasion he will really



[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th March 1961]

do so *in cognito* because our cinema houses can help him in such ventures. But I venture to think that the increase in the prices of foodgrains is not by any means checked. Even three or four days ago we were told that the price index had risen by 4 points. What is it that has happened?

4-30  
p.m.

Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister has said . . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This four per cent increase took place before the impact of the Central Budget.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Probably it will be much more now. (laughter). I am not in a position to say what it is. The recent increase in excise duty on kerosene has increased the price of the product by 57 nP. per tin and the State Sales Tax on this increase will be about 3 nP. making the total 60 per tin of kerosene, which is needed largely by the middle and lower middle income groups for stoves and lighting purposes as there has been a steep increase in the price of firewood. The light diesel oil is mostly used in our State by agriculturists for pumpsets. It may be remembered that in 1957 this Government increased the sales tax on this product by 27 nP. per gallon resulting in an increase of Re. 1 per tin of four gallons. I ventured to suggest at that time that this was a heavy burden on agriculturists, but obviously the Treasury Benches did not think so. To this an additional increase of 14 nP. is added under the Central taxation proposals which brings the total increase within the past three years to Rs. 1.44 per tin of four gallons. Agriculturists having diesel water-pumping sets such as in South Arcot and Chingleput districts normally use one tin of oil per day for irrigating five acres of land. The usual period of irrigation is about three months. Hence 90 tins are required for five acres. Thus an additional expenditure of Rs. 135 is incurred for five acres or Rs. 27 per acre. The agriculturist is, therefore, forced to increase the price of the produce on that one acre by 27 rupees. And we say that agricultural production is not satisfactory or that the price of foodstuffs is increasing.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The agriculturist does not use diesel oil on all the ninety days. He uses it once a week.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : There are some areas where it is necessary throughout, areas where water is not sufficiently available and where a perpetual source of water-supply is to be had. I have got this information from a well-known agriculturist whose main occupation is agriculture. If the Hon. Minister thinks otherwise, I will not quarrel with him but I would request him to verify facts.

Now, if we want to increase food production, let us do it by reducing such burdens of taxation rather than by the grant of heavy subsidies such as supply of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural imple-

13th March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

ments, bulls for ploughing at half cost, etc., which subsidies. I venture to submit, do not always reach the poor ryot who is in abject need of them.

The Hon. Minister for Finance at the Centre said that the additional excise duty is only on superior kerosene and not on inferior kerosene. It is not surprising that he should have said so because he does not know the facts. The marketing of inferior kerosene was stopped in Madras, Andhra, Hyderabad and in some parts of Kerala in 1958 by all the oil companies due to alleged high cost of production. For the past three years only superior kerosene or white kerosene is being marketed and the ordinary wage-earner has depended on this oil only for lighting purposes and as a fuel for cooking. I am bringing this fact to the notice of the Government only as an illustration to show that the Central taxation measures have not taken into account the difficulties of the different States. Unless there is co-ordination between the different States and the Centre in the matter of taxation, justice cannot be done to the people.

There is one more point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. In our anxiety to extend the area of cultivation, there has been a growing tendency on our part to use poramboke lands for purposes of cultivation. Poramboke lands are increasingly encroached upon, whether they are set apart for community purposes like grazing of cattle, tank foreshore, etc., or not. Such encroachment will produce difficulties for the villagers and deprive the ryots who are legally entitled to certain rights.

There is one other point which I wish to refer to in this connection. While I appreciate what is being done by the Agricultural Department in the matter of affording technical help to the ryots, soil conservation, etc., I suggest that the Agricultural Department undertake a State-wide survey and provide mobile soil testing laboratories which would enable the agriculturists to improve the fertility of the soil by the judicious use of the right type of fertilizers. This type of service is given in an advanced form in the United States and the continental countries and is most urgently required especially in a technically backward country like ours where the great benefits of modern scientific knowledge have not yet reached the agricultural section to the extent to which it would be necessary.

The Hon. Minister for Finance has stated recently on more than one occasion that destructive criticism was not going to help the country but if constructive criticism was offered, the Government would be prepared to consider them. I wholeheartedly agree with him that constructive criticism is what should be the aim of the people who are interested in the welfare of the country. But the difficulty is this. What is constructive criticism and according to what standards is this to be judged? I think I have been longest in this House and I could say this. Time and again when we expressed our views upon the various pieces of legislation that came

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th March 1961]

up before the House—the recent Housing Board Bill, for example—not one amendment moved by us in the most constructive spirit met with any favour from the Treasury Benches. I take it therefore that this is destructive criticism, at any rate, not a constructive criticism of the type Government want. It would be good if we are given occasionally an orientation course as to what is constructive criticism. I am not one of those who believe that the duty of an Opposition is to oppose at all times. I am as anxious as anybody else to help the Government because I am not interested in ousting the Government from its citadel of power. At the same time, we think that we are very much handicapped because of the way the Government treat the Opposition. I hope that it will be possible for the Government now at least to see some of the views we have expressed and take them seriously into consideration.

Let me now refer to one point that I think is very important for us to consider. The Hon. Minister in his Budget speech has referred to the development of the harbour. He has given us a history of this harbour development. It is unfortunate that for many decades the Madras harbour was not cared for at all and it is only in recent years that some attempt has been made to improve the harbour. While a great deal of energetic opposition was put forth to the expansion of the harbour in the south, still the powers that be do not think it worth while to expand it to the north because of the obvious factor of cost. Let me say this one thing. Whenever measures of this type are taken up in this part of the country—I say this deliberately because I know projects costing even hundreds of crores of rupees have been taken up and executed in other parts of the country and I welcome them—this unfortunate factor of cost is put down as one of the reasons for not taking up schemes which can give real relief to the people of the State, especially those living in congested and busy localities like Georgetown. In this connection, I am glad to note that the Central Minister of Finance has referred to the development of minor ports. He has made particular mention of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. I have been trying to see whether any provision has been made here for these, at least a token provision.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair)

4-40 p.m. It has not caught my eye and I do hope the Hon. the Finance Minister will be able to tell me where exactly it has been provided.

Sir, I have on a former occasion referred to the need for having what may be called a free port in this part of the State. I say a free port such as is installed in Gujarat, in Kandla. Taking the amount of traffic that there is on this side of East Asia and our own country, a free port of that nature would have been very useful and helpful. Indeed I do not know whether this has attracted the attention of the Government or whether they are likely to take up the question with the Central Government.

[13th March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

Sir, apart from this the importance of the minor ports in our country is one of the most essential things so far as this State is concerned. We are waiting with patience and with humility for the member in charge of Railways to throw some crumbs by way of improvement of railway communications. I have here the Budget presented by the Railway Member of the Government of India. Although the Hon. the Finance Minister has stated that he has made some sympathetic reference, those references have not been translated in actual figures in the Budget he has presented. Still I hope that something will be done. Apart from this, the improvement of the minor ports not only for coastal traffic which is so very necessary but also for the improvement of what may be called the trans-Bay of Bengal traffic, I need hardly emphasise. May I in this connection invite the attention of the Government to what has been done in Gujarat and in Maharashtra? I have here a statement. It says the Government of Gujarat has set up a State Port Advisory Board for the State of Gujarat and they have set up also a sub-committee with representatives of business and shipping interests, non-officials, with the State Director of Ports as convener. The functions of the sub-committee are to assess the traffic potential of the State ports with reference to their economics hinterland and to suggest the immediate and long-term improvements to various ports to achieve greater handling capacity. Sir, I won't go into the details. May I say that formerly there were waterways to carry much of the hinterland traffic? To-day—fortunately for us we have a long coast-line and with a longer coast-line we have easy access to different ports if only they are improved and made suitable for navigation—I hope it will be possible for the Government to think of setting up a State Port Advisory Board and also a sub-committee to go into it carefully, consisting not of officials only—I have no antipathy for officials as such, but I do have a strong feeling and sensitiveness that important technical matters do not have the expert technical advice that ought to be available to those officials. I think the matter is one which deserves the serious and closest attention of the Government and I hope it will be possible for them to appoint a committee to go into this question as soon as possible.

Now, Sir, the question of rural and urban water-supply has been under consideration for quite a long time. The Government of India as usual appoint a committee and there ends the affair. What is going to happen I do not know. When it is put forward in the form of a report I have no doubt whatever that several crores of rupees would be expected to be spent and in the rather tight financial position of the Central Government, needless to say of the State Governments also, I doubt whether anything would be done. I say for instance that so far as the Budget in the Third Plan is concerned, the total sum of Rs. 11 crores have been set apart of which 1.50 crores is for the improvement of water-supply in rural areas. My chief point has been that unless you set up an expert board for water-supply in urban and rural areas and for drainage schemes, there is very little possibility of good



[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th March 1961]

schemes being thought out and implemented. We have now several boards being set up, the Housing Board, the Electricity Board and so on. I think there is far greater need for a water-supply and rural sanitation Board to be constantly at work to consider what are all the points that can be taken up and what are the various ways in which the particular thing can be done, or improved.

Sir, I find from a book that has been prepared giving statements of the loans that have been taken by the Central Government that the total amount of loans taken from different countries comes to roughly Rs. 2,100 crores and a sum of Rs. 636 crores has been given as aid making a total of Rs. 2,736 crores for the First and the Second Plans. I do not for a moment deny that during these two Plan periods something has been achieved thanks largely to the external assistance that was forthcoming both in the shape of loans and grants and what is more in technical advice. Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House stated on a previous occasion that it is not a thing about which one need worry as the developments that are taking place will more than meet not merely the interest on the amount but the principal also. I hope his prophecy will turn out to be true. But may I state in this connection that unless at all levels, whether at the Centre or in the State, the utmost caution is taken to see that economy is practised and efficiency is ensured—which unfortunately does not seem to be the case at present in certain instances at any rate—much of the help would not materialise in the manner in which it ought to. Sir, there have been references to abuses of some of these loans and I am glad that the Government of India have contradicted the fact that the Wheat Loan Fund was not misused. Probably a little more information as to how it was given and to whom it was given might have been more helpful to understand the position. All that I can say is that when we are having large schemes under execution and a great deal more of funds really available, there is more necessity than ever for scrupulous economy and for safe methods of business administration. We have recently heard for instance that the Neiveli Project is materially to exceed by Rs. 7 to 9 crores than had been estimated. I am sure it is a thing which is probably necessary but at the same time it would be helpful to know how this under-estimate was made and under what circumstances the excess is now asked for.

Sir, both the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Finance Minister have referred to transport and problems connected with traffic which is vastly increasing in urban areas. The Hon. the Leader of the House has stated that transport is another essential requirement for the rapid growth of industries. So far as cities are concerned, particularly the Cities of Madras and Madurai, the situation is so acute that in a very short time there will not only be excessive delay in the movement of vehicles but also the possibility of more number of road accidents. I have repeatedly requested that statements with regard to road accidents

[13th March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

throughout the State must be made available. I think on a former occasion I quoted what was taking place in another country which I visited where a Board is put up which gives everyday the total number of accidents, fatal accidents also, with the expression 'You are warned'. That is a great need in a country where people ignore these traffic rules. Sir, I must confess that I have an uneasy feeling whenever I go in the evenings from my place of work to my house what may happen to me with the way in which vehicular traffic is controlled or shall I say uncontrolled. There is no question of car after car coming in queue. The taxi drivers have no rule at all. It would almost appear as if they are exempt from all rules and regulations which every road user should observe. Now the increase in lorry traffic is tremendous. As a matter of fact coming over here one morning I found that I had to cross about 25 lorries before I could get across. It seems to me that at peak hours just as the hand carts have been prohibited, the lorry traffic also should be prohibited between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning and 4 and 7 in the evening. There is no reason why lorries loaded with sand and bricks and with many of the industrial things should be allowed to run at that particular time of the day, and with the speed uncontrolled. I have found that lorries generally overtake private cars and buses even, and even some of the taxis although the taxi drivers are careful to prevent such overtaking. It is a necessity to which we could never awaken at a late stage.

There is another point that I should like to suggest. One of the most important causes of the heavy traffic and overcrowding is the location of a central market, known as the Kotwal bazaar in Georgetown. I do not know how many of our Ministers have had the pleasure of visiting that place. Particularly the Health Minister, I am sure, would have been there on more than one occasion. (An hon. Member: Even as a boy). But it is quite a different tale now. I have also gone there as a boy. Things have improved so much that the Health Minister will find a different story when he goes there. First of all, whether he will be able to reach that place at all, is the question. It seems to me that unless something is done with reference to this market, and as soon as possible, the traffic problem there will be exceedingly difficult. There is another thing about which I would like to remind hon. Members. Hon. Members may not be very much concerned with family budgets. Some of us who do not take part in family budgets are forced to listen to these family budgets. I think what costs four annas in Kotwal bazaar is sold for eight annas on this side of the Poonamallee High Road and similarly in Mylapore. (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: It is sold for ten annas.) My hon. Friend Sri Srinivasavaradan is up-to-date in these matters, and I accept that it is sold for ten annas. They give the excuse that transport facilities are adding to the cost. The one way in which we can clean sweep, and I make it as a serious suggestion for the consideration of the Government, is to have four centres where the

4-50  
p.m.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th March 1961]

lorries will dump the vegetables and other various provisions and stores like the Kotwal bazaar and make Kotwal bazaar a small centre. I do not see any reason why people in the North, South, and remote areas should all go to Kotwal bazaar either by themselves or through the merchants to get all their requirements of provisions. This is one way whereby we can reduce the traffic hazards and overhead charges.

Coming to Transport, I am reminded of the highways. I am glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister has referred to the highways. State highways, I am glad to see, are being taken over by the Government. For once we find a definite policy as to what are the roads which the Government are prepared to take and what are the roads which other agencies should take. Speaking to a conference of Highway Engineers, I had the temerity to suggest that if they did not wake up to realities, within a very short time they would find the highways completely useless. Highways are only narrow highways, allowing only one-way traffic. Unless they take steps to see that there is room for another traffic to come from the opposite side, they will not be in a position within 15 or 20 years to utilise the highways properly. I suggested that although a parallel highway might not be constructed immediately, land which is required for the adjacent highway to bring the traffic up to the city, must be acquired before prices of land go up. I stated that in the construction of bridges, the narrow bridges that were already there when we made our journeys in jutkas, were of no use at all. We see plenty of such bridges in Madras. They must now expand these bridges. At any rate the estimate for the new bridges that are to be constructed in the budget year, I hope, will be revised so as to make provision for wider bridges. Particularly on the highways, bridges which will allow of four vehicles going simultaneously—two up and two down should be constructed. I had been in Hongkong recently which is a very difficult place for traffic—a mountainous place. Everywhere they have got lines marked out. The Hon. the Leader of the House will support me here with reference to the position in the United States or many of the places in Europe. Lines are separately made in such a way that no car or no vehicle can cross. It must go in that line only unless there is a clear way out to overtake another vehicle. The result is that all carts going at 50 miles per hour and beyond are able to run and make turns without any accidents. I should like to suggest that the Highways Department must be energised to look into this matter and see that steps are taken long before the necessity becomes so obvious and dangerous that they will not be in a position to undertake this. I have also suggested that for at least 100 feet on either side of the highways no residential houses should be allowed to be constructed. The chief danger why children are made to suffer from the accidents is because the cupidity of the landowner makes him build houses on exactly the side of the road. One can see the very large construction of houses on the road to Tambaram, where to my knowledge, 15 years ago there were no houses at all. Now there must be some Act which will

13th March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

ensure that near the highways there should not be any building whatsoever. Even petrol bunks are not allowed on the road side in some countries. They have to go a little distance into a side entrance and get petrol. There are also other amenities there. One can have petrol, breakfast, and one can sleep for the night. Those are things which we do not want. Especially after what Mr. Patanjali Sastri has said, I am not prepared to suggest those things. But let us at least free ourselves from the danger of being run over or our children being run over on these highways. I have suggested parallel highways so that the departments concerned may think over what ought to be done and be in a position to devise the methods.

A good deal has been said about the co-operative movement. Sir, I am in a remote manner connected with a co-operative society surprisingly enough. There is the University Hostel Construction Society, of which I happen to be an ex-officio member. But I want to say that the co-operative movement is one of the best means that we can think of, provided it is conducted properly. May I venture to request your attention to this statement that has been made by the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India—no small personality—who has pinpointed the need for developing efficient co-operative organizations by providing dedicated leadership and hard work at all levels? He also referred to the quality of the official class and with regret pointed out that one was baffled by the fact that the quality of the leadership in the co-operative field was not, commonly speaking, as it used to be in the past. We in Madras have to be eternally grateful for the success of the co-operative movement in the past to two very able personalities, who were responsible, and who may not at all be known to the present generation, namely, Sri S. P. Rajagopalachariar and Sri L. D. Swamikannu Pillai. They were the two leading lights of the co-operative movement. But, Sir, I was hoping that the Reserve Bank Governor's comment had no bearing on our societies till I sat up, as it were, awakened from my slumber and listened to the speech of the hon. Member Sri N. Annamalai Pillai, who has perhaps more intimate knowledge of the working of the co-operative societies than some of us here. I was very much pained to hear his speech about co-operatives. It is no use shutting our eyes to obvious facts. I do not want to indulge in sweeping condemnation of the co-operative societies in the State. There are here and there societies working very satisfactorily. As one connected with the co-operative society, as I said, I am not for spoiling my own nest. But, Sir, it is true that Mr. Annamalai Pillai has stated that political influences have unfortunately got a large share in shaping the destinies of the co-operative societies and that they are not working satisfactorily, because of the many unwholesome influences that are brought to bear upon the working of these societies. In fact in spite of the somewhat coloured picture that was given, I feel Mr. Pillai's comments are worthwhile to be taken serious note of. I would suggest that very rigorous standards should be set up if co-operative societies are to work. I would go

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th March 1961]

5-60  
p.m. further and say that, as in the case of a company under the Companies Act where no relation, near or far, of a Director should be employed, so also in a co-operative society, no person who is remotely or intimately connected with one of the office-bearers of the society should have employment in that co-operative society nor should he have the benefit of the society conferred upon him.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : There is such a rule now.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Then the rule is more often honoured in its breach than in its observance. If he wishes to have any benefit from the particular society, the office-bearer should be disqualified and he should cease to hold office. I think the time has come for a Commission to go into the working of the co-operative societies to suggest ways and means of rectifying these defects.

As the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has stated, it is not in the interest of the country that political parties should intrude into the business of a co-operative society. Nothing can be more fatal than the political parties participating in the elections to the co-operative banks or societies on party lines, either openly or under the guise of efficiency.

While I welcome the statement made in the Budget by the Hon. the Finance Minister that Rs. 45 crores will be the loan that will be distributed in the Third Plan as credit to cover 85 per cent of the rural population and while I agree with him, as my esteemed Friend Sri M. Patanjali Sastri said, that red tape should not be dominant in the giving of these loans, I would also request them to consider whether abuses may not be created and whether party influences may not have their own method of shaping the manner in which these loans should be distributed.

It is with some hesitation that I come to Medical and Public Health. I have spoken so often that my Hon. Friend will feel that I am repeating myself. Many speakers have referred to the fact that the amount that is available under Medical and Public Health is the lowest, considering the needs of medical relief and improving public health. It is unfortunate that it should be the cinderella of all the departments of Government. I do not say that the Hon. Minister is the cinderella because he is in charge of another powerful department, the department of land revenue, where he is dominant. But so far as medical relief and public health are concerned, I am in the unfortunate position that I am not able to appreciate what is being done. The Hon. Minister has referred rightly to the increase in the number of beds from 12,000 to 21,500. It is very laudable indeed. But may I say that even before the beds were put in, there were double the number of patients to occupy them? I do not find anywhere any particular reason to believe that with the increase in the number of beds, the other necessities have also been provided for—more doctors, more nurses and more auxiliary personnel for proper care of these patients. I hope that has been looked into. I do hope that with

13th March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

all these measures that are being taken, there will still be room to study how and in what way the needs of the people can be met both in regard to medical relief and public health.

I have not hesitated to express my view that the policy of the Government in regard to the Government officials—Non-Gazetted or Gazetted—for medical relief is not the correct policy. I see from the budget that they are going to have separate doctors for treating these Non-Gazetted Officers. The medical profession heaved a sigh of relief when it learned about it. But I can assure you that so long as treatment is given free, so long will the demands be increasing, and I know of instances where most unreasonable demands have been made. When a person was operated on, he wanted that the dressing should be changed every-day whereas the rule is that it should be changed once in four or five days. He complained because he thought that he was being neglected. Such complaints do come. When they come, being unaccustomed to the way in which patients are treated and the very necessities of the methods of protection in modern days, a feeling is created that something is wrong. Fortunately, I am not in Government hospital service now.

Then, if the Central Government can have a Health Insurance Scheme for its employees and if all the labourers under the Leader of the House can have an Employees' State Insurance Scheme, why should not the Government officers also join the scheme? Their counterparts, the I.A.S. and I.C.S. officers are joining the scheme in Delhi. What is the special reason for introducing that high caste once again? I know it is very difficult for us to get rid of this caste. In some form or other, it creeps in, in all our activities because we have been accustomed to it through several generations. When we are trying to demolish it, we try to set up a new caste. I would once more strongly urge that this is not a justifiable expenditure from the public exchequer in the manner in which it is being done. You cannot call yourselves having a socialistic pattern of society and give one small group of people all the benefits that are required. (Interruption) Thank God, the Hon. Minister has not included Members of the Legislature.

I should like to refer to one or two other factors. It has been reported that two committees were appointed, the report of one of which has been received and the other is awaited. I am almost sentimental in saying that they have to be looked into, for I find no evidence of any provision being made for any reform that may be introduced on the recommendation of these committees. However, I hope that something will be done.

I now come to Industries. The question of industrial development has been frequently referred to, and it has been pointed out that the industrial development depends in a large measure on the success of the Neiveli Lignite Project. While we all hope and pray that the project may be a success in more senses than one, it is

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th March 1961]

somewhat disquieting to note that recently the increase in the cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 7 to 9 crores. But that, I take it, is a Central burden and it is a worth while expenditure. Looking at the Central Projects, as the Hon. the Finance Minister has stated, I can only think of two—the Neiveli Project and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur which is one of our major industrial undertakings for all visitors to see. The Integral Coach Factory is no doubt a very well run factory and we must appreciate those who have made themselves responsible for turning out very efficient waggons and all the necessary paraphernalia so that it has attracted the attention of very eminent Western industrialists also. But we are thinking of the Cauvery Delta for oil. I venture to suggest that this State has been least exploited so far as its mineral resources are concerned. I stated that an intensive geological survey of the Madras State was one of the essential things that ought to be taken up, and I repeat that if that is taken up, hidden mineral wealth and hidden sources of other very valuable material in the bowels of the earth will be forthcoming. May I, in this connection, suggest that unfortunately we have only two colleges to train geologists—one a Government college and another a private college? I have tried to persuade private managements to start more departments of geology. In Russia, for instance, when they formulated their Five-Year Plans, a hundred thousand geologists were prepared for every Five-Year Plan. The reason why Russia has developed so much—not that I am an admirer of every phase of development of Russia—is that the geologists made a wonderful survey of resources. I do hope that encouragement will be given to colleges to start geological courses wherever possible and post-graduate courses in geology and geo-physics.

5-10 p.m. Reference has been made to the Surgical Instruments Factory at Guindy. I had occasion to refer to it on a former occasion. May I say that this Surgical Instruments Factory which is supposed to be started with the help of Russian Co-operation is but a replica or repetition of the type of surgical instruments factories that are found elsewhere, in the Punjab? I have gone there and I have found nothing to enthuse us. None of the precision instruments that are needed are contemplated in the factory at Guindy. None of these precision instruments are found in the list, instruments required for major abdominal operations or for that matter neuro-surgery. Sir, we are not lacking in scissors and forceps and things to pull out the tooth. We are getting these things done regularly. Therefore, Sir, I do hope that some step will be taken to see that the skilled labourer that we have in our State is made proper use of and these special precision instruments made wherever it may be possible to do so.

I now turn to the private sector and it is a matter for great gratification to me that the Hon. the Minister in charge of Industries has found it possible—and I congratulate him on it—to give a fillip to the private sector in the State, thus belying the oft-repeated statement that it is the public sector that ought to be encouraged and that

13th March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

the private sector is one which thinks only in terms of profit. So far as this State is concerned, I can say with confidence that the private sector always filled the gap when the public sector was not prepared to step in. We have today more fertiliser factories, an aluminium plant, a cycle factory, a carborundum factory and a tyre factory. There are many other things also and I wish to congratulate, on this occasion, the Hon. Minister for Industries once more on the energetic manner in which he has encouraged the private sector. One other very important factor, so far as this State is concerned, is that some of our private sector enterprises have been started with the co-operation of other countries—England, Germany, Russia and America. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman Add Italy also.) Yes. I welcome their co-operation. It is not a question merely of their helping us with funds. They have given us the necessary tools and equipment and what is more, expert advice. I have visited some of these factories about which my friend over there was complaining that they were round about Madras. I do not mind if some of them are located in Poonamallee or in Sriperumbudur. The essential point is, they must be located in places where talent is available and where facilities like housing, etc., are available for the workers. Slums should not be created there by the starting of industries. It does not matter, if we have town-ships. I would also like to say how very happy I was when I visited the Guindy Industrial Estate where small-scale industries have been organised by people who have not got much money but who possess technical skill. I can think only of two places in the whole of India where skilled workmen are available. One is this place and Kerala in the south and the other is the Punjab. None can beat them in workmanship. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: Punjab is not good at precision work.) I have seen them at work. They can sometimes produce a cycle without the plant or the machinery required for it. Then, Sir, the textile mills which are not only employing a large number of workers but are also producing goods of a nature that can earn foreign exchange from different countries, the increasing use of synthetic fibres, the Rayon factories, etc., all these have contributed a great deal in improving the industrial position of the State. I realise that these industries by themselves will not be sufficient to produce for every one of our teeming millions occupation that is necessary. From that point of view, I agree with Mr. Patanjali Sastri that more avenues of employment must be secured and more avenues can be secured if only we think of agriculture not as a full-time occupation. There should be side occupations like poultry farming, sheep grazing, etc. So far as agriculture is concerned, let me now turn to the Hon. Revenue Minister. I think he is going to be in Kodai-Kanal for ten days to shape the destinies of agriculture in the State and until the result is known, let me not talk about it further.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM: Kodai-Kanal has been given up.

[13th March 1961]

\* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I for one will, without any reservation whatever, congratulate the Treasury Benches—I have not often done this—on this . . . . . (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman: Wisdom.) step to which they have since committed themselves. I say this because I feel that it is not only Kodaikanal that will be given up but also the several things associated with it.

Reference has been made to the Finance Commission that has been set up to recommend the measures for the allocation of funds between the Centre and the States. It has not been possible for this House to be favoured with the views of the Government that may be placed before the Finance Commission. I should like, however, to state very emphatically that the relationship between the Centre and the State in regard to the financial provision must be radically changed. It is unfortunate that practically all the resources of the State are now controlled by the financial measures adopted by the Centre and the State has got to wait Micawber-like for the crumbs to fall to its share. Little wonder that the Members have been critical about the supposed attitude of the Minister in not pressing for greater grants. The whole attitude in regard to financial commitments should be radically altered and it should not be a question of favours from the Centre and begging mission from the State. Definite allocations must be made in respect of certain taxes realised from the States to the States concerned. I have stated since 1946, when the idea of a Finance Commission was first mooted, that two factors should govern the allocation of funds to States by the Centre, viz., the position of the State so far as taxation is concerned and the further taxation possibilities. We have been taxing and taxing. Let me tell you, Sir, that there are States in India which have not levied a sales tax at all. They have no tax on agricultural income; they have no tax on cross-country traffic. And when these States go before the Finance Commission and tell the Commission that they are deficit, somebody in the Commission feels that something should be done for these States. So, we must tell the Commission that it is their duty to observe the provisions of Article 280 of the Constitution in its spirit and letter. That article clearly defines the principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the States from out of the Consolidated Fund. I venture to submit that one of the principles is the extent to which taxation already exists in the State. When these principles are taken into consideration, I am sure, Madras, which is more than heavily taxed and which has very little of taxable resources left, will get its proper share. I hope the Hon. Minister for Finance will have something to say on this matter when he presents the supplementary Budget in the course of the year. We have reached more or less the limits of taxation and I think there is a good case for the Finance Commission to be told and requested to consider our case in the light of what has happened here.

[18th March 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

I now come to the consideration of a subject which has been dealt with with a great deal of emotion both outside and in this House. This is the last budget to be presented before the General Elections. I do not share at all the criticism that has been levelled that this is an electioneering budget. What else should it be? If the hon. Members have studied the election Budgets in other democratic countries, if they have studied the election Budget prepared by the Labour Party before going to the polls or the Conservative party when it went to the polls, they will always find that one of the tendencies for the democratic Governments is to be cautious in the year prior to elections. I think there is nothing wrong. And it is quite consistent with the principles of democratic form of Government. It is a good thing that we take advantage of the provisions at least in an election year and though some people think that elections for that reason may be held more often than now, I do not share that view as it will not be ultimately helpful.

8-33  
p.m.

Sir, statements have been made in this House and in the other House that the Ministers are utilising their tours not only for official purposes but for carrying on electioneering campaign, that officials are required to be associated with the Ministers when such campaigns are being carried on. I do not know how far both these statements are exactly correct but I would point out what happens in other democratic countries like Great Britain. When any Ministers or representatives of parties go about for electioneering purposes, it is definitely understood that none of the official resources or support will be forthcoming, that the entire expenditure would be borne by them from the party funds and that no official functions will be taken up at that time.

In fact, I have seen the electioneering programme both in Great Britain and in the United States of America. The Presidential campaign in the United States is one of the biggest campaigns in democratic elections and I was present in 1948 when Mr. Truman conducted his election campaign and he became the President. The whole of his programme of tour had nothing to do with any administrative activities of the Truman Government. It was all sponsored by funds of the Democratic Party—the arrangements for mass meeting, travel by trains and aeroplanes, broadcast talks through radio which have to be paid for in tens of thousands of dollars, as the Hon. the Leader of the House will bear me out. This is a well-known convention if true democratic principles are to be observed.

I would strongly urge the party in power, whether at the Centre or in the States, to adopt this wholesome practice of democratic societies.

Sir, I do not subscribe to the view often repeated that a Ministry should resign six months or three months before the date of election. It does not happen anywhere. Not only the Constitution does not provide for it, but I think it will be also unfortunate



[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th March 1961]

for this Ministry and for any democratic set-up in the country to say that those in power cannot be trusted at the electioneering time. What we have to do is to see—and I repeat it will be good for this party which has been in power for a long time and which should therefore set an example for any other eventuality that may occur at any future date—that sound conventions are laid down so far as party elections are concerned. In our anxiety to secure the objective, namely, a free and uninfluenced election, let us not go to the other extreme and say that the Government must be run by the officials for a period of three months or six months. If politicians are interested in real democracy, then all of us, to whichever party we belong or even if we belong to no party, should insist on the minimum conditions being fulfilled, namely, that at least for three months if not for six months before the elections all tours of the Ministers should be at a minimum for functions of the State, at least for three months, if the Ministers go about, it should only be at their own expense or at the expense of their party for electioneering purposes and that no State functions like the opening of schools, dispensaries, hospitals, taluk board buildings or even for explaining the policy of the Government, should be undertaken.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: This list is not exhaustive.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: There has been another and rather important complaint which may be quite baseless, that officers are transferred from place to place three or four months before the elections and whatever may be the cause—I do not at all take any responsibility for it and I have heard it and it is likely to be repeated—of such transfer, it has been misunderstood that it was in favour of the particular candidate or the party in power. At the last election, several complaints of this nature were made and sometimes threats of transfers would also appear to have been made. It seems to me that so far as these transfers are concerned, except for the most urgent and immediate needs, such transfers shall be limited and they should be left to the Chief Secretary or the responsible Head of the Government to make these transfers on a temporary basis. When the Government comes into power once more they can review and do whatever they think best. Let us keep to certain ideas. I will not name the district because some people may know which district it is. At the time of the District Board elections, 385 teachers, men and women, were transferred from one place to another. I do not suggest that such a thing will occur but let us remember that after all is said and done we should be in a position to state that these elections are fairly conducted in the interest of all of us.

Sir, I am interested in the sound development of democratic principles and healthy conventions being observed by all parties. So far as I am concerned, whichever people occupy the Treasury Benches, with your kindness and consideration, I shall reserve for myself a seat in the opposite benches (Cheers).

[13th March 1961]

\* SRI K. RAMAKRISHNA ACHARI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மாநிலத்தில் உள்ள பின்தங்கிய சமூகத்தினர் பொதுத் தேர்தலில் போட்டியிட முடியாது என்ற நிலைமையை அறிந்து, இந்தக் கண்யமான சபைக்கு என்னைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்த இந்த மாநில சர்க்காருக்கும், முதல் மந்திரி காமராஜர் அவர்களுக்கும் எனது மனமார்ந்த நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த 1961-62 பட்ஜெட் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தயாரித்து சமர்ப்பித்த நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் எனது வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, அவர் ஆரம்பித்து வைத்த, இலவச உணவு, உடை இவைகளைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். எனது கிராமத்தில் உள்ள பிள்ளைகள் மிகவும் ஏழையானவர்கள். அப்படி இருந்தும் இந்த வருஷம் நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும் என்று கருதி, சுமார் 1,500 ரூபாய் வரையில் வசூல் செய்து, மேற்கொண்டு சுமார் ஏழு மூட்டை அரிசி வரையிலும் வசூல் செய்து, ஜனவரி மாதம் 26-ந் தேதியன்று, 250 மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்கு இலவச உடையும், சுமார் 300 மாணவ, மாணவிகளுக்கு இலவச உணவும் அளித்து, அந்த நாளைச் சந்தோஷமாகக் கொண்டாடினார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தக் கல்வி இலாக்காவில் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் குறைபாடு ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அதாவது, திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி அரசாங்கத்தில் படித்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும், சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தில் படித்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும், இப்போது எற்படுத்திய புது Scale of Pay -ல் கொஞ்சம் சம்பள வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது என்று அந்த ஆசிரியர்கள் மனம் ஓடிந்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கையைக் கூடிய சீக்கிரமாகத் தீர்த்து வைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைப் பணிவன்புடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

5-30  
P.M.

அடுத்ததாக, எங்களது மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள முனிசிபாலிட்டியை, இப்போது Major Municipality என்று அறிவித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த மேஜர் முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் இருக்கிற சில கஷ்டங்களைப்பற்றி, இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், ஒரிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். முனிசிபாலிட்டிக்குப் பக்கம் உள்ள ஏரிக் கரையிலும், அல்லது ஆற்றங்கரையிலும், மனிதர்கள் நடமாட முடியாத நிலைமை, ரொம்பவும் ஆபாசமான நிலைமை இருந்துவருவது இருக்கிறது. எந்த விதமான புகார்கள் கொடுத்தும் அதை அவர்கள் எவனிக்கவில்லை. அதற்காக, ஒரு பாதாள சாக்கடைத் திட்டம் ஒன்றைத் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை நமது அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அதோடு டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் (Transport) இலாக்காவில் இருக்கிற மலஜல கழித்தனினால் ரொம்ப புகைக்கப்பட்டு, அந்தப் பக்கம் இருக்கிற மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் அவதிப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எனது காரியாலயமும் அதன் பக்கத்தில்தான் இருக்கிறது. பல முறை



[Sri K. Ramakrishna Achari] [13th March 1961]

சொல்லியும் அவர்கள் அதை கவனிக்காமல், பகல் என்றும், இரவு என்றும் பார்க்காமல் அதைத் திறந்து விட்டு விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அதற்குத் தற்சமயம் ஒரு முடியாவது போட்டு மக்கள் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று Transport இலாகா அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

எனது மாவட்டமே விவசாயிகள் கொண்ட மாவட்டம். இந்த மாவட்டத்தில் செயற்கை உரமானது மிகக் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வாங்க வேண்டிய நிலையிலும், அதுவும் பூர்த்தியாகக் கிடைக்காமலும், சில சமயத்தில் கிடைக்காமலுமே ஆகிவிட்டது. பட்டுஜட்டை நான் நல்ல விதமாகப் படிக்கவில்லை. இருந்தாலும், அதற்கு வேண்டிய உரத் தொழிற்சாலைகள் நல்ல முறையில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் அறிந்தேன். ஆனால் இது முடிவதற்குள்ளாகவே வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து தாவது கூடுதல் உரத்தைத் தருவித்து எல்லா விவசாயிகளுக்கும் ஒரே சமயத்தில் அவசியம் இருப்பதால் இந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு வினியோகம் செய்து, நல்ல விளைவு ஏற்பட உதவி அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ரூபகப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

அடுத்ததாக, கால்நடை பராமரிப்பு. கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலமாக பால் வினியோகம் செய்ய சங்கங்கள் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளன. முக்கியமாக, நான் இருக்கிற ஊரில் ஒரு சங்கம் வேலை செய்து வருகிறது. அது ரொம்ப விரைவில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த சங்கத்திற்காக இயற்கை நீர் வளத்தைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் பல தீர்மானம் போட்டோம். இதற்கு முன் பழைய திருவிதாங்கூர் இராஜ்யம் இருந்த சமயத்தில், அங்கு சுமார் 50, 60 ஏக்கர் விஸ்தீரணத்திற்கு மேல் உள்ள பூமியாக கோட்டை ஒன்றிருந்தது. அந்தக் கோட்டையானது அழிக்கப் பட்டுவிட்டது. இப்போது அது வன இலாகாவின் கீழ் இருந்து வருகிறது. மரம் நட்புப் பிடிப்பதற்கும் பதினாயிரக் கணக்கான ரூபாய் செலவு செய்தும் எந்தவிதமான பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. கால்நடை கண்காட்சி நடந்த சமயத்தில் ஒரு தீர்மானம் பால் பண்ணியிருக்கிறேன். அந்த கோட்டைக் கரை புறம்போக்கில் ஒரு பகுதியைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்து இந்த பால் வளத்தைப் பெருக்க இந்த அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றப் பகுதியை அரசினர் ஆதாரப் பயிற்சிப் பாடசாலைக்கு விவசாயத்திற்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்.

சென்ற ஆண்டு ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரி. ஒன்று அங்கே நிறுவப்பட்டது. அது ரொம்ப சந்தோஷமான செய்தி. ஆகையினால் தற்சமயம் எங்கள் ஊரில் இருக்கிற டவுன் ஹாலை நாங்கள் உபயோகத்திற்காகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அதற்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலையைச் செய்து Additional shed-ஐயும் போட்டால்தான் மேல் வருஷத்தில் கூடுதல் மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்க முடியும். அதையும் நிதியமைச்சர் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

[13th March 1961] [Sri K. Ramakrishna Achari]

இறுதியாக எங்கள் விஸ்வகர்ம சமுதாயம் மிகப் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. அதற்காக கல்வி வசதிக்காக உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று நமது அரசாங்கம் வசதி செய்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இதுவரையில் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளியில் படிக்கிற மாணவர்கள் ஒருவருக்கும் உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. அதையும் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்து, இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைத் தந்த நமது தலைவரவர்களுக்கு நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்து முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

\* SRI ABDUL HAMEED KHAN : Mr. Chairman, after hearing the very constructive and instructive speech of the Leader of the Opposition, very little is left for others that follow him. Perhaps one has to repeat what has already been said.

Sir, I wish to refer to a very important position that we hold in this State. We know what is happening in other parts of the country. There is strife—communal strife and political strife taking place. There are changes of ministries. We in this State are lucky in that we have been having a stable ministry for a long time. Sir, the credit for this to a very large measure goes to the Chief Minister Mr. Kamaraj, and his very able Ministers. That is a feature which I suppose is a very remarkable one, of which we can be proud. So far as the budget is concerned, hon. Members who have preceded me have applauded it. Rightly so. In the budget, from the beginning to the end, one finds all the good things and useful things which the Government consider necessary for the people. Foodgrains will be available in plenty in the Third Plan period, and I am sure that will be the case with regard to other articles of food which I suppose are required by the common man for his comfortable daily life.

Sir, we have said before and hon. Members who have preceded me have repeated it that the prices of articles are soaring high. The vast majority of the people belonging to the lower middle class and even upper middle class society, and even the middle classes, are finding it very difficult to carry on their day-to-day life. The Hon. Minister who is the Leader of the House is a very able economist. Twice I heard him argue that the present difficulties regarding prices of food would be there in the scheme of things, and that later on we would find things settling themselves satisfactorily to the people. That may be so. But then what happens during the interim period when people are suffering on account of the high prices which make life almost impossible? A family consisting of five or six members finds it very hard to get on nowadays.

One thing more I should like to say in this connection is this, viz., the problem of Government servants is not solved by an increase in their salaries. Recently we had the Pay Commission's recommendations being implemented, and the employees got some increase in their salaries. But the moment the increase is given, there comes another moment when they find that it is absolutely

[Sri Abdul Hameed Khan] [13th March 1961]

useless to get any increase, and that the best thing will be, instead of getting increase in salary, to get commodities at lower prices. That is the only way in which this question of cost of living can be dealt with.

3-40 p.m. Now, I come to Education. The Leader of the Opposition discreetly perhaps thought that it was not worth repeating. But I believe that we must once again and every time request the Hon. the Minister in charge of Education to encourage schools and colleges with English medium and not to prevent such institutions coming into existence. It is worth repeating for we do not know what the future policy of the Government is going to be with regard to this matter.

Then, my hon. Friend has spoken on the subject of University education as well as secondary education. I would like to repeat that we should take care to see that secondary education is a definite unit in itself. It should not be a stepping-stone for admission to the colleges. Only in that way we can make it possible for a larger number of people to get some education. As it is, on account of the present S.S.L.C. or other courses of study, very few people are really educated. If it is a question of giving education to boys and girls to enable them to join the colleges, how many of them enter the colleges? The number is very insignificant. Therefore, it is high time that we gave them sufficient education even at the secondary stage.

As regards Medicine, I have got so many things to say. But I know the Minister in charge of Medicine has got some difficulty. I have been saying again and again that there is need for a hospital for tuberculosis to treat poor people. I have known young men coming to me for recommendation for admission to the sanatorium. When they go, they do not get admission. They come back saying that there is a register in which priority is recorded and that priority is not reached in their case. As a consequence, boys do not receive treatment and die. I have said it before and I repeat it. If the Government are really anxious to see that these young men are cured of this fell disease, it is absolutely necessary that we should have a separate hospital for poor workers. I have requested the Minister to make arrangements for that. Perhaps he feels some difficulty in bringing such a hospital into existence.

With regard to the Mental Hospital, I think we are thinking of reforming it and making some very radical changes. But we have not completed the work. I have already brought to the notice of the Minister in charge that that institution should be bifurcated. There should be one Superintendent to be in charge of the medical side and another to be in charge of the hospital where incurable patients are housed. As a matter of fact, today the Superintendent is in charge of the entire hospital. That takes away most of his time. I think it is better that there is bifurcation.

13th March 1961] [Sri Abdul Hameed Khan]

With regard to minorities, in answer to a question put by my hon. Friend Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, the Hon. Minister has already given an assurance that members of the minority community may always meet him and get redress of grievances or make suggestions to him. In view of that, I shall not say anything at this stage.

I do not think I need take much of the time of the House. Speaking after our great Vice-Chancellor, there is not much for us to say. He has stated what all had to be stated. We endorse what he has stated. I am sure the Government will carry out the various useful suggestions that he has made.

**SRI K. R. RAMASWAMI :** மகிப்புக்குரிய சட்டமன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, “வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது; கிடைக்கும் தொகை வளருகிறது; பல நன்மைகள் செய்கிறோம்” என்று ஆட்சியில் உள்ளவர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள். பாராட்டிப் பேசுகிறார்கள். எல்லோருடனும் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு அமைச்சர்களைப் பாராட்டுவதினால் எனக்கு நஷ்டமும் இல்லை, கஷ்டமும் இல்லை. அமைச்சர்களின் புன்னகையைக் கூட பரிசாகப் பெறலாம். திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகத்திற்கு அபாரமான அரசியல் ஞானம் இருக்கிறது என்றுகூட அமைச்சர்கள் எங்களைப் பாராட்டு வார்கள். ஆனால், இருக்கிற குற்றம் குறைகளை எடுத்துக் காட்டுவது எங்கள் கடமை. அந்தக் கடமையிலிருந்து தவறினால் மந்திரிகளை மகிழ்ச்சி செய்யலாம். ஆனால் மக்களுக்கு துரோகம் செய்வதாக முடியும். நாங்கள் அதை உணர்ந்துதான், இருக்கிற குற்றம் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறோம். வரிகள் அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டே போகின்றன. சர்க்கார் காரியங்களைச் செய்ய பணம் வேண்டுமே, பணத்துக்கு எங்கே போவது, வரி போடாமல் முடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். வரியே போடக் கூடாது என்று யாரும் சொல்லவில்லை. வரிகள் ஏழைகளின் தலை மீதுதான் அதிகமாக விழுகின்றன. தாங்க முடியாமல் வரிச்சுமை ஏறு கின்றது. வரிகள் அன்றாடம் உபயோகிக்கும் அன்றாடப் பண்டங் கள் மேல் போடப்படுகின்றன. மத்திய சர்க்கார் மனம் போன வகையில் ஏழைகளுக்கு வரி போட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆண்டு மட்டும் 60 கோடிக்கு மேல் வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவும் ஏழைகளை பாதிக்கும் வரிகள். டாட்டாவை, பிர்லாவை, பெரும் பணக்காரர்களையல்ல. கந்தனை, காத்தனை, முருகனை, ஏழையை, பாட்டாளியை. டி, காப்பி, புகையிலை, கெரோஸின் இப்படிப்பட்டவைகளுக்கு மோட்டார், ரேடியோ, வாசனைத் தைலம், சரிகை, பட்டு இவைகளுக்குப் போட்டனரா? குடிசைகளைத்தான் கொடுமைப் படுத்த வேண்டும்? வசூல் செய்யும் வரியை எப்படிச் செலவு செய்வது? வீண் செலவுகளைக் குறைக்க வேண்டாமா? நாளுக்கு நாள் புதிது புதிதாகச் செலவழிக்கின்றார்கள். சமுதாய நலத் திட்டத்தினால் ஆகும் செலவே அதிகம். எப்படியெல்லாம் பாழாக்கப்படுகிறது பணம். கணக்குப் பார்த்த நிபுணர்களே சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கள்ள மார்க் கெட்டுக்காரர்கள், கொள்ளை இனாபம் அடிக்கிறவர்கள் உங்கள்

[Sri K. Kamala kannan] [13th March 1961]

சாதாரணமாக நம் நாட்டின் செல்வங்கள் என்று கருதப்படுகிற குழந்தைகள் பல இடங்களில் ஏழ்மையினால் வறுமையினால் பிச்சை எடுப்பதற்கு விடப்படுகிறார்கள். நம்முடைய நகரத்திலே அக்குழந்தைகள் பிச்சை எடுப்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது மிக வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகள் பராமரிப்பு சாலைகள் பல ஏற்படுத்தி இந்த அவல நிலையை நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் தீர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிலே முக்கியமாக சென்னை, செங்கற்பட்டு, வட ஆற்காடு, தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கிற ஏரி குளங்களிலே பல நீர்த்தேக்கங்கள் கட்டி முடிந்துவிட்டன. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நீர்த்தேக்கங்கள் தகுந்த பராமரிப்பு இல்லாத காரணத்தால் தூர்ந்து போய்விட்டன. பரப்பளவு அதிகமாக இருந்தாலும் வெய்யில் காலங்களிலே அது சீக்கிரமாக நீராவியாக மாறி வற்றிவிடுவதால் விவசாய மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் இதற்கு அதிகப் பணத்தை ஒதுக்கிவைத்து இந்தக் குளங்களை, ஏரிகளை ஆழப்படுத்தினால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். சென்னைக்கு பூண்டியிலிருந்து வருகிற வாய்க்காலில் வெய்யில் காலங்களில் எவ்வளவோ கியூபிக் நீராவியாக வற்றிவிடுகிறது என்று கருதப்படுகிறது. அதற்கு இந்த பைப் மூலமாக தண்ணீரை சென்னைக்கு புழலேரிக்குக் கொண்டுவரத் திட்டமிட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அப்படிச் செய்வதால் நீராவியாகப் போவதைக்கூட நாம் தடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுகிறது.

இப்போது அரசாங்கம் 7½ லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடனாகவும் 7½ லட்சம் மானியமாகவும் சென்னை நகராண்மைக் கழகத்துக்கு ரோடுகள் செப்பணிடுவதற்காகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது கோடம்பாக்கம் போன்ற ரோடுகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அந்தப் பக்கம் கார்கள் போவதற்கு முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு கார்கள் போனால் அவை உடனே டி.வி.எஸ். ரிப்பேர் ஷெட்டுக்குப் போகக்கூடிய நிலையில் ரோடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. சாதாரணமாகப் பிரசவப் பெண்கள் அந்தப் பக்கம் கார்களில் போனால் அவர்கள் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குப் போகாமலேயே வழியிலேயே ஆகிவிடக்கூடிய நிலையில் இந்த ரோடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதை அரசாங்கம் ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டின் மூலமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பெரிய ரோடுகளைப் பராமரித்தால் இவைகளை நல்ல முறையில் வைப்பதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நண்பர் திரு. கே. ஆர். ராமசாமி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஏழைகளுக்கெல்லாம் வரி அதிகமாகப் போட்டு அவஸ்தைப் படுத்துகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். பணக்காரர்களுக்கு வரி போடவில்லை. என்றார்கள். இன்கம் டாக்ஸை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அவரவர்களுடைய வருமானத்திற்குத் தகுந்த

[13th March 1961] [Sri K. Kamala kannan]

மாதிரி போடுகிறார்கள். சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ் எல்லாம் இருக்கிறது. பணக்காரர்களுக்கு அதிகமான வருவாய் வருகிறவர்களுக்கு 15-½ அணை, 15-¾ அணை அளவுக்கு வரி போடுகிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மின்சாரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்போது பல கிராமங்கள் வறுமையில் வாடுகின்றன. அந்த கிராமங்களில் ஒவ்வொரு தெருவுக்கும் ஒரு விளக்கு என்று இலவசமாகப் போட ஏற்பாடு செய்து பொது நிலையங்கள், சிறிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள், ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகள், கோவில்கள் முதலான இடங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தின் செலவிலேயே விளக்குகள் போட்டுக் கொடுத்தால் கிராம மக்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியடைவார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல சேவை செய்ததாக அது ஆகும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

விலைவாசிகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தி உணவுப் பொருள்கள் கிடைப்பதற்கு கிராமங்களில் நியாயவிலைக் கடைகளை ஏற்படுத்தினால் மக்கள் பயன் அடைவார்கள் என்று இந்த நேரத்தில் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அனேக கிராமங்களில் வழிவழியாக தலைமுறை தலைமுறையாக வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற மணியக்காரர்கள், கர்ணம் என்று சொல்கிறோமே அவர்கள் எல்லாம் நல்ல முறையில் அவர்களுடைய பணிகளை இப்போது செய்வதில்லை. பல இடங்களில் அரசாங்கப் பணத்தைக் கையாடியதாகக் கேள்விப்படுகிறோம். அவர்களுக்கு சொத்து இல்லாத காரணத்தாலும், வறுமையின் காரணத்தாலும் அவர்கள் இந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நல்ல வசதியுள்ளவர்களை இது போன்ற பொறுப்புக்களில் அமர்த்தி இந்த அவல நிலை இல்லாமல் இருப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஒரு வழி கோலினால் இந்த நிலைமையைத் தவிர்க்க முடியுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு கடைசியாகவாவது தலைவரவர்கள் எனக்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்ததற்காக நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

240. G.O. Ms. No. 588, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 2nd March 1961 prescribing time schedule for entrustment to the Panchayat Union Councils under section 66 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958.

[13th March 1961]

241. Notification issued with G.O. No. 83, Public (General-M) Department, dated 20th January 1961 regarding introduction of Tamil in Government Offices in the Animal Husbandry, Co-operative, Education, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) and Local Administration Departments up to the district level with effect from the 26th day of January 1961.

242. Eleventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Second Assembly).

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 14th March 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.

## 1.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Working hours of Government offices*

\* 177 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the working hours of Government offices; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) & (b) The matter is under examination.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Since the Government have referred the matter to District Collectors for getting the reaction of the N.G.Os., may I know whether the Government are in receipt of any report?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are sounding opinion. Actually this suggestion was thrown out by the Finance Minister and we are watching the reaction of the various sectors, Government servants, the public, and so on.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: What is the reaction in the Secretariat?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is not possible to say anything even before we have formulated some definite scheme and taken their opinion in respect of that.

SRI MOHAMMED RAZA KHAN: May I take it that the Finance Minister, after his tour of Europe, wants that working hours should be changed?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He thought it would be very useful but it does not mean that he has made up his mind.

*Retraining in basic education*

\* 178 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to exempt elementary school teachers above the age of 50 years from undergoing retraining in basic education?

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

[14th March 1961]

*Oriental Colleges*

\* 179 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any revision in the scales of pay of teachers employed in the oriental colleges, in the State has been made by the Government; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. A revision has been made in the case of teachers employed in the Rajah's College of Oriental Studies, Thiruvaiyaru, under the District Board, Thanjavur. The revised scales are, for Principal Rs. 200—10—300; for Professors Rs. 140—5—180—10—250; and for Thevaram Instructors Rs. 80—2—100. The question whether the scales of teachers in other Oriental Colleges should be revised is engaging the attention of the Government. They are all private colleges.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: May I point out that in some of the oriental colleges, the pay scales remain where they are and that they are not even the scales of pay granted to high school teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not aware of it. That is why I said, I will look into the matter.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: The Principal's maximum pay is fixed at Rs. 300. Fee concession is granted to children of teachers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 300. Will the Hon. Minister consider the case of these Principals also and extend the fee concession to their children?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think the hon. Member can put a side question like this.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government aware that at some future point of time, the Oriental College Principal will get less than what a headmaster of an Oriental Secondary School will get?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have not got the revised scale of pay of the headmasters with me. I am unable to answer the question.

*Reinstatement of teachers*

\* 180 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases in which aided elementary school teachers ordered to be reinstated by the Government have not been reinstated in the Perambur Range, Madras; and

[14th March 1961]

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in such cases?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) There is one case in which the orders of the District Educational Officer regarding the reinstatement of a teacher were not given effect to.

(b) Action is being taken against the manager of the school.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: What exactly is the legal hold of the Government on managements who refuse to obey them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We can withdraw recognition.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is there anything more strict contemplated under the Act that is on the anvil?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: After all, there is only one case now. For this, we need not take more stringent measures.

*Theft of books and note-books*

\* 181 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instances of theft of books and note-books by students from the high schools in Royapuram, Madras, have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. One such case was reported at the Royapuram Police Station and it is under investigation.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: What useful purpose is served by giving publicity to such thefts?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member that the Government do not indulge in publicity of these things.

*Agricultural Colleges*

\* 182 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the number of agricultural colleges as on 1st January 1961 in the State;

(b) the number of agricultural colleges proposed to be started during 1961-62; and

(c) the places where they will be located?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Two colleges; one run by the Government at Coimbatore and the other run by the Annamalai University at Chidambaram.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

[Sri K. R. Ramaswami] [13th March 1961]

ஆட்சியில் கொழுக்கிறார்கள். நீங்கள் பார்த்து பணம் கொடுத்து காங்கிரசை ஜெயிக்கச் சொல்லுகிறீர்கள் என்றால் அது என்ன கட்சி. “எங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி ஆகட்டும், பேசு” என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். உண்மை, காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களின் மனம் படாதபாடு படுகிறது, நமது சபையிலுள்ள நாமக்கல் கவிஞர் இப்படிப்பட்ட இராஜ்யம் வரும் என்று சொன்னார்? அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் வருத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் பாவம். என்னைப் போல பேச முடியாத நிலையில் மலம் குமுறுகிறார்கள். எல்லாவற்றையும் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தினால் தீர்த்துவிடலாம் என்று மந்திரிகள் பேசுகிறார்கள். இரண்டு முடிந்து மூன்றாவது வருகிறது. நாம் கண்ட பலனென்ன? திராவிடம் பெற்ற வளர்ச்சி என்ன? ஏழைகள் பெற்ற செல்வ மென்ன? தலை நிமிர்ந்து, தூய உள்ளத்தோடு தென்னகம் வளருவதாகக் கூற முடியுமா? உலகத் தலைவர்கள் பார்த்து மெச்சத் தக்க வளர்ச்சி வடக்கே. இங்கே இன்னமும் பொம்புரையும், மாமல்லபுரத்தையும் காட்டுகிறோம். இங்கே தொழில் வளராததினால் நமது உடன்பிறந்தோர்கள் சிங்களத்திலும், சிங்கப்பூரிலும், மோரிஸிலும் அடிமை வேலை செய்து உரிமைக்கும், உடமைக்கும் ஊசலாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அந்தக் கேவலமான முறைகளை எல்லாம் நீக்கவேண்டும். அதற்காக நமக்குத் தெரிவும், நியாய புத்தியும் ஏற்பட வேண்டும். இந்தக் கொடுமைகள் ஒழிய வேண்டும். செல்வம் பெருகவேண்டும். தொழில் வளரவேண்டும். இதற்காக நாம் டெல்லி அரசாங்கத்தின் முன் கைகட்டி வாய் பொத்தி நிற்கும் கேவலம் நீக்கப்பட வேண்டும். புதிய புதிய தொழில்கள் வேண்டும். இங்கு அறிவு, ஆற்றல் மிக்க தொழில் நிபுணர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அமைச்சர்களிலேயும், நமது நாட்டு அமைச்சர்களுக்குத்தான் திறமை அதிகம். மறக்கவில்லை. ஆனால், அந்தத் திறமை நமது மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படவில்லை என்பதுதான் எனக்கு வருத்தம். இந்த நிலை மாற, உள்ள ஒரே வழி, நமது உரிமையும் அதிகாரமும் நம்மிடம் இருக்க வேண்டும். அது “திராவிட நாடு” திராவிடருக்கே என்பதுதான். இது கட்சிப் பிரச்சனையல்ல. இதை உணரவேண்டும் எல்லோரும்.

கலையில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளவர்கள் மெருகு குலையாத மோட்டார் கார்களில் பவனி வருபவர்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் போன்றிருப்பவர்கள் விரல் விட்டு எண்ணக்கூடியவர்கள்தான். ஆனால் கலை உலகில் பல ஆண்டுகளாக ஈடுபட்டு அதிலேயே உழன்று உழைத்து நலைந்து நைந்து கருகிப்போய் வறுமையில் சிக்கி வாடுகிறவர்கள் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வேலை நிரந்தரமான வேலை அல்ல. அவர்களுக்குத் தக்க பாதுகாப்பில்லை. கலை உலகில் அவர்கள் எந்த நேரமும் கீழே தள்ளப்படக்கூடியவர்கள். சினிமாவில் காமரா முடுக்குகிறவர் களிலிருந்து செட் பாய் வரையில் உள்ள அத்தனை பேரும் கலைத் துறையில் உள்ளவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் கை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு முன்பு அவர்கள் மந்திரியைக் கண்டு தங்களது குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொன்னதாகத் தெரிகிறது.

[13th March 1961] [Sri K. R. Ramaswami]

மந்திரி அவர்களும் அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளைக் கவனித்து குறைகளைத் தீர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று இதயம் கலந்த அன்புடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். படத்துறையில் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யம் முன்னேறியிருக்கிறது என்றும் நம்முடைய நடிகர்களுக்கு அதிகத் திறமை இருக்கிறது என்றும் மந்திரிகள் கலையின் தன்மை அறிந்து கூறுகிறார்கள். நாடகக் கலை வளராமல் சினிமாத் துறை உயராது. நல்ல நாடகங்கள் வளர்க்கப்படவேண்டும். அவைகளுக்கு ஊக்கம் அரசாங்கம் அளிக்கவேண்டும். இப்போது நாடகங்கள் நடத்த நிரந்தரமான நல்ல அரசாங்கங்கள் இல்லை. அவைகள் கிடைக்கச் செய்வது அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பாகும். அதைக் கவனிக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நாடக அரசாங்கத்தை சர்க்கார் அமைத்துத் தர முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை வெறும் புள்ளிவிவரக் கணக்காக நினைக்காமல் மக்களுக்குச் சென்ற ஆண்டு என்ன செய்தோம், இந்த ஆண்டு என்ன செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டும் வாய்ப்பாக இருக்கவேண்டும். மக்களிடமிருந்து நீங்கள் எதிர்பார்ப்பது நிரம்ப. நீங்கள் தருவதோ போதுமானதாக இல்லை என்றுதான் நான் கூறவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உங்களுக்கு மலம் இல்லை என்றுகூட நான் சொல்லமாட்டேன். உங்கள் கரங்கள் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த விலங்கை அழித்துக்கொண்டு வீரர்களாக திராவிடர்களாக மாறி ஆட்சியை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்பது என் வேண்டுகோள் என்றும் திராவிடநாடு திராவிடருக்கே என்றும் கூறி முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

**SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN:** தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது சபைமுன்பு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை முழுமனதுடன் நான் ஆதரித்துப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நமது நாடு விவசாய நாடு. 75 சதவிகிதம் விவசாயத்தை நம்பி வாழ்கிற மக்கள் உள்ள நாடு. பருவ மழை இல்லையென்றால் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. 1959-60-ம் ஆண்டிலே சராசரி நெல் விளைச்சல் 1,832 ராத்தல் என்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரி 1965-66-ல் 1,890 ராத்தலாக உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று கருதிக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கம் பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்திருக்கிறது என்பதை நினைக்கும்போது நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதே சமயத்தில் அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து நம்முடைய நாட்டுக்கு விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளவர்கள் வந்திருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் பல கிராமங்களையும், விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமையையும் இங்கு பார்த்துச் சென்றார்கள். அமெரிக்காவிலே உள்ள ஒரு விவசாயக் குடும்பத்தில் உள்ளவருக்கு ஏறக்குறைய 400-க்கு அதிகமான ஏக்கர்கள் இருக்கிறது என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 3,000 முதல் 4,000 ராத்தல் வரை இப்போது நெல் விளைச்சல் பண்ணுகிறார்கள் என்றும் கூறினார்கள். அந்த அளவில் நம் நாட்டிலே வரவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் நம் நாட்டில் சுபிட்சம் ஏற்படும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[14th March 1961]

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN:** தஞ்சை மாவட்டம் தமிழ்நாட்டிலே விவசாயத்திற்கும் பெரும்போது. அங்கு ஒரு விவசாயக் கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று ஏதாவது கோரிக்கை வந்திருக்கிறதா? அல்லது அப்படி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் சித்தித்து வருகிறதா?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:** கோரிக்கை இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இன்னும் முடிவு ஏற்படவில்லை. வேறு மாவட்டங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களைப்பற்றியும் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். தஞ்சைக்குப் பக்கத்திலே அன்னாலை முதலியவற்றில் விவசாயக் கல்லூரி இருக்கிறது.

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN:** கட்டிடுவதுத் தொழிற்சாலை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்ன பிப்பாவி மாறும் 3-ம் தேதி ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் பேசும்போது அது குறைந்தும் பக்கத்தில் விவசாயக் கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இது அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதா?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:** விவசாயக் கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்பதில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அங்கு ஏற்பட்டால் நல்லது என்று சொல்லியிருக்கலாம். அப்படி நாம் அந்தக் கல்லூரியைத் தக்க இடத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நினைப்பதில் தவறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை.

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:** Is the Hon. Minister of the opinion that the college at Coimbatore and the other college at Annamalaiagar will serve the needs of the present and the future?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:** Government have a proposal to start under the Third Plan another agricultural college at another place.

**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN:** விஞ்ஞானமுறை விவசாயத்தால் உணவுப் பெருக்கம் அதிகமாகுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இன்னும் பல விவசாயக் கல்லூரிகளை அடுத்த 3-வது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஏற்படுத்த அரசாங்கம் முற்படுமா?

**THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:** அதுதான் இப்போது ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொன்னது. இன்னொரு கல்லூரி அமைப்பதற்கு 3-வது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் இடம் இருக்கிறது.

#### Secondary grade teachers

\* 183 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of secondary grade teachers working in higher grade posts in elementary schools under local authorities and aided elementary schools as on 1st July 1950 in the State; and

[14th March 1961]

(b) whether such teachers are eligible for secondary grade scales of pay?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** (a) The time and labour in gathering these particulars may not be commensurate with the object in view.

(b) No, Sir, except in the case of secondary grade teachers appointed in aided elementary schools before 1st April 1958.

**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:** Are the Government aware that secondary grade teachers who pass anew out of the training schools have to incur a loss of Rs. 25 by the acceptance of a lower post?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I do not think it is a loss. I agree they have to serve on a lower scale of pay till they get a secondary grade post.

**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:** Are the Government aware that as teachers have to serve in the same post normally for 25 or 30 years, the prospects of teachers who pass anew are affected and that there will be a dearth of candidates for admission to secondary grade training institutions?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I do not think so. In view of the expansion taking place particularly at the higher elementary school level, these teachers will have ample opportunities for being posted as secondary grade teachers.

**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:** Is it a fact that these posts were fixed some years ago, and is there any proposal to alter the number of posts in various grades?

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** As a matter of fact, under the new arrangement, each elementary school should have at least one secondary grade trained teacher.

#### Teachers' Training Board

\* 184 Q.—**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any Teachers' Training Board in the State to give training to under-graduates and if so, the members thereof?

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

**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN:** Do not the Government consider that there should be a Board like this to advise the Government from time to time in view of the fact that teaching methods change rapidly?

**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:** There are so many advisory bodies.

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** There are so many advisory bodies. (Laughter.) Government would not, however, hesitate to have another advisory body, if it is considered necessary.



[14th March 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Government consider this for training institutions at least?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is what I have said. If it is considered necessary, we will not hesitate to have a Board.

*College of Indigenous Medicine*

\* 185 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted to advise the Government in the establishment of a College of Indigenous Medicine with degree course; and

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

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

(b) The Committee has submitted the report and it is being examined by Government.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: அந்தக் காலத்திலேயே அறிக்கையில் முக்கியமான அம்சங்கள் யாவை என்று அறியலாமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: மிக முக்கியமானது, நாட்டு வளத்திய முறைப் பிரகாரம் அந்தக் கலையை விருத்தி செய்வதற்கு அந்த வகையிலே கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தி அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம் என்பது.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: When the Government take a decision, will they have the college in the old building itself or in a new one?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: It is too soon to think about the place. Let us first of all decide about starting one.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I take it that the Government have not decided about it?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Not decided. We are examining.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The other day, the Hon. the Minister for Finance expressed the view that left to himself he would like to have the College of Indian Medicine located outside the City in a district town. How far does the Health Minister share his view?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: If he becomes the Health Minister, he may try to implement that suggestion. (Laughter.)

*Cauvery water to Madras City*

2-1) \* 186 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. P.M. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any preliminary report of the Special Engineering Division on the prospects of bringing Cauvery water to Madras City has been received by the Government; and

14th March 1961]

(b) if so, to place a copy on the table of the House?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is that Special Engineering Division still continuing to find out the possibility of bringing water from Cauvery?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir, they are still examining. They gave us a preliminary idea. Now, they are going into the details. May I also add in this connection one thing? I do not know whether there is any collaboration between the Members of this House and the Members of the other House. The same question was asked there to-day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

[NOTE.—An asterisk (\*) at the Commencement of a speech indicates requisition by the Member.]

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET  
FOR THE YEAR 1961-62—cont.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank the hon. Members who participated in this discussion for some of the very valuable suggestions they have made generally in respect of the administration of the State. I should like to make particular reference to the speech of the hon. lady Member Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav. It was really an amazing feat that she was able to refer to almost all the activities of the Government and produce facts and figures, not out of date, but up-to-date facts and figures with reference to the various aspects. Sir, I should also refer to the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition particularly to the great care with which he prepares his speeches. That should be an example particularly to the younger members not only of this House but also of any legislature (Hear, hear). And, when I make mention of these two speeches, it is not as if I do not appreciate the other speeches made on the floor of the House. On the whole it was at a fairly high level and I can boldly say here that as far as I am concerned, I was greatly benefited by listening to the discussion in this House.

Sir, it is but natural when we discuss about the administration of the State some bouquets are passed on and some brickbats are also thrown and sometimes the bouquets are passed with some brickbats hidden (Laughter) in it. I not only welcome the bouquets, but more than that I welcome the brickbats also because that alone would make us aware of the actual state of affairs. Therefore I like to assure the House and the Chief Whip of the Opposition that we are never complacent about our achievements. On the other hand we are aware of what little we have achieved and what more we have yet to achieve. Therefore if any Member has pointed out that there is much more to be achieved, we greatly welcome it because it is not the attitude of the Government that everything has been done. And if everything has been done,

14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

aware of these developments, Ministers may not be able to function properly, particularly if they confine themselves to the office and to their files alone. Therefore I do welcome the suggestions made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that we should create traditions, healthy traditions so that the coming generations may be greatly benefited by what we do here today.

Sir, in this connection I should also like to make a reference to the collections for the party funds. Sir, there is no use of hiding the fact and I am not apologetic about it. We do collect funds for party purposes and for purposes of running elections. It is no use depending on the candidates alone. If the candidate has got to incur the entire expenditure, meet the entire expenditure, then perhaps persons like me cannot participate in the elections. It will be left only to rich merchants and industrialists and all of us should walk out of the elections altogether. Therefore the party machine has to come in in a prominent way for the purpose of participating in the elections and they have to incur a large expenditure for this election campaign. If so, where are we to get the funds from? Shall we try to create secret funds for this purpose, try to get funds in a clandestine way? On the other hand we adopted the view that there is nothing wrong in collecting for party funds and these collections should be made quite openly without keeping it a secret affair as between the persons who collect money and those who pay it. That is why, Sir, even with reference to the amendment of the Companies Act, we did take the stand that the Companies could contribute to it and show it in their accounts. We have always taken that attitude, and we never go about saying 'This is a secret; you pay us so much, and we will keep it a secret'. On the other hand our accounts are quite open for anybody to come and inspect, if necessary later on, and for party purposes also we have the accounts properly scrutinised. Therefore there is no question of keeping anything secret about it. If it is necessary to make collections for the party funds, then the question arises whether Ministers can participate in the collection of these funds. I respectfully submit, Sir, that after a good deal of consideration, it is my humble view that there is nothing wrong in Ministers also participating in the collections for party funds. No doubt it might be said that we might use our official authority for the purpose of compelling people to pay the money. If it reaches that extent, no doubt it is objectionable. It might also be said that we might favour those who pay for the party funds. I do agree that if it is a question of purchasing favour by contribution to the party funds, it is objectionable. That is why the accounts are as open as possible. It is possible for any one to find out whether undue favours have been given to anybody who has contributed to the party funds and anybody is refused, because he has not contributed. If there is any discrimination against any person, because he has not contributed, then it is open to anybody to prove it anywhere—on the floor of this House or even in a court of law—if it warrants such a procedure. Therefore, Sir, one thing which has got to be kept in mind when Ministers participate

3-20  
p.m.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

perhaps as was once pointed out by the Hon. the Industries Minister and the Leader of the House, we ourselves may become functionless. I greatly welcome the suggestions made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition particularly with reference to the functioning of the parties in the legislature with particular reference to the coming elections.

Sir, every political party has got to participate in the election campaign and certainly the party in power has also got to participate in that election campaign. I am in complete agreement with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that in that process the party in power ought not to have any undue advantage. But at the same time may I also plead that they should not be put in any undue disadvantage simply because they are in power? Therefore if it is necessary to participate in the electioneering campaign, it is not possible to exclude the Ministers from that electioneering campaign. But it is necessary to create healthy precedents and traditions so that any party in power may not make use of their official position for the purpose of their electioneering campaign.

As a matter of fact, Sir, during the last election I do not remember exactly the period, for a few months before the elections, we imposed on ourselves some restraints voluntarily particularly with reference to the participation of Ministers in official functions, in the undertaking of tours making it quite clear that whenever a tour was undertaken during that period for any election campaign even though there might be some official function added to it which could not be avoided, still it was considered to be a private tour of the Minister and no travelling allowance was drawn from the Government and Government vehicles also were not used by the Minister at that time. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, Sir, as a matter of fact, the Government have already indicated to the Chief Secretary that he should draw out the restriction and restraints which the Ministers will have to subject themselves to during the electioneering campaign. Certainly that period will have to be limited to three or four months. Whatever the other party representatives may consider reasonable, I feel perhaps three months before the filing of the nomination may be an appropriate period. But, Sir, sometimes even soon after the election if the Minister goes on tour, that is considered to be an electioneering campaign because we sometimes as party members after participating in the official function do address public meetings and we do participate in party meetings. Certainly we have got to function as party members also but that should not be taken objection to by any party on the ground that we are Ministers and therefore we should not participate in any function. I do remember, Sir, that this matter was raised when Rajaji was the Chief Minister here. He had left a note there that Ministers are not like the officials but they are political figures also and therefore as political figures they have got to participate not only in official functions but various other functions also. They have got to keep themselves informed of the developments taking place in the country and without being

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

particularly in the collection of funds is to see that these dangers do not come in and that they do not cross the border. That is why we do not go for individual canvassing. I do agree that we talk to groups of people explaining to them, 'This is our party requirements; can you give funds to the party requirements?' It does not mean that, when we call people in groups and talk to them, we are exercising undue influence over them or that we are trying to show favours to them for the purpose of getting funds. There is absolutely no such thing. For example, now the opposition parties, and the Swatantra Party, appeal for one crore of rupees. If people are prepared to contribute to the Swatantra party funds to the extent of Re. 1 crore, or even a few lakhs, on what basis is the contribution made? People who believe in what is being put forward as the policy of the Swatantra party are prepared to subscribe to that party's funds. The Congress party, having worked for all these years and having functioned for the last ten or fifteen years as Government, do have a particular policy, not a policy which we have not put into effect but a policy which we have worked all these years. If people do believe and do have faith in the policy that we are adopting, if enlightened persons, particularly the industrialists, the businessmen and various other people, feel that this is the correct policy for the development of the country and therefore the Congress Party should be returned to power again, and again if they come to the conclusion that this party alone can provide stable Government in the existing circumstances—not for ever—taking into account the various Opposition parties, and if they contribute funds for the purpose of ensuring that stability and strength to the Congress Party, can it be objected to? This is the thing which I would like particularly the Opposition parties to take into consideration before criticising the collection to party funds by Congressmen. Ministers also to a certain extent participate in these things.

Sir, it is not as if these things do not happen in other countries. I would not go to other countries. Perhaps it may not be a healthy tradition. We may take the example of Britain where party funds are collected in a big way. There, as a matter of fact, I am told and I learnt about it also, and the Leader of the House endorses that, the candidates really incur no expenditure in elections. It is the party that has to meet the entire expenses of the elections. Therefore, I do not think that we should make much of this and go about not only on the floor of the House or the floor of the Assembly or on the platforms or in the press speaking as if the Congress Party is doing something which is completely wrong, that it is breaking the traditions and that it is not creating healthy precedents for the coming generations. On the other hand, we are very anxious to create healthy precedents so that not only the present generation but the coming generation also will find it profitable to follow in our foot-steps. We may err here and there. It is possible for any human being to err. But our intentions are not to create unhealthy traditions and enter into or indulge in unhealthy practices. We are trying to function above board, and

[14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

it is not our intention to have anything a closed secret. On the other hand it is our intention to disclose all our cards. It is only on that basis that people should judge us and the Opposition parties also should judge us. This unwarranted criticism should cease. That is my respectful submission.

Then, Sir, coming to the budget discussion as such, reference was made to the finances of this State, and I myself feel quite happy that during the last five or six years, we were having a fairly good time. Even though we have had to encounter very many difficult situations now and then in implementing the Second Plan, on the whole we have done a good job, and we did get sufficient finances to meet all the essential expenditure. Sir, with the experience which I have had as Finance Minister, I can disclose this to this House. No worthwhile project was given up for want of finance. Whenever any scheme was put forward, it was not looked at from the point of view of availability of finances. The scheme was scrutinised from the aspect whether it was a good scheme or whether it was a necessary scheme. Once we came to the conclusion that it was a good and necessary scheme, we were able to find the finances for it, and I am sure that during the Third Plan period also if only we are able to take sufficient care that waste does not take place at various points of execution, it would be possible for us to find the resources to take up whatever scheme we think necessary for the purpose of developing our State. But at the same time we have to keep in mind, particularly when we have to launch upon big projects, that sufficient scrutiny and examination are absolutely necessary before we incur any expenditure on any big and costly scheme. In this connection, I would like to refer to the steel project which we are contemplating to put up in our State. Sometimes I do hear criticism here and there that there is a great deal of delay in putting up the steel plant. Sir, it is not as if a steel plant can be put up even with a few crores of rupees. It would mean at least Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 60 crores to put up even a medium size iron and steel plant. Before we incur such an expenditure, is it not prudent on our part to have all the possible tests so that we may be sure that this would be a success? If, after spending crores of rupees we find that the scheme is not a feasible one and that there are bottlenecks here and there which it is not possible to get over, we will be accused and rightly accused of having wasted crores of rupees on something which was impossible of implementation. That is why we are anxious, particularly in taking up big projects, to have all the tests made so that we may feel satisfied that such a project is possible of implementation. Therefore, even if there is to be some delay in the implementation of these projects, it is not because somebody stands in the way. Sometimes we think that the Government of India stand in the way or sometimes we think that some Minister in the Government of India is taking up a prejudiced attitude against schemes in the Madras State. I am not saying that now and then we do not come across such attitudes, but on the whole once we have made up the mind, nobody has stood in

3-30  
p.m.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

the way of implementation. Just as finances have not stood in the way of implementation of any project, so also the attitude of the Government of India or the attitude of any Minister in the Government of India has not stood in the way of the implementation of any project which we have decided to implement. That assurance also I want to make to this Hon. House. That is one aspect which I wanted to place before this House.

Referring to the deficit of about three crores of rupees in the budget, almost all the Members mentioned that this was only a passing phase. If I happen to give the budget estimates later on, it is possible that this deficit will not be found there. No doubt, taking into account the trends of the past two or three years, we may come to the optimistic conclusion that these three crores of rupees might be made up because of the buoyancy in our finances, particularly in sales tax, motor vehicles tax, petrol tax and the various other sources of revenue. But it is better that we are cautious in estimating our resources. If by any chance ultimately we find that our expectations are not fulfilled, then we will find ourselves in difficulties. That is why the Finance Department does take a cautious attitude in these things, particularly in estimating the revenues and this is as it ought to be. I do not think that we should find fault with them for this. On the other hand, we should welcome that attitude. Instead of giving an optimistic picture and later on finding ourselves in difficulties, it is better that we adopt a cautious approach in these things. Not that I would be unhappy if this deficit is made up later on. But taking into account the various aspects, I am not sure of our filling up the gap later on because I do find that not only revenues might increase to a certain extent but that to the same extent expenditure also might increase. If it is possible to fill the gap later on, I am sure no Member will feel sorry for it. But let us be prepared for a deficit also and a revenue deficit in one year is not the criterion to judge the finances of the State. I have always insisted that during a certain period, say the Second Plan period or the Third Plan period or during a period of ten years, it should be possible for any State to balance its revenue budget. Whatever be the attitude we take with regard to the capital budget, no State can afford to have a continuing deficit in the revenue budget. It would mean drawing upon the others' resources. No doubt we were in that unhappy position during the years 1951-53. But I can give you this assurance that hereafter it should be possible for this State to balance its revenue budget and it will have no cause before any tribunal, if it is unable to have its revenue budget properly balanced. It is in that connection the Finance Commission is of some importance. When we framed the Constitution, we visualised various developments taking place, particularly in the State sector. You will find almost all the developmental activities, whether it be agriculture, education, health, irrigation or power, are purely State activities. Taking into account what would be happening in these sectors, the framers of the Constitution visualised that the financial resources allocated to the States could not be sufficient to

[14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

meet all these developments which would be taking place in the State sector. That was why they contemplated the constitution of a Finance Commission every five years to scrutinise the various developments which had taken place in the various States and try to find out the committed expenditure which every State would have to incur and assess the revenue resources available to them. Then, if there should be a gap, the Finance Commission should allocate sufficient resources to make up this gap. It is in this context that the Finance Commission which has been constituted now and perhaps which will be visiting our State very soon will be of some importance to us. I am hoping that it will be possible for us to convince the Commission that the Madras State is entitled to a better deal at its hands. I am sorry the procedure adopted by the Finance Commission does not warrant the Government to take this House and the other House into our confidence in explaining to them the various figures which we have presented to the Finance Commission or the memorandum which we have submitted to the Commission. But the trend of the Budget speech and the trend of my own reply, I am sure, will give an indication to the hon. Members of the line which we are likely to take before the Finance Commission. Particularly to-day the point which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition made, namely, the relationship between the State and the Union Government is of paramount importance in the context of planning. Therefore, it becomes necessary that every State, for the purpose of maintaining the autonomy of the States should get sufficient independent financial resources. It will always be our endeavour to see that the autonomy of the State is in no way impaired. No doubt, in the present context of Centralised planning, to a certain extent, we have surrendered our autonomy, but that is a voluntary surrender. It is possible for any State to go out of it at any time. If all the States should feel that this impairing of the autonomy is more injurious to the States then it should be possible to revise our attitude and come to a different arrangement. But my own view is that at least for two more Plan periods—Third Plan period and Fourth Plan period—perhaps Centralised planning will be more advantageous. Therefore, when we agree to Centralised planning, we try our best to see that there is co-ordinated activity, and that there is mobilisation of the resources in a co-ordinated way. Therefore, we sometimes even go out of the way to surrender some of the financial resources which were exclusively our own so that ultimately the nation as a whole may be benefited and we may get a better share of it. For example, we surrendered the sales tax on sugar, on cloth and on tobacco. The Government of India agreed to compensate it by levying an extra excise duty for this purpose and then passing on that extra excise duty to the State Governments. That was the gentleman's agreement that was arrived at. It should have been kept as a gentleman's agreement. But, unfortunately, recent trends are that these agreements are being broken in spirit, if not in letter. For example, today the excise duty is being raised on cloth. If sales tax was the exclusive concern of the State and if we had the power to have a sales tax

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

3-40  
p.m.

on cloth, taking into account our requirements, it should have been possible for us to increase the sales tax on cloth or sugar or tobacco so that we might get a little more for the purpose of taking up a few more projects. But in the national interest, we agreed to surrender this and to have an excise duty in its place. But when now the excise duty on cloth is being raised, it is being raised purely for Central purposes and we are nowhere in the picture. On the other hand, my own view is that if any increase takes place, particularly, in respect of the articles on which we have surrendered sales tax, that excess should be shared between the Centre and the State Governments in the proportion in which formerly we were sharing the excise duty. Therefore, if there is an increase in excise duty, a portion of it should be allocated to the States. In the same way, the Finance Commission, as per the Constitution, allocated the income-tax to be shared between the Government of India and the State Governments. The Finance Commission has fixed a percentage that should go to the States and I think it is 60 per cent. Now, another method is adopted by the Centre. They are increasing the Corporation tax instead of the income-tax so that the States may not get any share from the increase. This is certainly not the way in which agreements should be worked. As a matter of fact, I was one of those and am one of those even now who plead hard with everybody that in national interests it should be possible for us to pool our resources and if it becomes necessary even to surrender our powers to some extent in the matter of collection of taxes to the Government of India, so that they may collect the excise and other duties in a more effective way and shut out evasions. But if the attitude of the Central Government is the one I have mentioned, certainly anyone will have to revise his views in regard to these things. I do not think it will contribute to the healthy functioning of the States and the Central Government. After all the State Governments and the Centre are not institutions conflicting with each other. They have the common objective of developing the country as a whole and, therefore, when we come to agreements like this, it should be the endeavour of the Union Government to satisfy the State Government and the State Ministers that the agreements are being worked not only in their spirit but to the letter, and that the State Governments will not be put to any kind of disadvantage simply because in national interests they were prepared to come to certain working arrangements. I am saying this not for the purpose of meaning that we should not make any arrangements. Perhaps in national interests some more arrangements may have to be made and I only say that the Central Government should play the game fairly with the State Governments in other sectors as well. It is not only with reference to financial resources that the relationship between the State Government and the Central Government has got to be cordial, co-ordinated and integrated; with reference to implementation of the various plans also, the relationship has to be one of cordiality and has to be integrated and co-ordinated. When various projects are taken up for execution we take into account the national interests as a whole.

14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

Particularly in the initial stages of development, we have to produce not only quick results but the best results as well. From that point of view, we take the national interests as a whole into consideration and try to find out which particular projects should be located in particular places for proper implementation. Therefore, we decide that certain projects have got to be located in particular places because of the actual resources available at those places. But there are a large number of projects which are not tied down to any particular place. They are what are called open projects. In the location of such projects it should be the policy of the Government of India and the Planning Commission to see that the balance is kept up between the various regions, I am not prepared to say, between particular States. States would offer only limited scope and, therefore, the regions must be taken into account and the regional balance kept up. I have always pleaded for this regional balance for the past ten years and this has been accepted in principle. But I am sorry to say that even though it has been accepted in principle, in implementation, it is not quite satisfactory. I hope and trust that in national interests, in the interests of development of the nation as a whole, this aspect will be kept in mind. This is necessary, if the relationship between the State Governments and the Centre is to be smooth and particularly when we have to launch upon bigger and bigger projects. There is also another aspect which has to be taken into consideration, in this connection. Fortunately for us today, we are one political group in the States as well as in the Central Government. The Congress party is in power in the country. So, even though there may be strained relations and strained feelings between the State Governments and the Centre, they could be got over by discussion at the party level. But we are not functioning for the present alone. We have got to create institutions which will stand the strain of a multiparty rule in the country as a whole. It is possible one party would be in power at the Centre and another in the States. We have the precedent of Kerala where the Communist Party was in power some time ago. We have got to visualise a state of affairs where various parties may be in power in various States and in the Centre. We should create healthy precedents and institutions which would be able to stand the strain of such a multiparty rule in the country. Unless we keep this factor in mind, the various steps that we might be taking today to improve the economic condition of the country may prove harmful later on and various conflicts will arise. I completely agree with the view that the State-Union relationship has to be considered not only in the present context but also with reference to the possible future developments. It should be put on a strong basis so that whatever might be the strains of development, they could be withstood by the institutions that might be created.

Sir, on the whole, we have done fairly well for the last ten years. Not only this State but the country as a whole has done well in the implementation of the two Plans. No doubt deficiencies and short-falls may be pointed out here and there. Particularly because of our inexperience and want of trained personnel, we



[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

3-50  
p.m.

might have committed faults or got into difficulties. But on the whole we have to admit, and any party in the country has to admit, that the nation has done well, fairly well at any rate. Therefore, when people now say that in spite of these two plans only poverty has increased in the country, I am afraid, they are shutting their eyes to the various developments taking place. Sometimes, it is pointed out that the rich have become richer. In a developing economy, particularly when the private sector also has got a place in that developing economy, the rich become richer. Otherwise, no development would have taken place at all. But the question is whether we have allowed the accumulations of the wealth in any particular sector to the detriment of the community as a whole. That is why in the present context of the developing economy, planned economy and the private sector also participating in it, we want to formulate a taxation policy which would avoid the accumulation of unnecessary wealth at any particular point. Unless we adopt such a taxation policy, particularly because of the sheltered area which we give for the private sector, we would have found perhaps the millionaires becoming multimillionaires. And the process would have taken place on a much larger extent than it has taken place today. I said 'sheltered' area particularly because the private sector, even though they are criticising the plans today, they are criticising the various controls exercised today, have made all this progress simply because of this planning, simply because of this control. If it had been left to cut-throat competition I have no doubt in my mind that the diversified development would not have taken place in the country. On the other hand there would have been keen competition in particular specialised sector and because of that competition there would have been gross failures in that sector and on the whole the national resources would have been wasted. But because of this planning and control, today if a person is allowed to start an industry, he is assured that he will be allowed to function properly in that sector, in that industry and he will have also the market for the goods which he would be manufacturing. Therefore these controls and the planned activity, instead of restricting the development in the private sector, has contributed to the growth and the development of the private sector in a great way. I am sure thinking persons even in the private sector do realise that. For policy or party sake they may not agree to give it up. Therefore I am amazed, particularly in the interest of the private sector, if a particular party should come forward and advocate that this planning should go, these controls should go, then they have not understood the secret of the developments which had taken place during the past ten years, how in spite of the various difficulties our industrial production has been kept fairly high. It has been possible because we planned and we tried to find out the various sectors in which we had got to develop and grow. This planned development and growth has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the private sector. Not that I minimise the glowing tributes paid by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to the private sector,

[14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

not that I want to deny that tribute to them, but they should also realise that the Government created conditions in which they were able to function properly, they were enabled to grow and develop properly. That has got to be kept in mind.

Sir, it is always said that the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. I do not know how far this would stand scrutiny. Some report was quoted here, some enquiry report about agricultural labour and it was stated that the agricultural wage has gone down. I am sure many are here who are engaged in agriculture. I do not know how far they would agree with that proposition that between 1951-52 and 1956-57 the agricultural wage has gone down. But my experience is—I have also a little bit of experience of this sector as I hold a little bit of land and I claim to be a village bird—on the other hand the agricultural wage has been on the increase. But the actual complaint has been that it has been on the increase disproportionately. How far this is true is a different thing altogether. There has been an increase and there is no doubt about it. I do not know on what basis this conclusion was drawn that during the five or six years, the agricultural wage has decreased. (An hon. Member: It was not said here.) The hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri said it here. That is why I am saying that the agricultural wage has not gone down. Apart from that it is not merely the wage that counts. What are the facilities made available to the common people to-day—the education facilities, the medical facilities we have provided to the extent possible even though there is a great way we have to go to reach satisfactory standards in respect of these things—and the various other things which we have made available to the people and which go to make the life comfortable even for a poor man? Taking these into account, Sir, I do not think anybody would be prepared to say, unless it is for political purposes, that the lot of the poor man has become harder now than before. On the other hand my own impression is that even though sufficient progress has not taken place, particularly at the lower levels, even they are slightly better off than they were before. That is all that I would like to say in this connection. Proportionately their conditions have also improved. Sir, I tried to find out whether this development had been confined to only a few persons and therefore I looked into the income-tax figures to find out whether the number of income-tax assesses has increased or whether it was confined to particular individuals. With reference to our State particularly the figures are rather revealing. On 1st April 1958, in our State, there were 58,452 assesses. On the 1st April 1959, one year later there were 73,898 assesses. On the 1st April 1960 the number was 90,912. The number of assesses had almost doubled within a period of two years. Certainly it cannot be said that the rich alone got all the benefits and the poor men got no advantages out of it. It is only the poor man who was not paying income-tax before that has become an assessee to-day. (An hon. Member: Evasions) I know the Doctor has always a mind to try to find out thieves. I am not surprised about it. It is not that



[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

there were evasions only on 1st April 1958 and immediately by 1959, we have stopped all evasions and all people have become honest. There is a certain amount of evasion every time and at every place. There is no doubt about it. Therefore taking all that into account, the number of assessee has increased. Evasion has to be taken into account at every stage. I am not prepared to say that the department has become very efficient and therefore they have stopped all evasions and they are able to find out all thieves.

**THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** That is the only compliment that the hon. Member has paid to the Government and the Hon. the Finance Minister wants to deprive him of that satisfaction.

**THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** Unfortunately, if I take advantage of the compliment of the Doctor, I do not know where I would be (Laughter).

Sir, I do not believe that we have all become so honest that every one of us discloses the true accounts. I am taking into account the general state of affairs and if that shows that there have been greater development and greater facilities only to a few persons, it is quite a different thing. But even in that state of affairs, I am saying the figures are quite revealing and the benefits have reached a larger number and that is a great satisfaction. That is all I want to say. We need not go under the impression that it is only the top few who got all the advantages and the poorer sections were precluded from these. I do agree perhaps that this development should take place to a larger extent but without these developments taking place, I am sure such broad-based prosperity would not have come into existence and that is the objective of the Government and that is the policy of the Government.

<sup>4</sup>  
p.m. Then, Sir, Mr. Patanjali Sastri referred to industrialisation and particularly to the emphasis which I laid on it for the solution of the various problems confronting the country to-day. I stand by what I have already stated in my budget speech even after hearing Mr. Sastri's criticism. To-day agriculture is the mainstay of the community, and, therefore, the community which depends upon agriculture will have to necessarily get the advantages taking place only in the agricultural sector. If seventy-five per cent of the community are engaged in agricultural sector, it is not possible to make any progress which would be considered as real progress, and, therefore, industrialisation becomes absolutely necessary for a country which is in the traditional state of economy, that is, economy based on agriculture. To move away from this traditional economy, we have got to industrialise our country to the greatest extent possible and in the quickest possible time. Let us take the experience of England or America or any Western country. They have taken a generation or more than a generation or a century I should say, or more than a century, generally to industrialise and reach a certain standard of life in their countries.

[14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

But certainly with the awareness in the country and the awakening in the country, and particularly with the vote which we have given to each individual in our country, it is not possible to say, 'Wait for a century till you get a better standard of life'. To-day a better standard of life at the earliest possible time is absolutely essential, and if this has got to be achieved, a greater pace of industrialisation has to take place and; if greater industrialisation has to take place in the present context we have to depend upon foreign assistance. Foreign assistance certainly cannot come in by way of gifts. It will have to be necessarily by way of loans. That is why during the first plan period and the second plan period we have got a large amount of foreign assistance. Somebody quoted figures to show that Rs. 2,100 crores had been taken on loan and Rs. 600 crores as gift, and said that it was because of this Rs. 2,700 crores that it was possible to make this progress. I do admit that but for this assistance it would not have been possible for us to make this advance and make this progress. But let us take any country and the history of the development of that country. It is only with the assistance of foreign capital it had been possible for any country to make any progress in the field of industrialisation. In some cases that assistance was forcibly taken as in the case of Britain. It was by the exploitation of India and with the assistance of Indian capital, which was taken away to Britain by political and economic exploitation of India, that the industrialisation of England took place. It is because of the foreign investment in a great way in America that industrialisation in America took place. Let us look into the history of the industrialisation of any country. We will find that foreign assistance, forced or voluntary, by way of investment had come into the picture, and without that no country could make even that slow progress within the century and a half. To-day in the present context if a backward country has to make progress, particularly with the population weighing it down, no progress would be possible, unless it gets this foreign assistance. That is why well-intentioned countries to-day are coming forward in a great way to help us. We find to-day that it is not possible to have a few rich and the majority of the people in a poor state of affairs. Such a situation will constitute an unstable equilibrium in the country or in the world. People are realising more and more that the equilibrium in the world will be unstable if there are a few pockets of prosperity and large tracts of adversity and poverty. Therefore, it is we got the foreign assistance, and criticism has been levelled against it. It was pointed out by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar, representing one school of thought, that we were becoming great debtors without assessing our capacity to repay those loans. When we put up a steel plant to-day, some people wonder whether it will be possible to repay Rs. 120 crores or Rs. 200 crores which are necessary for the purpose of putting up that plant. They look at the profit that can be made out of the steel project and say, 'If we are able to make only a few crores of rupees every year, how are we going to repay this debt?' Sir, the repayment of international debts does not take into account the actual profit

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

which each institution makes. On the other hand the savings which the community as a whole are able to make with reference to that particular debt, will have to be taken into account. The import which has been taking place in the case of a particular commodity will have to be taken into account with reference to the repaying capacity of the community. To-day if I produce here that imported commodity, then it is not necessary for me to import it. If in respect of a steel project alone, Rs. 50 crores of iron and steel are produced within the country, to that extent it is not necessary for me to import. To that extent foreign exchange is saved. That means to that extent the community get the repaying capacity. Therefore, it is not the actual profit which each institution makes that should be taken into account for assessing the repaying capacity. On the other hand, the total producing capacity of that project and the extent to which it saves foreign exchange with reference to that commodity should be taken into account. If this is taken into account, I have no doubt in my mind that it will be possible for the industrial projects, which we have started, not only to repay themselves but it will also be possible for us to utilize what we would be saving in these projects for the purpose of further industrialising this country. Without taking these into consideration, many people indulge in cheap criticism saying that the public sector is 'Post-office Socialism', as Prof. Galbraith has said. Many do not know in what sense Prof. Galbraith has used this expression. As a matter of fact, one friend was using this expression of 'Post-office socialism' and indulging in criticism of the Government policies. I just asked him, 'I have not understood this phrase; will you explain it to me?'. He replied, 'Prof. Galbraith has used it; I do not know' (laughter). This is the way in which we ourselves become victims of some phrase used by some people, and we immediately say that we are becoming indebted to foreign countries and that it would be impossible to repay the debts. With a little bit of economics I know, and with the knowledge of the developments taking place in the industries, I have no doubt in my mind that not only we have the repaying capacity, but these projects will also create great savings for the purpose of the further industrialisation of this country.

Sir, as it was pointed out by the Leader of the House on another occasion, before any loan is given, the foreigners have a look at our projects. Even this was criticised by some people as taking a fatalistic attitude, and that after all any lender would naturally like to create greater debts for the purpose of exploiting our country. Those days of exploitation are gone. It would not be possible for any community to exploit another community. Therefore, certainly nobody would come forward to advance loans to this country for the purpose of enslaving our country again economically and politically and then getting all the advantages from this country. It is impossible in the present context of the world.

[14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

In this context another embarrassing question was raised by more than one hon. Member, particularly with reference to the price line. I know, Sir, this is a matter in which there is a good deal of controversy, and there can be a variety of points of view. I made this point on the floor of the Assembly, and I want to reiterate it here. If it is a question of development and increase in prices—not that it should be allowed; it is possible to control prices, and it is quite a different thing—and suppose it is impossible to control things, I am putting forth this argument. As between the question of development and increase in prices, and no development and decrease in prices or stability in prices, I will always vote for the development and increase in prices. I may be wrong. But I am sure the verdict of history would be in favour of the attitude which I have taken. To-day if you take into account the price structure in the various countries, with increased production, as a matter of fact prices are going up. The hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri referred to this paradox: "You say that you have increased your agricultural production by 12 lakhs of tons or 8 lakhs of tons, whatever the figure may be. But in spite of that increase, the prices are going up. That only shows that this is only a statistical increase and that there is no real physical improvement in the productive capacity." Sir, it is a wrong approach altogether, I should say with great respect to my hon. Friend who has had experience particularly in the legal sphere. As a matter of fact, there could be greater and greater production and at the same time, there could be an increase in prices. As a matter of fact, prices begin to fall down when there is decrease in production because it creates unemployment, with unemployment the productive capacity of the country goes down and when the productive capacity goes down, prices have to fall in line with that capacity. That is the position we find in America or in England and the various other countries with a capitalistic structure. We will find prices falling down when there is decrease of production and prices going up when there is increased production because the increase of production means greater employment, greater employment means greater productive capacity, greater productive capacity means greater demand and greater demand means increase in prices. Therefore, there is no use of saying that prices have increased and that, therefore, it automatically follows that there has been no increase in production. On the other hand to day we are trying to perfect the machinery by taking samples and assessing the productive capacity of the land and the actual production on the land. It has disclosed that there has been considerable increase in production. I need not speak about it. You may go to any real agriculturist, not the pseudo-agriculturist who remains at the Cosmopolitan Club and talks about agriculture and various other things. You may go to any agriculturist and he will tell you that there is more intensive cultivation to-day. There is greater production per acre in all parts of the State and better methods of agriculture are being adopted more and more and irrigation facilities are increasing more and more. In that connection, the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri made another

4-10  
p.m.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

remark that in spite of two plans, the achievement in the irrigation sector was about 3.4 lakhs of acres or so. I do agree that it is so. But, unfortunately, we do not have perennial rivers like the Godavari or the Krishna or other rivers. Fortunately or unfortunately for us, our forefathers were also farsighted. They had built up their own irrigation schemes. Therefore, only a small percentage of water was going waste. We are trying to utilize that small percentage of water which was going to waste formerly. Taking into account the expenditure we have incurred, we have to judge whether the expenditure has been disproportionate to the results achieved. Therefore, I have tried to make a calculation to find out whether the total sum invested in the irrigation projects bears a favourable proportion to the area irrigated. We find that the expenditure is Rs. 750 per acre. Our fields are all paddy fields. When we consider that, I do submit that this is not an unduly large amount per acre that we spend to bring the areas under irrigation. Even with reference to well irrigation to-day, we have to spend at least Rs. 2,000 even for a small well. In my own district Rs. 2,000 would not go anywhere near a well. On the other hand, the expenditure has got to be sometimes Rs. 20,000. I know some ryots have invested a lakh of rupees in a single well and still they are making profit out of it because of the better methods of agriculture and better seeds which are being used. Therefore, it is not as if we have been squandering away crores of rupees on unprofitable outlays.

Then, in that connection mention was made about chemical manures also. The hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri mentioned that if we began using these chemical manures in a large way, then the soil itself might get exhausted. Therefore, he said, later on production might be affected. No doubt, if chemical manure alone is used the fertility of the soil might get exhausted, and we might reach a stage when it might not be possible to produce even as much as we are producing to-day. It is in that connection that the suggestion made by the Leader of the Opposition is of some importance or of extreme importance I should say. It is that we should have mobile laboratories to test the soils and to advise the ryots to use the right type of fertilisers which would suit their soil. It is not merely a question of using the particular type of fertiliser, but the crop pattern also is important. If we go on producing the same crop using the same fertiliser, I have no doubt in my mind that the fertility of the soil will get exhausted. But now scientific research has proved that with rotation of various crops, it is possible to maintain the fertility of the soil and, at the same time, extract from the soil as much as possible. When we extract something from the soil, we should try to give it back. We try to give it back in the shape of chemical fertiliser and also other organic fertiliser like the green manure and farmyard manure. Therefore, we are not going to depend upon merely the use of chemical fertilisers alone. On the other hand, we have got to make a scientific and planned approach to this problem. If only we make such an approach. I have no doubt in my mind that

[14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

there will be no question of exhausting our soil. On the other hand we can go on building up the fertility of the soil and try to extract the maximum out of it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, may I interrupt the Finance Minister at least to give him a few minutes' rest? He was making out a point earlier about the price factor, but he did not complete his arguments. I like to know whether his views are that it is a natural phenomenon and that it has to be left to itself. If so, is it not at variance with his views in his last year's Budget speech?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Incidentally the question of production came in. It was pointed out that there could not have been increased production because of the rise in prices. Now, better seeds also could contribute to increased production and prices. In that connection the hon. Member Sri Thyagaraja Reddiar welcomed the proposal to produce seeds in the private farms. It is not the idea of the Government to give up the Government Seed Farms which exist to-day. On the other hand, perhaps we may have a few more Government Seed Farms. Here we produce what we call the primary seeds. Primary seeds alone are not sufficient to cover the entire State. These primary seeds are used in the private farms for the purpose of multiplying the seeds so that the entire area in our country may get the advantage of improved seeds. In the secondary production, in the multiplication of seeds we are going to use the private farms. It is about that I have made mention in my Budget speech. For that we are going to give inducement to the private farmer. I do agree that in the initial stages there were good deal of difficulties in the functioning of the existing farms. It was criticised by many that the Government effort would end in failure. We have taken advantage of the lessons we have learnt and we are improving the functioning of these farms and I am glad to say that about 95 per cent of them are now functioning on a profitable basis.

In addition to the actual agricultural operations, it is also necessary to undertake to give the advantage of subsidiary occupations to our ryots. It is in that connection that animal husbandry, poultry and the various other small cottage industries have got some importance. In that line also we have indicated the action which we are taking. But still I emphasize that if 75 per cent of the community will have to depend upon these activities, no tangible progress is possible in improving the standard of life of our people. That is why I made mention of industrialisation. Not that industrialisation would provide all the employment potential. But with industrialisation and increased production, various other allied or connected activities come about. For one labourer employed in any heavy industry, surely ten or fifteen others will be working in the various other subsidiary occupations round about. Therefore, when we say that industry provides greater employment opportunities, we should not look into only the number of persons employed in a particular industry, in a particular factory

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

alone, but into various other industries or factories connected with the activities in that particular industry. This has to be taken into account and that is how full employment has been provided in all the other countries. That is the only solution for us also.

4-20  
p.m. Then, mention was made about medical facilities in our State. Particularly, criticism was made about the meagre provision made in the budget. As a matter of fact, even during the Second Plan period, if there was one sector where the target was not reached, it is unfortunately the medical sector. But, as I once before explained, it is not the fault of the Minister in charge of this portfolio. It is because of the policy decision of the Government. It has been decided that it is better we go slow in that sector. We do take the full responsibility for it. Even after hearing all the criticisms here about this aspect, I still feel convinced that it was the right policy and that we took the right decision, because ultimately the health of the nation and the medical facilities being made available to the community depend upon increased productive capacity on the part of the community as a whole in the field of agriculture and industries. Therefore, if we divert our resources for the purpose of showing a greater tempo of activity in the field of industrialisation, it should be welcome. Not that I am saying that an unhealthy nation will be able to produce more. But this is a vicious circle. Because we are unhealthy we are unable to produce more. Because we have no facilities to produce more, we cannot provide medical facilities and improve the health of the nation. We have to break this. In my view, it has to be broken at the point of production. Then, there is a chain reaction from one to the other. The labourer is able to earn more, eat quality food, improve his health, become a strong individual and produce more. Because he is able to produce more, there is increased production. So, this vicious ring must be broken at the production point. I do not think our policy is wrong. Even granting that our expenditure on health was not quite adequate, still the level that we have reached is not something about which we need be ashamed. I have made a comparative study of the position in various countries in order to find out whether we are very much lagging behind in the provision of doctors and beds in hospitals. I find that we are in a much better position than most of the other countries. We have been making good progress even within the last ten years with reference to provision of doctors and beds in hospitals. Another happy feature which has been disclosed just now is with reference to our present population. Census figures are coming out and I find we have been prudent even in the matter of population increase. That shows how wise the Tamil people are. Whereas all other States have gone about rather indiscriminately (laughter), we are quite wise. Our figures show that the increase in the population of our State in the last decade has been only 11.7 per cent. As a matter of fact, it is a little less than for the years 1941-51. This is something encouraging, even though some people feel that the lesser the population, the greater is the disadvantage. It is not so in a poverty-stricken country. It is all right in a country

[14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

which is economically fully developed. I would like to give a few figures. The position at the end of the year 1959 was that we had in our hospitals one bed for a population of 1,545, one doctor for every 2,822 persons, and one nurse for a population of 4,585. The comparative figures in respect of doctors are: Holland, one for 1,500 of population, Denmark, one for 900, Sweden, one for 1,200 and Britain, one for 900. So, we have one doctor for every 2,800 of our population as against 1,500 in Holland. In view of the deterioration in health standards during the British regime, perhaps the figure is low. I do not think that even the Health Minister need feel disappointed, despondent or dejected about the figure. He need not think that his sector is neglected. We are making quite satisfactory progress even in this sector.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I will ask for a little more money (laughter).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Oh, yes. It will be available. Now I must say something about the population. Other States have shown an increase of about 20 per cent. Kerala has recorded a 22 per cent increase. In Andhra it is 18 or 19. (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan : Seventeen.) One phenomenal feature about this census is West Bengal has shown an increase of 33 per cent. I do not think this is census. It is nonsense. It may be stated that the death rate there has gone down so much that such an increase is possible. Their death rate is stated to be 8.3 per thousand. Even in England, if I remember aright, it is round about ten per thousand. They claim to have reached such a state that their death rate has fallen below the level of even Britain. Certainly we are not concerned with it directly. (Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder : It may be due to refugees.) I know those stories. We are concerned with it indirectly particularly when it is a question of sharing the various resources of the Centre on a population basis.

Sir, various points were made by hon. Members and I do not think it would be possible for me to go through all those points. But I shall try to answer a few of them which I consider are of some importance.

About Education, very many Members spoke. We do attach great importance to the development of education on right lines. I do not think I should enter into discussion of the various things concerned with development of education. But I would give this assurance that it would be my endeavour to see that our educational schemes are formulated in the proper way and implemented in the proper way. In that connection, I am particularly happy about the co-operation we are getting from the teaching community. They are aware of their responsibilities to-day and have responded to the gesture of the Government in giving this small increase in salary. I am purposely saying it is small because the prices are rising, family commitments are increasing and this present increase is not adequate to meet all these. But the same thing applies to the other employees of Government. The pay of teachers is higher

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

than they were receiving before. In fact, our teachers get the highest pay as compared with other States except a few pockets like Centrally-administered areas here and there. They are doing their best to improve the quality of education and I have no doubt in my mind that with the enthusiasm I find in the teaching community it should be possible for us to improve the quality of education considerably. Mere enthusiasm, of course, will not do. We have to take various other steps like retraining of teachers, etc. We have to retrain them if it is necessary. We are taking steps to retrain them in the English language, to retrain them in Science and Mathematics, to retrain them even in teaching the mother-tongue. All these processes have to take place and as hon. Members are aware we have started the processes, and I hope and trust that ere long it should be possible for us to make our teachers well equipped to meet the demands particularly the high demands which the community is making on them to-day in the field of education.

4-30  
p.m.

Sir, during the course of her speech the hon. the Lady Member made many points, many useful points and if I do not deal with at least a few of the points she made, she might feel—shall I say—hurt or, shall I say, neglected. (Laughter.) She said that there should be a polytechnic for women. It is a good thing but I do not know how far it would be useful. (Laughter.) Still I do not want to prejudice the issue. We propose to start three polytechnics during the Third Five-Year Plan period. On the experience we gain in working these institutions, perhaps we may plan to open more during the Fourth Plan period.

Sir, the hon. the Lady Member made particular mention about the condition of the roads in the City. I do agree that in spite of our boasts about the high quality and standard of our roads, the foreign visitors after having visited our city and seen the deplorable condition of the roads have left the city with a very bad impression about our roads. But thank God, we have turned the corner and with the various steps we have taken and with the various financial assistance which we have been able to give to the Corporation of Madras, it is now possible to repair some of the roads and the repairing programme is going fast. Hon. Members would have noted that for the next year we have allotted Rs. 58 lakhs for the road programme in the city. I hope within the next three or four years it should be possible for us to make up for the deficiencies which had come into existence during the last four or five years.

Then, Sir, the traffic problem was also mentioned by hon. Members. In a growing city like Madras, I do agree that the roads should not only be kept in proper condition but also they should be laid in such a way that it would be possible for them to take in increasing traffic not only within the next two or three years, but also in the next 10, 20 or even 25 years. Unless we take steps even to-day to provide for what would be needed some 20 or 25 years ahead, at that future time it might become impossible to widen our roads or improve them. From that point of view we want to have a proper survey of the city made, if necessary with

[14th March 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

foreign assistance. We are trying to get foreign assistance for that so that a comprehensive plan could be drawn up for the road development, traffic development, drainage development and the various other developments which are to take place with the increasing tempo of activity in the city and round about the city. I hope it should be possible for us to have a co-ordinated plan and phased programme for the implementation of the plan. Till then we are hoping to take up at least two of the main roads, the Mount Road and the Poonamalle road and have a hundred feet road so that it would be possible for us to manage the heavy traffic that we have to-day.

About social work, Sir, naturally the hon. Member Srimathi Churwala Jadhav made particular mention about it and I can assure her that the Government have always a soft corner for social work, particularly the work done by voluntary social welfare organisations in the city and the State. They are doing creditable work throughout the State and at all times they have come to the rescue of the people in difficulties. Sir, the hon. the Lady Member was mentioning about some land required for the school of social service. Somebody reminded me that the hon. Member herself has got vast extent of land in Adyar. (Interruption.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I did not give the information.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: She could divert a portion of it (Interruption) of course on payment,—if the hon. Member is so much interested in the school, and she comes forward to donate a few acres for that purpose, it would be greatly welcome. If she is not prepared to do that, then the Government will consider and try to find out where else the land could be found.

Sir, the hon. the Lady Member mentioned also about the beggar menace. We all agree that the beggar menace should be removed. But even that can be achieved only when we have better development in the community as a whole. Till then we are taking steps to see that this does not occur. I am particularly anxious to avoid this beggar menace at places of tourist interest such as Mahabali-puram and Kanchipuram where when foreigners come the beggars become a great nuisance. We are taking some steps even though they might be considered inadequate, to prevent the menace.

Then, Sir the hon. the Lady Member mentioned about the starting of a State Hotel. I am sure in course of time it should be possible for the State Government to put up a very good hotel at a very prominent place so that it would be an attraction to all tourists coming from various parts of the world. I do not know whether it would be possible now to definitely fix up the place where it should be put up. I would however make the suggestion that it should be possible to have a hotel facing the sea somewhere, without disturbing the long stretch of beach. If we put up such a hotel it would be a good addition to the tourist attraction to our City and State.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1961]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think, I should take much more of your time and the time of the House. If I have not dealt with any particular point raised by any hon. Member it is not because the points made were not important but it is almost impossible to deal with every one of the points raised on the floor of the House. But I can give this assurance, Sir, that every point raised by the hon. Members would be considered and suitable action will be taken. But I would only request the Secretary of the Council not to take this as an assurance and put it on the assurance list saying that an assurance has been given and it is pending for four or five years without implementation.

I thank you, Sir, very much for your indulgence and I hope and trust that the hon. Members would have been satisfied that this Government, whether it has succeeded in that effort or not, has attempted to take the step in the path of development, in the path of prosperity, in the path which the future generation will consider adequate for their living standards.

Thank you very much. (Cheers.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 24th March 1961.

The House then adjourned.

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

243. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 100, Home, dated 6th January 1961 regarding amendment to rules 96 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

\* 244. Review of the progress of the Harijan Welfare Department during 1960-61 and the programme for 1961-62 (Tamil).

\* Bill introduced in the Legislative Council—

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1961).

\* Sent by special messengers to all M.L.Cs. on 13th March 1961.

## INDEX TO MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

25th February, 3rd, 4th, 6th to 11th, 13th and 14th March 1961.

Volume XLI (Nos. 1 to 11).

A

|                                                                                               | PAGES   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Adityan, Sri S. T.—                                                                           |         |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                             | 438-443 |
| Adult Schools—                                                                                |         |
| See Schools.                                                                                  |         |
| Agricultural Colleges—                                                                        |         |
| See Colleges.                                                                                 |         |
| Agricultural income-tax—                                                                      |         |
| Question re amount of—assessed and collected and arrears in certain places in 1958-59 .. .. . | 418-419 |
| Agricultural Income-tax Department—                                                           |         |
| Question re cost of administration of—in 1957-58 and 1958-59 ..                               | 417-418 |
| Agri-horticultural Society—                                                                   |         |
| Question re—                                                                                  |         |
| Land of—, grant to Government for widening Mount Road ..                                      | 328-329 |
| Land of—, grant to Oil Company for putting up petrol bunk ..                                  | 328-329 |
| Annamalai Pillai, Sri N.—                                                                     |         |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                             | 465-470 |
| Appropriation Accounts of Andhra Pradesh Government for 1958-59—                              |         |
| Laid on the table .. .. .                                                                     | 550     |
| Arunachalam, Sri A. J.—                                                                       |         |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                             | 508-515 |
| Assurances Committee—                                                                         |         |
| See Committees.                                                                               |         |
| Audit Report, 1959 of Andhra Pradesh Government—                                              |         |
| Laid on the table .. .. .                                                                     | 550     |
| Audit Report for 1960 of Andhra Pradesh Government—                                           |         |
| Laid on the table .. .. .                                                                     | 550     |

B

Balasubramanya Ayyar, Sri K.—

Bills—

|                                                                               |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. . | 403     |
| Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 ..                      | 392-393 |
|                                                                               | 395     |



## B—cont.

## PAGES

Balasubramanya Ayyar, Sri K.—cont.

## Bills—cont.

|                                                                                                                           |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                                    | 191-196           |
|                                                                                                                           | 283, 290-291      |
|                                                                                                                           | 293, 295, 300     |
|                                                                                                                           | 303-304, 311-314  |
|                                                                                                                           | 316-322, 336-339  |
|                                                                                                                           | 342, 344-348      |
|                                                                                                                           | 351-352, 354, 355 |
|                                                                                                                           | 357, 258, 360-361 |
| Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                           | 396, 397          |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                         | 429-437           |
| Basin Bridge Power Station—                                                                                               |                   |
| See Electricity.                                                                                                          |                   |
| Beach—                                                                                                                    |                   |
| Question re provision of public conveniences and water closets on the—between Iron Bridge and San Thome Cathedral .. .. . | 282-283           |
| Bhaktavatsalam, the Hon. Sri M.—                                                                                          |                   |
| Bills—                                                                                                                    |                   |
| Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                  | 568               |
| Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                             | 391               |
| Bills—                                                                                                                    |                   |
| Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1961—                                                                                |                   |
| Message from the Assembly re .. .. .                                                                                      | 173               |
| Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961—                                                    |                   |
| Considered and passed .. .. .                                                                                             | 401-404           |
| Message from the Assembly re .. .. .                                                                                      | 11                |
| Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961—                                                                    |                   |
| Considered and passed .. .. .                                                                                             | 391-395           |
| Message from the Assembly re .. .. .                                                                                      | 11                |
| Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1961—                                                         |                   |
| Introduced .. .. .                                                                                                        | 568               |
| Laid on the table .. .. .                                                                                                 | 672               |
| Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961—                                                                                  |                   |
| Considered and passed .. .. .                                                                                             | 400-401           |
| Message from the Assembly re .. .. .                                                                                      | 11                |
| State Housing Board Bill, 1961—                                                                                           |                   |
| Considered and passed .. .. .                                                                                             | 174-211           |
|                                                                                                                           | 283-323           |
|                                                                                                                           | 336-374           |
| Message from the Assembly re .. .. .                                                                                      | 11                |
| Message from the Governor re .. .. .                                                                                      | 11                |
| Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961—                                                  |                   |
| Considered and passed .. .. .                                                                                             | 395-400           |
| Message from the Assembly re .. .. .                                                                                      | 11                |

## B—cont.

## PAGES

## Bills—cont.

|                                                                                                                              |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1961—                                                                                       |                  |
| Introduced .. .. .                                                                                                           | 391              |
| Laid on the table .. .. .                                                                                                    | 550              |
| Bills, as passed by the Assembly, laid on the table—                                                                         |                  |
| Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                | 212              |
| Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                | 212              |
| Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                              | 212              |
| State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                                       | 212              |
| Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                              | 212              |
| Books and Publications—                                                                                                      |                  |
| Question re—                                                                                                                 |                  |
| “General Elections, 1957”, publication of booklet showing the results of .. .. .                                             | 8                |
| Text-books in regional languages and English for VI Standard, publication of .. .. .                                         | 416-417          |
| Bridge(s)—                                                                                                                   |                  |
| Question re—                                                                                                                 |                  |
| Construction of—across Kovalam river .. .. .                                                                                 | 281-282          |
| Construction of new—across Adyar river near Saidapet .. .. .                                                                 | 459-460          |
| Broadcasting—                                                                                                                |                  |
| Question re radio sets installed under Rural Broadcasting Scheme and withdrawn during 1959-60, number of .. .. .             | 567-568          |
| Budget for 1961-62—                                                                                                          |                  |
| Economic classification of—, laid on the table .. .. .                                                                       | 323              |
| General discussion on .. .. .                                                                                                | 420-459          |
|                                                                                                                              | 460-497, 508-549 |
|                                                                                                                              | 568-643, 651-672 |
| Presentation of .. .. .                                                                                                      | 13-17            |
| Publications relating to—, laid on the table .. .. .                                                                         | 323              |
| Business Advisory Committee—                                                                                                 |                  |
| See Committees.                                                                                                              |                  |
| Business of the House—                                                                                                       |                  |
| Transaction of Government business on a non-official day (4th March 1961) .. .. .                                            | 283              |
| C                                                                                                                            |                  |
| Catering Establishments Act, 1958—                                                                                           |                  |
| Exemption of certain employees of catering establishments from sections 7 (1) and 10, notification laid on the table .. .. . | 211              |
| Catering Establishments Rules, 1959—                                                                                         |                  |
| Amendment to rule 23 of—, notification laid on the table .. .. .                                                             | 18               |
| Cauvery delta region—                                                                                                        |                  |
| Question re survey of— .. .. .                                                                                               | 413              |
| Cauvery water—                                                                                                               |                  |
| Question re report of Special Engineering Division on bringing—to Madras City .. .. .                                        | 650-651          |



## C—cont.

|                                                                                                               |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Chairman, Mr.—                                                                                                |               |
| Announcement <i>re</i> —                                                                                      |               |
| Business Advisory Committee's decision .. .. .                                                                | 388-389       |
| Message from the Assembly <i>re</i> —                                                                         |               |
| Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                             | 173           |
| Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                 | 11            |
| Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 ..                                                      | 11            |
| Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                               | 11            |
| Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. .                               | 11            |
| Message from the Governor <i>re</i> State Housing Board Bill, 1961 ..                                         | 11            |
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                   | 340           |
|                                                                                                               | 341, 370      |
| Condolence Resolution <i>re</i> death of Govind Vallabh Pant, Sri, Home Minister, Government of India .. .. . | 375-376       |
|                                                                                                               | 378           |
| House Committee, election of six members to .. .. .                                                           | 12-13, 335    |
| Privileges Committee, election of nine members to .. .. .                                                     | 12            |
| <i>See</i> Rulings and Observations of the Chair.                                                             |               |
| Chidambaramanathan, Dr. A.—                                                                                   |               |
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                   | 185-186       |
|                                                                                                               | 296, 299, 303 |
|                                                                                                               | 305, 306, 313 |
|                                                                                                               | 315-317       |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                             | 481-486       |
| Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1961—                                                                   |               |
| <i>See</i> Bills.                                                                                             |               |
| City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921—                                                                           |               |
| Extension of — to Srivilliputhur .. .. .                                                                      | 173           |
| Clubwala Jadhav, Srimathi Mary C.—                                                                            |               |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                             | 515-526       |
| Colleges—                                                                                                     |               |
| Question <i>re</i> —                                                                                          |               |
| Agricultural—as on 1st January 1961, number of .. .. .                                                        | 647-648       |
| College of Indigenous Medicine, Advisory Committee for constitution of a — with Degree course .. .. .         | 650           |
| Government Arts—, recruitment of Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers in 1958 and 1959 .. .. .        | 330-331       |
| Madras Veterinary College, selection of candidates for M.V.Sc. Course in July and September 1960 .. .. .      | 500-501       |
| Regional Training College with model multi-purpose school, establishment in Madras State .. .. .              | 278           |
| Committee(s)—                                                                                                 |               |
| Assurances Committee, eighth report laid on the table .. ..                                                   | 374           |
| Assurances Committee, eighth report presented .. .. .                                                         | 335-336       |
| Business Advisory Committee, decision of .. .. .                                                              | 388-389       |

## C—cont.

|                                                                                                   |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Committee(s)—cont.                                                                                |            |
| Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Second Assembly), eleventh report laid on the table .. .. . | 644        |
| House Committee, election of members to .. .. .                                                   | 12-13, 335 |
| Privileges Committee, election of nine members to .. .. .                                         | 12         |
| Companion to the English Reader for S.S.L.C. Examination of 1960—                                 |            |
| Question <i>re</i> number of copies of — printed, sold, etc. .. ..                                | 331-332    |
| Condolence Resolution <i>re</i> —                                                                 |            |
| Death of Govind Ballabh Pant, Sri, Home Minister, Government of India .. .. .                     | 375-378    |
| Co-operative organizations—                                                                       |            |
| Question <i>re</i> number of cases of defalcations in — during 1958-59 and 1959-60 .. .. .        | 1-3        |
| Craft Instructors—                                                                                |            |
| Question <i>re</i> recovery from salary of — in Tirunelveli District Board.                       | 8          |
| Cycle Assembly Unit, Thanjavur—                                                                   |            |
| Question <i>re</i> functioning of .. .. .                                                         | 453-454    |
| Cycle rickshaws—                                                                                  |            |
| Question <i>re</i> number of — licensed from 1955 .. .. .                                         | 168-169    |

## D

|                                                                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha—                                                 |          |
| Question <i>re</i> amount given to — for promotion of Hindi in 1959-60.              | 566-567  |
| Denatured spirit—                                                                    |          |
| Question <i>re</i> inspection of licences and shops of registered dealers in .. .. . | 167-168  |
| Deputy Chairman—                                                                     |          |
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                          | 357, 358 |
| Devaraja Mudaliar, Sri T. V.—                                                        |          |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                    | 494-497  |

## E

|                                                                                                                          |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Educated unemployed—                                                                                                     |         |
| Question <i>re</i> number of teachers and inspecting officers appointed in 1959-60 for relief of .. .. .                 | 560-561 |
| Education—                                                                                                               |         |
| Question <i>re</i> —                                                                                                     |         |
| Free — to all children .. .. .                                                                                           | 499-500 |
| Introduction of free and compulsory — in 1960-61 for age group 6-7 .. .. .                                               | 500     |
| Retraining in basic —, exemption of elementary school teachers above 50 years of age from .. .. .                        | 645     |
| Educational grants—                                                                                                      |         |
| Question <i>re</i> amount overdrawn by local bodies in 1957-58 and balance to be recovered as on 30th March 1960 .. .. . | 384-386 |
| Electricity—                                                                                                             |         |
| Question <i>re</i> —                                                                                                     |         |
| Basin Bridge Power Station, supply of coal to .. .. .                                                                    | 278-279 |
| Extension of — to Varahoor village in Thanjavur taluk .. ..                                                              | 419     |
| Interest allowed on deposits by consumers of .. .. .                                                                     | 171-172 |
| Recording of voltage in M.E.S. Distribution System .. .. .                                                               | 386-387 |

## E--cont.

|                                                                                                                           |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Electricity Board—                                                                                                        |         |
| Annual financial statement for 1961-62 and supplementary financial statement for 1960-61, laid on the table .. .. .       | 550     |
| Question <i>re</i> employment of retired persons by .. .. .                                                               | 279-280 |
| Entertainments tax—                                                                                                       |         |
| Exemption of American Women's Club of Madras from—on film to be shown at Odeon Theatre, notification laid on the table .. | 18      |
| Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961—                                                    |         |
| See Bills.                                                                                                                |         |
| Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961—                                                                    |         |
| See Bills.                                                                                                                |         |
| Ethirajalu, Sri M.—                                                                                                       |         |
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                               | 186-190 |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                         | 544-549 |
| Examinations—                                                                                                             |         |
| Question <i>re</i> —                                                                                                      |         |
| Anglo-Indian School Examinations, 1958 and 1959, number of candidates examined and declared successful .. .. .            | 166     |
| E.S.L.C. Public Examinations, 1959 and 1960, number of candidates examined and declared successful .. .. .                | 164-166 |
| F                                                                                                                         |         |
| Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, Alwaye—                                                                   |         |
| Review of working of— for the year ended 31st December 1959, laid on the table .. .. .                                    | 374     |
| Finance Accounts of Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1958-59—                                                                |         |
| Laid on the table .. .. .                                                                                                 | 550     |
| Firewood depots—                                                                                                          |         |
| Question <i>re</i> Finance Minister's visit to .. .. .                                                                    | 501-503 |
| Fireworks Stores, Nagapattinam—                                                                                           |         |
| Question <i>re</i> explosion in a—during Deepavali, 1960 .. .. .                                                          | 563-565 |
| Fisheries Department—                                                                                                     |         |
| Question <i>re</i> missing of chanks and records of—office at Tuticorin ..                                                | 419-420 |
| Fishermen—                                                                                                                |         |
| Question <i>re</i> eviction of—families settled near salt pans in Tirunelveli district .. .. .                            | 387-388 |
| Five-Year Plan, Third—                                                                                                    |         |
| Question <i>re</i> outlay on— .. .. .                                                                                     | 280-281 |
| G                                                                                                                         |         |
| Gajapathy Nayagar, Sri A.—                                                                                                |         |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                         | 443-447 |
| Government offices—                                                                                                       |         |
| Question <i>re</i> revision of working hours of .. .. .                                                                   | 645     |
| Government Pleader—                                                                                                       |         |
| Question <i>re</i> reasons for keeping the post of—vacant .. .. .                                                         | 3-4     |

## H

|                                                                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Handloom Seminar—                                                                                 |         |
| Question <i>re</i> action taken on resolutions of—at Coimbatore ..                                | 325     |
| Harijan Welfare Department—                                                                       |         |
| Review of progress of—during 1960-61 and programme for 1961-62 (Tamil), laid on the table .. .. . | 672     |
| Headmasters—                                                                                      |         |
| Question <i>re</i> reduction in number of gazetted posts of—in Kanyakumari district .. .. .       | 503-504 |
| See Pension.                                                                                      |         |
| Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1961—                                 |         |
| See Bills.                                                                                        |         |
| Hospitals—                                                                                        |         |
| Question <i>re</i> Royapettah—, Madras, improvement of .. .. .                                    | 332-335 |
| House Committee—                                                                                  |         |
| See Committees.                                                                                   |         |

## I

|                                                                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Illathar Valibhar Higher Elementary School, Tuticorin—                                |     |
| See Schools.                                                                          |     |
| Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961—                                              |     |
| See Bills.                                                                            |     |
| Industrial Development—                                                               |     |
| Review on—in Madras State—1960-61, laid on the table ..                               | 497 |
| Supplement to Review for 1960-61 (Small Industries Sector), laid on the table .. .. . | 550 |
| Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Rules, 1959—               |     |
| Amendments to—, notification laid on the table .. .. .                                | 212 |
| Industries—                                                                           |     |
| Question <i>re</i> establishment of prototype—at Guindy .. .. .                       | 1   |

## J

|                                             |         |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|
| Jalakanteeswarar temple at Vellore—         |         |
| See Temples.                                |         |
| Jothi Vencatachellum, Srimathi—             |         |
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. . | 190-191 |

## K

|                                                                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Kamalakannan, Sri K.—                                                                |         |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                    | 641-643 |
| Karayalar, Sri L. S.—                                                                |         |
| Bill—Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. . | 397-399 |
| Khadi—                                                                               |         |
| Question <i>re</i> grant of subsidy for production of— .. .. .                       | 457-458 |
| Kosalram, Sri K. T.—                                                                 |         |
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                          | 365-367 |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                    | 598-605 |

## K—cont.

|                                                                                                                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Krishnamoorthy, Sri G.—                                                                                                               |         |
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                                           | 346     |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                                     | 470-476 |
| Denial of benefit of five rupees to teachers in assessing grant for aided elementary schools, calling Minister's attention to .. .. . | 11      |

## L

|                                                                                                        |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. A.—                                                                       |         |
| Assurances Committee, presentation of eighth report .. .. .                                            | 335-336 |
| Bills—                                                                                                 |         |
| State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                 | 199-202 |
| Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. .                        | 361-365 |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                      | 396     |
| Condolence Resolution re death of Govind Ballabh Pant, Sri, Home Minister, Government of India .. .. . | 619-634 |
| Language Pandits—                                                                                      |         |
| See Teachers.                                                                                          |         |
| Legal assistance—                                                                                      |         |
| Question re—to a Member of the Legislature in contempt proceedings in High Court of Madras .. .. .     | 377-378 |
| Linguistic minorities—                                                                                 |         |
| Question re safeguards to .. .. .                                                                      | 562-563 |

## M

|                                                                                                             |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Madras Record Office—                                                                                       |          |
| Review of activities of—for first half of 1960-61, laid on the table.                                       | 212      |
| Madras State—                                                                                               |          |
| Question re change in the name of—as Tamil Nadu .. .. .                                                     | 559-560  |
| Madras State Iron and Steel Fabricators' Association—                                                       |          |
| Question re action on resolutions passed on 12th August 1960 .. .. .                                        | 163-164  |
| Madras Vanaspathy Factory, Villupuram—                                                                      |          |
| Question re recovery of loan granted to .. .. .                                                             | 379-381  |
| Management of Special Homes and Workhouses in the State of Madras (except the City of Madras) Rules, 1960—  |          |
| Amendments to—, notification laid on the table .. .. .                                                      | 451      |
| Management of the Child Welfare Home for Destitutes and Vagrant Children in the City of Madras Rules, 1958— |          |
| Amendment to—, notification laid on the table .. .. .                                                       | 211      |
| Manickavelu, the Hon. Sri M. A.—                                                                            |          |
| Bills—                                                                                                      |          |
| Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                               | 401-404  |
| Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                               | 391-392  |
| Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                             | 394, 395 |
| Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. .                             | 400, 401 |
| Smallpox, statement re prevalence in Madras City .. .. .                                                    | 395-397  |
|                                                                                                             | 399, 400 |
|                                                                                                             | 390      |

## M—cont.

|                                                                                                                            |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| M.V.Sc. Course—                                                                                                            |                        |
| See Colleges.                                                                                                              |                        |
| Matter of urgent public importance—                                                                                        |                        |
| Denial of benefit of five rupees to teachers in assessing grant for aided elementary schools, calling attention to .. .. . | 11                     |
| Smallpox, calling attention to prevalence in Madras City .. .. .                                                           | 389-390                |
| Medical and Public Health Departments—                                                                                     |                        |
| Report on activities of—for half-year ended 30th June 1960, laid on the table .. .. .                                      | 323                    |
| Medical Officers—                                                                                                          |                        |
| Question re proposal for Reserve—in the General Hospital .. .. .                                                           | 10-11                  |
| Meenambakkam Air Port—                                                                                                     |                        |
| Question re misbehaviour of certain foreigners at—with air hostess .. .. .                                                 | 6-7                    |
| Messages from the Assembly and the Governor—                                                                               |                        |
| See Bills.                                                                                                                 |                        |
| Midday Meal Scheme—                                                                                                        |                        |
| Question re reduction of Government contribution .. .. .                                                                   | 456                    |
| Mineral resources—                                                                                                         |                        |
| Question re appointment of a Committee for Survey of .. .. .                                                               | 325-326                |
| Mohamed Raza Khan, Sri—                                                                                                    |                        |
| Bills—                                                                                                                     |                        |
| Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                              | 393-394                |
| State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                                     | 176-183                |
|                                                                                                                            | 210, 211, 285-294      |
|                                                                                                                            | 301-302, 305, 310-311  |
|                                                                                                                            | 316, 337-338, 340-341  |
|                                                                                                                            | 343, 349-350, 353, 356 |
|                                                                                                                            | 358-360, 367-369       |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                          | 574-581                |
| Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940—                                                                                                |                        |
| Amendment to—, notification laid on the table .. .. .                                                                      | 672                    |
| Motor vehicles tax—                                                                                                        |                        |
| Question re share of Corporation of Madras in the proceeds of .. .. .                                                      | 170-171                |
| Muthukannappan, Vidwan T.—                                                                                                 |                        |
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                                                | 288, 291               |
|                                                                                                                            | 297, 305-306           |
|                                                                                                                            | 314, 315               |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                          | 538-544                |
| N                                                                                                                          |                        |
| Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar, Sri N.—                                                                                 |                        |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                          | 589-594                |
| Nallaswami, Sri B. K.—                                                                                                     |                        |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                          | 584-589                |
| Natarajan, Sri S.—                                                                                                         |                        |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                          | 486-494                |
| Non-Basic Training Schools—                                                                                                |                        |
| See Schools.                                                                                                               |                        |

## O

## Official Language Act—

Introduction of Tamil in Animal Husbandry, Co-operative, Education, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) and Local Administration Departments, notification laid on the table .. .. .

PAGES

644

## P

## Panchayats—

## Notification re constitution of Panchayat Unions, laid on the table—

Nilgiris Development District .. .. . 212

North Salem Development District .. .. . 212

Question re Sivaganga Panchayat Board, expenditure on construction of third approach road by .. .. . 163

Time-schedule for entrustment to Panchayat Union Councils under section 66 of Panchayats Act, 1958, notification laid on the table. 643

## Papers laid on the table of the House—

Appropriation Accounts for 1958-59 and Audit Report for 1960 of Government of Andhra Pradesh .. .. . 550

Assurances Committee, eighth report of .. .. . 374

## Bills, as passed by the Assembly—

Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. . 212

Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. . 212

Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. .. . 212

State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. . 212

Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. .. . 212

Budget for 1961-62, economic classification of .. .. . 323

Budget publications for 1961-62 .. .. . 323

Catering Establishments Act, 1958, exemption of certain employees of catering establishments from sections 7 (1) and 10 .. .. . 211

Catering Establishments Rules, 1959, amendment to—[G.O. Ms. No. 3784, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 1st August 1960] .. .. . 18

Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Second Assembly), eleventh report .. .. . 644

Electricity Board, Annual Financial Statement for 1961-62 and Supplementary Financial Statement for 1960-61 .. .. . 550

Entertainments tax, exemption of American Women's Club of Madras, from—on film to be shown by—at Odeon Theatre (G.O. Ms. No. 898, Revenue, dated 8th November 1960) .. .. . 18

Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, Alwaye, review on working of—for year ended 31st December 1959 .. .. . 374

Finance Accounts for 1958-59 and Audit Report for 1959 of the Andhra Pradesh Government .. .. . 550

Harijan Welfare Department, review of progress of—during 1960-61 and programme for 1961-62 (Tamil) .. .. . 672

Industrial Development in Madras State, 1960-61 .. .. . 497

Industrial Development, supplement to review for 1960-61 (Small Industries sector) .. .. . 550

Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Rules, 1959, amendments to—[G.O. Ms. No. 4318, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 12th September 1960] .. .. . 212

## P—cont.

## Papers laid on the table of the House—cont.

Madras Record Office, Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and Madras Public Service Commission, review of activities for first half of 1960-61 .. .. . 212

Management of Special Homes and Workhouses in the State of Madras (except the City of Madras) Rules, 1960, amendments to—(G.O. Ms. No. 3847, Home, dated 26th November 1960) .. .. . 451

Management of the Child Welfare Home for Destitutes and Vagrant Children in the City of Madras Rules, 1958, amendment to—(G.O. Ms. No. 3921, Home, dated 30th November 1960) .. .. . 211

Medical and Public Health Departments, report on activities for half-year ended 30th June 1960 .. .. . 323

Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, amendment to—(G.O. Ms. No. 100, Home, dated 6th June 1961) .. .. . 672

## Official Language Act—

Introduction of Tamil in Animal Husbandry, Co-operative, Education, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) and Local Administration Departments [G.O. No. 83, Public (General-M), dated 20th January 1961] .. .. . 644

## Panchayats—

## Constitution of Panchayat Unions in—

Nilgiris Development District .. .. . 212

South Tirunelveli Development District .. .. . 212

Time-schedule for entrustment to Panchayat Union Councils under section 66 of Panchayats Act, 1958 (G.O. Ms. No. 588, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 2nd March 1961) .. .. . 643

Private Sanitary Conveniences (Construction, Maintenance and Supervision) Rules, 1941, amendments to—(G.O. Ms. No. 2470, Health, dated 1st October 1960) .. .. . 212

Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, Madras, amendments to—[G.O. Ms. No. 2011, Public (Services-A), dated 22nd December 1960] .. .. . 323

Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Tirunelveli district, notification re powers delegated to .. .. . 18

Survey and Land Records Department, report on administration for the half-year ending 30th September 1960 .. .. . 323

Transport (State), Mitchell's (R.L.) recommendations for improvement of— .. .. . 18

## Paper toys—

Question re closure of training centre for manufacture of—at Cuddalore .. .. . 458

## Patanjali Sastri, Sri M.—

Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. . 183-185  
284, 285, 296-300  
307-310, 312, 319,  
320, 352-353, 356

Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. . 605-617

## Pension—

Question re additional pension of Rs. 5 for Hadmasters of secondary schools .. .. . 170

## Physical Training Instructors—

Question re principle for fixation of strength of—in aided secondary schools .. .. . 4-5

|                                                                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Polytechnics—                                                                          |         |
| Question re machines purchased for—in Madurai and Madras, number and kind of .. .. .   | 414-415 |
| Private Sanitary Conveniences (Construction, Maintenance and Supervision) Rules, 1941— |         |
| Amendments to—, notification laid on the table .. .. .                                 | 212     |
| Privileges Committee—                                                                  |         |
| See Committees.                                                                        |         |
| Public Address System—                                                                 |         |
| Question re arrangements for—at meetings addressed by High Personages .. .. .          | 560     |
| Public Convenience—                                                                    |         |
| Question re provision of—and water closets on the foreshore of Madras .. .. .          | 282-283 |
| Public Service Commission, Madras—                                                     |         |
| Review of activities of—for first half of 1960-61, laid on the table .. .. .           | 212     |
| Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954 (Madras)—                                  |         |
| Amendments to—, notification laid on the table .. .. .                                 | 323     |

## Q

|                                                                                                           |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Questions and Answers—                                                                                    |         |
| Chidambaranathan, Dr. A.—                                                                                 |         |
| Question re—                                                                                              |         |
| Agricultural income-tax, amount assessed and collected and arrears in certain places in 1958-59 .. .. .   | 418-419 |
| Agricultural Income-tax Department, cost of administration in 1957-58 and 1958-59 .. .. .                 | 417-418 |
| Cycle Assembly Unit, Thanjavur, functioning of .. .. .                                                    | 453-454 |
| Foreshore of Madras, steps taken for keeping clean .. .. .                                                | 282-283 |
| Language Pandits, work in higher forms for 17 hours to be eligible for Grade I scale .. .. .              | 565-566 |
| Public Address System at meetings addressed by High Personages, arrangements for .. .. .                  | 560     |
| Radio sets installed under Rural Broadcasting Scheme and withdrawn during 1959-60, number of .. .. .      | 567-568 |
| Teachers in Oriental Colleges, revision of scales of pay .. .. .                                          | 648     |
| Techno-Economic Survey of State, report of National Council of Applied Economic Research .. .. .          | 379     |
| Training Centre for manufacture of paper toys at Cuddalore, closure of .. .. .                            | 458     |
| Wool-processing Centre at Vinnamangalam, establishment of .. .. .                                         | 329-330 |
| Devaraja Mudaliar, Sri T. V.—                                                                             |         |
| Question re "General Elections, 1957", publication of booklet showing the results of .. .. .              |         |
| Ethirajalu, Sri M.—                                                                                       |         |
| Question re washermen, charging of—for carrying bundles of clothes in their cycles in Madras City .. .. . | 565     |

## Q—cont.

## Questions and Answers—cont.

## Krishnamoorthy, Sri G.—

|                                                                                                                                             |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Question re—                                                                                                                                |         |
| Additional pension of Rs. 5 for service as Headmasters of secondary schools .. .. .                                                         | 170     |
| B.T. Assistants in High Schools, minimum number of hours of work .. .. .                                                                    | 567     |
| Craft Instructors in Tirunelveli District Board, reasons for recoveries from salary of .. .. .                                              | 8       |
| Electricity, extension to Varahoor village in Thanjavur taluk .. .. .                                                                       | 419     |
| Elementary schools in Thanjavur East Educational district, raising of—as higher elementary schools .. .. .                                  | 561-562 |
| Gazetted posts of Headmasters in Kanyakumari district, reduction in number of .. .. .                                                       | 503-504 |
| Higher grade teachers working as Headmasters of elementary schools in Madurai Municipality, number of .. .. .                               | 169-170 |
| Illathar Valibhar Higher Elementary School, Tuticorin, representation by teachers and action taken thereon .. .. .                          | 382     |
| Merit scholarships in high schools and colleges, raising of income limit for the award of .. .. .                                           | 416     |
| Metal road to Varahoor village, laying of .. .. .                                                                                           | 275     |
| Midday meal scheme, reduction of Government contribution .. .. .                                                                            | 456     |
| Reinstatement of aided elementary school teachers in Perambur Range, Madras, cases where Government Orders were not given effect to .. .. . | 646-647 |
| Salaries to teachers in aided elementary schools, direct payment by Government .. .. .                                                      | 326-327 |
| Secondary grade teachers in high schools in Kanyakumari, scale of pay of .. .. .                                                            | 280     |
| Secondary grade teachers in higher grade posts in elementary schools, number of .. .. .                                                     | 648-649 |
| Teaching grants to Baby Union Higher Elementary School, Katpadi, withholding of— .. .. .                                                    | 386     |
| Training schools (aided secondary grade), procedure re admission in .. .. .                                                                 | 327-328 |
| Weaving Instructors with secondary grade qualifications, grant of special pay to— .. .. .                                                   | 459     |

## Mohamed Raza Khan, Sri—

|                                                                               |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Question re—                                                                  |         |
| Cauvery delta region, survey of .. .. .                                       | 413     |
| Firewood depots, Finance Minister's visit to .. .. .                          | 501-503 |
| Linguistic minorities, safeguards to .. .. .                                  | 562-563 |
| Motor vehicles tax, share of Corporation of Madras in the proceeds of .. .. . | 170-171 |
| Reserve Medical Officers in the General Hospital, proposal for .. .. .        | 10-11   |
| Roads in Madras City, bad condition of .. .. .                                | 507-508 |
| Royapettah Hospital, Madras, improvement of .. .. .                           | 332-333 |
| Third Five-Year Plan, outlay on .. .. .                                       | 280-281 |

Q—cont.

## Questions and Answers—cont.

Muthukannappan, Vidwan T.—

## Question re—

|                                                                                                           |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Agricultural Colleges as on 1st January 1961, number of ..                                                | 647-648 |
| Bridge across Adyar river near Saidapet, construction of ..                                               | 459-460 |
| Bridge across Kovalam river, construction of ..                                                           | 281-282 |
| College of Indigenous Medicine, Advisory Committee for constitution of a — with Degree course ..          | 450     |
| Cycle rickshaws licensed from 1955, number of ..                                                          | 168-169 |
| Fisheries Department office at Tuticorin, missing of chanks and records of ..                             | 419-420 |
| Fishermen families settled near salt pans in Tirunelveli district, eviction of ..                         | 387-388 |
| Free education to all children ..                                                                         | 499-500 |
| Jalakanteeswarar temple, Vellore, renovation of — and installation of idol in — ..                        | 383-384 |
| Madras State Iron and Steel Fabricators' Association, action on resolutions passed on 12th August 1960 .. | 163-164 |
| Prototype industry, establishment of — at Guindy ..                                                       | 1       |
| Tractor Manufacturing Centre, establishment of — in Madras State ..                                       | 275-277 |

Sambandhan, Sri S. K.—

## Question re—

|                                                                                                |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Handloom Seminar at Coimbatore, action taken on resolutions of ..                              | 325     |
| Madras Vanaspathy Factory, Villupuram, recovery of loan granted to ..                          | 379-381 |
| Managers and correspondents of aided secondary schools, rules for removal and suspension of .. | 503     |
| Working hours of Government offices, revision of ..                                            | 645     |

Sreenivasan, Dr. A.—

## Question re—

|                                                                                                    |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Agri-horticultural Society land, grant of a portion to Oil Company for putting up petrol bunk ..   | 328-329 |
| Basin Bridge Power Station, supply of coal to ..                                                   | 278-279 |
| Denatured spirit, inspection of licences and shops of registered dealers in ..                     | 167-168 |
| Deposits by consumers of electricity, interest allowed on ..                                       | 171-172 |
| Electricity Board, employment of retired persons by ..                                             | 279-280 |
| Electricity, recording of voltage in M.E.S. Distribution System.                                   | 386-387 |
| Government Pleader, reasons for keeping the post of — vacant.                                      | 3-4     |
| Khadi, grant of subsidy for production of ..                                                       | 457-458 |
| Legal assistance to a Member of the Legislature in contempt proceedings in High Court of Madras .. | 413-414 |
| Madras State, change in the name as Tamil Nadu ..                                                  | 559-560 |
| M.V.Sc. Course in Madras Veterinary College, selection of candidates in July and September 1960 .. | 500-501 |
| Sivaganga Panchayat Board, expenditure on construction of third approach road by ..                | 163     |
| Sri Gangadeeswarar temple, Purasawalkam, Madras, transfer of Executive Officer of ..               | 415-416 |
| Strike by taxi drivers in Madras City during 1959-60 and 1960-61, information re ..                | 382-383 |
| Water-supply scheme for Sivaganga, execution of ..                                                 | 9-10    |

Q—cont.

## Questions and Answers—cont.

Srinivasavaradan, Sri T. P.—

## Question re—

|                                                                                                                                                |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Adult schools proposed to be opened in blocks in 1960-61, number of ..                                                                         | 456-457 |
| Anglo-Indian School Examinations, 1958 and 1959, number of candidates examined and declared successful ..                                      | 166     |
| Arts College (Government), recruitment of Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers in 1958 and 1959 ..                                     | 330-331 |
| Cauvery water, report of Special Engineering Division on bringing — to Madras City ..                                                          | 650-651 |
| Companion to the English Reader for S.S.L.C. Examination of 1960, number of copies printed, sold, etc. ..                                      | 331-332 |
| Dakhina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, amount given to — for promotion of Hindi in 1959-60 ..                                                     | 566-567 |
| Educated unemployed, number of teachers and inspecting officers appointed in 1959-60 for relief of ..                                          | 560-561 |
| Educational grants overdrawn by local bodies in 1957-58 and amount outstanding on 30th March 1960 ..                                           | 384-386 |
| E.S.L.C. Public Examinations, 1959 and 1960, number of candidates examined and declared successful ..                                          | 164-166 |
| Free and compulsory education, introduction in 1960-61 for age group of 6-7 ..                                                                 | 500     |
| Explosion in fireworks stores in Nagapattinam during Deepavali, 1960 ..                                                                        | 563-565 |
| Machines purchased for polytechnic in Madurai and Madras during 1950, number and kind of ..                                                    | 414-415 |
| Meenambakkam air port, misbehaviour of certain foreigners at — with air hostess ..                                                             | 6-7     |
| Mineral resources, appointment of a Committee for survey of. Mount Road and Poonamallee Road, taking over of maintenance of — by Government .. | 325-326 |
| Non-basic training schools converted into basic type in 1959-60, number of ..                                                                  | 459     |
| Physical Training Instructors in aided secondary schools, principle for fixation of strength of ..                                             | 4-5     |
| Rains, damage caused by heavy — in November 1960 in Madras City and Madurai ..                                                                 | 504-505 |
| Rains, damage caused by heavy — to crops and tanks in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Chingleput and North Arcot ..                                   | 505-506 |
| Regional Training College with model multi-purpose school, establishment in Madras State ..                                                    | 278     |
| Retraining in basic education, exemption of elementary school teachers above 50 years of age from ..                                           | 645     |
| Sanskrit, provision of facilities for study of — in secondary schools in 1959-60 ..                                                            | 381-382 |
| State Transport, suspension of traffic till 8 a.m. on 4th February 1961 ..                                                                     | 454-456 |
| Teachers in aided secondary schools, sending to District Educational Officers, copies of applications for appointment as ..                    | 277     |
| Teachers' Training Board to train under-graduates, constitution of ..                                                                          | 649-650 |
| Text-books in regional languages and English for Standard VI, publication by Government ..                                                     | 416-417 |
| Theft of books and note-books by students from high schools in Royapuram ..                                                                    | 647     |

## Q—cont.

## Questions and Answers—cont.

## Subbiah Chettiar, Sri M.—

## Question re—

|                                                                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Defalcations in Co-operative Organizations, number of cases during 1958-59 and 1959-60 .. .. . | 1-3 |
| Revolver licences issued in Tiruchirappalli district in 1959 and 1960, number of .. .. .       | 5-6 |

## R

## Rains—

## Question re—

|                                                                                                                      |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Damage caused by heavy—during November 1960 in Madras City and Madurai .. .. .                                       | 504-505 |
| Damage caused to tanks and crops by heavy—in November 1960 in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Chingleput and North Arcot .. | 505-506 |

## Ramakrishna Achari, Sri K.—

|                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. . | 635-637 |
| Sworn in .. .. .                                  | 499     |

## Ramalingam Pillai, Sri V.—

|                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. . | 573-574 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|

## Ramasamy Gounder, Sri K. M.—

|                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. . | 447-451 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|

## Ramaswamy, Sri K. R.—

|                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. . | 639-641 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|

## Ramaswamy, Sri K. V.—

|                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. . | 476-481 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|

## Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Tirunelveli district—

|                                                            |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Powers delegated to—, notification laid on the table .. .. | 18 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----|

## Regional Training College—

## See Colleges.

## Revolver licences—

|                                                                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Question re number of—issued in 1959 and 1960 in Tiruchirappalli district .. .. . | 5-6 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## Roads—

## Question re—

|                                                                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Bad condition of—in Madras City .. .. .                                                   | 507-508 |
| Metal road to Varahur village, laying of .. .. .                                          | 275     |
| Mount Road and Poonamallee High Road, taking over of maintenance of—by Government .. .. . | 506-508 |

## Rulings and observations of the Chair—

## Bills—

|                                                                                                                    |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Amendment: An amendment to delete a clause was ruled out of order on the ground that it was a negative one .. .. . | 351 |
| Clauses: Members may speak on a particular clause even if no amendments thereto are given notice of .. .. .        | 351 |

## Business of the House—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Changes in the programme of business of the House as decided upon by the Business Advisory Committee are not put to vote (in the form of a motion) but are simply announced by the Chairman .. .. . | 339 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## R—cont.

## Rulings and observations of the Chair—cont.

## Decorum—

|                                                                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| There should not be any conversation between Members; Members must address the Chair .. .. . | 501 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

When a Member put a supplementary question whether nincompoops were selected by the Selection Committee for admission of candidates to the M.V.Sc. course in the Madras Veterinary College, the Chairman observed—

|                                                                                                                                 |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| “This is not the language to be used in this House. The language is undignified, and the question will not be answered” .. .. . | 501 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## Questions and Answers—

|                                                                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Members must put supplementary questions and not give information and ask for action .. .. . | 504 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## S

## Sambandham, Sri S. K.—

|                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. . | 461-465 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|

## Sanskrit—

|                                                                               |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Question re provision of facilities for study of—in secondary schools .. .. . | 381-382 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

## Saraswathy Pandurangam, Srimathi—

|                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. . | 581-584 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|

## Scholarships—

|                                                                                                    |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Question re raising of income-limit for award of merit scholarship in schools and colleges .. .. . | 416 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## Schools—

## Question re—

|                                                                                                                                              |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Elementary schools in Thanjavur East Educational district, raising of—as higher elementary schools .. .. .                                   | 561-562        |
| Illathar Valibhar Higher Elementary School, Tuticorin, representation by teachers and action taken thereon .. .. .                           | 382            |
| Managers and correspondents of aided secondary—, rules for removal or suspension of .. .. .                                                  | 503            |
| Non-basic training schools converted into basic type in 1959-60, number of .. .. .                                                           | 459            |
| Number of audit—proposed to be opened in blocks in 1960-61. Theft of books and note-books by students from high schools in Rayapuram .. .. . | 456-457<br>647 |

## Seshachariar, Sri M.—

|                                                   |                |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .       | 296<br>350-351 |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. . | 617-619        |

## Smallpox—

|                                                                 |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Prevalence of—in Madras City, Minister's attention called to .. | 389-390 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

## Srinivasavaradan, Sri T. P.—

|                                                                      |                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                          | 196-198<br>207, 356<br>369-370 |
| Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                    | 420-429                        |
| Smallpox, calling Minister's attention to prevalence in Madras City. | 389-390                        |



## S—cont.

|                                                                                                                                                                         |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| State Housing Board Bill, 1961—<br>See Bills.                                                                                                                           |            |
| Subbiah Chettiar, Sri M.—<br>Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                                          | 531-538    |
| Subramaniam, the Hon. Sri C.—<br>Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                                      | 651-672    |
| Denial of benefit of five rupees to teachers in assessing grant for<br>aided elementary schools, statement <i>re</i> .. .. .                                            | 11         |
| Subramanyam, Sri A.—<br>Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                                                                               | 594-598    |
| Survey and Land Records Department—<br>Report on administration for the half-year ending 30th September<br>1960, laid on the table .. .. .                              | 323        |
| Swearing-in of Member—<br>Ramakrishna Achari, Sri K. .. .. .                                                                                                            | 499        |
| T                                                                                                                                                                       |            |
| Taxi drivers—<br>Question <i>re</i> strike by — in Madras City during 1959-60 and 1960-61,<br>information <i>re</i> .. .. .                                             | 382-383    |
| Teachers—<br>Question <i>re</i> —<br>Appointment of — in aided secondary schools, sending to District<br>Educational Officers copies of applications .. .. .            | 277        |
| B.T. Assistants in high schools, minimum number of hours of work.<br>Exemption of elementary school—above 50 years of age from<br>retraining in basic education .. .. . | 567<br>645 |
| Higher grade—working as Headmasters of elementary schools in<br>Madurai Municipality, number of .. .. .                                                                 | 169-170    |
| Language Pandits, work in higher forms for 17 hours to be<br>eligible for Grade I scale .. .. .                                                                         | 565-566    |
| Reinstatement of elementary school—in Perambur Range,<br>Madras, cases where Government Orders were not given effect<br>to .. .. .                                      | 646-647    |
| Representation by — of Illathar Valibhar Higher Elementary<br>School, Tuticorin, and action taken thereon .. .. .                                                       | 382        |
| Revision of scales of pay of — in Oriental Colleges .. .. .                                                                                                             | 646        |
| Salaries of — in aided elementary schools, direct payment by<br>Government .. .. .                                                                                      | 326-327    |
| Secondary grade—in high schools in Kanyakumari, scale of pay<br>of .. .. .                                                                                              | 280        |
| Secondary grade—in higher grade posts in elementary schools,<br>number of .. .. .                                                                                       | 648-649    |
| Teachers' Training Board—<br>Question <i>re</i> constitution of a — to train under-graduates .. .. .                                                                    | 649-650    |
| Teaching grants—<br>Question <i>re</i> withholding of — due to Baby Union Higher Elemen-<br>tary School, Katpadi .. .. .                                                | 386        |
| Techno-economic survey—<br>Question <i>re</i> report of National Council of Applied Economic<br>Research on — of State .. .. .                                          | 379        |

## T—cont.

|                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Temples—<br>Question <i>re</i> —<br>Jalakanteswarar temple, Vellore, renovation of — and installa-<br>tion of idol in .. .. . | 383-384                                                                                                                    |
| Sri Gangadeeswarar temple, Purasawalkam, transfer of Executive<br>Officer of .. .. .                                          | 415-416                                                                                                                    |
| Thangavel Mudaliar, Sri A. K.—<br>Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                           | 526-531                                                                                                                    |
| Thiagaraja Reddiar, Sri P. B. K.—<br>Budget for 1961-62, general discussion on .. .. .                                        | 568-572                                                                                                                    |
| Tractors —<br>Question <i>re</i> Centre for manufacturing —, establishment in Madras<br>State .. .. .                         | 275-277                                                                                                                    |
| Training schools—<br>Question <i>re</i> procedure <i>re</i> admissions in — (aided secondary grade). ..                       | 327-328                                                                                                                    |
| Transport—<br>Mitchell's (R.L.) recommendations for improvement of State —,<br>laid on the table .. .. .                      | 18                                                                                                                         |
| Question <i>re</i> State Transport, suspension of traffic till 8 a.m. on 4th<br>February 1961 .. .. .                         | 454-456                                                                                                                    |
| Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment)<br>Bill, 1961—<br>See Bills.                                     |                                                                                                                            |
| Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings—<br>Review of activities of — for first half of 1960-61, laid on the<br>table .. .. .   | 212                                                                                                                        |
| V                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                            |
| Venkataraman, the Hon. Sri R.—<br>Bill—State Housing Board Bill, 1961 .. .. .                                                 | 174-176<br>187, 188<br>202-211<br>227, 292<br>293, 297<br>299-301, 303-309<br>311-321, 333<br>341-343, 349<br>353-363, 374 |
| Budget for 1961-62—<br>General discussion on .. .. .                                                                          | 514<br>515, 534<br>537, 538                                                                                                |
| Presentation of — .. .. .                                                                                                     | 13-17                                                                                                                      |
| Business of the House, transaction of Government business on a non-<br>official day (4th March 1961) .. .. .                  | 283                                                                                                                        |
| City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921, extension to Srivilliputhur ..                                                            | 173                                                                                                                        |
| Condolence Resolution <i>re</i> death of Govind Ballabh Pant, Sri, Home<br>Minister, Government of India .. .. .              | 376-377                                                                                                                    |
| House Committee, election of six members to .. .. .                                                                           | 12                                                                                                                         |
| Privileges Committee, election of nine members to .. .. .                                                                     | 12                                                                                                                         |

V—cont.

Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1961—  
See Bills.

W

Washermen—

Question re charging of— for carrying bundles of clothes in their  
cycles in Madras City .. .. . 505

Water-supply scheme—

Question re execution of— for Sivaganga .. .. . 9-10

Weaving Instructors—

Question re grant of special pay to— with secondary grade qualifi-  
cations .. .. . 459

Wool Processing Centre—

Question re establishment of— at Vinnamangalam .. .. . 329-330



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