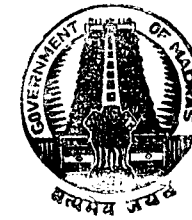


Issued—21-3-1962]



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

MONDAY, 9TH OCTOBER 1961

VOLUME XLIV—No. 1

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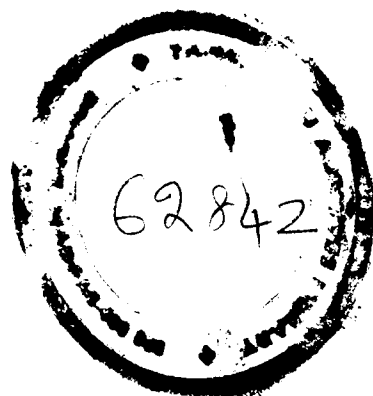
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1962

*Legislative Council Department
Madras.*

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

9th to 14th October 1961

Volume XLIV (Nos. 1 to 6).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

SHRI BISNURAM MEDHI.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen

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

Secretary to the Council

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

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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. ..	Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
3 Arunachalam, A. J.	State Legislative Assembly.
4 Arunachalam, T. S.	Do.
5 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L.	Madras—East Central Graduates.
6 Balasundaram, V. S., B.A., L.T. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
7 Cherian, Dr. P. V., M.B.B.S., D.L.O., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.) (Chairman).	Madras District Graduates.
8 Chidambara Mudaliar, A.	Madurai Local Authorities.
9 Chidambaram Pillai, I. A., M.A.	Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
10 Chidambaranathan, Dr. A., M.A., Ph.D.	North Arcot, South Arcot Teachers.
11 Clubwala Jadhav, Mary C. ..	NOMINATED.
12 Damodaran, G. R., B.Sc. (Elec.), B.Sc. (Mech.) (Durham), M.I.E.E. (Lond.), M.I.E.	Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris Teachers.
13 Desikar, K. M.	Thanjavur Local Authorities.
14 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V.	North Arcot Local Authorities.
15 Durairaj, T.	Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
16 Ethirajalu, M.	State Legislative Assembly.
17 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L.	Do.
18 Janakirama Mudaliar, E.	Do.
19 Joghee Gowder, T.	Coimbatore, Nilgiris Local Authorities.
20 Jothi Vencatachellum	NOMINATED.
21 Kamalakannan, K.	South Arcot Local Authorities.
22 Karayalar, L. S., B.A., B.L. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
23 Kosalram, K. T.	Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
24 Krishnamoorthy, G.	Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli 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 District Graduates.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
27 Madurai Pillai, P.	Salem 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 Man- radiar, N.	Do.
33 Natarajan, S., B.A., L.T. ..	Madras, Chingleput Teachers.
34 Palaniswamy Gounder, V. K., (Deputy Chairman.)	Salem Local Authorities.
35 Patanjali Sastri, M., B.A., B.L. ..	NOMINATED.
36 Ponnuswamy Chettiar, S. R. P.	Coimbatore, Nilgiris Local Authorities.
37 Rajan, P. T., B.A. (Hons.), Bar-at-law.	State Legislative Assembly.
38 Ramalingam Pillai, V.	NOMINATED.
39 Ramakrishna Achari, K.	State Legislative Assembly.
40 Ramaswamy, K. R.	Do.
41 Ramasamy Gounder, K. M., B.A., L.T.	Madurai, Ramanathapuram Teachers.
42 Ramaswamy, K. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
43 Rajagopal Pillai, M.	Do.
44 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P.	NOMINATED.
45 Rengaswamy, V., B.A.	Do.
46 Sambandhan, S. K., B.A.	Madras—North Graduates.
47 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L.	Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.
48 Saraswathy Pandurangam	NOMINATED.
49 Seshachariar, M., B.A., B.L., ..	Chingleput Local Authori- ties.
50 Sivanandam, Dr. T. V., M.B. B.S.	Madras—West Central Gra- duates.
51 Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P., B.A., B.L.	Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.
52 Somasundara Reddiar, A.	Thanjavur Local Authorities.
53 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.B.C.P. (Lond.)	Madras—South Graduates.
54 Srinivasavaradan, T. P., B.A., L.T.	Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Teachers.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
55 Subbiah Chettiar, M.	Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
56 Subramanyam, A.	State Legislative Assembly.
57 Sudarsanam Naidu, M. V.	Madras Local Authorities.
58 Suniarambal, K. B.	NOMINATED.
59 Surendra Ram, V. M.	State Legislative Assembly.
60 Thangavel Mudaliar, A. K.	South Arcot Local Authorities.
61 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K. ..	Madurai Local Authorities.
62 Venkataraman, R. M.A., B.L. (Minister—Leader of the House),	State Legislative Assembly.
63 Vijayarangam, G.	North Arcot Local Authorities.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

Monday, the 9th October 1961.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Road from Araskushi to Kattugudalur

* 339 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition has been presented to the Chief Minister during his tour on 19th September 1960 by the villagers of Mudanali in Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district in regard to the formation of a road from Araskushi to Kattugudalur; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) The petition referred to does not appear to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Communal parties

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

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Government of India in regard to the imposition of ban on communal parties; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training in handicrafts

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

(a) the number of institutions where training in handicrafts is given to teachers as on 1st July 1960; and

(b) the method of selection?

[9th October 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance): (a) Sir in only one institution, the Teacher's College, Saidapet.

(b) The selection is made by the Principal. Candidates should possess a completed S.S.L.C. Sixteen per cent of the seats is reserved for Scheduled Castes, 25 per cent for backward class. The remaining seats are open to all communities.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know, Sir, what are the handicrafts in which training is given?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Instruction is given in woodwork and also in weaving.

Oriental elementary and secondary schools

* 342 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the nature of aid, if any, given to oriental elementary and secondary schools in the State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance): The Oriental elementary and secondary schools are given grants towards two-thirds of the net cost of the institutions.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether this grant is on a par with that given to institutions other than oriental institutions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Regarding the building grant, it is on a par with what is prevailing with reference to other institutions. But about the recurring grants, I have no idea.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that in the case of the oriental schools, even this one-third equipment grant is not given? As a matter of fact, only one-fourth grant was received by us for 1959-60. The reason given was that fee concession would be given afterwards and, therefore, deduction of the full fees was made. Will the Hon. Minister pay some attention to this fact and treat these oriental secondary schools on the footing that they are schools where no fee income is derived from the students?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, the Director of Public Instruction is the authority to assess the quantum of the grant that is to be given, and he decides cases taking into account the various things. Regarding the point raised by the hon. Member, I would like a separate question to be put.

Sheep and cattle farm

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a sheep and cattle farm in the Kodaikanal area; and

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

[9th October 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) Proposal for starting a Sheep breeding sub-station in Madras State is being examined by the Government of India in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in consultation with the State Government. The proposed sub-station is likely to be located in the Kodaikanal hills.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know, Sir, whether the full teaching grant of teachers in oriental elementary schools is met by the Government, and is the management paid any maintenance grant as in the case of other schools?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Notice, Sir.

Mangalur Panchayat

* 344. Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state whether there is any Police Outpost in Mangalur Panchayat in Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir. Enquiries, however, disclose that there is neither any demand nor justification for an Outpost at Mangalur.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: சார், இதற்கு முன்பு அங்கு அவுட்போஸ்ட் இருந்ததா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அதைப்பற்றி என்னிடம் தகவல் இல்லை.

Government Hospitals in North Arcot district

* 345 Q.—SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tuberculosis and leprosy patients treated as (i) in-patients and (ii) out-patients in the Government Hospitals in North Arcot district during 1960; and

(b) whether any special diet is given to the tuberculosis patients and, if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:

(a) T.B. Cases—1,193 in-patients and 8,605 out-patients.

(b) Leprosy cases—104 in patients and 7,885 out-patients

[9th October 1961]

(b) Yes, Sir. The special diet given to tuberculosis patients is as follows :—

Milk.	Sugarbrown.
Eggs.	Bread.
Butter.	Rice.
Mutton, without bones.	Vegetable (country).
Curry powder.	Tamarind.
Onion.	Salt.
Pepper.	Gingelly oil.
	Plantains.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, is there a proposal for the construction of a hospital for tuberculosis patients separately in the North Arcot District?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. There was a proposal to have a sanatorium about four miles from Vellore town. The foundation was also laid and the construction will be started.

T.B. Sanatorium at Cuddalore

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

- (a) the bed-strength in the T.B. Sanatorium at Cuddalore; and
- (b) the procedure adopted for admitting the patients and the charges collected?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Eighty-nine.

(b) A copy of the Rules for admission to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Capper Hills, Cuddalore, is placed in the Legislature Library.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சார், இப்போது அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வியாதிவஸ்தர்கள் எத்தனை பேர் என்று சொல்லுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இப்போது கொஞ்ச பேர் இருக்கிறார்கள். 12 பேரோ 15 பேரோ என்று கேள்வி. அங்கு ஒரு தனி பிரைவேட் சங்கம் மூலமாகச் செய்கிறார்கள். அதை வேறு விதமாக ஏற்பாடு செய்தால்தான் நன்றாக இயங்கும்போல் இருக்கிறது.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : இப்போது இருக்கும் டி. பி. சானட் போரியத்தை அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்து நடத்துவார்களா என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : நான் இப்போது வெளிப் பட்டியாக அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. வேறு விதமாகச் செய்தால் நல்லது என்று சொல்கிறேன்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, was any representation made to Government that it should be taken over by the Government from those who just look after it now?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I do not remember, Sir.

[9th October 1961]

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சார், கடலூரில் இருக்கும் சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத் திரியில் கஷ்யரோகம் பிடித்தவர்கள் அதிகம் பேர் வந்து இடம் கிடைக்க வில்லை என்று ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் கஷ்டப்படும் நிலையில் இருக்கிற காரணத் தால், உடனடியாக இதை அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்து நடத்துவதற்குப் பரிசீலனை செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கனம் அங்கத் தினருக்குத் தெரியும் சுமார் இரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்துவிட்டு சில வருஷமாக இது சம்மாயிருந்தது. அதனால் அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் 60 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் அதற்குக் கொடுத்து ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தது. பிரைவேட்டாக அவர் கள் செய்வார்கள் என்று இன்னும் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். அது சரிவரத் தெரிந்த பின்னால்தான், அதை நல்ல விதமாக நடத்துவதற்குத் திட்டம் வகுக்க வேண்டும்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, was there any representation for further grants so that they could admit more in-patients? What are the reasons for admitting only a few in-patients? The Hon. Minister said that only thirteen or fourteen in-patients were admitted, though the sanctioned bed-strength was eighty-nine?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That is because, in Government hospitals they get free treatment. Here, even for the general ward the charge is Rs. 90 per month. For special wards, the charge ranges between Rs. 125 and Rs. 165. Since payment is required, poor people are not able to take advantage.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Are there good facilities for in-patients if 89 patients come forward to pay the charges also?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes. Certainly it has good amenities.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Are Government paying any subsidy to this institution, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. We are, I think, bearing a part of the recurring expenditure. We give some non-recurring grant too.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, in view of the unsatisfactory way in which these private institution are running, will the Government consider desirability of stopping the subsidy and encouragement such mushroom bodies are getting?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir, it is not a mushroom body. We must appreciate private efforts. It was started with a good and noble object. But financially they find it difficult to run. Therefore, I think the best way is for the Government to step in and see what is possible.

Scheduled Tribes

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

- (a) the amount allotted under the Grant-in-aid schemes for Scheduled Tribes for the year 1959-60;

[9th October 1961]

- (b) the amount spent during the above period; and
 (c) whether any balance was allowed to be carried over to the next year?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) Rs. 7.94 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 7.43 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir. But where necessary, the unspent balance was re-sanctioned to complete the half-finished schemes.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை முழுவதும் செலவு பண்ண முடியாமல் போனதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அறிவிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: கல்வித் துறையில்தான் அது செலவு செய்யப்படாமல் இருந்தது. 25 அடல்ட் எஜுகேஷன் சென்டர்களுக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. ஸ்கூல் திறப்பதற்கு, கடைசியில் சாங்குன் செய்ததால் தான், அது செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லை.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: பின்னால் அடுத்த ஆண்டிலாவது இதைச் சேர்த்து ஒதுக்கி வைத்து மறு ஆண்டு திட்டத்தில் அந்தச் செலவினத்திற்கு வழிகாணப்பட்டதா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: காணப்பட்டதா என்று தெரியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் மார்ச் 31 தேதிக்குள் செலவு செய்யப்படாமல் இருந்தால், அடுத்த ஆண்டில் அதற்காக பிரத்யேக சாங்குன் செய்யப்பட்டு, அது செலவு செய்யப்படும்.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: குறிப்பிட்ட செய்திக்கு செய்யப் பட்டதா என்பது கேள்வி.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: இந்தத் தகவல் என்னிடம் இல்லை.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 348.

(After the question was called Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan did not rise from his seat or say that he was putting the question.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Chidambaramanathan, you must show some sign that you are putting the question when the question is called.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: I thought, Sir, that I had caught your eyes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the question is called, the Member must get up and say that he is putting the question. I do not insist on it. But the Member concerned must show some sign that he is putting the question.

Denotified Tribes

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

(a) the amount allotted for Denotified Tribes under the Grant-in-aid schemes for 1959-60; and

(b) the amount spent during the above period?

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THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) Rs. 15.89 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 14.39 lakhs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

* (NOTE.—An asterisk at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the member.)

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II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

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

(1) The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960).

(2) The Madras Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1961).

(3) The Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1961).

(4) The Madras Estates (Supplementary) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1961).

(5) The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1961).

I have also received a message from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, for the recommendations of the Council and certifying that the Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.

(2) DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-30 p.m. to-day, the following programme of business has been decided:—

10th October 1961 .. 3 p.m. .. 1 Leave to introduce the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961.

2 The Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws (No. 2) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 81 of 1961).

3 Discussion on the Third Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras (continued).

Non-official Business.

11th October 1961 .. 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960) (General Discussion).

[Mr. Chairman]

[9th October 1961]

12th October 1961 .. 10-20 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consideration of the following
Official bills.—

- (1) The Madras (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1961).
- (2) The Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1961).
- (3) The Madras State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1961).
- (4) The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961.
- (5) The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1961).
- (6) The Madras Estates (Supplementary) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1961).

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.. .. The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960) (General Discussion).

13th October 1961 } 3 p.m.
14th October 1961 }

Clause-by-clause consideration of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960).

The amendments to the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960) should reach the Secretary before 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th October 1961.

The Council will adjourn *sine die* on the 14th October 1961.

III.—PRESENTATION OF THE NINTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances. Copies of the Report have been placed in the hands of the Members and I am sure they would have perused it with some interest.

There are only a few points which I should like particularly to refer to. It is unfortunate that in spite of repeated requests, there are a number of assurances which have not been replied to. They will be found in Appendix IV and they are about 63 in number. Twenty-five per cent of these assurances date to the years 1958 and 1959. It could be easily understood that there will be no object gained if assurances are not replied to sufficiently early for the House to take an active interest.

Secondly, I wish to suggest that the tendency on the part of the departments to contend that the answer given on the floor of the House is not in the nature of an assurance is regrettable. It

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is not for the departments to say whether the assurance has been given or not. As matter of fact, the assurance are called out with reference to the standard list of assurances approved by the Assurances Committee, at which the Hon. Minister is always present—and we are thankful to him for that—so that I do not think it will be well for this House to leave it to the department to contend whether something said by the Minister is an assurance or not. It is for the Minister to state that when he is on the Assurance Committee and I am sure the Assurances Committee will take due note of it.

The third point which is also somewhat perturbing is that the departments in sending their replies state that the assurance may now be treated as closed. It is not for them to say that the assurance should be treated as closed. It is for the Assurances Committee to say that. Here also I may say that the Minister who is present always—and I am very grateful for his presence—will be in a position to help the Committee and suggest that it may be treated as closed. The point that I wish to raise is that when this House has had a Committee appointed through your kindness, it should not be left to the departments or the Secretary of the department to contend whether something is right or not. They have the Minister to whom they can make their representation. I shall not trespass on this subject much longer, but I hope this tendency will be avoided in future.

I have much pleasure in presenting this Report to the House.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, about the points raised by the Leader of the Opposition, I can give him the assurance that the points that have been raised by him will be looked into by the Ministers concerned and that necessary action will be taken.

IV.—DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF MADRAS.

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

‘That the Third Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration.’

Sir, the broad outline of this Plan was drafted in consultation with an All-Party Committee of this Legislature and considered by this House in September 1960. This draft outline was discussed with the Planning Commission in the light of available resources and over-all priorities and the size of the new Plan has been fixed at Rs. 291 crores. The Central assistance will be of the order of Rs. 191 crores and, therefore, the State Government have to raise resources to the extent of Rs. 100 crores. If in the course of implementation we are able to find additional resources, we can widen the scope of the Plan correspondingly.

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The actual outlay during the First Five-Year Plan amounted to Rs. 80 crores as against a target of Rs. 86 crores. During the Second Plan, the outlay was stepped up to Rs. 186 crores, as against the target of Rs. 152 crores. The proposed outlay of Rs. 291 crores for the Third Plan is about Rs. 25 crores more than the combined outlay during the last two Plan periods.

In a State where the bulk of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the quickest way of increasing the per capita increase is by the development of agriculture. We have, therefore, been giving very high priority to agricultural production in the first two Plans, and this policy is being maintained in the Third Plan. The food production in this State amounted to 39 lakhs of tons at the beginning of the First Plan. It was increased to 44 lakhs tons at the end of the First Plan and 53 lakhs tons at the end of the Second Plan. The target for the Third Plan is an additional production of about 16 lakhs of tons, taking the total production to about 69 lakhs tons. At this level of production, we expect to be not only self-sufficient in food-grains, but may also hope to have a little surplus, even in a year of adverse seasonal conditions. The Plan provides for an outlay of about Rs. 89 crores for agricultural development including major irrigation and Community Development.

The bulk of the increase in agricultural production is to be achieved through irrigation works, both major and minor, by the increased use of fertilisers, both chemical and organic, and by the popularisation of improved strains of seed. A sum of Rs. 27 crores has been ear-marked for major irrigation works of which Rs. 21 crores will be spent on the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, to benefit over 2 lakhs of acres in the Coimbatore district. Improvements will be made to the existing delta irrigation channels with a view to economising water and a few new medium-sized irrigation works will also be taken up in the comparatively backward tracts of the State. Further substantial development of irrigation in the State will depend on the goodwill of neighbouring States which have water surplus to their requirements and a token provision of Rs. one crore has been made for any such scheme which may materialise after negotiations. A sum of Rs. 8 crores had been spent during the first two plans to renovate about 4,700 out of the 27,000 irrigation works in this State. A further provision of Rs. 8 crores has been made in this Plan to continue this good work and about 5,000 more irrigation works are expected to be restored to good condition. Our major handicap in agricultural production hitherto has been the shortage of chemical fertilisers. The new fertiliser factories which are coming up in the Third Plan, including the one at Neyveli, may be expected to supply us all the chemical fertilisers we need. Our full requirements have been estimated at about 5 lakhs tons of ammonium sulphate and 3 lakhs tons of phosphatic manures, as against which we are at present receiving only a little over one lakh tons of ammonium sulphate and 3/4th lakh tons of phosphates. In respect of improved

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seeds, the main effort will be to consolidate the State Seed Farms already started and to start a few new ones so that there would be 210 well-run farms at the end of the Plan, catering to the needs of cultivators in full. A provision of Rs. one crore has been made for this purpose.

Turning to the industrial sector, the main emphasis of the State Plan has been to create conditions under which industry both in the public and in the private sectors can thrive. In a State which has limited mineral resources and motive fuel, the most important factor which fosters industrial growth is the provision of cheap electric power. During the Second Plan we invested Rs. 79 crores on power development, raising the installed capacity from 256 MWS to 571 MWS. The Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 100 crores to raise the installed capacity from 571 MWS to 1046 MWS. The major components of this programme are the Kundah final stage with 240 MWS, the Mettur Tunnel Scheme with 100 MWS, and the Anamalai Hydel Project with 180 MWS of which 100 MWS are expected to be available during the Third Plan period. Besides, about 309 MWS of Thermal Power are expected to be fed into our grid from Neyveli after meeting the requirements of the integrated Neyveli Project. The anticipated growth in demand for power during the Third Plan is expected to out-strip this supply of about 1400 MWS. We are, therefore, pressing for the installation of an atomic power plant in this State and provision has been made in the Plan to meet the preliminary expenses of investigation. Power is now available in over 10,000 out of the 18,000 villages of this State where it is used for running about one lakh pumpsets for lift-irrigation. The new Plan provides for covering all the villages and to connect another one lakh pump-sets.

The major industrial units covered by the National Plan such as the giant steel plants, heavy machinery plants, machine tool factories, precision instruments plants, oil refineries, fertilizer plants, etc., are all in the central sector of the Plan implemented by the Central Government. The important central project located in this State in the Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project which aims at mining 3.5 million tons of lignite per annum to generate 250 MWS of power, to manufacture 1½ lakhs tons of urea and about 3 lakhs tons of carbonized lignite briquettes at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores. The new Plan provides for increasing the mining of lignite from 3.5 million tons to about 6 million tons. The capacity of the power plant will be raised from 250 MWS to 400 MWS. The balance of lignite will be available for a new steel plant, making use of the Salem iron ores. Investigation of this project is going on briskly and a provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made in the Central Plan for this project. Bulk samples of the lignite and the Salem iron ore are now being despatched to Germany for experimental smelting, before drawing up plans and estimates for the new steel unit. Other major central investments in this State are the High Power Boiler Plant costing

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about Rs. 20 crores to be located near Tiruchi and the Tanks and Motor Vehicles Factory of the Defence Department to be located at Avadi. Work is well in progress on the Photo-Films Factory at Ooty, the surgical instruments factory and the teleprinter factory at Guindy.

Large Industrial units of the public sector are no doubt important, but the fairly wide-spread industrial growth, which is now taking place in this State, is largely in the private sector. The recent rapid growth of the textiles, sugar, cement and engineering industries, bear eloquent testimony to the enterprise and initiative of the entrepreneurs of this State. About 979 new companies were registered in this State with an authorized capital of Rs. 187 crores during the Second Plan period. The availability of cheap power has indeed been of great assistance, but that is not the only field in which the Government has been helping. The requirements of capital are being met to an appreciable extent through the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation both by way of loans and participation in the share structure. Recently on the advice of the Government, that Corporation has participated in the share structure of the Madras Aluminium Company to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores and of the new Seshasayee paper manufacturing unit, to the extent of Rs. one crore. This Government have been going all out to enable our industrialists to secure industrial licences from the Government of India. Land is being acquired for them under the Land Acquisition Act and water-supply is being arranged at rates which the industry can bear. Above all, the Government have been keeping a careful watch over Management-Labour relationship, so that these two important participants in the production of industrial wealth can work together with the maximum harmony.

An efficient transport system is another major contributory factor towards the rapid development of industry. The main bottleneck in our transport system has been the limited capacity of the North Eastern Railway line from the coal and steel belt near Calcutta. Provision has been made in the new Plan of the Railways, to double most of the track between Bezwada and Madras, including a second bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores over the river Krishna. With the increase in the capacity of this strategic railway line, we may hope for a considerable improvements in the supply of coal and steel for the new industrial units, now springing up in the South. Substantial provision has also been made for doubling large sections of the railway line between Arkonam and Erode and work is already well in progress on the Arkonam-Jalarpet section. The development of the Tuticorin-port has been included in the Plan and will provide a much needed alternative deep-sea port on our coast, towards which many of the new import-based industries can shift. A provision of Rs. 11 crores has been made in the State Plan for the strengthening of our road system to meet the needs of the growing industrial belts around Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tuticorin and the Neyveli-Salem industrial area.

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All-round industrial development needs not only the investment of capital, but also an enlightened population which can rapidly absorb the new technical skills and put them to productive purposes. It is existence of this pool of skilled man-power which enabled the rapid industrial recovery of war-torn countries like Germany and Japan. It is, therefore, important that in the allocation of resources, we assign high priority to Education, particularly Technical Education. The new plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 25.65 crores on general education as against Rs. 11 crores in the Second Plan and Rs. 5 crores in the First Plan. It should be noted that the allocation of Rs. 25 crores is exclusively to meet the cost of new schemes introduced during the Plan period and not for covering the recurring expenditure on all the educational schemes already in force up to the end of the Second Plan. The enforcement of full and compulsory education in the age-group of 6-11 will be completed by 1965-66 and the enrolment in the middle school and high school will be increased by 50 per cent. The midday meal scheme will be extended to cover all poor children at an estimated cost of Rs. 2½ crores per annum in the final year of the Plan. The outlay on technical education will be stepped up from Rs. 273 lakhs in the Second Plan to Rs. 652 lakhs in the Third Plan. The number of admissions in the engineering colleges will be increased from 1,157 to 1,767 and in polytechnics from 2,910 to 3,970. The programme for the training of craftsman will be accelerated to turn out about 7,000 skilled men per annum against about 3,000 at present. It is also proposed to open 20 Junior Technical Schools to train our boys with aptitude, in skill above the level of that of the craftsman.

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It is not my intention in this brief narrative, to cover all the aspects of the Third Plan. The printed volume already distributed to hon. Members, furnishes full particulars of the Plan with details of financial and physical targets. The introductory chapter of that volume summarises the achievements in the First and Second Plans. The second chapter outlines the broad features of the new plan. The subsequent chapters describe in detail, the programme of development of the several departments. The concluding chapter gives a summary of the projects implemented by the Central Government within this State. It is indeed true that for lack of resources, we have not been able to provide for all the desirable schemes which we had embodied in the original draft outline and discussed in this House. But, the present plan does embody all the major schemes and what have been omitted, are largely schemes of marginal utility. The job before us, therefore, is to raise the resources necessary, even for this slightly abridged plan, and what is more important, to implement the schemes with speed and economy. This would call for the active Co-operation of the general public with the administration directly responsible for implementing the programmes and let me conclude by expressing the hope that hon. Members will do their very best to create conditions in the countryside, so that the necessary co-operation is forthcoming in an abundant measure.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I request the Leader of the House through you, Sir, to supply copies of his speech so that at least those who speak to-morrow may have the full advantage of going through his speech?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is all in the copy of the Five-Year Plan given to Members. However, copies of the speech will be made available to Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

'That the Third Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration'.

* SRI S. NATARAJAN : Mr. Chairman, the Government of Madras deserve to be congratulated on trying to have the draft plan as fully accepted as possible, even though there is a cut in the total allotment as envisaged in the draft plan. We are also thankful to the Government for giving us copies of the final third Five-Year Plan sufficiently in advance. If some of us have not read it fully, it is our own fault, and the Government cannot be blamed for any delay in supplying us the material. The Hon. the Home Minister's lucid presentation in highlighting the features of the Third Plan has been very helpful, because we can see from it and also from the full text of the report how the State is moving into prosperity. As I was listening to him, when he was mentioning about the irrigation canals, the irrigation projects, the increased food production from land, the various small scale and large scale industries that had come up, the fertiliser plants, and the power that is being made available to about 10,000 villages out of 18,000 villages, I thought it should be possible for the State to find Rs. 100 crores and perhaps also contribute to the Rs. 190 crores that this State has to provide the Central Government in the shape of taxation. But on calm reflection, one begins to wonder whether this sum can really come from the people and from the prosperity that we are having. On one side, the cost of living has been going up steadily. In spite of the prosperous condition in the matter of increased production and a large number of industries, the cost of living has become so high that the marginal saving is so little that people are already groaning under heavy taxation that our State has imposed. If we compare the taxation in this State with what is happening in other States, we will admit that in Madras the burden of the tax-payer in regard to both the direct and indirect taxes is very great. And if we are going to add to this heavy taxation Rs. 20 crores per annum in the next five years, it will certainly become the breaking point, and the Government must realise that in spite of their efforts for planning for prosperity, they have to count upon that individual who, in his own humble way, is contributing towards the finances and the implementation of this Plan. There is a limit up to which the individual can bear taxation. If we go beyond that limit, then it will completely collapse and break down. I hope that the

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Government and the planners are aware of this, and have taken every precaution to ensure that the breaking point is not reached.

Sir, it was interesting to find that in the First Plan and in the Second Plan, we have achieved the targets. I was happy to find that in the First Plan we were able to spend up to 83 per cent of the target, and in the Second Plan, we were able to spend Rs. 30 crores more than the outlay for the Second Plan. Judged from the ability to spend, this is a great improvement. While in the First Plan only 83 per cent of the outlay could be spent, in the Second Plan we were able to spend 120 per cent of the outlay. If this is a measure of achievement, then the Government deserve credit for their achievement. What do we plan to spend this money for? Is it just for the satisfaction that we are spending Rs. 150 crores or is it that we are going to increase our food production by so much more? When we look at it from this point of view, I ask what is the increase in food production. What is the increase in the entire output? One will find here that the target which was planned at the time of the framing of the Second Plan has not been reached at the end of the Second Plan. Perhaps the report is somewhat silent on what was the actual achievement in terms of production. But it is very elaborate in terms of expenditure. I hope that there will be some measure of scrutiny and we will get at some later stage a statement as to what is it that we tried to achieve in the Second Plan and what we actually achieved—not in the spending part of it but in the production part of it. That will be rather revealing. As we go on with planned economy, it is very necessary that at every stage we should make a careful estimate of how far the Plan has succeeded in respect of what we have attempted to achieve, and, if there are failures, to examine why there have been failures, and then to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such failures. I hope that the authority responsible for the implementation of the Plan in our State will take note of this aspect of planning and ensure to us that the plans are carried out in accordance with the original aims and such remedial measures as are necessary taken. We have heard very frequently leaders saying that in India our planning is perfect as far as blue-print is concerned. The Planning Commission is a very big organization and from the point of view of personnel and expenditure, it seems to cover all the ministries and seems to employ as many as all the other ministries put together employ. It is a very huge organization and it produces very good plans. But the execution of these plans is not in the hands of the Planning Commission, but is in the hands of the administration—the various ministries. When the Third Five-Year Plan was recently released, the Prime Minister is reported to have said, 'Here is a good plan, but its implementation will depend on the administration's wise and imaginative handling of administrative problems so that the real targets can be achieved'. The fact that at the commencement of the Third Plan itself, the Prime Minister found it necessary to give such a warning is an indication that in the

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earlier plans there have been lapses. It may be that we do not know what the lapses are. But the fact that the Prime Minister thought it necessary to sound this note of warning makes us believe that there must have been some lapses. I hope this point will be taken note of and that the administration will be so geared as to implement the Plan not on the side of expending money that is allotted for a certain project, but on the side of completing the project in all its details in which it was originally planned. As one examines some of these details, one finds that while the major plan is quite good and nobody can raise any objection to it, there are still certain things which appear to be minor and which seem to be quite essential for the success of the plan.

Let us take agriculture. Here we are very happy that the Home Minister said that food production would go up to 80 million tons and that at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, we would not only meet our full requirements but we would be in a position to export some of our food also. That is a very happy state of affairs. I wish it will come true. But what is happening? We have been during the two Plan periods concentrating on irrigation, helping wet land cultivation. But in this State we find that a very large percentage happens to be dry land and it is stated here that we have nearly ten million acres of dry land. The cultivation on these dry lands is going down. It has not given the necessary yield and many of these dry lands are being utilised for other purposes than cultivation. Soil erosion is one of the serious factors that is impoverishing the dry land. Now, what have the Government seriously done during the last two Plan periods to prevent this soil erosion? There is a small chapter on soil erosion in the Third Plan, but I am not able to see any major project to prevent this and to improve cultivation on these dry lands. That is one point that requires attention.

The second point is this. We go on developing agricultural farms, seed farms and things like them. But where is the personnel for manning all these things? After all, agriculture is a specialised job. For this purpose we depend upon one institution in the State, the Agricultural College in Coimbatore. It is a happy state that this institution is upgraded to provide for post-Graduate courses and that the number of seats also has been increased. But the experience in all such matters has been that where an institution is also made a research institution, the first Degree course happens to be neglected because the persons in charge of the institution will be more research-minded and, therefore, the teaching side of it tends to be neglected. Yet, we are content with this one institution and we have not thought of opening another agricultural college. We have no personnel for manning the agricultural departments, the many model farms, etc. Such personnel can come only if we give them adequate education and training. Therefore, I thought that it would be something which would help in the implementation of this Plan in regard to

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agriculture if we could think of an institution which could give us trained personnel, namely, perhaps opening another Agricultural College in the State.

Then, the bulk of our students in our secondary schools are coming from rural parts. They would all like to be trained in agriculture. The majority of them go back to the land and work there. But in our institutions we have made no provision at all for agricultural education. It was pointed out at one stage that agricultural high schools should be started in different places. I do not know what has happened to that scheme. But in the Third Plan we see no mention about agricultural high schools.

About industry, the Home Minister said that 20 junior technical schools were going to be started. Here is a case where existing resources are being overlooked and new institutions are being started. Plenty of money is invested in the starting of these schools. Already we have about 300 secondary schools in this State which are having a course in engineering. It was a three-year course; now it has been changed into a two-year course, and I do not know whether it will be extended to three years in the Third Plan or not. But there it is. These institutions have got the necessary equipment and the necessary workshop. By a certain amount of integration and collaboration between the Ministry in charge of technical education and the Ministry in charge of general education, these institutions which are having this course can be enabled to serve as junior technical schools also. The equipment is there; the workshop is there; the technical personnel is there. All that is needed is a little addition and extension of facilities. If only 25 per cent of the funds allotted for the starting of the 20 Junior Technical Schools, could be utilised, the 200-300 High Schools offering engineering courses would be greatly strengthened and made effective Technical Schools. But that kind of co-ordination is not there. We find that money is being spent probably because we are anxious that whatever is allotted for technical education should be utilised and one way of utilising it is starting twenty junior technical schools, ignoring the institutions that are already there to serve in the same field.

Coming to agriculture once again, we feel that there should be a certain amount of consistency in our policy when we are trying to implement a phased programme. On one side we are making provision for tractors. Tractors, I understand, can be used for large-scale farming. On the other hand, we undertake legislation for breaking up the lands and having small holdings. One of the serious or major causes for poor agricultural production in this State has been the fragmentation of land holding thanks to a law of inheritance. But now legislative sanction is being sought for fragmenting the lands by a land ceiling process. On one side, you go on splitting up the land and limiting the holding to 30 acres or so. On the other side, you are going in for tractors and for manufacture of tractors. I do not know whether all that investment in

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the manufacture and purchase of tractors will be really profitable if these tractors are to remain idle and if they could not be used on account of agricultural farms being too small in area for the utilisation of tractors.

3-50 p.m. The bulk of our agriculturists have got to deal with ploughs and bulls. We have found that cattle in this State is not sufficiently strong. I noticed that there was provision for cattle breeding, for research and so on. But the provision for treatment of cattle that suffers from disease is very inadequate. We have a Veterinary College and that is in the City of Madras. No doubt some kind of centres are to be opened in Key villages. That is very good. But where is the personnel for manning these services? This Veterinary College provides accommodation for 80 students. That has been increased to 120 last year or that will be so increased this year. At the same time, what I pointed out in connection with the Agricultural College is also happening in connection with this Veterinary College. This is also being raised as a post-Graduate college and a research department is to be opened here. I am sure that with this development the teaching side is going to suffer. That does not mean that I am not in favour of a post-Graduate course and research. I am very anxious that we should have more research institutions and post-Graduate courses. But, at the same time, I am anxious that there should be sufficient facilities for training in veterinary science. I am sure that this State can well afford to have another Veterinary College and train personnel needed for our Veterinary Department. That seems to be neglected in this Third Five-Year Plan.

Coming to education, there is provision for Rs. 20 crores to be spent in addition to our normal expenditure in connection with education in the next five years. That is certainly a very generous provision and I am very happy that such a provision has been made. The bulk of this will go for the introduction of free and compulsory education. From the statement given here I find that already about 70 per cent of boys of the age group six to eleven are now in our schools and the problem is only to get another 30 per cent and here again another statement is given that 58 per cent of the girls of the age group are already in the schools. That means that boys of the age group 6—11 must be much more than 70 per cent and perhaps the problem is not so much of getting boys into the schools as getting girls into schools. For the purpose of getting the girls into schools providing more amenities, the provision is only about Rs. 30 lakhs. It is a very meagre provision. One of the major difficulties in securing the services of women teachers in our elementary schools in rural parts is that they do not find accommodation. We are told that about 700 houses are to be built. Now 700 houses are to be built in five years' time. At this rate I do not know how many centuries we will take if we are to provide houses for the women teachers who teach in our schools. That programme needs a little stepping up. And

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various other amenities should be offered to bring girls into the schools. I do hope that, while implementing the Plan, this aspect will be borne in mind and suitable measures taken.

In regard to secondary education, Sir, I was very happy to find a note that with secondary education the problem is not so much one of expansion as one of improvement of quality and standards. I am glad that the Government recognise the value of quality and standards in secondary education. Secondary education, despite its being the weakest link in the educational system, is more or less the backbone of all education, and unless you have a strong and effective secondary education system, you will find that standards in elementary and university education will go down. Not only that, our whole social life also will go down in standard and as a result, all the social services will suffer. All the people who work in the social services will have to be drawn from the secondary education stage. As such, the statement that the need in secondary education is improvement in quality and standards is a very welcome statement.

But what is it that is really happening? We are having 1,600 secondary schools in the State and we had a eleven-year pattern of secondary education. It has been reduced to 10 years. Now, this reduction of the period from eleven years to ten years in the case of secondary education is not a step in the right direction for the improvement of quality of education. In fact, the Secondary Education Commission which went into the whole question almost ten years ago has said that the quality of secondary education has suffered because the children are not kept in the school for a sufficiently long period, at any rate, for a period when they are mature enough to profit by the secondary education. Therefore, they recommended the extension of the duration of the secondary education course from eleven to twelve years. That Commission, Sir, was presided over by our distinguished Vice-Chancellor, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. It is very unhappy to note that in his own State the Government have taken steps whereby it is definitely calculate to bring down the standards by reducing even the original duration of eleven years to ten years. Of course, it is stated that some provision has been made for upgrading some high schools into higher secondary schools. Of the 1,600 secondary schools, 200 are proposed to be upgraded into higher secondary schools. That certainly is not going to make much difference in the improvement of the quality of secondary education. The tempo of this upgrading has got to be greatly accelerated. I remember, Sir, the Legislature Committee on Education that went into the whole question had not only recommended a more rapid rate of conversion of secondary schools into higher secondary schools, but it also indicated that new schools should be started as higher secondary schools so that later on there might not be difficulty in the conversion of the existing secondary schools into higher secondary schools. Sir, during this

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year about 297 schools of about 300 schools of the secondary school pattern have been started but not on the higher secondary school pattern. And so, I do not know what policy is pursued by this Government. When once we have a plan drawn by a Committee which had deliberated on it and once a firm decision is taken on it, the implementation of the decision also should be carried out in a firm way. It should not be implemented in such a way as to thwart the original intention or the policy or the decision of the Government based on the recommendations of an expert Committee. I fear there is something going wrong with the Minister which, I believe, prevents the implementation of what was agreed upon solemnly at the Legislature Committee meeting and also by the Hon. Minister not only in this House but also by the concerned authorities of the Central Government. This is a problem which is worrying people interested in improving the standards of education. I do hope that the Government will give some consideration to this aspect of the problem.

Sir, I would like to make only one other observation while referring to education.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has taken half-an hour.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : I will finish in a minute, Sir.

This is with regard to the pressure put on the Universities. This is becoming very great because of the increase in the number of students completing the secondary education and seeking admission to the University courses. Thanks to the development of elementary education and, to some extent, secondary education also, more and more of our students are seeking to have the benefit of higher education. We have made ample provision, fairly good provision for diverting them to professional courses. But still the pressure upon arts and science courses is very great. I read a news item in the papers a few days ago that the Syndicate considered this question and felt that they had to permit the opening of separate institutions for pre-University courses for the next few years at least as an interim measure in order to provide for the increased enrolment. In one sense it is a matter on which we should feel happy, but in another sense it calls for adequate preparation, it calls for efforts to meet the situation.

Now, there was a proposal some time ago that we should start another University in Coimbatore or Madurai. There was a lot of controversy as to whether it should be located in Madurai or Coimbatore. Perhaps the local, parochial controversies prevented the Government from taking a definite view on this question. I do not find any proposal in the Third Plan for the opening of a new University or new institutions to meet the growing demands for seats in our Universities. That, I think, is an omission. I do hope that in implementing the Plan this problem will be carefully looked into and suitable measures taken to start a new University and to open more institutions to meet the increasing demands of students seeking higher education.

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Sir, the Hon. the Home Minister referred to the bottleneck in Transport and said that the railways were the weakest link. In this connection, I would refer to the need for improving our minor ports. On the last occasion, hon. Members of this House pointed out that with the Neyveli Project and the various other industries springing up in that area, the question of improving the ports at Porto-Novo, Cuddalore and Pondicherry be taken up. But I find there is no mention of it in the Third Plan. I do hope that when the necessary demand arises, the Government will give sympathetic consideration to this request and see that at least one of these minor ports is improved and developed so that the coastal traffic and coal transport from Calcutta to Madras could be facilitated.

Thank you, Sir.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சென்ற முதல் இரண்டு திட்டங்களிலும் செலவு நித்த தொகைகளின் கூட்டுத் தொகையை இந்த மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் செலவு செய்ய இருக்கின்றோம். ஆகவே, அதைப்பற்றி நாம் பெருமை அடைய வேண்டியிருக்கின்றது.

முதலாவதாக, விவசாயத்தில் நாம் 25 சதவிகிதம் அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கின்றோம். இதன் மூலம் உற்பத்தியில் இரண்டாவது திட்ட இறுதியில் உற்பத்தியைக் காட்டிலும் 240 லட்சம் டன் அதாவது 31 அல்லது 32 சதவிகிதம் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யத் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கின்றோம். இப்படிப்பட்ட பெரிய அளவில் திட்டம் போடும்போது, அதை எப்படிச் செயல் முறையில் கொண்டுவருவது என்பதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டும். இதுவரையில் நாம் திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டினோம். ஆனால், செயல் முறையில், அதாவது நிர்வாக முறையில், சரியானபடி திட்டம் செய்யவில்லை. முதலாவதாக, விவசாயம் செய்ய வேண்டுமானால், அதற்கு நிலம் தேவை. ஆனால் நமது நாட்டில் பெருவாரி யான நிலங்கள் ஒரு சில பெரும் நிலப் பிரபுக்கள் கையில் இருக்கின்றன. விவசாயிகள் என்று சொல்லுவார்களில் 100-க்கு 50 பேர் நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள். மிச்சம் இருப்பவர்களும் ஏதோ ஒரு ஏக்கர் இரண்டு ஏக்கர்தான் வைத்திருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆகவே, உற்பத்தி பெருகவேண்டுமானால், நிலம் பரவலாக, அதாவது விவசாயிகளிடம் கிடைக்கும்படி பங்கிட்டுப்படுவேண்டும். இதைச் செயல்படுத்தும் முறையில் நாம் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம், உச்சவரம்பு மசோதா இவைகளையெல்லாம் கொண்டுவந்து நிறைவேற்றிவருகின்றோம். இந்தச் சட்டங்களை உடனடியாக அமுல்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தை வற்புறுத்துகின்றேன்.

AN HON. MEMBER : அரசாங்கம் அதை அமுல்படுத்திக்கொண்டு தான் வருகின்றதே.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : ஆமாம். அமுல்படுத்திக்கொண்டு தான் வருகின்றனர். இதெல்லாம் வந்தால்தான் நாட்டில் உணவுப் பஞ்சம் என்பது ஒழியும்.

இரண்டாவதாக, விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிலம் கிடைத்துவிட்டால் மட்டும் போதாது. அவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான உதவிகள், அதாவது உரம், ரசாயன சாமான்கள், உழுவதற்குத் தேவையான இதர சாமான்கள், இன்னும் கடன் வசதி, மற்றும் அதிகாரிகளுடைய உதவி, ஒத்துழைப்பு இவைகள் எல்லாம் கிடைக்க வழிவகைகள் செய்யவேண்டும். இப்போது ஒருவருக்கு சாகுபடிக்கு உரம் வேண்டுமானால், சுலபமாகக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஒன்றுக்கு நாலு விலை கொடுத்தால்தான் கிடைக்கின்றது. இப்போது நமது அபிவிருத்தி, பஞ்சாயத்து இராஜ்யத்தை உருவாக்கும் வகையில் Block Development Community Project என்ற சமுதாயநலத் திட்டங்களை அமல்

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படுத்திவருகின்றார்கள். நாட்டில் இன்று நாம் ஏற்படுத்திவரும் பெரிய பெரிய விவசாயத் திட்டங்களை இவர்கள் கைவசம் விட்டு, உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற நல்ல நோக்கத்தோடு காரியங்களைச் செயலாற்றி வருகின்றார்கள். இதற்காக நாம் அரசாங்கத்தைப் பாராட்ட வேண்டும். உண்மையிலேயே இந்த நில உச்சவரம்பு மசோதா, பஞ்சாயத்து மசோதா இந்த இரண்டும் பூர்ணமாக செயலாற்றப்படும்போது, நாம் இதுவரையில் பட்ட கஷ்டம் குறையும் என்று நம்புகின்றேன். ஏனென்றால் இந்தத் திட்டங்களின்படி, மூன்றாவது திட்ட இறுதியில் உணவு உற்பத்தியில் நமது பற்றாக்குறை முழுதும் மறைந்து வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யும் அளவிற்கு உற்பத்தி பெருகும் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்து பத்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு நமது நாட்டில் 362 மில்லியன் மக்கள் இருந்தார்கள். இப்போது அது 437 மில்லியனாக உயர்ந்திருக்கின்றது. அதாவது இந்தப் பத்து வருஷத்தில் 70 மில்லியன் அதிகமாக ஆகியிருக்கிறோம். இந்த நிலையில் நாம் என்னதான் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தாலும் நல்ல பயன் ஏற்படாது. ஆகவே அடுத்தபடியாக அரசாங்கம் இந்தக் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு விஷயத்தில் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பது பாராட்டத்தக்கது.

அடுத்து, கல்வியைப்பற்றியும் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கின்றது. இதுவரையில் அரசாங்கம் நல்ல முறையில் கல்விக்காக ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கின்றார்கள். இருந்தாலும் தொடக்கக் கல்வியை யார் கைவசம் விட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் சற்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நான் சொல்லுவது என்னவென்றால், இதைப் பஞ்சாயத்திடம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளையும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குக் கண்டிப்பாக வந்து படிக்கச் செய்யமுடியும் என்பது என் கருத்து. இப்போது கல்வியில் 3 பங்குத் தொகை தொடக்கக் கல்விக்காகச் செலவிடப்படுவது பாராட்டத்தக்கதுதான்.

அடுத்தபடி, இன்னும் ஒன்று. நாம் எவ்வளவோ திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டிச் செயலாற்றுகிறோம். ஆனால் விலைவாசி ஏறிக்கொண்டே போவதைத் தடுக்க ஒரு திட்டமும் காணோம். இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலும் விலைவாசி உயர்வைத் தடுப்பதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லப்படவில்லை. விலைவாசி உயர்வு எந்த அளவுக்குப்போய் இருக்கிறது என்றால், ஒரு ரூபாய் சம்பாதிக்கின்றவன் அந்தத் தொகைக்கு 70 நயா பைசாதான் சரமான் வரங்க முடிகின்றது. 30 நயா பைசா நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகின்றது. அதாவது முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட இப்போது, 30 பங்கு விலைவாசி கூடியிருக்கின்றது. சிலவரையில் வாங்கும்போது, மேலும் இருபது பங்கு நஷ்டம் அடைகிறோம். ஆகவே, 100 ரூபாய் சம்பாதித்தால் 50 ரூபாய்தான் உண்மையாக வீட்டுக்கு வருகின்றது. அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கவனித்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகின்றது. இதையெல்லாம் குறைக்க நல்ல முறையில் பரிசாரம் காண்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கின்றேன். அதோடு, வர்த்தகர்களும் வியாபாரிகளும் இதற்கு ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கின்றேன். நமக்குக் குறைகள் இருந்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கின்றன. உரம் வேண்டியதில் நாலில் ஒரு பங்குதான் கிடைக்கின்றது. மின்சாரம் பற்றாக்குறையாக இருந்துவருகின்றது. இந்த மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் இதைச் சமாளிப்போம் என்பதற்கு இல்லை. இருந்தாலும் இவற்றை நாம் அதிகமாக பொருள்படுத்தக்கூடாது. சம்பந்தப்பட்ட எல்லாரும் நன்கு உழைக்கவேண்டும். மக்களிடத்திலும் நல்ல மனமும் குணமும் ஏற்படவேண்டும். வந்தவரையில் சம்பாதித்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்றும், கிடைத்த வரையில் லாபம் என்றும் இருக்கக் கூடாது.

இப்போது உலகத்தில் முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. இப்போது (Atomic age) அடாமிக் ஏஜ், மெஷின் ஏஜ் (Machine age) இருக்கிறோம். இன்னும் பழைய வழக்கங்களையே உள்ளத்திலே கொண்டிருந்தால் பயன் இடையாது. இன்றைக்கும் பழைய கருத்துக்களையே கையாள்வான் என்று சொல்கிறவன் உயர் முடியாது. நாம் நம்முடைய சமுதாய அமைப்பில் மக்களுக்கு நல்ல கல்வி கொடுத்து அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் வாழ வகை செய்யவேண்டும். ஒருவர் வாழ்ந்தால்தான் மற்றவர் வாழமுடியும் என்ற

9th October 1961] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

மனப்பான்மையை உண்டாக்கவேண்டும், அரசியலார் நன்கு இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்போது கடந்த இரண்டு திட்டங்களில் எவ்வளவோ செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று நான் கூறுகிறேன்: எவ்வளவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதைப் பற்றி நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையினாலே இதற்கு மேல் சொல்லவேண்டியது இல்லை. என்றாலும் ஒரு காரியத்தை ஆரம்பித்தால் அதிலே உண்மையான ஆர்வம் இருக்கவேண்டும். சும்மா குற்றங்குறை சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் பயன் இல்லை. ஆகவே, நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒத்துழைத்தால், முழு ஒத்துழைப்பையும் தங்கு தடையின்றித் தந்தால், மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நம்முடைய சாதனைகளுக்குப் பின்னால் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நம்முடைய சாதனைகளுக்குப் பின்னால் நமக்கு நல்வாழ்வு கிடைக்கும். நாம் (Cross Roads) கிராஸ் ரோடிலே இருக்கிறோம். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் நம்முடைய வடிகாலமாக இருக்கிறோம். அது சரியாக நடந்துவந்தால் நம் வாழ்வு வெற்றி இருக்கவேண்டும். அது சரியாக நடந்துவந்தால் நம் வாழ்வு வெற்றி பெறும். வாழ்க்கையில் வேதனைப்படுகிற எல்லோருக்கும் நலன் கிடைக்கும் என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* Sri G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a democratic Government. I am sitting on the Opposition side. The Opposition is expected to make constructive criticisms on any, subject that comes up before the House for discussion. Therefore, if I offer some criticism, constructive criticism, of course, it should not be taken that it is offered for the sake of criticising the Third Plan. Any constructive criticism from the Opposition must be helpful to the Government and, therefore, I request the Government to take it in the light in which the criticism is offered.

Sir, notwithstanding the fact that we have had two full Five-Year Plans completed at a cost of Rs. 10 thousand crores at national level, the fact remains that the benefits of these plans have not been perceptible in the case of the laymen, the middle class people and the depressed and poor. They feel their belts are being tightened more and more in the economic sphere. Sir, it is said that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. How is it then that after completion of two Five-Year Plans at a cost of Rs. 10 thousand crores of rupees, little improvement is perceptible in the case of the middle class people and the poor people? This makes me wonder whether we are proceeding in the right direction. We, teachers, specially are for ushering in the Third Plan. That is why even in my introductory remarks. I said that the constructive criticisms offered here should be taken in the spirit in which they are offered, by our Government, by our top leaders who are responsible for ushering in the Third Plan and by the people, the eminent people who were the framers of the Plan. Now we teachers have no quarrel with the plan or the need for the plan or the need for another expenditure of Rs. 11,600 crores at national level for the Third Plan. But we are really sorry that priority has not been given to needs that ought to have been given the top priority. Can anybody deny the fact that the destiny of the nation is largely moulded by the education given to our citizens?

4-10 p.m.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthy] [9th October 1961]

Nobody can say that our planners and our top leaders have not realized this. But how is it in the First and Second Plans, and even in the Third Plan, education has not been given top priority? We are to spend at the national level Rs. 421 crores out of a huge outlay of Rs. 11,600 crores. This does not work even to four per cent. Now with regard to our State, we are to spend on education including technical education Rs. 32 crores out of an allotment of Rs. 291 crores for this State. I am really glad that from an expenditure of 7 per cent on education in the Second Plan, we have raised it to about 11 per cent. But I should say that the expenditure on education must be fifty per cent. By education our Government think that it is only the establishment of more schools, the appointment of more teachers, the expansion of the inspectorate and the directorate. It is not that. Education is the basis for industry, agriculture, co-operation and health services. The Government may have many professional colleges and arts colleges. But nobody can enter these colleges without general education. Can anybody go to the heights of education without going through the primary school? It is no wonder that our Government are going to spend about Rs. 25 crores on the expansion of education. Really out of Rs. 25 crores, they have to spend Rs. 6.31 crores on a scheme called the Mid-day Meal Scheme. So out of Rs. 25 crores, they are spending only Rs. 18 crores on primary education. Out of this Rs. 18 crores, Rs. 6.31 crores are to be spent on the Mid-day Meal Scheme. So, it is about Rs. 11 odd crores to be spent on primary education. The Mid-day Meal Scheme is really a Social Scheme. Though it has been included against our wishes in the educational budget, it is really a social scheme. So, for primary education they are going to spend Rs. 11 odd crores in the five years of the Plan period. It is stated on page 122 of the Third Five-Year Plan—Madras State—

‘Educational expenditure has always received pride of place in the annual budgets of the Madras State . . . I do not know whether it has received pride of place or place of pride. It says—

‘In 1950-51 on the eve of the First Five-Year Plan, the expenditure on general education was Rs. 10.57 crores. In spite of the separation of Andhra, which reduced the population of the State by about 40 per cent, the expenditure on education had reached a figure of Rs. 10.93 crores in 1955-56. The expenditure in 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan came to Rs. 18.39 crores. These figures of growth in expenditure would convey an immediate impression of the substantial progress achieved in this sphere.’

Now I am really sorry that the other side has not been presented here. When Madras was a composite State long ago, in the forties, it had only an income of Rs. 18 crores, out of which they spent Rs. 3 crores on education. The Government themselves admit in this paragraph that forty per cent of the population has

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gone away to Andhra, and we get the income from sixty per cent of the population left behind. So sixty per cent of this income of Rs. 18 crores comes to Rs. 12 crores, and this income was for Tamil Nad alone. Sixty per cent of Rs. 3 crores comes to Rs. 2 crores, and so we had been spending Rs. 2 crores out of Rs. 12 crores. At that rate, when our income has gone to Rs. 96 crores, eight times this Rs. 12 crores, naturally the expenditure on education should be eight times this Rs. 2 crores, that is, Rs. 16 crores. At the end of the Second Plan, we have spent Rs. 18 crores, that is, two crores in addition to the usual expenditure that was incurred two or three decades ago. So, nothing more has been done, whereas in the figures that have been given in this Plan, one will find that the number of schools has risen by 175 per cent and the number of pupils admitted has risen by 175 per cent and so on. It means that we have got 75 per cent more than what we had at the beginning of the First Plan. Now if really one takes into account these Rs. 2 crores and also the number of teachers appointed, pupils admitted, schools built, and so on, one will find that the teachers stay at the same old level. The time has not come throughout this country from Kashmir to Cape Comorin to realise that the teacher is the pivot of education and that if the Plan is to be a successful one, it is only the teacher who can make the Plan a success. We find at the national level the allotment is not beyond four per cent, and at the State level it is only 11 per cent. Now throughout this book (Five-Year Plan), on the pages in regard to education, hon. Members will find so many figures given about the expansion of education. True. We have expanded from 100 pupils to 175 pupils. We see that the number of teachers has risen by ten thousand. But what I say is that the expenditure remains the same. The teacher's status is the same. What is this expansion? This expansion is with regard to quantity. Throughout the book one will find that an attempt is made by our Government to just bring in all the children to our schools. In the last paragraph about education, in this Third Five-Year Plan book, one will find that there is a proposal by the Government to increase the teacher-pupil ratio from 33 to 40. They would very much like to have the ratio at 1 : 45. But, according to their figures, they will content themselves with the teacher-pupil ratio at 1 : 40. They want to entrust forty pupils to a teacher. Sir, are the Government really aiming at quality or quantity? We have expanded schools, appointed more teachers, expanded the inspectorate and the directorate. For what purpose? For expanding the education that we have been giving now. This education is the same that enslaved us. This education is the same that was brought in by the Britisher two hundred years ago. This education is the same that has been responsible for just splitting us into various groups. It has been there all these fourteen years after Independence, and it is only now at New Delhi they have come to realise that there should be national integration. This can be had only through education. Certain committees are appointed to go into this question. Sir, is there any history book to show that one

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must consider oneself to be an Indian first and Indian last? What is it that has been done by the National Government at the Union level and by the State Government at the State level to re-write these history books which do not deserve to be published? How long will it take for these committees to examine the history books which are studied in the schools? It is no wonder that we find so much indiscipline in society, in schools, in colleges, and everywhere. What is the root cause of all this? We have been injecting poison through history books all these fourteen years. Can one find good results immediately, simply because we want national integration? Is there any book to put in national consciousness? Is there any book to say that we are all Indians and that we must stand united? Is there any book to say that in spite of our States being formed on linguistic basis, we are all Indians from Kashmir to Cape Comorin? All religious teachers thought of India from Kashmir to Cape Comorin as one whole. Is education a Central subject? Even the Britisher who enslaved us wrote a common history for all throughout India. The book written by the Britisher was produced in all the languages of the country. It was produced in Telugu, Kannada, Maharatti, Bengali, and also in other languages. The Britisher who enslaved us, published the books in all the languages. These books ought to have been published in a different way even on the night of the 14th August 1947. But still we are at it now. Education is such a vital subject that it produces the proper citizen to execute these schemes. All the dams, the agricultural production, and the industrial revolution may come up. But it is the human element that should count in all these. The first two plans were carried out for achieving physical targets. The Third Plan was said to be for building moral character. Still it is not there. Education has been allotted a paltry per cent of not even four. That is the pity. We can have industries, agricultural production, etc. But unless there is that national character which will lead to proper distribution, which will lead the rich to think that the poor are their brethren, the merchant to think that the adulteration of foodstuffs is a great sin, which will stop people from manufacturing bug powder that is taking away the lives of so many people, and which will lead the farmer to think that the spraying of folidol to produce more crops may bring him more crops but greater sin that will pursue him and his generation, it is of no use. Such a national character is possible of being built only by education. Education is the main and vital centre round which all these things revolve. Industrialised countries do not have happiness. Self-sufficient countries do not have happiness. Great warriors who fought and conquered other countries did not have happiness. But only India, which was able to produce men who conquered their minds was able to have happiness. Even to-day if there is a little bit of happiness in India, it is on account of the fact that we think of peace of mind and stand on moral values. In spite of this education, which is not worth its name, parents are educating their children at home and are putting in something of character in them. So, it is education that will really give good national character. I

4-20
P.m.

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am really sorry that education has not been given top priority and that the content of education has not been revised even at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, though it has been pointed out in many ways by the teachers' unions.

Now, the Government think that it is enough if they satisfy the pupils. In the Vedas and Sastras there is a saying that even if a lady should have ten sons, she should not neglect her husband, and that she should deem her husband as the eleventh son and take care of him. So, we would request the Government not to content themselves with giving midday meals, uniforms and other things to the children, but to consider the teacher as the 41st student and provide him with at least a living wage. We thought that because nothing was given to us in the First Plan, something would be given to us in the Second Plan. The Pay Commission was appointed and it was published that the teacher was the greatest beneficiary, a greater beneficiary than the Non-Gazetted Officer. But hon. Members will be surprised to hear that what has been promised through the papers and the statements has not reached the teacher. The elementary school teacher in an aided school has not got his salary fixed with weightage though it is more than fifteen months since these announcements were made. Now, many secondary grade teachers who by their qualifications are entitled to Rs. 90 are given only Rs. 65 in the name of a Government Order which speaks of 'sanctioned posts', and which Government can easily remove. Again, the secondary grade teacher alone is left on a scale which is to have a descending course, from Rs. 4 increment to Rs. 3 increment, quite against the very principles laid down in the Pay Commission's Report. Now the B.T.'s are to have pensions in two categories—those who retired before 1st July 1960 and those who retired after 1st July 1960. Again, the nation-builder, the teacher, is not to get the Rs. 10 dearness allowance in pension though the inferior servant of the Government can get that Rs. 10. The nation-builder is treated worse than the inferior servant of the Government while, in fact, it is the nation-builder that is doing the first and the most prime task of the Government. House-rent allowance is being denied to a section of teachers. Equality is preached. We are under a Constitution where we are to have equality of opportunity. We are under a Constitution where the Directive Principles say that we should have equal pay for equal work. But equally qualified people, people doing equal work, are discriminated against in respect of these small items which may not cost a few lakhs of rupees. I request the Government on behalf of the teachers to just see that these things are rectified now at least at the beginning of the Third Plan.

Thank you, Sir.

* Sri K. V. RAMASWAMY: தலைவரவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகளை சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் முன்பு இரண்டு திட்டங்களை வகுத்தது. ஒன்று முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம், மற்றொன்று இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம். இவ்விரு திட்டங்களும் படிப்படியாக வகுக்கப்பட்டு,

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நாடு முன்னேற்றம் பெறவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் இதையெல்லாம் செய்கிறார்கள். இது விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமான திட்டமாகும். அந்த விவசாயிக்குத் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் அதிலும் எங்கள் இல்லாவில் சில தாலாகாக்களிலே ரொம்பக் கஷ்டம். தாராபுரம், உடுமலைப்பேட்டை, பல்லைம், அவினாசி இதுபோன்ற இடங்களில் சொல்லவே வேண்டியதில்லை. கோவை இல்லாவில் இன்னும் சில பகுதிகளில் மழை இல்லாமல் கிணற்றில் தண்ணீர் இருக்காது. அதனால் விவசாயிகள் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு முடியாத நிலையில் இருந்துகொண்டு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பகுதிகளுக்கு ஒரு வரப்பிரசாதமாக இந்தப் பரம்பிக்குளத் திட்டம் அமையும். அந்த அணைக்கட்டு பண்டித ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு அவர்களால் ஆரம்பிக்கப் பட்டது என்னும்போது அது மிக நல்லமுறையில் அமைந்து பயனுள்ளதாகச் செயல்படும் என்று பெருமையோடு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே இப்படிப்பட்ட திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் நிறைவேறுவதற்கு மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு மிகமிக அவசியமாகிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான பல காரியங்களை சர்க்கார் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இன்னொரு காரியத்தையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என் எண்ணம். அதையும் இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டக் காலத்திலேயே தீர்த்தே ஆகவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயமாகும். மக்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு செளகரியங்களைச் செய்தால்கூட சில முக்கியமான குறைகள் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கின்றன. இன்று உதாரணமாக பஸ்களுக்குப்போய் நின்றால், நாள் பூராவும் காத்துக்கொண்டு நின்றால்கூட பஸ்ஸில் இடம் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. இப்படி நின்றுகொண்டு காலத்தை வீணாக்கும் நிலைமையை மாற்றவேண்டும். இரண்டாவது, எந்த ஆட்சிக்குப் போனாலும் பணம் லஞ்சம் கொடுக்காமல் எந்தக் காரியமும் நடக்கமாட்டேன் என்கிறது. அதைக் கண்டிப்பாக அறவே ஒழித்தாகவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான வேண்டுகோள். இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே அதை முதலிடமாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு எவ்வெவன் லஞ்சம் வாங்குகின்றானோ அவனைக் கை காலே ஒடித்து என்ன என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமோ, சிறைத் தண்டனையோ அல்லது முன் காலத்தில் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்துபோல் கரும்புள்ளி செம்புள்ளி குத்தி அவனை அவமானப்படுத்தும் முறையில் குதிரையில் வைத்து ஊரில் சுற்றவைக்க வேண்டும். இப்படிக்கடுமையான நிலைமையை உண்டுபண்ணினால் ஒழிய இதைச் சரிப்படுத்தமுடியாது, முடியாது என்றுதான் நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். என்போன்ற ஊழியர்கள் அதுபோன்ற இடங்களுக்குச் சென்றால் கேலி செய்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் பார், அவர்கள் கட்சி செய்வதைப் பார்த்தீர்களா என்று பேசுகிறார்கள். லஞ்சத்தைக் கொடுத்து விட்டுவந்து என்னிடம் இதுமாதிரி செய்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள் பலர். ஏன் நீங்கள் லஞ்சம் கொடுக்கிறீர்கள் என்றால், நாங்கள் என்ன செய்வது, நாளைக்குப் போனால் எனக்கு ஒரு காரியம் ஆகவேண்டுமே, அதற்காகக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இதை நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. இது மாதிரி நடக்கிறது. இதரக் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்வது வேறு. நம்மிடத்திலுள்ள நல்ல எண்ணத்தால் இதுபோன்ற தீய சக்திகள் மாறவேண்டுமென்று, அதை அகற்றுவது என் கடமை என்பதால் நான் சொல்கிறேன். இந்த விஷயத்தை மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலாவது ஒழித்து மக்கள் சுபிட்சமாக வாழ வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மைகளை எல்லாம் செய்து மக்களுக்கு நல்வாழ்வு கிடைக்கச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை மனப்பூர்வமாக வாழ்த்தி அதை நல்ல முறையில் முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து மக்களுக்கு அனுசூலமாகச் செய்ய எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவனைப் பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொண்டு, எனக்குப் பேச்சுநடர்ப்பம் கொடுத்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, our State has gone through the first two Five-Year Plans. We are now in the Third Five-Year Plan. Whether a Plan is necessary or not, I think in the year 1961, is not at all necessary to discuss at

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length. If there had been doubting Thomases and if they had heard the speech of Mr. Nehru yesterday, I am quite sure they would have been convinced of the need for planning. Unless there is planning, our under-developed country cannot develop. It is very essential that there should be planning. Because there was no planning before the year 1952, there was haphazard progress and there was no continuous development. That must be conceded.

It has been pointed out by the Home Minister that during the first two Five-Year Plans there has been industrial progress. Really there has been industrial progress. Nobody can deny it. No doubt, we did not have as much as we wanted. (Deputy Chairman in the chair.) With the limited resources and with the limited personnel that we were able to command we have certainly made good progress in the field of industries. Go to Coimbatore and you will find what progress has been made in this direction.

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We have also made good progress in the development of power. Almost all the villages are electrified now. Then, there are a number of pumpsets working. They are all driven by electric power. The agriculturists are enabled to raise not less than two crops and sometimes they raise three crops also with the aid of electric power.

I state all this to show that I do not want to minimise the benefits that we have got by the successful completion of the first two plans. Notwithstanding the benefits conferred on the people by these plans, there are certain defects and we are bound to point out what these defects are and how they could be rectified so that people could get more benefits. Nobody could ever say that the Third Plan is quite unnecessary or that it has not been drafted by eminent people. No doubt, people whom we thought to be eminent people sat together and they have drafted this Third Plan. But nobody can say it is absolutely perfect. Certain imperfections here and there may have to be remedied.

Coming to roads, by the end of the Second Plan the total mileage covered was about 26,000 miles. I am not satisfied with this progress. The Government themselves are not satisfied with this progress. The objective they say is that at the end of twenty years, every village must have within four miles a metal road and within 1½ miles at least a village road. I would suggest to the Government to reduce this target period of 20 years. One of the difficulties or I should say drawbacks in agricultural production is the want of good roads. Roads are a great necessity for many purposes and especially for the development of agriculture and commerce.

Having said all this, I am really astonished to find that no reference has been made in the plan, or in the speeches of the Hon. Ministers, about the holding of the price line. Last year the Union Food Minister was saying that something should be

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done to hold the price line and the Prime Minister was also saying that the price line would be held. But in his speech in the public meeting yesterday he made no reference to the holding of the price line. The only Minister who said something about it was our Hon. Home Minister. All credit to him. He said, 'It is not at all possible to hold the price line'. But the Hon. Sri S. K. Patil, when he became the Food Minister of the Government of India, said that he would take courage in both his hands and see that the price line was maintained. But, according to a report in yesterday's paper, he is stated to have said that it is not at all possible to hold the price line, that they can control only the middlemen and not the agriculturists who must have their due. Who said that the agriculturists should not have their due? Should not the Government also concede that the middle class people should have their due? Why neglect the other classes of people? The others should also have their due and they can have it only if the price line is held. And how is the price line to be held? How are they going to do it? Nothing is mentioned about it in the Third Plan or in the speeches of the Hon. Ministers of this Government or the Central Government. That is the sorry state of affairs we are in. Even His Excellency the Governor in his Address to the Legislature said that for the Plans to succeed, the price line must be held. But that has been given the go by. This is most unfortunate.

Then, Sir, the Hon. the Home Minister in presenting the Third Plan for the discussion of this House gave figures about agricultural production. At the beginning of the First Plan the production was 38 lakhs of tons. At the end of the First Plan, it rose to 44 lakhs of tons and at the end of the Second Plan, it rose to 53 lakhs of tons of foodgrains. The actual increase was only 9 lakhs of tons at the end of the Second Plan while the target was more. There was a gap between the target and the actual realisation. During the Third Plan it is pointed out that the rate of increase of population will be in the order of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per year. With this increase in the population the per capita consumption also will increase from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per year. Taking all these into consideration and also the adverse circumstances that may intervene such as the failure of the monsoon, floods and so on, our need at the end of the Third Plan is estimated to be about 73 lakhs of tons of foodgrains. That is, the Government want to step up production from 53 lakhs tons, the actual production at the end of the Second Plan, to 73 lakhs tons at the end of the Third Plan period. The Government want to increase the production by about 20 lakhs tons during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Now, the achievement of this extra production depends on many factors. The first is the adequate supply of chemical fertilizers. The gulf that exists now between supply and demand must be bridged. Many of us know that during the Second Plan period, the fertilizers that were intended for distribution were not at all distributed properly. That has been the cry of the farmers.

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Some of us in the Chingleput District Development Council complained about the distribution. If there had been proper distribution of these fertilizers, there would have been greater production. The whole stock got cornered in the hands of a few individuals. Then, even what was available was not distributed at the time the farmers needed the manures but only after the season was over. This was especially the cry of the ryots of Thanjavur district. When they required the fertilizers, they were not given. The fertilizers were given afterwards and they were not at all used.

In this connexion, I would request Government to take steps to increase manurial resources. I visited Madhavaram a few months ago. There I was pleased to see attempts made to manufacture compost manure. I would like the Government to provide such facilities in all villages to make compost manure.

The next important thing is the provision of increased agricultural credit facilities. Many of our poor farmers are not able to get money at the time they require it for cultivation purposes with the result that production suffers. It is generally claimed that all the villages have been covered by the co-operative societies. But the difficulty with the farmers is, there are what are known as marginal borrowers in villages. They do not possess sufficient property to offer as security. Still they need money. They are all honest people and they will surely repay the loans. But such people do not get any assistance from the co-operative societies now. The Government have recently made a provision that they are prepared to subsidise to the extent of 66-2/3 per cent in respect of individual borrowings and ten per cent of the total borrowings if they should become irrecoverable. Therefore, I would wish that these loans are granted without delay. If that is done, I am quite sure that the agriculturists would be benefited to a very great extent and the production also will increase considerably. The difficulty is that the loans are not granted in time. They take six to eight months and the poor ryot suffers.

You must also take steps to develop more and more power. With more power there will be more lift irrigation and there will be greater production.

Above all these things, there is another important factor contributing to production, and this was referred to by an hon. Member. There must be harmonious relationship between the landlord and the tenants. If that is lacking, I do not think you can increase production even though you may provide all the other facilities. You have brought in a number of legislations . . .

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not doing it. The Government are doing it. (Laughter.)

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I am sorry, Sir. By 'you', I mean the Government. They have brought in all these legislations, no doubt with very good intentions. But wherever

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they find the relationship between the landlords and the tenants are not good, are not harmonious, the Government should see that harmonious relationship exists between them. Otherwise, there won't be increase in production, and all our schemes will fail.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

Sir, it has been pointed out that by the end of the Second Plan all the major irrigation projects have been completed and there is nothing left except the Parambikulam Project. The Government say that they will concentrate attention hereafter on minor irrigation works. It is a very good thing. No doubt, they have been doing it already. But with so much of major irrigation schemes, they could not devote sufficient attention to minor irrigation. Now that all the major schemes have been completed, I would request the Government to devote greater attention to the minor irrigation schemes. First of all, they should take up desilting of tanks as the level of many tanks has gone up and they are not able to store water even for three to four months when they are expected to supply water for six or more months. Where two crops were formerly cultivated, they are not now able even to cultivate a single crop. I would, therefore, request Government to pay particular attention to the desilting of tanks and to increase their capacity.

4-50 P.m. About the supply of good and improved seeds, I pointed out from the Audit Report how the seed farms were working at a loss, how people running these farms were negligent and so on. Now it is stated that not only the number of such seed farms would be increased but also they would be worked on a self-supporting basis. I would say they cannot be worked on a self-supporting basis. It does not matter if they are not self-supporting. In the initial stages, they cannot be self-supporting. We have to meet a lot of capital expenditure on staff, housing, farmers, etc. Therefore, there is no need to say that in the course of ten years, they may become self-sufficient and at the start they cannot be self-supporting. Even if there is a little bit of wastage, it does not matter. But what I would like to point out is that these farms produce improved seeds and very good seeds, and the people there are not negligent nor corrupt. I am of opinion that in any planning we will find that in the beginning there will be wastage. If there is wastage, it does not matter. I am prepared to concede a wastage of five to ten per cent on personnel and other things. But where there is wilful negligence and corruption, then we must take steps to take them to task. But there will be this wastage to a certain extent. I would like the Government to see that these seed farms produce improved seeds and that they are supplied at reasonable prices.

Then, Sir, I come to the agency that distributes these seeds. What is the agency that distributes these seeds? Have we thought of the agency? I want a reliable agency. Similarly there must

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be a reliable agency for the distribution of the fertilizers. Here I find that the village munsif distributes the fertilizers. Probably the fertilizers are lying in his verandah for a number of months, and then he distributes them as he pleases. Sir, I have said something about the co-operatives before. I should like to point out once again that more co-operative societies should be started. We want easy credit facilities to be made available to the farmers and others. If the country is to prosper, it can prosper only through the co-operative societies. This is my humble opinion. We are all poor people. There are not many moneyed people for the poor people to borrow from. The moneyed people charge a high rate of interest on loans given by them. They charge more than 10 per cent. If we have more co-operative societies, and the rate of interest is only 6½ per cent, I think, many people will be benefited not only in the field of agriculture but in other fields like industries, etc. People will be very greatly benefited if we concentrate upon the formation of more co-operative societies. In the Second Plan, the allotment was Rs. 6 crores. Now I find that Rs. 25 crores are provided. It is a welcome move.

About housing, I should like to point out that the lower income group suffers very much. The amount which the lower income group people get is only Rs. 8,000. With only Rs. 8,000, it is not possible for one to have a plinth area of more than 400 square feet. He can have a plinth area of only 400 square feet. With the high cost of iron, steel, and bricks, these people can have only a plinth area of 400 square feet. The Government give only Rs. 8,000. I would like that it be increased to Rs. 10,000. I think this is the best thing to do.

Now, Sir, I wish to say a few words on 'education'. I sincerely congratulate this Government on the various steps which they have taken to bring into the school a large number of children. While conceding this, I should like to point out that there are not a sufficient number of teachers to teach these children. In one village school there are sixty children and only two teachers. These sixty children are spread over standards 1 to 5. Until a month back, there was only one teacher. Now there are two teachers. If one of them should apply for leave, the other has to look after these sixty children. If both of them should go on leave, then we will have to close the school till they return. The point is that there are not sufficient teachers. I do congratulate the Government on bringing in so many children into the school. It is a good scheme. The philosophy underlying it is a good one. The mid-day meal scheme is also a good one though I would say that ten nP. per child is a very poor amount for giving a good meal. We cannot give anything substantial to the child with this ten nP., though the philosophy underlying the mid-day meal scheme is good. In many places, only 6 nP. worth of food is actually given, because the contribution of 4 nP. from the local people is not forthcoming. I may say that in the report, which is not published, it is said that the 4 nP. contribution is not forthcoming. I would

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like to point out that in a number of schools, there are no teachers. The Government attempt should be to provide a sufficient number of teachers in each school.

Now, Sir, I come to basic education. I would request the Government to give up this retraining of the teachers. I would request the Government to give up this basic education. Last month I was in Delhi, and I visited two institutions, namely, the Jamiala and a research institute for basic education. They said 'Gandhi's concept was entirely different, and it is nowhere applicable to the present day condition'. The Hon. the Minister for Education in the other House has stated that it could be modified. The Government are spending lakhs of rupees on this, because the Central Government are giving them the amount. Basic education may be all right in the case of a small group of pupils and in certain localities. It will be a failure in the case of mass scale adoption. Therefore, I would request Government to give it up. I would also request Government to give up this retraining of teachers. What retraining will those teachers, who retire in about three years, have?

My Friend Sri Natarajan has already referred to the upgrading of high schools as higher secondary schools. After two years of deliberation and discussion in the Legislature on the pattern of education, we wanted to raise it to a 11-year course in the school. What was the original scheme in the schools? The original scheme was, 5 years in elementary school, three years in the middle school and another three years in the high school, plus four years in the college. Now, there is the pre-University course for one year followed by three years' course in the degree course. This is all right. Now instead of the 11 years' course in the high school, they have brought it down to ten years. Secondary education is the most important link, and it is now weak. We are now reducing the duration of secondary education. The Government will have clerks from the products of the secondary schools. If their general education is not up to the standard, do the Government think that they can run the administration with the half digested education of these students? In all countries in the West, secondary education goes up to 18 or 19 years. The Government may say that Western conditions are quite different, and ours is a different country from those countries. But I ask why should the Government bring down the 11-year course to ten years. The students will at the age of 15 leave the school. They will not be admitted in any profession or place of employment, because they are fifteen years of age. Unless they complete 17 years of age, they will not get employment anywhere. Even for undergoing teachers' training, they must have completed 17 years. The reduction in the duration of the school course will only result in the students getting frustrated and they will join all those forces which preach against the Government. So, I would request the Government not to reduce the 11-year course to 10 years. This

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11-year course is in existence for the last one century. Let Government remember that secondary schools are not there only to cater to the needs of the University. But they must have good general education at the secondary school level itself. Eighty per cent of the boys who have the secondary school seek employment. Should we not give them sufficient general education? I think our Government who are the foremost in the matter of secondary education unfortunately have gone down. I have been a teacher for forty years, and during the last few years I have been observing this degradation in secondary education.

Sir, a few points more, and then I shall finish.

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

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I shall finish in two minutes, Sir. Sir, we sat on the Education Grants Committee and the Scientific Education Committee. The Hon. the Minister for Education said on the floor of a House the Secondary Education Bill was coming up, and there we would find provisions for the training of teachers and so on. That has been put in cold storage. It was published and opinions were invited. But nothing has been done. Where it is now, God only knows.

Then, Sir, I come to University education. I find that this Government give Rs. 50 lakhs to the Madras and Annamalai Universities. My humble view is that this sum of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Universities for the Third Plan period is a very small amount. They require more. Let Government remember that high school teachers are all graduates who hail from the University. We cannot neglect University education. If we neglect it, we will neglect secondary education. If secondary education is neglected, then the primary education will be neglected. All the three are linked together. Therefore, let not Government neglect all the three in the process. They are all important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is already over.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I shall finish in one sentence, Sir. The plan contains a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs for facilities to the Presidency College. What about the other colleges? What about the training colleges which should have research departments? It is really a pity that they are neglected. Whenever Government think of giving facilities, they only think of the Presidency College and the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and nothing else.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 446. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2079, Home, dated 20th June 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960.

* 447. Report on the activities of various departments under the control of Food and Agriculture Department for the half-year ending 30th September 1960.

* 448 to 451. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2495, Revenue, dated 15th June 1961, G.O. Ms. No. 1883, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1961, G.O. Ms. No. 2496, Revenue, dated 15th June 1961, appointing 13th July 1961, 2nd June 1961, 13th July 1961 and 17th August 1961 as the dates on which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), other than sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 58-A, 62, 67 and 68 shall come into force in the Muriyappanai inam estate in Sivaganga taluk, Ramanathapuram district, Kuttadivayal inam estate in Arantangi taluk, Thanjavur district, Narayanapuram Kalappal inam estate in Mannargudi taluk, Thanjavur district, and Chennapalli, Chimpalthradi and Kaminaickenpayalam inam estates in Hosur taluk, Salem district, respectively.

* 452. Orders issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3173, Revenue, dated 29th July 1961, regarding exemption from liability to entertainments tax with effect from 24th October 1959 of the cinema shows run for the benefit of the service personnel in the Indian Air Force Station at Tambaram and in the station cinema situated inside the Indian Air Force Station at Avadi.

* 453. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3219, Revenue, dated 31st July 1961, regarding exemption from all the provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959) of Sri Subramaniaswami Temple, Chetput, Madras.

454. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1181, Public (Services-A), dated 10th July 1961, regarding inclusion of certain temporary posts in the Madras Industries Subordinate Service, Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service, Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service and Madras General Subordinate Service within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

* 455. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1775, Home, dated 29th May 1961, regarding amendments to the rules for the disposal of confiscated articles.

* 456. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2329, Home, dated 11th July 1961, regarding appointment of authorized officers and Rent Controllers under the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960.

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* 457. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1910, Public Works, dated 26th July 1961, regarding amendments to rules under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 78 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (Central Act LIV of 1948).

458. An introduction to the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

† 459. Short review of the activities of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Handlooms and the National Employment Service for the half-year ended 31st December 1960.

† 460. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2350, Home, dated 12th July 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Molasses Control and Regulation Rules, 1958.

461. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2895, Home, dated 22nd August 1961, regarding exemption in regard to the tax payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), of the station wagon MSW 3632 belonging to the Guild of Service (Central), Madras.

* Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 15th September 1961.

† Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 27th September 1961.

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* 462. *Third Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras (English and Tamil).*

463. *Ninth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances of the Legislative Council.*

464. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2718, Home, dated 7th August 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.*

† 465. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2861, Revenue, dated 12th July 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Betting Tax Rules, 1935.*

† 466. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4813, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 27th July 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924.*

467. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2475, Home, dated 21st July 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.*

† 468. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1300, Home, dated 14th April 1961, regarding amendment to the Rules for the management of the Government Reception Homes, Madras, 1957.*

† 469. *Finance Accounts, 1959-60, and the Audit Report, 1960, of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.*

† 470. *Appropriation Accounts, 1959-60, and the Audit Report, 1961, of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.*

* Sent by registered post on 20th September 1961.

† Sent by post to all M.L. Cs. on 27th September 1961.

‡ Kept in the Legislature Library.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 10th October 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.

L—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Mangalur Block

* 349 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether, and, if so, since when, Mangalur in Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, has been constituted as a block development area; and

(b) the amount allotted for the block under various heads and the amount spent so far under each head?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) The Mangalur Block in Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, was taken up under the Community Development Programme with effect from 1st October 1957.

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

Kodambakkam murder case

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the judgment of the Appellate Court delivered in regard to the Kodambakkam murder case; and

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

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

(b) Suitable instructions have already been issued to all Police officers.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I make a submission to the Chair? This question was given notice of a year ago. What supplementaries I wanted to put at that time I have forgotten now. If the Chair will allow me to put supplementaries

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: One year after.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the hon. Member's submission?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: My submission is that in future at least questions should be replied to as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are replied as early as possible. Where time is necessary, we give time. If the matter is delayed, they get the special permission of the Chair. What does the hon. Member want now?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I have no supplementaries to put. I have foregotten the supplementaries I wanted to put.

Pension papers of teachers

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

(a) whether any representation has been received recently by the Government from the retired teachers of the South Arcot District Board about the delay in the disposal of their pension papers by the District Board office, Cuddalore; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Panchayat elementary schools

* 352 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the revised scales of pay have been given effect to in the panchayat elementary schools in Thanjavur district?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know when exactly the orders were passed and when payment with retrospective effect was made?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have received the report as on 4th September 1961. It says that there are 61 panchayat elementary schools in Tanjore district. In all the schools this has been given effect to. In some schools there was some delay because the Panchayat Board President himself was the Executive Officer. In such a case he was unable to calculate the salary on the revised basis and there was some delay. But subject to that, it has been given effect to.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government sure that weightage has been properly given and that at least the sum of Rs. 5, the minimum guaranteed amount has been given to each teacher?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I presume things have been done correctly. If there is anything wrong, it may come to the notice of the Government.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government given instructions to the new Panchayat Unions to give such weightage and do refixation in the case of aided elementary schools that have of late come under their control?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All the Government Orders have been made available to them and experienced Block Development Officers and Education Extension Officers also are functioning there. I am sure they would give effect to the Government Orders in the correct manner.

Consumption of electricity

* 353 Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) the instructions, if any, issued in respect of the service of monthly bills on the consumers for the consumption of electricity for agricultural purposes; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that disconnections are effected frequently without proper service of monthly bills for the consumption of electricity by the employees of the Electricity Board in Kancheepuram taluk, and, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper placed on the table of the House.

Taxi drivers

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government from the taxi drivers recently; and

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

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) & (b) A statement^b is placed on the table of the House.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: I thank the Hon. Minister for his reply. As regards grievance No. (7) of the taxi drivers, the reply is, 'As far as possible, the licences are not seized now.' As regards grievance No. (6), the reply is, 'There are a number of drivers who speak languages other than Tamil. It is, therefore, not possible at present to send out notices in Tamil language alone.' This is more or less an excuse on the part of the Government. I think 90 per cent of the drivers—the Hon. Minister is well aware of it—are speaking only Tamil and belong to Tamil Nad. So, will the Hon. Minister at least see that those drivers who speak Tamil are given notices only in Tamil?

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 95-93 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 97-98 infra.

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THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I do not know what percentage of the drivers speak only Tamil. But the hon. Member himself admits that there are others who do not know Tamil. So, we will have to cater to their needs also. (An hon. Member: Nobody knows English; most of them know Tamil.) But as the Finance Minister also seems to be in favour of the questioner's point, I shall consider that matter.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : These are petty matters. With regard to grievance No. (3) of the taxi drivers, is it not desirable to prescribe some qualifications before issuing licences for taxi drivers, especially about conduct and character?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : There is a certain procedure under which licences are issued. These conditions do not arise because of the strike. The strike is due to certain other factors. They have been attended to. But as far as the general issue is concerned, it is regularly looked into.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The first grievance itself arises, so to say, out of complaints from the passengers because of the misbehaviour of the drivers. Licences are issued invariably to each and everybody who applies. If particular care is taken to see that licences are issued only to those people with good conduct and character, these complaints could be avoided. Will Government take some steps in the matter?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : If it is laid down that at the time of issuing licences we should take in only a particular type of people, even they can misbehave in the course of their work.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to run taxi service on a co-operative basis, as reported to have been said in the Lower House by the Minister concerned?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : We have no proposal to run taxi service on a co-operative basis. In the other House I have stated that if any one comes forward to ply taxis on a co-operative basis, his request will be looked into.

Construction of an irrigation channel

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition has been presented to the Chief Minister during his tour on 20th September 1960, by the villagers of Ezhuthur of Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, in regard to the construction of an irrigation channel for utilising water from Nangur odai and Vellar river; and

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

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THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) No petition from the villagers of Ezhuthur of Vridhachalam taluk, dated 20th September 1960 was received by Government. However, a petition containing this request was received by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) in December 1957.

(b) As the diversion of water from Nangur Odai to any other tank would adversely affect the supply to Willingdon Reservoir of Toludur Project and the ayacut under that project, the proposal was examined and dropped by Government early in January 1960.

Municipalities

* 356 Q.—**SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow the municipalities to undertake milk supply and run hotels and town bus service within the municipal limits; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) & (b) There is no general question under consideration of Government in this regard. The Coimbatore Municipal Council has asked for permission of the Government to run a Dairy Farm and this is being examined in consultation with the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras. As regards permitting the municipalities to run bus service, the suggestion was considered by Government, and it was decided not to permit municipalities to run bus service in their respective jurisdiction.

Issue of licences

* 357 Q.—**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban the issue of licences for putting up sheds, cattle sheds, huts and summer sheds in crowded localities in the City of Madras; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact, Sir, that a lot of sheds erected with bamboos and coconut leaves caught fire in many thickly populated places in the last one year causing considerable annoyance and fear to the people living all round?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : Of course in a way when fire accidents take place they cause difficulties and annoyance to some people. But here the question was asked whether the Government permitted them. I have clearly stated that to clause (a) the answer is 'No' and to Clause (b): 'Does not arise'.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, from the public health point of view and other things will the Government at least consider the desirability of banning erection of sheds with combustible material?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Anywhere?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Anywhere in the City of Madras.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Anywhere in the entire State.

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : Even now when they want to put up sheds, they cannot do so except with the permission of the Government. Of course the Government consider whether it would be feasible to have a hut there or whether it would be possible to allow a hut to be put up there. Only after considering all these questions, permission is given.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are the licences granted freely? If not, are there conditions laid down which should be fulfilled or satisfied before the licences are granted?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : Only a temporary permission is granted. I do not think there is any particular hard and fast rule laid down in this regard. As and when necessity arises, each particular case is considered on its merits and then the licence is granted.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that a big pandal was erected by a music sabha six months ago in Oliver Road next to Isebellia hospital, and it caught fire, and patients were so panic stricken that even though some of them were not in a position to be moved, they had to be moved to safer places?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : I am not able to answer this supplementary question because it does not relate to the main question regarding grant of licences for putting up sheds, cattle sheds, huts and summer sheds in crowded localities in the City of Madras but to a specific case.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAM : Sir, there are a number of stray cattle not only in the City of Madras but in other cities also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That does not relate to the main question.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member cannot go from cattle sheds to cattle. (Laughter.)

Bridge over Peravanar

* 358 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition has been presented to the Chief Minister during his tour on 19th September 1960 by the villagers of Kurinjipadi, South Arcot district, in regard to the construction of a bridge over Peravanar and an irrigation channel from Wallajah tank to Gadilam river; and

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

[10th October 1961]

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) It is reported that no such petition from the villagers of Kurinjipadi, South Arcot, has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961.’

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Bill is introduced.

(2) THE MADRAS (ADDED TERRITORIES) EXTENSION OF LAWS (NO. 2) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 31 OF 1961).

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

‘That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws (No. 2) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

I do not think any introductory speech is necessary as the Bill itself is self-explanatory. If any points are raised I will reply to them later.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

‘That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws (No. 2) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

[10th October 1961]

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to refer to only two points and want clarification on them. Clause 12 of the Bill referring to schedule 3, refers to section 13 of the Madras Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878 (Madras Act VIII of 1878), section 3-A, of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891 (Madras Act I of 1891) and section 2 of the Madras Limited Proprietors Act, 1911 (Madras Act IV of 1911), in so far as they apply to, and are in force in the added territories. These are sections that are to be repealed by the clause. I think section 13 of the Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878, refers to imposition of whipping punishment under a Central Act. I think that Act has already been repealed.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes. All whipping Acts have been repealed.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I referred to it because no mention has been made about the repeal of the Central Acts.

The other point is about the notification powers referred to in clause 11. The clause states: 'The State Government may, by notification, extend to the added territories or any part thereof, with such restrictions and modifications as they think fit, any enactment In this Bill itself the Government have come before the legislature for the amendment of certain Acts referred to under Schedule II. But under clause 11 they want a general power of notification. I would like to know whether such a large power is necessary. The restrictions or modifications desired by the Government might be imposed by the legislature instead of by notification by the Government. In schedule II, the Government have referred to a number of Acts such as the Madras Town Planning Act, The Madras Elementary Education Act, The Indian Medical Degrees (Madras Amendment) Act, The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfer of Property) Act, the Muslim Personal Law and so on. Even though there is the safeguard of the notifications being placed on the table of the legislature, my point is whether such a general power should be taken by the Government not only with regard to the existing Acts, but with regard to the Acts to be passed in the future also. Wherever this general power is necessary they may take it even under the particular legislation. Apart from the power that the Government have to issue ordinances, is it desirable to have this general power also? I think the Government would do well to come before the legislature in such cases. We will not unnecessarily obstruct the passing of such laws. That is all my submission. Sir, this question of general powers being taken by the Government was raised some time ago in respect of another legislation which was considered by this House and it was felt that Government should not take over such general powers apart from the power of issuing ordinances.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, so far as clause 11 is concerned, any law that may be passed in the future will automatically apply to the added territories which form part of this

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State. This clause relates only to the Acts which are already in force in the Madras State. As far as possible whatever Acts have got to be brought into force in those areas have been included in this Bill. But there might be odd enactments, which may have to be brought into force in those areas in the future. At that time it may not be possible to come before the legislature and that is why we thought it would be quite appropriate to give the power of notification to the Government. After all we are not passing new laws and make them applicable to the added territories. They are all existing Acts. As the hon. Member himself pointed out the notifications will be placed on the table of the House and the House has the power to amend, alter or modify the notifications. Therefore I do not think that the hon. Member need be apprehensive about this general power being abused in any way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws (No. 2) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

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

Clauses 2 to 14 were put and carried.

Schedules 1 to 4 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the preamble were put and carried.

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

'That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws (No. 2) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1961) as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws (No. 2) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1961) as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

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

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, on the whole we welcome the third plan. The Government constituted an all parties committee for the purpose of scrutinising the draft plan in all its aspects. Many views were put forward at that time. The Government carefully listened to those views and tried to adopt them as much as possible. But the unfortunate point is that the draft five year plan put before us showed the figure of Rs. 400 crores. Even at that time some members from all the parties wanted that

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the figure should be increased by a little more. But I see that under the super-Governmental authority of the Planning Commission, it has been restricted to Rs. 291 crores. The third plan is now settled at Rs. 291 crores, of which the Centre will give us Rs. 191 crores. In addition to the committed expenditure of Rs. 40 crores in respect of the second plan, they will be giving us Rs. 191 crores. This should not be forgotten. This is a very important thing. Our contribution will be to the extent of Rs. 100 crores.

Planning, Sir, has always been, according to me, a very difficult affair. As the Prime Minister said, we have become experts in planning. But planning is a very difficult affair, especially when successive five-year plans are there. Either they may overlap or spill over. At the same time, there is no time for adjudging the result of the execution of so many schemes. There was a programme evaluation committee. Similarly there should be an organisation committee for the purpose of evaluating the results of the schemes. It is only after the plan structure is perfectly considered with reference to the results obtained that various other schemes can be embarked upon. I shall now give one instance about the State Seed Farms. In the third plan, it is simply mentioned that the 172 State Seed farms will be consolidated and 76 new farms will be established, and a sum of Rs. 1 crore will be spent on them. As regards this State Seed Farm, the Evaluation Committee considered the question throughout India and came to the conclusion that they had not been worked successfully. That report was published. The Estimates Committee in Madras also went into the whole question. They devoted a full paragraph on the uneconomic working of these seed farms. Fifty-one seed farms were closed down. There were losses also in those farms. This was also referred to in the Public Accounts Committee. A sum of Rs. 1,40,000 had to be written off. Other losses have not been fully accounted for. This matter is placed before the Public Accounts Committee. The Estimates Committee reported that it was better to revive the policy of having what are called primary seed farms. That policy was superseded on account of the Planning Committee's recommendation. On account of losses in the State Seed Farms, 51 of them have closed in Madras. All these things, one does not find in the third plan report. They could have stated all these. But it has not been stated. Now two committees have come to the specific conclusion that the primary seed farms should be revived. There is no use of persisting in the policy of State Seed Farms and spending one hundred lakhs of rupees on them. The amount can very well be saved. Primary seed farms means only expansion of loan facilities to the various proprietors who are ready to take to seed farms. Some owners of lands came to the Estimates Committee and represented that they would do much better than the State Seed Farms. This instance of the State Seed Farms and our experience of them must guide us in embarking upon other schemes. We have to evaluate the results of the various schemes embarked upon so that they will serve as a guide to us in framing

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new schemes. Then only we can have some definite idea. Only after evaluating the schemes already embarked upon, other plans can be put into execution.

So far as third plan is concerned, the largest item of expenditure is on power. Irrigation and power take up as much as Rs. 127 crores. As regards the distribution of the sums to the various other items, I find 'Health' is allotted a very small amount of Rs. 14 crores. The primary concern of the State is the health of the people. Various programmes for health services have been frequently referred to. We do not have sufficient doctors to man the hospitals. It is very necessary that we should spend a larger amount on medical education and specially on the training of para medical personnel. Reference to this item of expenditure has already been made. We must have more institutions to give training to para medical personnel. Unfortunately there is no mention about the encouragement given to the indigenous system of medicine. No mention is made in all these plans. Evidently they have come to the conclusion that it should be dropped. For thirty years in the State the policy of encouraging the indigenous system of medicine was there. The Raja of Panagal encouraged this system, and it was encouraged by other Ministers as well. Now unfortunately, after Independence, I find that there is a certain amount of reticence and silence about the encouragement of indigenous system of medicine. There is not one word about it in the plan. This is also a system of medicine which will help in giving medical relief at cheap cost. I do not want to make any specific reference to hospitals. I find that on the whole 'Health' has not received that amount of allotment as it ought to. This is a matter upon which more and more amounts should have been asked for and given also by the Planning Commission. But, in respect of power, they have acceded to our request, and we have got Rs. 100 crores apart from the Rs. 21 lakhs which they have given for the Parambikulam project. When we go on spending on non-plan schemes, the results of those schemes serve as a guide to the execution of other schemes. In the report itself, it is mentioned that as we go on industrialising the country, naturally there will be depletion of the rural areas. Therefore it is that we find doctors never going to the rural areas and are concentrating here alone. It is specifically mentioned in the third plan. I do not want to give the page number, etc., where it is seen, as it will take some time, and the Hon. Chairman may not give me more time to speak. Therefore, I do not want to wade through the plan and give the page numbers, etc. But it is specifically referred to in the third plan that on account of the industrialisation, there is depletion in the rural areas, not only of labour but also of other personnel. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: That is what should happen.) I do not know about that. I am not in a position to agree with the Hon. Minister on this point. The rural areas are depleted and cities are becoming crowded. On account of this overcrowding in the cities, the difficulties of water-supply, drainage, and prevention of epidemics, etc., have to be faced. The problem of protecting the health of the

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people against the outbreak of epidemics is there. Then again there is the question of labour-capital relations. Industrialisation brings in various other undesirable consequences apart from the desirable consequences. Apart from looking to the increase in national income, we must consider the evil consequences of concentrating people in urban areas. I know in many villages people have sold all their properties. Therefore, when the Government are helping one sector to prosper, they are depleting another sector. That is why planning must go on on parallel lines. Otherwise, there will be the complaint of 'top-heavy' administration. It is in this respect that most of our plans are inconsistent. Agriculture was stressed in the First Five-Year Plan. Industrialisation was stressed in the Second Five-Year Plan. Then it was found that agriculture was also very important. Therefore, as they say, agriculture and industrialisation have been stressed equally in the Third Plan. When they go on emphasizing industrialisation and say that 937 companies have been started in Madras State, the undesirable consequences thereof are also taking shape. In the rural areas people feel they have no security. The arm of our State is not long enough to reach some outlying villages. That is why the people there feel insecure. It is only natural that industrialisation will lead to overcrowding in towns. That is why we have to distribute the industries in various places. The undesirable consequences of those industries also will take place. They also should be remedied. Various provisions have to be made in the plan for this purpose. That is why planning is a difficult affair. When they stress one policy, they have to take into consideration the consequences of it also. For example, there are the protected water-supply and drainage schemes. The Government want to satisfy the needs of various towns round about Madras. Except the Red Hills Lake, there is no other source of water-supply. Of course, we have got rain water. But sometimes it is available and at other times it is not. When there is no protected water-supply, the Government go on with housing development schemes. But on that account, I am not saying that they should stop all such schemes. They must give equal importance to all schemes like protected water-supply scheme. That is why the Government should go slow with industrialisation. But then I will be charged with bullock-cart mentality. That is why I am afraid of mentioning it. The tempo of industrialisation must not be accelerated. It should not starve various other welfare schemes. That is why planning has to go on on somewhat parallel lines in all matters. That is why we have to make criticisms. Otherwise, the Government have taken various steps towards the establishment of a Welfare State. Their objectives and their intentions are perfectly right. But it is on the methods that many people differ from them. Those who criticize them only differ on methods. For example, there is the Harijan Welfare Scheme. Nobody can object to it. But the Public Accounts Committee has devoted a special paragraph to it. Budgetary control was least in regard to that scheme and there was no proper accounting at all. One of the officers drew Rs. 6 lakhs without any

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authority. All that, we noted in the Public Accounts Committee. In the draft outline of the plan—it had been drafted by some officers and I think, by the Finance Minister also—there was a wise statement that whatever the plan might be, it was the proper administration and effective control of the plan that would make it succeed. I endorse that statement. In the Public Accounts Committee it is seen how there has been increased expenditure on Harijan Welfare Schemes. Without proper administrative control, budgetary control and accounting, it will not be possible to work the schemes properly and get any benefit from them. When they spend on one scheme, it affects all other schemes. Nothing has been done about the rise in prices. I do not know whether it is possible to check it. As most economists have said, when you pour a large amount of money through large successive plans into the economy of our country and when the results are not commensurate with the money that has been poured into that economy, naturally there is inflation. That is the argument that has been advanced about inflation. Somebody said that there should not be planning at all. It is not a question of being against planning. When you go on embarking successively upon plans without any breathing time and hardly a plan is finished you begin discussing another plan, you have no time to evaluate the plan and its results. Somebody said that planning was like going into a river, and that if you stop you would sink in it. All those illustrations are very misleading illustrations. They have no application to planning. I would only like to state that some of these inconsistencies in planning should be carefully looked into and avoided. For example, there is family planning. Of course, as a general rule, it may be all right. But it is of very doubtful utility. Rs. 116 lakhs have been allocated for family planning. Wherever we go, we find 'kufumba kattuppadu' written up. But it is of very doubtful utility and it produces undesirable results also. It sometimes affects the morals of the people. Therefore, why should we embark on such schemes to the detriment of other schemes? When we have got a large amount of money, we can go on experimenting on family planning. When our resources are limited, it is not proper. When we asked for Rs. 400 crores the Planning Commission allotted Rs. 291 crores. We should not, therefore, embark on such schemes. I know of one case where after a person studied family planning, twins were born to him. Therefore, that scheme is of doubtful utility. There are two doctors here and I do not want to expatiate more upon that.

Then, there are the regional plans also about satellite towns and cities. They should not be embarked upon in the Third Five-Year Plan. When all the other things have been fairly well settled,—our urbanisation is not going on to the largest extent at present—there will be time enough to think of satellite towns in the Fourth Plan. Let us not embark on all schemes at the same time and produce undesirable results. For example, if the rise in prices goes on as at present, it will affect all the other schemes. It has an indirect effect on all the other schemes.

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Lastly there is no estimate given of the resources of the Plan. The Centre also does not know about it. I am not referring to the borrowing of money. What are the resources which we have without resorting to new or higher taxation? That should also be taken into consideration. I do not know whether there is any paragraph in this Five-Year Plan stating what our resources are for embarking upon the schemes. Without the resources, this plan is a defective plan; according to me it is absolutely defective on the resources side. The Hon. Minister might answer me by saying that they would get aid from the Centre. But in the Central Plan also there is the same defect. There is a big book published about the Third Plan. I find very little there about the resources. You can also read it. I have already read it. Therefore, Sir, I would like more attention being paid to the resources of the plan.

With these words I welcome the Third Plan and I also appeal to the Government to see that the various schemes are worked and administered properly, that they are controlled properly and accounted for properly and, that proper results are achieved from these various schemes.

SRI M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU : தலைவர் அவர்களே, மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின்கீழ் நமது அரசாங்கம் மிகவும் பிரயோஜனகரமான பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். முதல் இரண்டு திட்டங்கள் நல்ல முறையில் பூர்த்தியடைந்து மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்க இருக்கும் இந்த நேரத்தில், திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி இப்போது கொடுத்து இருக்கும் விளக்கமானது எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் புரியும்படியான வகையில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு திட்டங்களையும் அதனுடைய பலன்களையும் இப்போதுதான் கிராம மக்கள் அறிய ஆரம்பித்து இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லாம் இந்தத் திட்டங்களைப் பற்றி பெருமைப் படுகின்றார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டங்களினால், நாட்டில் மக்களுக்கு குறிப்பாக ஏழை மக்களுக்கு நல்ல பலன்கள் கிடைத்திருக்கின்றன. பல செளகரியங்களும் வசதிகளும் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைத்து இருக்கின்றன. இதனால் அவர்கள் இப்போது இந்தத் திட்டங்களைப் பற்றி சிந்திக்க ஆரம்பித்து இருக்கின்றார்கள். இது வரையில் புரியாத காரணத்தால் அரசாங்கத்திடம் குற்றம் குறைகண்டவர்கள் கூட இப்போது ஆட்சியைப் பற்றி நன்கு புரிந்து கொண்டு ஆட்சியாளர்கள் நிறமையாக செயல்படுகின்றார்கள் என்று புரிந்து கொள்ள ஆரம்பித்து இருக்கின்றார்கள். இதற்குக் காரணம் அரசாங்கம் செய்துவரும் வேலை திட்டம்தான். கிராம பஞ்சாயத்துகள் மூலமாகவும் இன்னும் அங்கங்கே உள்ள “Development” ஆபீஸ் மூலமாகவும் இந்த திட்டங்களைப் பற்றியும் அவை எப்படி எப்படி செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றது என்பதைப் பற்றியும் அதனால் ஏற்படும் பலன்களைப் பற்றியும் ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்கு தெரிய ஆரம்பித்தது. இவற்றால் இன்று ஜனங்கள் பெருமைப்படுகின்றார்கள் என்றால் அது மிகையாகாது. ஆனால் ஒன்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. உண்மையிலேயே

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இந்த நாட்டில் அரசாங்கம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அநேக செளகரியங்களை செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருந்தாலும் கூட, இது வரையில் கிடைத்துள்ள அனுபவத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பார்த்தால், அவர்கள் போடும் பல நல்ல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றக் கூடியவர்களாக இருக்கும் நபர்கள், அந்தப் பொறுப்பில் வீற்று இருப்பவர்கள் அவற்றை பலவிதமாக துவீனியோகப்படுத்துகின்றார்கள் என்பது நமக்கு ஓரளவிற்கு பல இடங்களில் தெரிய வருகின்றது. ஆனால் அவர்கள் பேரில் கூட சொல்லுவதற்கு இல்லை. பொதுமக்களுடைய பணம் அவர்கள் செலவு செய்வது. எனவே தவறு நேர்ந்துவிடக்கூடாதே என்று சொம்பவும் பயப்படுகின்றார்கள். அதனால் செய்கின்றதை கொஞ்சம் காலதாமதத் தோடு செய்கின்றார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி திட்டங்கள் இப்படி அதிகாரிகளுடைய காலதாமதத்தால் எந்தவிதத்திலும் தடைபட்டு விடக்கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. அதிலும் இப்போது கிராம மக்களுக்கு விவசாயத்துக்கு வேண்டிய உரம், விதை போன்ற முக்கியமான சாமான்கள் அவர்களுக்கு சலபத்தில் கிடைத்து விடவேண்டும் என்று சென்ற இரண்டு ஐந்துமாக நாம் எல்லாத் திட்டங்களையும் செய்து வந்தோம். ஆனால் இப்போது விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தேவையான உரம் சரிவர விநியோகிக்கப்படுவது இல்லை. இதற்குப் பற்றாக்குறை ஒரு காரணம். இரண்டாவது அதிகாரிகள் செய்யும் தாமதம். இவற்றால், கிராம மக்கள் அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது கொண்டிருக்கும் மதிப்பும் பெருமையும் ஒரு அருவருப்பாக மாறிவிடுகின்றது. இவற்றை திருப்புவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் வழிவகை செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவருக்குக் கூட, உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு உதவி அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று திட்டத்தில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றது. அந்தமாதிரி உதவி அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வரும்போது அதிகாரிகள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எந்த விதத்திலும் அவப்பெயரை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்காத வகையில் நடந்து கொள்ளுவதற்கான வழிவகைகளைக் காணவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்ந்த கோரிக்கை. ஏன் என்றால், மக்களுக்கு என்று பல திட்டங்களை சட்டத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து இருக்கின்றோம். ஆனால் அதிகாரிகள் அவற்றை சரிவர அமுல்படுத்தவில்லைபென்றால் திட்டத்தின் நோக்கம் நிறைவேறாது. எனவே அரசாங்கம் இதில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று வேண்டிக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

அடுத்த படியாக, இன்று நாட்டில், நமது தமிழ்நாட்டில் மின் 3-50 சக்தி விஷயமாகப் பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி இருக்கின்றார்கள். P.M. அவற்றால் நல்ல பலனும் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கின்றது. எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் மின்சாரம் இதுதான் எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் காணக் கூடிய காட்சி. இதனால் உண்மையிலேயே மக்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் குதூகலம் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கின்றது. இதை இன்னும் விரிவு படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று வரப் போகும் திட்டத்தில் இரண்டு பங்குத் தொகையை முதலீடு செய்து இருக்கின்றார்கள். இது மிகவும்

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வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. இதைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து விட்டால் உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை என்பது கூட மறைந்து விடும். எனவே இனி மின் சார உற்பத்தி இன்னும் அதிகமான பிறகு, ஒரு ஏக்கர், இரண்டு ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பவர்களுக்குக் கூட தண்ணீர் குழாய்-பம்பு செட்டுக்குத் தேவையான மின்சக்தியை கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் கொடுப்பதற்கு இருந்தால், நாடு முழுதுக்கும் ஒரே வருஷத்தில் கொடுத்து விட முடியாது. ஐந்து வருஷத்தில் கொடுத்துவிடலாம் என்று இருந்தாலும்கூட கொடுப்பதை துரிதமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் வழிவகை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அவா.

அடுத்தபடியாக இன்று நாட்டில் இருக்கும் குழந்தைகளில், பெருகிவரும் இந்த ஜனப் பெருக்கத்தைப் பற்றி சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். எவ்வளவு தூரம் உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கை நிறுத்த முடியும் என்பதை அறிய அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ செய்தாலும் கூட, அதை பின்பற்றுவதற்கான சக்தியையும் சந்தர்ப்பத்தையும் மக்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்படுத்தித் தர வேண்டும். செயலில் வரும்போது, இந்த மாதிரி திட்டங்கள் மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக அமையவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்ந்த அபிப்பிராயம்.

அதேபோல, படிப்பு சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில், இன்று நமது அரசாங்கத்தை வாழ்த்தாதவர்களே இல்லை. எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் ஒரே உற்சாகம். படிப்பு விஷயத்தில் இதற்கு முன்பு எந்த அரசாங்கமும் காட்டாத அளவிற்கு அக்கறை காட்டுவதாக இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை எல்லோரும் பாராட்டுவது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. சின்னவயதில் நான் பள்ளிக்கூடம் படித்துக்கொண்டு இருந்த நேரத்தில், அடித்தும் உதைத்தும் நான் பிள்ளைகளை பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் சேர்ப்பார்கள். அப்படியும் பிள்ளைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடம் போகமாட்டார்கள். அந்த நிலைமையிலிருந்து இன்றைய நிலையை பார்க்கும்போது—குழந்தைகள் ரொம்ப ஆர்வத்துடன் ரொம்ப அழகாகவும், ஒழுங்காகவும் பள்ளிகளுக்கு 'நான் போகிறேன்' என்று புத்தகத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போவதைப் பார்க்கும் போது—நம் நாட்டின் தெளிவு நன்றாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதைப் பார்க்கும்போது நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். சட்டையை போட்டுக்கொண்டு புத்தகத்தை அக்குளில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு போவதைப் பார்க்கும்போது நான்கைந்த வயதுள்ள குழந்தைகள் போவதைப் பார்க்கும்போது எங்களைப் போன்றவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஒரு பூரிப்பு ஏற்படுகிறது. நாங்கள் சிறுவயதில் பார்த்த காட்சிகளுக்கும் இப்போது குழந்தைகளிடம் எவ்வளவு தெளிவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று பார்ப்பதற்கும் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நன்றாகப் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடிகிறது. மக்களிடத்தில் எவ்வளவு தெளிவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடிகிறது. கிராமங்களிலும் நகரங்களிலும் இதுபோன்ற முன்னேற்றம் தெளிவு

[10th October 1961] [Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu]

இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது பெருமதிம் அடைய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் காலம் மாறுகிறது. அரசாங்கம் நீண்ட நாட்களாக நமக்கு செய்துவந்த திட்டங்கள், 10, 15 ஆண்டுகளாக செய்துவந்த திட்டங்களினால் அபரிமிதமான முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்துவிட்டது என்று சொல்வதற்கு சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கிராமங்களிலும் நகரங்களிலும் குழந்தைகளைப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். மகாத்மா காந்தி என்ன வேண்டுமென்று ஆசைப்பட்டாரோ அதையெல்லாம் கருத்தில் கொண்டு எல்லா சந்தர்ப்பங்களிலும் செயலாற்றி முன்னணியில் நம் அரசாங்கம் இருந்துவருகிறது. இதை எல்லா மக்களும் பெற்றுப் போற்றி வளர்ப்பதற்கு எல்லோரும் இதற்கு ஆக்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு எனக்கு பேச வாய்ப்பு, கொடுத்ததற்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்து முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRIMATHI SARASWATHY PANDURANGAM: சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி மிகவும் வரவேற்று இரண்டு ஒரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் மிகவும் ஆச்சரியப்படத்தக்க அளவிலே வாழ்த்தக்கூடிய முறையில் நம் முடைய அரசாங்கம் பெரும் பணி செய்திருக்கிறது. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே குழந்தைகள் வளர்ப்பு, குழந்தைகள் கல்வி, உணவு, உடை பிரச்சனைகளிலே அதிகக் கவனம் செலுத்தி மற்ற மாகாணங்களுக்கு வழிகாட்டியாகத் தங்கள் பணியை சிறப்பாக செய்து முடித்திருக்கிறது. அதையும் பாராட்டி மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தையும் மற்ற ஏனைய கட்சிக்காரர்கள் எண்ணிப் பார்க்கிறபோது, கண்டிப்பாக இத்திட்டம் வரவேற்கிற முறையில் இருக்கிறது, இது நடைபெற்றுவிட்டால் வாஸ்தவத்திலேயே நீங்கள் பெருமைப்படக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்கிற அளவுக்கு இன்று மற்றக் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் கூட வரவேற்கிற அளவுக்கு நம்முடைய திட்டங்கள் உயர்ந்த திட்டங்களாக இருக்கின்றன. அந்தத் திட்டத்திலே முக்கியமாக பெண்கல்வியைப் பார்க்கிறபோது பெண்களுக்கு கடந்த ஆண்டு இருந்த எண்ணிக்கையில் இந்த ஆண்டு நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மிகவும் சிறப்பாக அதிவிசுவாசம் பல உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளைத் திறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பெண்களுக்குக் கல்வி என்று பார்க்கும் போது வடசென்னையில் மூன்று எம்.எல்.ஏ தொகுதிகளில் மூன்று ஒரு உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளிகூட இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. இப்போது வடசென்னையில் 5 உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளிகள் பெண்களுக்காக திறக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மிகவும் மக்கள் குதூகலமாக இவ்வளவு சீக்கிரமாக அரசாங்கம் 5 பள்ளிகளைத் திறந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் முக்கியமாக கல்லூரி ஒன்று அமைக்க வேண்டும். வட பகுதியிலே தொழிலாளர்கள் மக்கள் உழைப்பாளி மக்கள் வாழுகிற பகுதியில் பெண்களுக்கு ஒரு கல்லூரி இல்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் கல்லூரியில் சென்று படிக்க கல்லூரிக்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்றால் 3 மைல் 5 மைல் என்று தூரத்திற்கு செல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. வாகன வசதி

[Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam] [10th October 1961]

செய்து தங்களுடைய குழந்தைகளைப் படிக்க அனுப்புவது அவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, தொழிலாளர் வாழும் அந்தப் பகுதிகளிலே அரசாங்கம் கண்டிப்பாக அதை வைக்கவேண்டும். இட வசதி இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கும் போது பிராட்வேயில் உள்ள பாலி டெக்னிக் இருந்த இடத்தில் பல தொழில் கல்லூரிகள் இருந்தன. ஆனால் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக அங்கிருந்த தொழில் கல்லூரி கிண்டிக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டுவிட்டது. அந்த இடத்தில் ஒரு அச்சகம் தான் இன்று இருக்கிறது. அவ்வளவு பெரிய இடத்திலே அந்த அச்சகம் இருப்பதைவிட அதையும் சேர்த்து கிண்டிக்கு மாற்றிவிட்டு அந்த இடத்திலே பெண்களுக்கு கல்லூரி அமைத்தால் இந்த இடப்பிரச்சனைக்கு முடிவும் ஒருவாறு கிடைத்துவிடுகிறது. அதனால் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் முக்கியமாக அடுத்த ஆண்டு கண்டிப்பாக இதையும், வடசென்னையிலுள்ள பெண்கள் கல்லூரிக்குச் செல்வதற்கு வழி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக பாலி டெக்னிக் இருக்கிற இடங்களில் ஆண்பிள்ளைகள் படிக்க வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. பெண்கள் முக்கியமான எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. முடித்த உடனே நுட்ப கைத்தொழில் பகுதிகளைப் படிப்பதற்கு உரிய மார்க்கத்தையும் அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையோடு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதை அமைப்பதற்கு வடசென்னையில் 10 ஏக்கர் அல்லது 20 ஏக்கர் விஸ்தீரணம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த இடத்தில் பெண்களுக்கு பாலி டெக்னிக் அமைத்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. முடித்துவிட்ட ஏழைக் குழந்தைகள் பெண்கள் நுட்பக் கைத்தொழில் பகுதியில் தேர்ச்சி அடைவார்களானால் அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கைக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை அடையமுடியும். ஆந்திராவிலும் கேரளாவிலும் அது அமைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. தமிழகத்தில் அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. கண்டிப்பாக வடசென்னைப் பகுதியிலே பாலி டெக்னிக் அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குழந்தைகள் வளர்ப்பு என்று நினைக்கிறபோது குழந்தைகளுக்கு வியாதி என்று வரும்போது முக்கியமாக ஒரு நோய்வாய்ப்பட்ட குழந்தையை நம்முடைய ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில், எழும்பூர் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு அழைத்துக்கொண்டு போகிறபோது அங்கு இருக்கிற எல்லா வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் மத்தியிலும் ஒரு பிளாக்காக அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இடங்களிலே குழந்தைகளைக் கவனிக்கும்படியான நிலைமையில் அங்கு இருக்கிறதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். பெரியவர்களையும் குழந்தைகளையும் வைத்து ஒரே இடத்தில் வியாதியைப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அது சிறப்பான முறையில்தான். குழந்தைகளுடைய ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் குழந்தைகளுக்காக சென்னையிலே ஒரு தனியான இடத்தை ஒதுக்கி அந்தக் குழந்தைகளுக்கு வைத்தியம் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்தால் குழந்தைகள் வைத்திய நிபுணர்கள் அந்த வைத்தியத் துறையிலே பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்கள் டாக்டர்கள். அந்தக் குழந்தைகளுடைய வியாதியைப் பார்த்து உடனடியாக சிகிச்சை செய்து குழந்தைகளைக்

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காப்பாற்றமுடியும். ஜனங்கள் நெருக்கடி அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். இதைப் போக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கண்டிப்பாக தொழிற்சாலைகளை அமைக்கிறபோது சென்னைக்குப் பக்கத்தில் 10 மைலுக்கு அப்பால்தான் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சட்டமிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதைச் சுற்றியுள்ள இடங்களில் வேலை செய்கிற தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி உடனடியாக அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று தொழில்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கும்போதும் லேசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கும்போதும் உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். இன்று அவ்வாறு இல்லாமல் சென்னையில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்கள் பல பகுதிகளில் இருந்து வேலைக்குச் செல்லும்போது இங்கே நெருக்கடியை அகற்ற முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. மின்சார ரயில் கண்டிப்பாக சென்னை சென்டிரல் ஸ்டேஷனிலிருந்து பொன்னேரி வரையிலும் போவதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டும். சென்ட்ரலிலிருந்து அரக்கோணம் வரையிலும் எலக்ட்ரிக் ரயில் போட வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் வடபகுதியில் ஒருவாறு மக்கள் தூரத்தில் போய் குடியிருப்பதற்கு வசதி தேடிக்கொள்வார்கள். இதற்காக மத்திய சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கண்டிப்பாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லி இந்த இரண்டு வழிகளிலும் உடனடியாக மின்சார ரயில் ஓடும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குழந்தைகள் பராமரிப்பு, சாலை, பெண்களுக்கு பாலி டெக்னிக், பெண்கள் கல்லூரி இவற்றை நம் அரசாங்கம் அடுத்த ஆண்டுகளிலே செய்து முடிக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு ஆண்டுக்குள் பல உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளை அமைக்கும்போது வடசென்னையில் 5 உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டன. ஆகவே மேற்சொன்ன வசதிகளை அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுத்து மக்களுக்கு வசதி ஏற்படச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: சேர்மன் அவர்களே, திட்டமிட்டு செயலாற்றுகிற சர்க்கார் இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக முடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். மூன்றாவது திட்டம் மிகவும் பெரிய திட்டம். இந்தத் திட்டம் வருகிறது என்று சொன்னவுடனே இந்த நாட்டில் மாறுதல் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் நடுங்குவதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அதேநேரத்தில் பொதுமக்களுடைய வறுமை நீங்கவேண்டும், சுபிட்சத்தைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் நோக்கம். அந்த நோக்கம் செவ்வனே நிறைவேறுவதற்கு இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எப்படி செயல்படுத்தினால் நல்லது, எப்படி செயல்படுத்துவது என்பது மிகவும் முக்கியமான இரண்டு கட்டங்கள். மனிதனுக்கு நல்ல உணவு கொடுப்பது ஒன்று, மற்றொன்று தொழில் வளம். தொழில் வளம் பெருக வேண்டுமானால் நாட்டில் பணச் செழிப்பு வரவேண்டுமானால் கம்ப்யூனிகேஷன்-ரோடு போக்குவரத்து வளம் வேண்டியது அவசியம். அது அவ்வளவு அதிகமாகப் பெருகுகிறதோ எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக விஸ்தரிக்கப்படுகிறதோ அதன்மூலம்தான் இப்போது நாட்டில் செழிப்பை எதிர்பார்க்கமுடியும். அதேமாதிரியாக மின்சாரம். மின்சார சக்தியின் மூலமாகத்தான் நாட்டில் தொழில் வளத்தைக் கொண்டுவரமுடியும் என்று சொல்லுகிறோம்.

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [10th October 1961]

நாம் அறிவோம் சென்ற முறை 50 கோடி ரூபாய் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் போடப்பட்டிருந்தது. 78 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் அந்தவிட மூன்று பங்கு அதிகமாக பணம் ஒதுக்கினால்தான் நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றபடி இன்னும் லட்சம் கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சாரம் கிடைக்க முடியும். கொடுத்து விடுகின்றோம் என்று சொல்லி இருப்பதற்குத் தகுந்தவாறு திட்டத்தில் பணம் இல்லை. பணம் மூன்றாவது திட்டத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கி இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் போதாது என்று அஞ்சுகிறேன். இன்று இருக்கிற குந்தா போன்ற திட்டங்களை எவ்வளவோ நிறைவேற்றி விட்டாலும் இன்னும் நமக்கு நீர்வளம் இல்லாததினால் நிறைய தெர்மல் ஸ்டேஷன்கள் (Thermal Stations) ஏராளமான தெர்மல் ஸ்டேஷன்கள் இருந்தால்தான் நமக்கு நன்மையாக இருக்க முடியும் என்று மனதிலே வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஏராளமான தெர்மல் ஸ்டேஷன்கள் ஏற்பட வேண்டும். அதன்மூலம்தான் நாட்டில் தொழில்கள் மட்டும் அல்ல, நவீன விவசாயத்தையும் பெருக்கவும் முடியும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக ரோட்டைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னேன். சாதாரணமாக 30 பேர்கள் 40 பேர்கள் போகக்கூடிய பஸ்களுக்காக இருந்தது. 65, 70 பேர்கள் போகக் கூடிய அளவில் பெரிய பஸ்கள் வந்து விட்டன. City-ஐ எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் Traffic Jam ஆகிவிட்டது. 100, 150 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு போட்ட திட்டம். அதன்படி ரோடுகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த ரோடுகளிலே இன்று இருக்கிற 20 லட்சம் Population — ஜனங்கள் போக வேண்டுமானால் முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட எவ்வளவோ ஏராளமான வண்டிகள் அதிகமாக வந்து இருக்கின்றன. வண்டிகள், பெரிய வண்டிகள் வந்து இருக்கின்றன என்பதை நாம் சற்று யோசிக்க வேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு 11 கோடி ரூபாயில் போட்டுவிட்டு இன்று நாட்டிலே இருக்கிற Traffic-ஐ சமாளிக்க முடியுமென்று நினைத்தால் அது ஒரு நாணயமான முடியக்கூடிய காரியம். நீங்கள் கிராமங்களில் Local Development Work இன்னும் Community Development Work மூலம் ஏராளமான ரோடுகள் போடுகிறீர்கள். அவைகளை Matel பண்ணலாம். கிராமங்களுக்கு ரோடுகள் போடவேண்டும் என்பதை நாம் மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. அதேசமயத்தில் நகரங்களில் போக்குவரத்துக்கு எவ்வளவோ இடைஞ்சல்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று பார்க்கிறோம். ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தைச் சரியான முறையில் நிறைவேற்றி போக்குவரத்தை சமாளிக்க வேண்டும். போக்குவரத்தை சமாளிக்க முடியாமல் இருந்தால் ஒரு இடத்தில் இருந்து மற்றொரு இடத்திற்கு சாமான் எப்படிப்போய் சேரமுடியும். இங்கே உற்பத்தி ஆகிற சாமானை மற்றொரு இடத்திற்கு எப்படிக்கொண்டு போய்ச் சேர்ப்பது? இது மிகமிக முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய காரியம் ஆகும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ரயில்வே. சென்னைக்கு இந்தப் பக்கம் போக வேண்டுமானால் தெற்கே போக வேண்டுமானால் எந்தத் தொழில்

[10th October 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

அதிபர்களும் தொழிற்சாலை ஆரம்பிக்க முன் வர மாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் பிராட்கேஜ் (Troad Gauge) இல்லாமல் இருப்பதுதான். வேலை செய்தாலும் ரயில்வே வசதி இல்லாமல் தொழிற்சாலை எற்படுத்துவது என்றால் ஆந்திரா விற்குச் செல்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். நாம் நன்றாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். இந்த நிலைமையில் ரயில்களைப் பற்றி இங்கு உள்ள அமைச்சரவை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு பயப்படக்கூடாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் முதல்மைச்சர் ஒரு முறை அல்ல பலமுறை சொல்லி இருக்கின்றார்கள் என்பதை பத்திரிகையின் வாயிலாகப் பார்த்தோம். தென் நாட்டில் ரயில்வே வசதிகள் அதிகமாக செய்யப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதை ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கம் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதில் பின் தங்கி இருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லமாட்டேன். எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு அதிகமாக அமுலாக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதேசமயத்தில் முன்னேறுவதற்கு எவ்வளவுதான் சாலையை இந்த மாகாணத்தில் நீங்கள் கொண்டு வரமுடியுமா என்று சற்று சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். நாங்கள் சேலம்-பெங்களூர் லைன்போட்டு விட்டோம். இப்போ மாணுமதுரை-விருதுநகருக்கு சின்ன ரயில் கொண்டு வந்து விட்டோம் என்று சொன்னால் இந்த வசதிகளினால் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்குள் இருக்கின்ற மக்களுக்கு வசதி ஏற்பட்டுவிடும் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. நியாயமாக இந்த அரசாங்கம் இருக்குமானால் இப்படித் துண்டு துண்டாக ரயில் பாதைகளை போட வேண்டியது இல்லை. கன்னியாகுமரியை இணைத்து இருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்குத்தான் Top priority இருந்தது. இந்த அமைச்சர்கள் இதை மறுக்க முடியாது. மக்களுக்கு அவசியமில்லாத திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவது நியாயமா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இமயமலை முதல் கன்னியாகுமரி வரை என்று மேடைகளில் பேசுகிறோம். இதை ஒரே தேசம் என்று சொல்கிறோம். நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று என்று நினைக்கிறோம். ஆனால் அதேசமயத்தில் இமயமலையையும் கன்னியாகுமரியையும் இணைக்க ரயில்பாதை இல்லை. அந்த ரயில் பாதையை போடவேண்டும் என்றால் அந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் போட மறுத்து விட்டார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி நான் என்ன சொல்வது? நியாயமான இதற்காக நீங்கள் சண்டை போட வேண்டும். இதைப் போடும்படியாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தை நீங்கள் வற்புறுத்த வேண்டும். நீங்கள் சேலம்-பெங்களூர் அல்ல, எத்தனை ரயில் பாதைகளைக் கொண்டு வந்தாலும் பாராட்டுகிறோம்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : பாராட்டுவது என்றால் யாரை? அரசாங்கத்தையா?

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : பாராட்டுகிறேன் என்றால் அரசாங்கத்தைத்தான் சொல்கிறேன். நான் குறிப்பிடுவது Chairman-ஐ அல்ல. என்னுடைய பேச்சிலே ஒவ்வொரு பேச்சும் அரசாங்க

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [10th October 1961]

கத்தைத்தான் குறிப்பிடுகிறது. சேர்மன் அவர்களை அல்ல என்று நிதி அமைச்சர் திரு. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களுக்கு சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகையினால் நீங்கள் இந்த இரண்டு ரயில் பாதையல்ல, எத்தனை ரயில் பாதைகள் கொண்டு வந்தாலும் இதனை பிரதானமாகக் கொண்டு வந்து இருக்கவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக **Broad Gauge**. நிதியமைச்சரவர்கள் பெரிய இரும்புத் தொழிற்சாலை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப் பட்டது. சந்தோஷம். பாராட்டுகிறோம். என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமானாலும் ரயில் வசதி இல்லாவிட்டால் எந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை கொண்டுவர முடியும்? **Heavy Industries** திருச்சிநாடுப்பள்ளியில் வேண்டுமென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் எவ்வளவோ அதிகமாக வற்புறுத்தி வாங்கி இருக்கின்றீர்கள். அதைப் பாராட்டுகிறோம். ஆனால் அதேநேரத்தில் ரயில் வசதி இல்லாவிட்டால் அந்த சாக்கை வைத்துக்கொண்டு **Sanction** ஆனதையும் நிறுத்தி விடுவார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்து இருக்கிற இந்த தொழிற்சாலைகளை தொடங்குவதற்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் எங்கெங்கோ போய்க்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே **Broad Gauge** எவ்வளவு அத்தியாவசியமானது என்பதை உணர முடியும். ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் வேலை இல்லாத திட்டாட்டத்தை நீக்க வேண்டும் என்று திட்டமிட்டு இருக்கிறோம். அந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமானால் **Broad gauge** கொண்டு வரவேண்டியது அவசியமானது, அத்தியாவசியமானது என்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

4-10 p.m. ஏனென்றால் இப்போது கரி இல்லாமல் முடியவில்லை. கரி வருவதற்கு எவ்வளவு சங்கடம் இருக்கிறது. கோல் (Coal) இல்லாததினால் எவ்வளவோ தொழிற்சாலைகள் நடைபெற முடியவில்லை. கரி கொண்டு வருவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி இல்லை. வாகன் கிடைக்காததினால் கொண்டுவர முடியவில்லை. வந்தாலும் பெஜவாடாவில் பத்து, பதினைந்து நாள் தாமதமாகிறது. இப்படி சங்கடம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ரயில்வே விஷயத்தில் எவ்வளவுக்கு எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக சென்னை அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்திறதோ அதற்கு தகுந்த அளவில் தான் நாம் போட்டு இருக்கிற திட்டம் நிறைவேறும். சர்க்கார் போட்டு இருக்கிற திட்டம் நிச்சயமாக வெற்றிபெற வேண்டுமானால் மிகமிக அவசியமாக இதிலே அவர்கள் அக்கறை செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக **Industry. Small Scale Industry** ஏராளமாக வேண்டும். பஞ்சாபிலேயும் இதர வடநாட்டு மாகாணங்களிலேயும் சென்று பார்த்தால் வீட்டுக்கு வீடு சிறிய தொழிற்சாலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன. இத்தகைய தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமானால், ஒரு சிறு **Motor** போட வேண்டுமானாலும் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலே இருக்கிற கடினமான **Procedure** தான் எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு நாம் முன்னேற வேண்டுமென்று கருதினாலும் முட்டுக்கட்டையாக இருக்கிறது.

10th October 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

ஆகையினால் இந்த லைசென்சு (Licence) கொடுக்கும் முறை மாற்றப்பட வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் பெரும் அளவில் சிறு தொழில்கள் தொடங்க வசதி இருக்கும். எனவே, இந்தமாதிரி லைசென்ஸ் வழங்கும் முறை இருந்தால் நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்ற பலன் கிடைக்காது என்பதை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அறிந்து இருப்பார்கள் என்று எண்ணுகின்றேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இப்போது இருக்கும் சட்டத்தின்படி இவற்றுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் அவசியம் இல்லை.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM. இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் உதாரணத்துக்குச் சொல்லுகின்றேன். இரண்டு **Horse Power Motor** செய்ய வேண்டுமானால் ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்து மற்றொன்றுக்கும், பிறகு கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கும், அதற்கும் மேலே **Exemption** -க்கும் எழுதவேண்டும். **Exemption** கொடுக்காவிட்டால் இவற்றைச் செய்ய முடியாது. சென்னையில் சிறு சிறு தொழில்களை ஆரம்பித்துச் செய்வதற்கு எவ்வளவோ பேர் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவற்றை ஆரம்பிப்பது என்றால் எவ்வளவோ விதமான கஷ்டங்கள் இடையே இருக்கின்றன. எனவே ஆரம்பிக்க முடியவில்லை. காரணம் கொடுமையான இந்த சர்க்காருடைய **Red Tapsism** தான். **Exemption** வாங்குவது என்பது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இன்று காலை ஒரு மனிதர் வந்தார் இங்கே எட்டு மாதமாக அலைகின்றார். அவர் இருக்கும் அதே தெருவில் 5 பேர் **Exemption** வாங்கி இருக்கின்றார்கள். இவர் ஆரவது நபராக கேட்கின்றார். ஆனால் எட்டு மாதமாக, **Town Planning Officer** இடமும் **Director of Public Health** இடமும், இன்னும் ஒரு நாள் **Municipal Administration** இடமும் அலைந்து கொண்டு இருக்கின்றார். இந்தமாதிரி சிறிய காரியத்துக்குக்கூட, சர்க்கார் சொல்லுவது ஒன்று, சர்க்காருடைய காரியாலயம் நடத்துவது ஒன்று என்று இருப்பதை அமைச்சருடைய கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நிதியமைச்சர் கனம் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் **Integration**-ஐப்பற்றி வெகு தெளிவாக சொன்னார்கள். பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதேநேரத்திலே அவர் கீழ் இருக்கும் கல்வி இலாகாவிலே இந்தத் தேசியத் தன்மைக்கு விரோதமான காரியங்கள் எல்லாம் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றது என்பதை அவர்களுக்கு எழுத்து மூலமாக எழுதி அனுப்புவதற்கு தயார் செய்து கொண்டு இருக்கின்றேன். அவர் தேசிய ஒற்றுமையைப் பற்றி பேசி வருவதை செயல்படுத்த வேண்டுமானால் முதலில் அவருடைய கல்வி இலாகாவைச் செம்மைப் படுத்தவேண்டும். பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இலவசப் படிப்பு, மதிய உணவு இது போன்ற திட்டங்கள் மிகவும் நல்ல திட்டங்கள்தான். பாராட்டுகின்றேன். ஆனால் தேசியத்துக்கு விரோதமான காரியங்கள் அந்த இலக்கங்களில் தான் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளப் பிரியப்படுகின்றேன். அவர்களுக்கு அது தெரியாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [10th October 1961]

இதில் அவர் கவனம் செலுத்தினால், இன்று உலகத்திற்கே வழி காட்டும் சமாதான தூதுவராகிய நமது ஒப்பற்ற தலைவராகிய பண்டித நேரு அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி வற்புறுத்தும் அந்தத் தேசிய ஒற்றுமையைப் பற்றிய கொள்கையை அப்படியே நடக்க வேண்டுமானால், அந்த இலாகாவை முதலில் சுத்தப்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கனம் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக எவ்வளவு திட்டங்களைப் போட்டு செயல்படுத்த நினைத்தாலும், கீழ்தர தாலுகா ஆபீஸ் போன்ற இலாக்காக் களுக்கோ அல்லது கலெக்டர் ஆபீஸ் போன்ற அலுவலகத் திற்கோ ஒரு சாதாரண குடியானவன் ஒரு மனுவைப் போட்டு விட்டால் எவ்வளவு ஸ்ரமத்துக்கு ஆளாகிறான் என்பதை கனம் ரெவன்யூ மந்திரி ஓரளவுக்குச் சிந்தித்தால், போட்டுக் கொண்டு வரும் திட்டங்களை பாராட்டும் பொதுமக்கள் அவற்றை செயல் படுத்தும்போது அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது எவ்வளவு வெறுப்படைகின்றார்கள் என்று தெரியும். அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டுகின்றது. ஆனால் இடையில் ஏற்படும் தாமதம் அதன் பலன்களை குறைத்து விடுகின்றது. ஒரு அரசாங்க அலுவலகத்திற்கு சாதாரண ஒரு பிரஜை ஏதாவது ஒரு மனுச் செய்து கொண்டால், அது மேல் அதிகாரிகளுடைய கவனத்திற்கு வருவதற்குள் பல மாதம் ஆகிவிடு கின்றது. அரசாங்கம், மனு வந்ததைப் பற்றி acknowledge பண்ணுவது மட்டுமில்லாமல், இவ்வளவு நாளுக்குள் என்ன நடந் திருக்கின்றது என்பதை மனுதாரருக்குச் சொல்லியாகவேண்டும் என்று திட்டம் போட்டால் நிச்சயம் இந்த ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தை செய்த உங்களை பொது மக்கள் ஒரு நாளும் மறக்க மாட்டார்கள். அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்தாலும், கீழே யுள்ள குட்டிதேவதைகள், அவற்றுக்கு நேர் விரோதமாக உங்களை யெல்லாம் திட்டக்கூடிய அளவில் பணியாற்றுகின்றார்கள். இதை நேருக்கு நேர் அறியவேண்டுமானால் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் திடீ ரென்று ஏதாவது ஒரு அலுவலகத்தில் அமைச்சர் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளாமல் போய் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவிநாசிலிங்கம் அவர் களை மந்திரி என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளாமல், ஒரு போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷ னுக்கு அழைத்துக்கொண்டு போனேன். அங்கே போலீஸ்காரன் guard-ல் இல்லை. யார் யார் எந்தெந்த Duty-ல் இருக்க வேண்டுமோ யாரும் இல்லை. கடைசியில் டயரியில் பிடித்து எழுதி னார்: அதிலிருந்து போலீஸுக்கு பெரு நடுக்கம். அந்தமாதிரி சாதாரண சிறிய அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கும் அலுவலகங்களுக்குச் சென்று, அங்கே காத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கும் பொது மக்களுடைய குறைகளை நேரில் கேளுங்கள். அதேநேரத்தில் நீங்கள் நினைக்கிற படி அதிகாரிகள் பணி ஆற்றுகின்றார்களா என்பதை மட்டும் குறிப் பாக கவனியுங்கள். இதைச் செய்தால் இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்யும் நல்ல காரியத்தை பொது மக்கள் நிச்சயமாகப் புகழ்வார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை என்பதை மட்டும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

10th October 1961]

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

* SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது முன்னரவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி பேசப் பட்டு வருகின்றது. இப்போது எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய நண்பர் கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றியும் நிர்வாகத் தலைவர் களாக இருக்கும் மந்திரிகளைப் பற்றியும் சொல்லிய விஷயம் எங்களைப் போன்ற எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லுவதற்குப் பதிலாக அவர்களே சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இனி நான் அதைப் பற்றி அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் சொல்லுவதற்கு இல்லை. அந்த அளவிற்கு அவரே அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்.

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இப்போது நான் பேசப்போவது எல்லாம் சில சுருக்கமான வார்த்தைகள்தான். இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களைப் போடுவதெல்லாம் மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயருவதற்கும் வாழ்க்கை நல்ல முறையில் அமைவதற்கும்தான். இரண்டு திட்டத்தை பூர்த்தி செய்து விட்டோம் என்று பெருமையுடன் முன்னரவது திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி அரசியலார் பேசுகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த பத்தாண்டு காலத்தில் எதிர்பார்த்த பலன் ஏற்பட்டதா என்பதை சிந்திக்க வேண்டுகின்றேன். உணவுப் பொருள்களுடைய விலை 50 சதவிகிதம் ஏறிவிட்டது. அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டால் என்ன பதில் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள்? மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கை குறைய வேண்டும். சேமிப்பு வேண்டும். அடுத்த படியாக விலை நிர்ணயம் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். இருப்பவர்கள் எப்போது குறைவது? குறைவது என்று சொல்லுகின்றதைக் காட்டிலும் எப்போது சாவது என்றுதான் கேட்க வேண்டும். இப்போது பத்து வருஷமாக நடத்தி வந்த திட்டத்தில் நடுத்தர மக்கள் எப்படி சென்னையில் அவதிப்படுகின்றார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமானால், சென்னையில் காப்பி ஹோட்டலில் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். பத்து வருஷத்துக்கு முன்பு, மாலை வேளையில் ஹோட்டலுக்கு யார் போனாலும் முதலில் ஒரு கோவா கலந்த sweet தான் சாப்பிடுவார்கள். பிறகுதான் ஒரு காரம், காப்பி என்று சாப்பிடுவார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றைய நிலை என்ன? மாலையில்கூட இட்டிலி சாம்பாரைச் சாப்பிட வேண்டிய நிலை. மக்களுடைய உண்ணும் தரம் எவ்வளவு கீழ் நோக்கிப் போய் இருக்கின்றது என்பதைப் பாருங்கள். சேமிப்பைப் பற்றி அடிக்கடி அரசாங்கத்தால் வலியுறுத்தப்படுகின்றது. இத்தமாதிரி ஓட்டலில் போய் இட்டிலியும் சாம்பாரும் சாப்பிடும் இப்படிப்பட்ட நடுத்தர மக்களிடமிருந்து என்ன சேமிப்பை எதிர்பார்க்க முடியும்? பணக்காரர்களிடம் வேண்டுமானால் சேமிப்பை எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். ஆனால் இவர்களிடம் என்ன சேமிப்பை எதிர்பார்க்க முடியும்? இதை சர்க்கார் எப்போதும் சிந்தித்ததாகவே தெரியவில்லை. அதேபோல் விலை நிர்ணயம் என்று அடிக்கடி பேசப்படுகின்றது. விலை நிர்ணயம் என்று சர்க்கார் சொன்னவுடன், கடைக்காரர்கள் அந்த நிர்ணய விலைக்கு மேல் என்ன தொடுக்கின்றார்கள் என்று வாங்குகின்றவர்களிடம் கேட்கின்றார்கள். நமது சர்க்கார் போடுகிற சட்டத்திற்கு அடம்

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காமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையிலே யார் சுகமாக வாழ்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்டால், யார் நன்றாக வாழ்க்கை நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்டால் பெரிய பணக்காரர்கள், பெரிய வியாபாரிகள், ப்ளாக் மார்க்கெட்காரர்கள், லைசன்சுகாரர்கள், பர்மிட்காரர்கள், அடுத்த படி பஸ், சினிமாகாரர்கள், முக்கியமாக பொலிதிகல்கள் தான். இதில் இருக்கிறவர்களைப் பார்த்தால் ரொம்ப சாதாரண ஆட்கள். தங்கள் குடும்பத்தை நடத்தமுடியாத ஆட்கள் இப்போது ரொம்ப ஆடம்பரமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒன்றுக்கும் வழியில்லாதவர்கள் பார்ட்டியில் வந்துவிட்டதும் கொஞ்ச நாளில் கையில் செயின் இருக்கிறது. அடுத்த மாதம் ஒரு தோல் பை தொங்குகிறது. எப்படி இதெல்லாம் வந்தது என்று யோசித்துப் பார்த்தால், இதை நான் என் அனுபவத்தில் சொல்கிறேன். வேறு மாதிரியாக யாரும் நினைத்துவிடக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது பெரும் பான்மையான மக்களுடைய மனப்பான்மை ரொம்ப அதிகமாக அன்பு குறைந்து போய் ஆசை அதிகமாக ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டது. இந்த நிலைமையில் எப்படி குடி ஆட்சி வளர்ச்சியை முடியும்? இந்த மக்களுடைய மனப்பான்மை இந்தப் போக்கில் போய்க் கொண்டேயிருந்தால் குடி ஆட்சியின் தத்துவத்துக்கே அழிவு தான் ஏற்படும் என்பது என் பூரணமான அபிப்பிராயம். எந்த சாமான்களை வாங்கினாலும் கலப்படம். அசலே எதிலும் இல்லை, அப்பட்டமே இல்லை. இந்த காப்பிக்கொட்டையில் ஈச்சங் கொட்டையைச் சேர்த்து பொடி செய்து விற்கிறார்கள். இப்போது உணவுப் பொருள்களெல்லாம் கெடுக்கப்பட்டு விற்பதற்கு மக்களுக்கு ஆசை வந்துவிட்டது. ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்குப் பகல் உணவு கொடுத்தால் அதிலே மிச்சம் பிடித்து விடுகிறார்கள். விவசாய உரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதில் உப்பைக் கலந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இப்போது நமது 1960-ம் வருஷம் செப்டம்பர் மாதம் 6-ம் தேதியிட்ட நமது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் வெளியிட்ட அறிக்கையில் அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் அந்தந்த தொகுதிகளிலுள்ள குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாமென்று இருக்கிறது. அதனால் என் அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொல்கிறேன். சேமிப்பு நிதி எப்படி சேமிப்பது என்பது. எப்படி சேமிக்க முடியும்? பிராவிடண்ட் பண்டு போல மக்களுக்கு வருமானம் வருவதற்கு சர்க்காரே ஒரு நிதியைச் சேர்க்க வேண்டும். மக்களிடத்தில் போன பணம் திரும்பி வரமுடியாது. அவர்களிடத்தில் பணம் போய்விட்டால்தானே அதிகமாக அவர்கள் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடத்தில் பணம் போவதற்கு முன்பே அதிலிருந்து எடுத்து பிராவிடண்ட் பண்டு போல ஒரு நிதியை அவர்களுக்காக அரசாங்கம் சேர்த்து வைக்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் பேரிலேயே அதை நிறுத்தி வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். தமிழ் நாட்டில் கடல் மூலமாக மீன் உரம் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும். திட்டம் போட்டு நீர் வளம், நில வளம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நீர் வளம், நில வளத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது குடி வளத்தையும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இரண்டு வளங்களும் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் அனேக இடத்தில் குடிவளம்

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இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு குடிகளைக் குடியேற்றி நிலங்களைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும். முப்பது ஏக்கர், நாற்பது ஏக்கர் என்று ஒரே ஆள் பயிர் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். ஏன் அப்படி? அங்கு குடி வளம் இல்லாததுதான் காரணம். என்ன செய்வது? அடுத்தபடி நீர் வளம். வளம் இருக்கிற இடத்தில் நீர் வளம் இல்லாவிட்டால் அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். நீர் வளம், நில வளம் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு மண் வளம் சரியாக இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அந்த மாதிரி இடங்களில் மண்வளத்தைப் பரிசோதித்து சீர்திருத்த வேண்டும். இரண்டு இருந்து ஒன்றில்லாவிட்டாலும் அது பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. இதையெல்லாம் செய்யும்போது வேண்டியவர்கள் சொல்கிற பகுதிகளுக்கு மாத்திரம் எல்லா வற்றையும் செய்துகொண்டே போகக்கூடாது. சர்வே கணக்குகள் எடுத்து அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி சீர்திருத்தங்கள் நடைபெற வேண்டும். என் தொகுதியில் உள்ள சில குறைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் 30,000 ரூபாய் போட்டு 167 நஞ்சை ஏக்கர் பரப்புக்கு காட்டுவாக்கம் என்கிற கிராமத்தில் ஏரிக் கரையை உயர்த்திவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தண்ணீர் தேங்க ஏரி ஆழ மில்லை. கரையை உயர்த்துவதோடு விட ஏரியை ஆழப்படுத்தி வருவாயை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். கரையை உயர்த்திவிட்டால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. தண்ணீர் வர வழி செய்யவேண்டும். ஐயா டைம் இல்லையென்று சொன்னதால் நான் சுருக்கமாக முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் ஏரிகள் அனேக கிராமங்களில் சரியாக இல்லை. ரோடே சில ஊர்களுக்கு இல்லை. 1960 ஏப்ரலில் நான் ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்டேன். ஒரே கேள்வி யில் நிறைய விஷயம் எல்லாம் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அந்தக் கேள்விக்கு பதில் இன்னும் இல்லை. அதை எடுத்துப் பார்த்து எனக்குச் சொல்லவேண்டும். அதற்காவன செய்யவேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக தொழிலுக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதாக சில இடங் களில் செய்கிறார்கள். காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் பாலிடெக்னிக் பள்ளி இருக் கிறது. அந்த இடத்தில் தொழில் பேட்டை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். பாலிடெக்னிக்கில் படிக்கிற பிள்ளைகள் சலபமாக வேலை செய்ய முடியும். பாலிடெக்னிக் மட்டும் இருந்தால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. பாலிடெக்னிக் எங்கெங்கு ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்களோ அங்கெல்லாம் தொழிற்பேட்டைகளை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். படித்தால் போதாது. வேலை செய்தால்தான் அவனுக்குப் புரியும். எந்தெந்த இடத்தில் வசதி இருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றிப் பல பெரியவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். மந்திரிகள் நினைக்கிற அவசரப்படி நிர்வாக யந்திரம் ஓடவில்லை. அது ரொம்ப நாளாகி விட்டது. தேய்ந்துவிட்டது. மாற்றி யமைக்க வேண்டும். ஆட்களை நியமிக்கும்போது தகுதியை மாத்திரம்தான் பார்க்கிறார்கள். திறமையும் நேர்மையும் பார்ப்ப தில்லை. அது பெரிய சங்கடம். சர்க்கார் எல்லாம் கூட்டுறவு மூலம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஸ்தாபனங்கள் லாபகரமாக நடக்கவில்லை. வேலை செய்யவில்லை. சில இடங்களில் இருப்பதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஓடிவிடுகிறார்கள். பல இடங்களில்

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இதை நடக்கிறது. அதை ஒழித்துக்கட்டவேண்டும். நாலு பேர் பிழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவன் ஏமாற்றுகிறவனாக இருக்கிறானே தவிர நல்லவனாக இருப்பதில்லை. அதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு வசதி செய்கிறார்கள். விவசாயி இப்போது எப்படி வேலைசெய்வான்? அவனுக்கு விவசாயிகளுக்கு வாடகைக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு நாளைக்கு கூட்டுறவு மூலமாக ஒரு டிராக்டர், டிரெய்லர் கலப்பைகள் இந்த மாதிரி சாமான்களை வாங்கி வைத்து சங்கத்தை ரிஜிஸ்டர் செய்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு வாடகைக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு நாளைக்கு புஞ்சை நிலத்தில் டிராக்டர் வைத்து கலப்பை வைத்து உழுதால் காலையில் 3 மணியில் 12 ஏக்கர் உழுதுவிடலாம். ஒரு சால் ஓட்டினால் மறுபடியும் ஓட்டவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அது 10 சால் ஓட்டிய மாதிரி ஆகும். இந்த மாதிரி குழந்தைகளில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் மூலம் கட்டாயம் ரிஜிஸ்டர் செய்து ஆங்காங்கு தானாகக் களில் நல்ல இடங்களில் சங்கத்தை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்து கிராமத் திற்குக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் ரொம்ப பெரிசா நினைத்துக்கொண்டு தொழில்களை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு நடத்தலாம். தொழில்கள் நடந்தேறினாலும் அதிலே ரொம்ப லாபம் இல்லை. செலவு ஜாஸ்தி. நஷ்டம் அதிகம். ஆகவே இப்படி நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால் நன்றாக ஆராய்ச்சி பண்ணி மந்திரிகளும் நிர்வாகத்திலே இருக்கிறவர்களும் ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இவ்வளவு நேரம் பேச அனுமதி தந்த தலைவர் சேர்மன் அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றி.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, at the time I am called upon to speak, I am happy to note that my esteemed friend Sri Kosalram is here. We want people of his type, people who have got the capacity and the courage to speak out although they may belong to the party in power. In a democracy unless there is that effective opposition, it will not work effectively. Unfortunately we lack very much such type of people. Whether in the years to come we remain here or not I would like to see the day when the party in power would allow people like Sri Kosalram to sit on this side of the House rather than on the side of the treasury benches because in the ultimate analysis what matters is that there should be some one who would have the courage to speak out the truth and bring to the notice of the Government all the defects, the lapses and difficulties.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member that if the hon. Member Sri Kosalram sits on the other side there may not be people to appreciate his courage. (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: My point is that the very idea of having a debate on this plan has been to invite constructive criticism and I am sure the hon. Member Sri Kosalram did it much better. I leave it at that.

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With regard to the plan itself there is not much to supplement what has already been said by many hon. Members particularly in view of the fact that the draft schemes covered by the plans came up before a committee for discussion before the schemes were finalised. The Government of Madras have done very well in having a legislature committee consisting of members from both the houses. All the schemes were placed before that committee with the necessary details. I should say when I am on this subject that the officials did very well in giving us good plans. And they were all considered by the Committee. Therefore it is a plan of the legislature as such rather a plan drawn up by the Government. Therefore at this stage it may not be possible for us to ask why a lesser amount was allotted for this department or for that department. We can make suggestions as to what should be done in the working of the plans particularly in the light of the experience which we have gained during the course of working the two previous plans.

Sir, the Hon. the Home Minister, the acting Leader of the House in his introductory remarks touched on things which were agreeable to him so that he could give a good picture of the achievements regarding development in the matter of power, industries and agriculture or irrigation projects. I know there is appreciable progress in all these. The Government deserved the credit and also this House deserved the credit.

But as the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition pointed out, the Government ought to have given a better picture of the whole thing in the light of the experience gained during the working of the two previous plans and how the third plan could be more effectively worked bringing in a proper return for the amounts to be spent on the various schemes. In this connection the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition asked whether there has been an evaluation of the various schemes put through under the two five-year plans. It would have been helpful if the Government had evaluated the achievements under the various heads. In regard to power, industries and agriculture, as I said already, there might have been some progress. But actually there has been no evaluation in respect of schemes in other fields. People who have taken an interest in the execution of the schemes under the various plans, especially in the districts have a feeling that there is a good deal of wastage. Have the Government taken any steps to stop this wastage? I do not want to take much time on this. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition referred to the Audit report of the Accountant-General and the report of the Public Accounts Committee to show that there had been a certain amount of wastage in expenditure in the matter of seed farms. I do not want to blame anybody for this. The point is, the Government are anxious to bring in as many seed farms as possible for the benefit of the people. And that being so, we cannot allow any wastage. The defects referred to were of course small things. Probably bigger defects do not see the light of day. He also

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referred to the wastage in the Harijan Welfare schemes. Nobody will grudge the expenditure on these beneficial schemes, but the Government should see to it that the amounts are properly spent and the people derive the benefit from these schemes.

Under irrigation, electricity and industries we have really made considerable progress, with whatever resources were available to us and we have rightly gained the praise of other States. Madras State is readily and rightly acknowledged as a model State. I had been to Trivandrum recently. There they have a high opinion about the way in which many of our schemes have been worked. Maybe it is due to the officials or the legislature or the Government. That is a different matter. That something substantial has been achieved is acknowledged by them. Therefore people in other States look to Madras for guidance. I am happy about it.

In respect of agriculture, the Hon. the Leader of the House who is in charge of the subject, when there was a debate in the House some time back, said that there was a shortfall in agricultural production. The reason given was that there was something wrong with the supply of fertilizers. I am not an agriculturist myself. I have been a resident of the city from the time of my birth and I hope I will remain here in the future also. But I have heard complaints that there was something basically wrong in the distribution of these fertilizers, with the result there was short supply or there was no supply when they were needed. And further the Government have been going on changing the agency from one to another. These are things which have got to be looked into and rectified.

4-40 p.m. Then, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House referred to the railways and said that the track between Madras and Bezwada would be doubled. It is very essential. I am not going to refer to the subject whether Kanyakumari should be linked with Tirunelveli or not. But my friend Sri Kosalam will bear with me when I say that this question of expanding the railways is there from 1946 onwards. The P.W.D. Minister was in charge of the subject then. To every question that was put on the subject, he used to say, 'It is being done, it is thought of, it is contemplated,' etc. The result is, nothing has been done. What is going to be done, remains to be seen. However the demand is there. I am sure that the Madras Government will bring some pressure on the Central Government and try to make out a case and make them see that this is a necessity. It is not for the fancy of it that we are asking for the expansion of the railways in the south. But it is a necessity.

Another question which was raised in the last debate by the Leader of the Opposition Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, who is not here now, is about the pool price of coal. The pool price of coal is a very important factor. There is the pool price for iron, steel, cement, etc. One can purchase all these commodities anywhere at a particular rate. But it is not the case with reference to

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coal. The Minister for Electricity knows how much it costs the Government to produce power from thermal stations. In the debate on the Electricity Board budget, many Members asked 'Why not have more thermal plants'. It was stated then that plants, and the freight charges for transporting coal were there to be taken into consideration. I know the Madras Government will burn their fingers if they should think of producing more power from the thermal stations. Hydro-electric power is cheaper. We are at a great disadvantage in that we are far away from the coal producing centres. We have to pay heavily for getting supplies of coal. What is more? Other places where industries are developed are competing with Madras, because their cost of production of the articles is very low. The result is that many of the small scale industries in Madras are at a very great disadvantage.

Sir, we are praying for the success of the Neyveli project. It is one of the biggest achievements in the south. While I am on this subject, may I ask, Sir, whether our understanding with the Centre is not that we will get twenty-five per cent profit in this project? I do not know whether the Government of India will charge interest on the capital. If so, will the profit be determined after deducting the interest on the capital? The Hon. Minister will be able to tell us the amount which we expect from the Neyveli project now and in the years to come.

I might now bring to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Revenue the position of the hospitals in the City of Madras, particularly the one in Royapettah. The Royapettah hospital has been completely ignored. On the one hand, the Government say that there is so much overcrowding in the hospitals. This hospital is almost in a very busy area, and a lot of people go to this hospital. Not much has been attempted to improve this hospital. A paltry sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided. I wish that something is done here either under the plan schemes or under the non-plan schemes.

My Friend Mr. Natarajan made a brilliant speech covering the entire field of the plan. It is a matter for the Minister to reply. But as far as I know, it is not that the study of the undergraduates in the agricultural college is in any way affected by the post-graduate course there. I may say that lecturers who are attached to colleges with post-graduate course do take some classes. But the other point raised by Mr. Natarajan is right. And I am sure the Hon. Minister will take note of it and rectify it.

Sir, the Finance Minister is not here. He is on a par with me—in the fag end of the term. He is going away to Delhi and his interest is perhaps waning on that account. At the fag end of the term, we lose interest. He is not here now, though he played a very prominent part in framing this plan. Sir, there was a proposal to start a new University in Madurai. There was

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agreement in the State Education Committee, if I remember aright. There was a reference in the other House also to this, and it was stated that there was some idea about the starting of a new University. I do not know why there is this fad of having more universities. (An hon. Member: Why not?) 'Why not', I am asked. But I ask, 'Where is the necessity?' Unless we feel that there is a necessity for a new university or if the University of Madras is not able to manage or cope with more and more colleges, there is no need for a new university. Unlike Andhra, where there are regional considerations like Telengana or Rayalaseema or Circars, in Madras we do not function on any regional basis. We are all one as far as the Tamil districts are concerned. There is no question of any region here. There is no need for any University on a regional basis, because the establishment of a university means very heavy capital expenditure. It will come to about Rs. 100 lakhs. There is also the recurring expenditure. All this money can well be utilised for giving better facilities in the Madras or the Annamalai University, and also for bringing into existence more colleges. Moreover, a University cannot be brought into existence in one or two years. It requires tradition. The best personnel should be there. These are all the points that have to be taken into consideration. Why I say all this is that there was a reference here to the stage at which the proposal was. If the Hon. the Finance Minister, before he leaves this State, wants to bring into existence another University, let him go ahead. I have no objection. But he must satisfy the public. The Government have done very well, and they have got a good record. But still they cannot have a complacent attitude. The people should have the satisfaction that whatever money has been spent has been spent well and properly and spent for the good of the public. That is the satisfaction that they must have. Otherwise, having schemes and plans is no good. I am sure that the Government will take my suggestions in the spirit in which they are offered. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: கனம் உப-தலைவரவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் இங்கு பேசப்பட்டுவரும் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை வரவேற்று சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திற்காக 291 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது என்பது சந்தோஷமாக இருந்தாலும் கூட.....

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: பத்து நிமிஷங்களில் முடித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: முதலிலேயே நான் அதிகமாகப் பேசவேண்டும் என்று இருந்தேன். முதலிலேயே கேட்டும் இருந்தேன். முதலிலேயே அழைக்காமல் கடைசியில் சுந்தரப்பம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. பத்து நிமிஷமாக இருந்தாலும் உங்களுடைய வார்த்தைக்குக் கட்டுப்பட்டு நடக்கிறேன். இருந்தாலும்கூட இந்த

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நேரத்திற்கு மேல் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகப் போகுமானால் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இப்போது சில விஷயங்கள்—இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே பலர் பலவிதமாகப் பேசினார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட ஒன்றிரண்டு விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது இந்த சபையில் பேசிய கனம் தங்கவேல் முதலியார் அவர்கள் பேசுகின்றபோது பொதுவாக இந்தத் திட்டத்திலே அரசாங்கம் தவறான முறையில் பல கொள்கைகளை ஆதரித்து, குறிப்பிட்டவர்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள் என்ற முறையில், அரசியல் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சோம்பேறிகளாக உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் இன்னும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் ஆதரவு கொடுக்கும்படியான முறையில் ஒன்றும் இல்லாதவர்களெல்லாம் கடிகாரம், செயின் போட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஆதரவு காட்டுகின்றது பர்மிட்கள் என்பதாக என்னுடைய பழைய நண்பர் அவர்—அவரை எனக்கு அரசியலிலே 1926-ம் ஆண்டு முதற்கொண்டே தெரியும். இங்கே சென்னையில் நான் 1924, 1925-ம் ஆண்டுகளில் டிராம்வே கம்பெனியில் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருந்தேன், 1926-ல் அதை ராஜினாமா செய்துவிட்டு, நான் தேசத்திற்காகப் பாடுபட தீவிரமாக இறங்கினேன். இன்றைக்கு தேசத்திலே இருக்கும் பல கட்சிக்காரர்கள் குறிப்பாக திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகத் தலைவராக இருக்கின்ற அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் படித்துக்கொண்டு இருந்தார்—நான் அரசியலுக்கு வரும் போது அவர் படித்துக்கொண்டு இருந்தார். என் இதை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன் என்றால் அரசியலிலே ஈடுபட்டவர்கள் யார் சோம்பேறிகள், யார் எப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்கள் என்பதை நியாயமாக நாணயமாக அவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்த தேசத்திற்கு சுதந்திரம் வேண்டும் என்று மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் கூறினார். சுதந்திரம் என்றால் காந்தியடிகளுக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, இந்திய நாட்டிலே உள்ள அனைவருக்கும் சுதந்திரம் வேண்டும், இந்த நாட்டை நாமே ஆளவேண்டும். பாரத நாடு பாட்டன் சொத்து. பட்டயத்துக்கு இங்கு என்ன பஞ்சாயத்து. வரவர், போறவர் யாரையும் நம்பி வாடின காலங்கள் ஓடின தம்பி, இன்று முதலாக இந்திய நாடு என்னுடைய நாடு என்ற எண்ணத்திற்கு கணங்க காந்தியடிகள் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதனைக் காதல் கேட்ட மக்கள் துடி துடித்து எழுந்தார்கள். வீராவேசத்துடன் போரிலே இறங்கினார்கள். படி தாண்டாத நாரீமணிகள், விருத்தாப்பியர்கள், வாலிபர்கள் பால்மன மாறா குழந்தைகள் முதற்கொண்டு ஜெயிலுக்குப் போனார்கள். கஷ்டப்பட்டவர்கள் பல வித்தியாசம் செய்தார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த தேசத்திற்குப் பாடுபடுவதற்காக 15 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்களா? நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்களா? அல்லது வீடு வேண்டுமென்று அல்லது வேறு வசதி வேண்டும் என்று அந்தக் காலத்தில் அவர்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. காந்தியடிகள் உயிரைத் தியாகம் செய்யச் சொன்னார்கள். இந்த தேசத்திற்காக. இதைக் கேட்டு சுதந்திர வேள்விக்குத் தங்களை அர்ப்பணித்தார்கள். இந்த தேச சுதந்திரத்

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திற்காக எதையும் எதிர்பாராமல் பாடுபட்டவர்கள், சேவை செய்தவர்கள் பலர். அந்தக் காலத்திலே சுதந்திர விரும்புகளைக் கிண்டல் செய்தவர்கள், வெள்ளைக்காரனுக்கு அடிமைத் தொழில் புரிந்து, அவனிடத்திலே பிச்சைக் காசு வாங்கிக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்து இந்த நாடு அடிமைப் படுத்தப்பட தொண்டு செய்தவர்கள்தான். அப்படியெல்லாம் இல்லாமல்படிக்கு சென்ற சுதந்திரப் போரில் எந்தவிதமான தியாகத்திற்கும், தயாராக இருந்து, உயிரைக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் தயாராக நின்றனர் எண்ணற்றோர். பிரதி பலன் கேட்கவில்லை. வெள்ளைக்காரனை அடித்தால் திருப்பி அடியுங்கள்; வெள்ளைக்காரன் துப்பாக்கியால் சுட்டால், திரும்பி துப்பாக்கி எடுத்துச் சுடுங்கள், பிரங்கியால் சுட்டால் நீங்களும் சுடுங்கள் என்றெல்லாம் காந்தியடிகள் சொல்ல வில்லை. வெள்ளைக்காரன் உங்களை சுட வருவானால் உங்கள் நெஞ்சைக் காட்டுங்கள். உயிரைத் தியாகம் செய்யுங்கள். தேசத்திற்காக சகலத்தையும் தியாகம் செய்யுங்கள் என்று காந்தியடிகள் கூறினர். அதைக் கேட்ட மாத்திரத்திலே அதன்படி செய்தார்கள். அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட அகிம்சைவாதிகளை, நாட்டுக்கு உழைத்த உத்தமர்களை அன்று காட்டிக்கொடுத்த கூட்டத்தார்கள் இன்று கேவலமாகப் பேசுகிறார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஏராளமான பேர்கள் நாட்டைக் காட்டிக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் அரசியல் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்தவுடன், மற்ற தேசங்களில் அவர்கள் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து ஜனநாயகம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நடந்திய முறைப்படி ஆட்சி இங்கு இருந்திருக்குமானால் சுட்டுத் தள்ளப்பட்டிருப்பார்கள். இப்படிக்காட்டிக் கொடுத்தவர்களெல்லாம் இருந்த இடம் தெரியாமல் போய் இருப்பார்கள். மேலும் இப்படிப்பட்டவர்களெல்லாம் சிறையிலே தள்ளப்பட்டிருப்பார்கள். ஆனால் நாம் அப்படி நடந்து கொள்ளவில்லை என்று கூறிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இது காந்தி ராஜ்யம், அகிம்சை ராஜ்யம், தேச பக்தர்கள் ராஜ்யம், ஜனநாயக ராஜ்யம் என்ற தத்துவப்படி அமைக்கப்பட்ட இந்த சர்க்கார், எதிரிக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து காட்டிக் கொடுத்தவர்களையும் ஏதோ தெரியாமல் செய்தார்கள், தவறாகப் போய் விட்டார்கள் என்று கருதி அவர்களையும் அனைத்துக்கொண்டு போகும்படி அரசாட்சி அமைத்திருக்கிறோம் என்று இந்த நேரத்திலே தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். மேலும் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இடத்திலும், தலைவரிடத்திலும் ஒன்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த சபையிலே இப்போது விரல் விட்டு எண்ணக்கூடியவர்கள் நாங்கள் (சிறை சென்றவர்கள்) இருக்கிறோம். அருமை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே ஒன்றை நினைவு படுத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று விரும்புகிறேன். உண்மையாக எந்தப் பிரதிபலனையும் எதிர்பார்க்காமல் தியாகம் புரிந்தோம். இப்போது தியாகத்திற்குரிய மதிப்புப் போதாமற்படிக்கு இருக்கிறது. கூலிக்கு மாடித்த ஒன்று மில்லாத சிப்பாய்களுக்கு எல்லாம் அக்காலத்தில் பென்ஷன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிலங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு இருப்பதுபோல நல்ல புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை சுதந்திரப் போரில் ஈடுபட்டவர்

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களுக்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் அரசாங்கம் தியாகிகளுக்கு வீரமான்யம் கொடுக்க முன்வந்தது. இதுவும் இப்பொழுது கொடுத்தும் கொடுக்காததுமாக நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அவர்களுடைய சேவைக்கு மானியம் வழங்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இது அத்தியாவசியமானது என்று நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். சுதந்திரத்திற்காகப் பாடுபட்ட தியாகிகள் பல கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்களை ஏற்றவர்கள். நான் என்னையே ஒரு சிறு உதாரணத்தின் மூலம் விளக்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். 1921-ம் ஆண்டு ஹைஸ்கூல் படிப்பைவிட்டு சென்னையில் ராஜகுமார் விஜயம் செய்கபோது பகிஷ்காரத்தில் ஈடுபட்டு தடியடிபட்டு கஷ்டப்பட்டேன். 1923-ம் வருஷத்திலே நூறு ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வரையில் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு இருந்தேன். கொஞ்சநாள் இருந்திருந்தால் ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் சம்பளம் வாங்கியிருக்க முடியும். ஆயிரக் கணக்கான ரூபாய் வருமானம் உள்ள உத்தியோகத்தை விட்டு விட்டு ஏழையாகிவிட்டவன் சித்திரம் பத்திரிகைகளுக்கு வரைந்து கொடுத்து சம்பாதித்திருக்கிறேன். நல்ல உத்தியோகத்தை விட்டுவிட்டு இன்றைய தினம் நிரக்கதியாக வசதியற்று தேசத்திற்காக சேவை செய்து நிற்கிறேன். என்னைப்போலவே தேசத்திற்கும் நண்பர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே, மற்றைய பல நண்பர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே, எனக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்து நிமிஷத்திலே எல்லாவற்றையும் பேசினிட முடியாது. எனவே மற்றொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே இதைப் பற்றிப் பேசக் கருதுகிறேன்.

நம்முடைய முதலமைச்சர் காமராஜர் அவர்கள் தலைமையிலே திட்டமிட்டு நல்ல ஆட்சி நடைபெற்று வருகிறது என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. திட்டமிடுவதன் மூலம் நாடு முன்னேற முடியும்.

கொ தற்போது இருக்கிறபடியான நாகரீகம், ஆகவே இந்த நாகரீகத்தைக் குறை கூறி இருப்பது கண்டு நான் மெக்தவும் விரும்பாதது. எனவே எனது நண்பர் இந்த மாகிரியாண்ட் விவகாரத்தில் ஈடுபடாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று வேண்டிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நானும் அவரும் நெருங்கிய நண்பர்கள் தான். அவர் ஒரு சிலரைப்பற்றி. என்னைப்பற்றி சொல்லி இருந்தால்கூடப் பரவாயில்லை. ஆனால் அரசியலில் இருக்கும் அவ்வளவு பெயரையும் சொல்லுவது வருந்தத்தக்கது.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: சில அரசியல் வாதிகளைப்பற்றி அவர் சொல்லி இருக்கலாம். ஏன் இதைப்பற்றி இவ்வளவு கவலைப்பட வேண்டும்? அவர் யாரிடம் அந்நாமாதிரி அலுவலத்தைப் பெற்றாரோ? அதைப்பற்றி நாம் ஏன் கவலைப்பட வேண்டும்?

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: எப்படி இருந்தாலும் அவர் பேசியது ரொம்பவும் வருத்தமாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றது.

நாட்டிலே உள்ள ஜாதிகள், மதங்கள், இனம் இவைகளைப்பெல்லாம் ஒழித்து ஜாதமத பேதம் அற்ற ஒரு ஜனநாயகத்தை அமைக்க

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [10th October 1961]

வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கம் பணியாற்றி வருகின்றதை நான் பரிபூரணமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஆனால், இங்கே கொஞ்சம் but என்று வைக்க வேண்டி இருக்கின்றது. என்னவென்றால் இன்று நாட்டில் பல்வேறு வகையில் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் இருக்கின்றனர். கல்வி, பொருளாதாரம், அரசாங்க உத்தியோகம் இவற்றில் அவர்களுக்கு என்று சில தனிப்பட்ட சலுகைகள் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்திருப்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. ஆனால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரத்திற்கு அந்த வகையில் சலுகைகள் வழங்கப்படவில்லை யென்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்கம் ஒரு புரம் இப்படி சலுகைகள் வழங்குவதாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டு, இன்னொரு புரம், அவர்கள் படித்துவிட்டு உத்தியோகத்துக்கு வரும்போது நிறமையுள்ளவர்களுக்குத்தான் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று சொல்லி விட்டால் அவர்கள் வாய்ப்பை இழந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் விருந்து வைக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு, இலையிலும் எல்லாவற்றையும் பறிமாறிவிட்டு, அவன் அவற்றைச் சாப்பிட ஆரம்பிக்கும்போது அவனுடைய குரல்வலையைப் பிடிப்பதுபோல் இருக்கிறது. எனவே, அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் ஒரு பத்து வருஷத்திற்கு அவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகைகளை யெல்லாம் கொடுத்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். பிற்பட்ட இன மக்களுக்கும் பிற்பட்ட ஜாதி வகுப்பினர் என்ற எண்ணம் இருக்காது. எப்படியாவது நாட்டில் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் என்று யாரும் இல்லாதபடி செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு பரிபூரணமாக இருக்கின்றது. ஆனால் பாமர மக்களை அந்த வழிக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். எனவே அதற்கெல்லாம் நல்லபடி அவகாசம் கொடுத்து, இந்த தேசத்தில் ஜாதி, மதபேதம் இல்லாமல் ஒரேமைப்பட்ட இந்திய சமுதாயத்தை உருவாக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்யோசனையும் என்று வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு தாராளமாக உதவ முன்வரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்தத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : நான் எதோ தவறாகப் பேசிவிட்டதாக நண்பர் குறைப்பட்டுக் கொண்டார். நான் இதை மன்றத்தில் பேசியதால் மரியாதையாகப் பேசினேன். ஆனால் இதே விஷயத்தை வெளியில் பேசி இருந்தால் வேறு விதமாக இருக்கும்.

AN HON. MEMBER : அதாவது வெளியில் வந்தால் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன் என்கின்றார். (laughter)

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : நாங்களும் அதற்குப் பதில் தக்க வகையில் தெரிவிக்கத் தயங்க மாட்டோம்.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : இந்த முன்னாறு திட்டத்தின் பேரில் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்ததற்கு

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எனது நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். திட்டத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசும்போது, மதிப்பிற்குரிய நண்பர் திரு. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய ஐயர் அவர்கள் நியாயமான ஒரு சந்தேகத்தைக் கிளப்பினார்கள். மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தின் மொத்த மதிப்பு ரூ. 291 கோடி ரூபாயில் நமது மாநில அரசாங்கத்தின் பங்குத் தொகையான 100 கோடி ரூபாயை எப்படி சேகரம் செய்யப் போகின்றீர்கள், இந்தத் தகவலைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லப்படவில்லையே என்று கேட்டார். அதையே நானும் வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன். திட்டத்திற்கான தொகையைச் சேகரம் செய்யும்படியான வழிவகைகள் நியாயமானவையாகவும் மக்களுக்குக் கஷ்டம் கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கக்கூடியவையாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் திட்டமும் வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேறும். இப்போதே, திட்டத்தை முன்விட்டு, அதாவது முதல் இரண்டு திட்டங்கள் காலத்திலும் மத்திய அரசாங்கமும், மாநில அரசாங்கமும் விதித்து வந்த வரிகளின் பளு ஏற்கனவே மிகவும் அதிகம் என்று நாம் அடிக்கடி வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கின்றோம். இதனால் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. மக்கள் நல்வாழ்வு வாழமுடியாத நிலையில், இப்போது தேவையாக உள்ள இந்த 100 கோடி ரூபாயை எப்படிச் சேகரம் செய்யப் போகின்றீர்கள்? இன்னும் வரியைத்தான் போடப்போகின்றீர்களா என்பதை அறிய ஆசைப்படுகின்றோம். அரசாங்கம் இதற்கு என்ன வழி செய்யப்போகின்றீர்கள்? அதிக வரி போடப் போகின்றீர்களா? அல்லது வேறு ஏதாவது செய்யப் போகின்றீர்களா? கடன் வாங்கப்போகின்றீர்களா?

இந்தக் கட்டளைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். இந்த இரண்டு திட்டங்களின் முடிவிலே, இப்போது ஜனத் தொகையில், தலையொன்றுக்கு 200 ரூபாய் அன்னியக்கடன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றது என்று சொல்லி வருகின்றீர்கள். ஆனால் இன்னும் கடன் வாங்கினால் நிலைமை இன்னும் மோசமாகத்தான் போய் விடும். ஆகவே, கடன் வாங்காமல் இருந்தால் திட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் அமைக்க முடியும் என்று கருதுகிறேன்.

விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். முதல் இரண்டு திட்டங்களின் விளைவாக உணவு உற்பத்தி 44 லட்சம் டன் அதிகமாகப் பெருக இருக்கிறதாக காரணமாக மக்குக் கிட்டத்தட்ட 61 லட்சம் டன் உணவு உற்பத்தி யாக வேண்டும். இதனால் நமது உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை தீர்ந்து விடும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகின்றது. இது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. ஆனால் இன்னும் ஒன்றையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். 1952-ம் வருடம் முதல் திட்டம் தீட்டப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. ஆனால் அப்போது இருந்த விலைவாசியுடன் இப்போது இருக்கும் விலைவாசியை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்க முடியவில்லை. உற்பத்தி பெருகியிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் விலையும் ஏறிக்கொண்டே போகின்றது. 1952-ல் ஒரு படி அரிசி பத்தணை. ஆனால் உற்பத்தி பெருகி

[Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar] [10th October 1961]

இருக்கும் இந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒரு படி அரிசி 1-4-0 ரூபாய். திட்டம் போடுவது என்றால் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை கிடைப்பது என்றுதான் நாம் எல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்த்தோம். ஆனால் திட்டத்தின் பலனாக இன்றையதினம் விலைவாசி ஏறிவிட்டது. இந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தைப் போட்டுக் கொண்டு போகின்றோம். சென்ற வருஷம் இருந்த நிலையையிட இன்றையதினம் விலைவாசிகள் 25 சதவிகிதம் ஏறி இருக்கின்றது. இப்படி விலைவாசிகள் கட்டுகிற அங்காமல் ஏறிக் கொண்டே போனால் மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் எப்படி இந்தத் திட்டங்களினால் உயரும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தார் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்து, விவசாயத்தைப் பொருத்த வரையில், பெரிய பெரிய அணைக்கட்டுகளைக் கட்டியிருக்கிறோம். இன்னும் சிறு நீர்ப்பாசனங்களுக்கு வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுத்து இருக்கின்றோம் என்று சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். இன்னும் செய்வதற்கு எட்டு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். வரவேற்கின்றோம். சமீபத்தில் மைசூர் பகுதியில் பெரிய அளவில் மழை பெய்ததன் விளைவாக காவேரி ஆற்றில் ஏராளமான வெள்ளம் வந்து அதனால் நாட்டின் பல பகுதிகளிலும் ஏராளமான சேதங்கள் ஏற்பட்டன. ஆனால் சென்ற முதல் இரண்டு திட்டங்களிலும் காவிரியிலிருந்து வரும் நீரைச் சரியான முறையில் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கும், இப்படி எதிர்பாராத முறையில் வரும் வெள்ளத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்காக திட்டங்களையும் நிறைவேற்றி இருந்தால் இப்படிப்பட்ட வெள்ளக் கொடுமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்க முடியாது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் காவேரி அருகாமையில் மேட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. சமீபத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட வெள்ளத்தால் காவேரி மணல் ஒரு அடி ஏறியிருக்கிறது. சென்ற வருஷத்தைவிட இந்த வருஷம் அதைப் பார்த்தால் தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடியும். அதே மாதிரி கரை உயரவில்லை. பொதுவாக கிராமங்களில் வரப்பு உயர்ந்தால் விளைச்சல்—வேளாண்மை நன்றாக வளருமென்று சொல்வார்கள். ஆனால் ஆற்றின் கரை ஆங்காங்கு குறைந்துகொண்டே வருகிறது. இவைகளைப் பல வருஷங்களாகச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவில்லை என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு அவற்றை உடனே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். உர சப்ளை பற்றி ஸ்ரீ. கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் விரிவாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். அதைப்பற்றித் திரும்பவும் நான் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை. முதல் திட்டத்தில் சிந்திரி வந்துவிட்டது, இனிமேல் உரத்திற்குப் பஞ்சமில்லை என்றார்கள். இப்போது குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல் கிறார்கள். விளைச்சல் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் உரம் அவசியம் வேண்டும். உரம் இல்லாமல் விளைச்சலை அதிகப்படுத்த முடியாது. இன்று குடியானவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வாங்கும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை மாற்றி நிறைய உரம் கிடைப்பதற்கு வழிவகை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று மிகவும் பணி

10th October 1961] [Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar]

வுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகம் பேசுவதற்கு முடியவில்லை. தலைவர் அவர்கள் கட்டளையை யேற்று இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

* Sri S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, really I am one of those who believe that prosperity can be achieved only through plans. So, I congratulate the Government on having these plans. The Minister in his speech said that we had tapped almost all the major irrigation schemes, and that, therefore, our concentration must be on the minor irrigation schemes only. A provision for 500 artesian wells, 150 exploratory tubewells and about 2,000 borewells has been made in the Third Plan. But I do not understand how these targets can be reached in the absence of the machinery required for sinking these borewells, especially the power drills and the rotary drills. Though mention has been made in the booklet about tractors and other things, no mention has been made about the drills. Drills constitute an important item in tapping sub-soil water. Nothing has been mentioned in the booklet that has been supplied to us about the drills or the import of the drills. Even most of the drills available at present, I think, are out of order. That is what I understand from the Agricultural Department. Even one or two power drills or rotary drills that are available for agricultural purposes at times are being given for industrial purposes. The allotment is very often interfered with by the Government. I do not know the reasons. Many drills have been reserved only for sinking borewells for agricultural purposes.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : We are vitally interested in agricultural development.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Agriculture is most important. Government help is most necessary for the poor ryots. The industrialists who can afford to get these drills from outside can do so. As I said, most of the drills are out of order. I understand that for working the present drills, spare parts are required to the value of Rs. 17 lakhs.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. Member that we also got some rotary drills, which were surplus from the Neiveli Project. From the industrial project we got some rotary drills for agricultural purposes.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : I thank the Hon. Minister for the information. I too know it. But it has been secured from the Neiveli Corporation at a very high cost. Even if it had to be imported, that would have cost less. That too is out of order to-day. Why I say that is this. The Agricultural Department, I understand, have asked for spare parts to the value of Rs. 17 lakhs. I think the Government have failed to get the sanction or permission of the Central Government to import the spare parts. They got sanction only to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs. When such is the case, how can the targets mentioned in the booklet be attained?

[Sri S. K. Sambandhan] [10th October 1961]

Coming to handlooms, it has been mentioned in the booklet that the expansion of the mill industry and the improvement of mill techniques have gradually driven the handloom weaver to the wall. It will be pertinent to point out that the expansion of the spinning mills in our State has caused more harm than good to the handloom industry. The benefit of most of the concessions given by the Government by way of rebate is taken away by the high cost of raw materials that are required for the handloom industry, especially yarn and dyestuffs. The prices are always increasing. The Government have not been able to stabilise the price at a certain level or make the raw material available at a reasonable price to the handloom weaver. If the Government sincerely want the weavers to enjoy the concessions, definitely they should make the raw materials available to the weavers at a very reasonable price. Further, so many concessions are now being given to the handloom industry. I thank the Government for all these things. But they cannot be helping the industry for ever in such a way. The main thing they should do is to see that the handloom industry is supplied with yarn at a reasonable price. For this purpose more of spinning mills should be started in our State. The starting of spinning mills especially on a co-operative basis is welcome. In the recent past one or two co-operative mills have been started. They supply to the weaver yarn at a very reasonable price. But it is disappointing to note that the Central Government have allotted only 75,000 spindles for the third plan for our State whereas the sanction for the entire country is about 20 lakhs. It is less than 3 per cent. I do not know whether the Government will be able to increase the spindlage. Unless we increase the spindlage for our State, whatever help is given to the handloom industry will not be of any benefit to the common weaver. For this, the Central Government have given an explanation that Madras State is industrially developed. They say so only for this purpose. They bring Uttar Pradesh under the category of 'Not a well-developed State'. In this connection, I may point out to the Minister that out of Rs. 95 crores collected as cess in respect of sugar, in the whole of India, Rs. 45 crores have come from Uttar Pradesh alone. That shows that there are innumerable sugar factories there. We do not have so many sugar factories. We do not have any steel plant or any other heavy industry. Why should our State be classified as a well-developed State for the purpose of reducing spindlage? My only point is that we should try to increase the spindlage so that the weavers may get the yarn at a very reasonable price.

Thank you, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம், இந்த ஐந்தாண்டு களிலே நம் நாட்டு மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தாழ்வு உயர்த்த என்ன என்ன வகையில் கவனம் செலுத்தி திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி அதை சாதிப்பது என்பதற்குரிய ஒரு திட்டம். ஆகவே, ரொம்ப முக்கியமானது. நன்மைகளை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்ட

10th October 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

டிருக்கிற தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. அந்தத் திட்டத்தை மக்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளே நன்றாக ஆராய்ந்து கருத்துக்கள் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன் தான் இங்கே இரண்டு நாட்களாக விவாதம் நடைபெற்றது. இந்த விவாதத்திலே கலந்துகொண்ட கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரையும் நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அவரவர்கள் கருத்துக்களை எல்லாம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். திட்டத்தின் அடிப்படையைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். திட்டத்திலே இருக்கிற குறைபாடுகளைப் பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் பொதுவாக நமக்கெல்லாம் என்னென்ன வேண்டும் என்பதுதான். ஆகவே, திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி விவாதம் என்றில்லாமல் வரவுசெலவு நடக்கிறது போல அது வேண்டும், இது வேண்டும் என்ற முறையில்கூட அங்கத்தினர்கள் அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். திட்டத்தின் அவசியம்பற்றிப் பேச வேண்டுமென்றாலும் மக்களின் தேவைகளை அனுசரித்து மெதுவாகப் போகவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். எதற்கு இவ்வளவு அவசரம் என்றார்கள். (சக்சசில் ப்ளானிங்) அதாவது ஒன்று முடிந்தவுடன் ஒன்றை ஆரம்பிக்கிறோமா, அது நடந்துவிட்டதா என்று பார்த்து அடுத்ததை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றார்கள். முன்னே நடந்தது எப்படி என்று கவனித்துப் பார்த்து பொறுத்து அவசரமில்லாமல் தொடங்கினால் என்னவென்று கனம் பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். பொதுவாக மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரித்தார்கள். சில கருத்துக்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள் என்றாலும் எதற்கு இந்த அவசரம் என்றும் இப்படி நிறைவேற்றுவதில் சில பாதகம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்றும் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதற்கு சமாதானம் சொல்ல வேண்டியதுதான். அதைவிட்டு திட்டங்களைப் பற்றிப் பேசுவதை விட்டு ரயிலைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் இதை ஏன் எடுக்கவில்லை, அதை ஏன் எடுக்கவில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ நமக்கு வேண்டியது எல்லாம் இருக்கிறது. ரயிலைப்பற்றி நாம் சொல்ல வேண்டியதுதான். இப்போது எடுத்த விஷயங்களில் குறை காண முடியாது. இப்போது புதிய லைன்கள் எடுப்பதற்கு பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. யுத்த காலத்தில் எடுபட்ட லைன்கள்கூட தமிழ்நாட்டில் அமைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சேலம்பெங்களூர் லைன் முன்பு மொரப்பூர் பக்கத்தில் இருந்தது. யுத்த காலத்தில் எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். அந்த வழியாகத்தான் சேலம்பெங்களூர் லைன் இருந்தது. எடுக்கப்பட்டது சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுதான் முக்கியம். ரொம்ப நாளாக இது இருந்தது. அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்காமல் விட்டுவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை மாற்றிவிடவும் இல்லை. திருநெல்வேலி-கன்னியாகுமரி முக்கியமானது என்று நினைத்தோம். நினைத்தாலும் முதல் இடம் கொடுக்க வில்லை. சேலம்பெங்களூர் லைனுக்கு முதல் இடம் கொடுத்தோம். அதற்குப் பிறகு

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மானுமதுரை, தூத்துக்குடி பிற்போக்கான பிராந்தியம். அமைதியை நிலைநாட்டும் பிரச்சனைகூட அங்கு இருக்கிறது. நல்ல ரோடுகள் திருநெல்வேலி-கன்னியாகுமரிக்கு இல்லை. அதையும் இரண்டாவது இடம் கொடுத்து எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். காசியிலிருந்து கன்னியாகுமரி வரையிலும் நாட்டின் ஒருமைப்பாடு இணைப்பு என்று வற்புறுத்துகிறோம். அதற்குரிய வகையிலே கன்னியாகுமரி வரையில் ரயில் இணைப்பு வேண்டியதுதான் என்று உணர்ந்து அதையும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். நிதி நிலைமை இடம் கொடுத்தால் அதையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று ரயில்வே போர்டில் அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். வேறு பல குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. நம் நாடு பிற்போக்கான நாடாக நீண்ட நாட்களாக கவனம் செலுத்தப்படாமல் இருந்த நாடு. திட்டத்தை சாவதானமாக நிதானமாக எப்படி நிறைவேற்றுவது? திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும். அதற்கு அவசரப்படுகிறார்களே, கடன் வாங்குகிறார்களே என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு சுப்பையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். கடன் வாங்கி நம்மையெல்லாம் அடகு வைத்துவிடுகிறார்களே என்று சொன்னார்கள். எவ்வளவு பெரிய வியாபாரியாக இருந்தாலும் கடன் வாங்கித் தான் ஆக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. விவசாயி கடன் வாங்குகிறான். தொழிலதிபர்கள் வாங்குகிறார்கள். கடன் வாங்குவதின் கொள்கை என்ன? அந்தக் கொள்கை தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் ராஜ்யத்திற்கும் உண்டு. அனாவசியமாகவா, அவசியமாகவா, திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க வழி வைத்துக்கொண்டு வாங்குகிறோமா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாட்டின் நிதி நிலைமையைப் பொருத்து கடன் வாங்கி பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறோம். இதனால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற அசெட்ஸ் (assets) நிரந்தர சொத்தின் மதிப்பைப் பார்த்தால் அந்த மதிப்புக்கு மேல் கடன் போகவில்லை. எந்த நாடு கடன் வாங்காமல் இருக்கிறது? உலகத்தில் எந்த நாடும், முன்னேற்றம் அடையக்கூடிய எந்த நாடும் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுகிற எந்த நாடும் கடன் வாங்காமல் இல்லை. கடன் வாங்காமல் தொழில் அதிபர்கள் ஓவர் டிராப்ட் வாங்காமல் செய்ய முடியாது. அதில் தவறில்லை. கடன் பார்த்துத்தான் வாங்குகிறோம். இருக்கிறவர்களை அடகு வைக்கும்படி இந்த அரசாங்கமோ மத்திய அரசாங்கமோ கடன் வாங்கவில்லை. எதுவும் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை. இந்த விவாதத்தைத் துவக்கி வைத்த கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு நடராஜன் அவர்கள் சீரிய முறையில் கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதற்காக அவர்களைப் பிரத்யேகமாக நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். சிறந்த வகையில் பேசினார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு கவலை. இந்த 291 கோடியில் 190 கோடி தானே இருக்கிறது. மீதி 101 கோடிக்கு ரிசோர்ஸஸ் என்று சொன்னால் அந்த 101 கோடிக்கு நம் தலைமேல் வரி போடுவார்களே, இதற்கு என்ன செய்வது? ஐந்தாண்டுகள் இருந்தாலும் ஆண்டுக்கு 20 கோடி ஆகிறது. 101 கோடிக்கு வரியை நம் தலையில் சுமத்துகிறார்களே? இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நமக்கு அளித்தார்களே என்று கவலை தெரிவித்தார்கள்.

10th October 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

தூற்று ஒரு கோடி இந்த நாட்டின் ரிசோர்ஸிலிருந்து செலவு செய்கிறார்கள் என்றால் வரியிலிருந்துதான் என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. ஆண்டுதோறும் கடன் வாங்குகிறோம். ஓரளவு ரெவின்யூ சர்ப்ளஸ் இருக்கிறது. ஓரளவு Small savings, ஓரளவு Revenue Surplus இதை யெல்லாம் சேத்துத்தான் அதற்குமேல் வரி இருக்கும். இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்படுகிறபோது வரி போட இருக்கிறோம். வரி போட வேண்டி இருக்கும். வரி இல்லை என்று சொல்லவில்லை. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே முதல் ஆண்டிலே என்ன என்ன திட்டங்கள் வேண்டுமோ அவற்றை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். வரி ஓரளவு போடவேண்டி இருக்கும். சுமார் 35 கோடி இருக்கும். அதில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு போடவேண்டி இருக்கும். ஆனால் வரி கூடாது என்று மட்டும் கூறுவது சிலர் சித்தாந்தம். வரி கூடாது என்றால் வளர்ச்சி இல்லை. தாங்கள் சௌகரியமாக இருந்தால் போதும் என்று நினைக்கிறவர்கள் மட்டும் திட்டம் வேண்டாம், வரி வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் பல காரணங்களால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறவர்கள், நமக்கும் நல்ல காலம் வந்து நல்லபடியாக வாழலாம் என்று வளரும் நம்பிக்கையோடு இருக்கிறவர்கள் இதை எப்படி ஏற்கமுடியும்? வரி அவசியமான அளவிற்குப் போடவேண்டும். போடுகிறபோது யார் தாங்குவார்களோ, எந்த அளவிற்குத் தாங்குவார்களோ எவ்வளவு தூரம் சுமை சுமத்தலாம், யார் மீது சுமத்தலாம் என்று பார்த்துத்தான் போடுகிறோம். ஆனால் யார் மீதும் போடக்கூடாது, நமக்கு வளர்ச்சியே வேண்டாம், முன்னேற்றம் வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னால் யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். இந்த நாட்டிலேதான் வரி அதிகம் என்று யாரும் சொல்ல முடியாது. மற்ற நாடுகளிலே எவ்வளவோ அதிகமாக வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னார், மற்ற நாடுகளிலே வரி தாராளமாகப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற நாடுகளிலே எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்களோ அவ்வளவுக்கு வாழவும் முன்னேறி இருக்கிறது. இப்போது இந்த இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டன. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் முக்கியமான அம்சங்களைப்பற்றி நான் சுருக்கமாக நேற்று தெரிவித்தேன். ஆனால் இந்த இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களினால் என்ன ஆயிற்று? கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஆசிரியர்கள் பிரதிநிதி ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள், அவருக்கு எப்போதும் உள்ள ஆவேசமான உற்சாகமான பிரசங்கம் (Most eloquent speech) செய்தார் ஆசிரியர் அவர். ஆசிரியர்களுக்குச் சிறந்த வகையில் பேசினார். அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டது என்ன? இந்த இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களிலும் Middle class-க்கு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. poor class-க்கு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. ஏழை மக்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அவர்கள் என்ன கண்டார்கள் என்று பேசினார். ஒருவருக்கும் இல்லை என்று சொல்வது சரியா? அவர்கள்

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பாரும் கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை என்று சொல்கிறபோது இதுகூட சரி இல்லை. அவருக்கு ஆசிரியர் ஒருவர்தான் தெரியும். அவருடைய Constitute ஆசிரியர்களுடையது. அவருடைய Constituents ஆசிரியர்கள்தான். மற்றவர்கள், மற்ற பிரதிநிதிகள் அப்படிச் சொல்ல முடியாது. எல்லோரிடத்திலும் அக்கறை இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் அவர்கள் Constitute —தமிழிலே சொன்னால் விபரீதம் ஆகும்—அவருடைய Constituents ஆசிரியர்கள்தான். வேறு யாரும் இல்லை, அக்கறை இல்லை. அந்தப் பிரதிநிதி இந்த மாதிரிச் சொல்லலாம். அவரவர்கள் தங்கள் Constituents-ஐப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது. மற்றவர்களைப்பற்றிக் கவலை இல்லை. மற்றவர்கள் எப்படிப் போனால் என்ன என்று இருக்கக்கூடாது. அவருக்கு மற்றவர்களைப்பற்றிக் கவலை இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம். நான் சொல்கிறேன். அந்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு நன்மை பண்ணுவதற்காக இப்படி ரொம்ப உற்சாகமுள்ள இந்தப் பிரதிநிதி இவற்றைக் கவனிக்கவில்லை என்று நான் குறை கூறுகிறேன். ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு என்ன வேலை. பிள்ளைகள் இல்லா வேலையா? சிறந்த ஆசிரியர்களாக இருக்கலாம். ஆசிரியர்கள் தவறாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது, ஆசிரியர்களைக் குறை சொல்வதாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது. ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு வேலை ஏது பிள்ளைகள் இல்லையானால்? படிக்கிற பிள்ளைகள் சோற்றுக்கு இல்லாமல் செத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். படிக்கிற பிள்ளைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வரவில்லை என்றால் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஏது வேலை? படிக்கிற பிள்ளைகளைப் பள்ளிக் கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்ப வசதி இல்லாமல் பெற்றோர்கள் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பெற்றோர்கள் தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்பவில்லை என்றால் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஏது வேலை? படிக்க அனுப்ப வேண்டிய பெற்றோர்கள் அவதிப் படுகிறபோது ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஏது வேலை? எத்தனைதான் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் படிப்பு இருந்தாலும் என்ன செய்யும்? அவர்கள் தங்களுக்குத் தாங்களேதான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்? ஆசிரியர்கள் எப்போதும், மேலும், மேலும் கற்றுக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற முறை உண்டு. அதையே தான் நினைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் மேலும் மேலும் படித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கலாம். வேறு தொழில் இருக்காது. அதுவும் ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு மதிய உணவு போடுகிறோம். அது Social Scheme, Education Scheme இல்லேன்னா அர்த்தம் என்ன? இது கேட்க ரொம்ப ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. நான் சொல்கிறேன் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இப்படிக் கூறுவதைக் கேட்க வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது, ஆசிரியர் பிரதிநிதி கல்லியில் அக்கறை உள்ளவர் எத்தனை குழந்தைகள் படிக்கிறார்கள், எவ்வளவு பிரச்சனைகள் இருக்கின்றன, இவற்றிற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும், எப்படிப் பிரச்சனைகளைச் சமாளிப்பது, எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் கல்வி கிடைக்க என்ன என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று இந்தப் பிரச்சனைகளில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் இது என்ன மதிய உணவு Scheme இது ஒரு Social Scheme. இது அவசியமில்லை, இதற்கான

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பணத்தை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கே கொடுத்துவிடலாம், மற்றவர்களைப் பற்றி அவசியமில்லை, மதிய உணவுப் பணத்தை ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடுங்கள் என்றால் இது அர்த்தமில்லாத சங்கதி. நான் ஆசிரியர்களைச் சந்திக்கின்றபோது சொல்வது உண்டு. ஆசிரியர்கள் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எதிர்பார்த்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களின் லட்சியம் மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயரவேண்டும். மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் எந்த அளவிற்கு உயருகிறதோ அந்த அளவிற்குத்தான் ஆசிரியர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயரும். மக்கள்தான் எஜமானர்கள். மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்காகத்தான் நாம் பாடுபடுகிறோம். மற்றவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் எவ்வளவு உயருகிறதோ அந்த அளவிற்குத்தான் ஆசிரியர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர முடியும். ஆசிரியர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர வேண்டியதுதான். ஆசிரியர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர வேண்டியதுதான். அதை நான் மறுக்கவில்லை. ஆசிரியர்கள் சிறந்த ஒரு பணியாற்றி வருகின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் குறை இல்லாமல் வாழவேண்டும். இன்னும் போதிய அளவு ஊதியம் உயரவேண்டும். ஆனால் மக்கள் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயராமல் இது முடியாது. ஆகையினால் அவர்களுக்கும் இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் அதிக அக்கறை உண்டு. நான் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் கேட்பார்கள், ஆனால் அவர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதி உணர்ந்து கொள்ள முடியாது. அவர்களுக்கு ஆசிரியர்களைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் தெரியாது. நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர்களுக்கும் ஏழை மக்களுக்கும் Middle class, Poorer class வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் அப்படியே இருக்கிறது என்கிறார். அப்படியேவா இருக்கிறது. இந்த 10 ஆண்டு காலத்திற்குள் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். குக்கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் போகாமல் இல்லை, மக்கள் வாழ்க்கையை அறிந்த யாரும் கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே செய்யவில்லை என்பதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ள மாட்டார்கள். பெருமையோடு சொல்கிறேன், யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அவரவர்கள் உணர்ந்து இருக்கிறார்கள். எவ்வளவு வேகமாக நம்முடைய கிராமங்களில் உள்ளவர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர்ந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது என்பதை நன்றாக உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நம்பிக்கையோடு இன்று மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை மக்கள் வரவேற்கின்றார்கள். ஆகவே, இந்தத் திட்டங்களினால் எவ்வளவு தூரம் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் மேலும் உயரும் என்பதில் நாம் கவனம் செலுத்துகிறோம். கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட கஷ்டங்களைச் சமாளித்து, அந்த அதுபவத்தைக் கொண்டு, விமர்சனம் செய்து, பரிசீலனை செய்து, இந்த அதுபவங்களைத் திரட்டி அதற்கப்புறம் 5 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு பார்த்துக்கொள்வோம் என்று இடைவெளி விடாமல் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற முற்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் சிலர் மக்களுடைய நன்மையைக் கவனிக்கவில்லை என்று குறை கூறலாம். இன்னும் நன்மையைத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி இன்னும் அதிகமாக ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற உயர்த்த வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இதைத்தான் மக்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால்

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [10th October 1961]

தான் ஒரு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி, இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தை வகுத்து நிறைவேற்றி, ஒரு நாள் இல்லாமல் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற முனைந்திருக்கிறோம். இப்படி ஒரு திட்டத்தை நிபுணர்களை வைத்து, மாற்றுக் கட்சியினரைக் கூட்டித் தயாரித்தோம். பொருளாதார நிபுணர்கள், பெரிய நிபுணர்களைக் கூட்டித் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட உடனே அந்தத் திட்டம் துவக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்தைத் துவக்குவதில் ஒன்று விவசாய வளர்ச்சி, மற்றொன்று தொழில் வளர்ச்சி முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்கப்பட்டது. மற்றொரு அம்சம் மக்கள் வசதியைப் பெருக்குவது. அதிலே முக்கியமானது அறிவை வளர்ப்பது, கல்வி அளித்தல், இப்படி எல்லாவற்றையும் சேர்த்துத்தான் இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் குறிப்பிட்டார். நகரத்தில் ரொம்ப Industrialization அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது, கிராமங்களில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு வந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இப்படி நகரங்களுக்கு அதிகமான மக்கள் வந்து விடுவதால் இங்கே அதிகக் கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன என்றார். இது உண்மை தான். நகரத்தில் அதிகமான கூட்டம் சேர்த்து விடுவதால் ஏற்கனவே இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடும், மற்ற வசதிகள் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடும். அதனால்தான் கிராமங்களுக்கும் கவனம் செலுத்துகிறோம், நகரங்களில் Ho si'ng மற்ற வசதிகளுக்கு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்துகிறோம். கிராமங்களை கவனிக்கையில் அங்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பு இல்லை. வேலை வாய்ப்பு தேவையானது. ஆனால் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள் விவசாய வேலை செய்ய ஆள் இல்லை. விவசாயத்தில் அதிக வருமானம் இருந்தால் அங்கே மக்கள் போவார்கள், இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் வேலை செய்யலாம், இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் சம்பாதிக்கலாம் என்று நினைப்பார்கள். அதனால்தான் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்குத் திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

அவர்களைப் பழைய காலம் போல் அங்கேயே கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டும் உழைத்துக்கொண்டும் அங்கேயே இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்களும் முன்னேற வேண்டியவர்கள்தான். இதற்கு, கிராமங்களிலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதியினர் நகரப் புறங்களுக்குப் போய்த்தான் தீர்வேண்டும். விவசாயத்திலிருந்து ஒரு சிலரைத் திருப்பித்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். முன்பு 100-க்கு 70 பேர் விவசாயிகள் என்று இருந்தது. இன்று 100-க்கு 5 குறைந்து இருக்கலாம். இருந்தாலும் அது போதாது. 100-க்கு 65 பேர் நிலத்தையே எதிர்பார்க்கின்றார்கள் என்றால் நிலம் எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொருத்த வரையில், மலை, பொட்டல், தரிசு நிலம் எல்லாவற்றையும் சேர்த்துப் பார்த்தால் கூட நபருக்கு 61 ஏக்கர் தான் கிடைக்கும். அரை ஏக்கருக்கு மேலே இருக்கின்றது. முக்கால் ஏக்கர்கூட இல்லை. இந்த நிலத்தையே 100-க்கு 65 பேர் நம்பிக்கொண்டு இருந்தால் என்ன ஆகும்? சோவியத் நாட்டிலே 100-க்கு 45 பேர்

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நிலத்தை நம்பி இருப்பவர்கள். ஆனால் நிலம் எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் அநேகமாக நபர் ஒன்றுக்கு 12 ஏக்கர் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அதைக்கூடக் குறைக்கப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். அமெரிக்காவில் ரொம்பக் குறைவு நிலத்தை நம்பி இருப்பவர்கள். எனவே மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர வேண்டுமானால் இவ்வளவு பேர் நிலத்தை நம்பி இருப்பது அவ்வளவு சரி இல்லை. காரணம் நிலம் குறைவாக இருக்கின்றது. எனவேதான் நாம் தொழில் வளர்ச்சியில் பெரிதும் கவனம் செலுத்துகிறோம். தொழில்கள் இப்போது வேகமாகப் பரவி வருகின்றன. சிறு தொழில்களும் பல ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அவை கிராமங்களில் விவசாயத்தை நம்பி வாழ்பவர்களுடைய வருமானம் அதிகரிக்கும்படிதான் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றி ஒரு குறைபாடு சொன்னார்கள். திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றும் நேரத்தில், அந்த லட்சியத்தை அடைகிறோமா என்று சிலர் சொன்னார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி நான் நேற்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். பொதுவாக வேலை வாய்ப்பு அதிகரித்திருக்கின்றது. விவசாய அபிவிருத்தியால் உணவுப் பொருள்களுடைய உற்பத்தி அதிகரித்து வருகின்றது. ஆனால் அப்படிப்பட்ட அதிகரிப்பிலும் நாம் எவ்வளவு லட்சியம் போட்டோமோ அவ்வளவு வரவில்லையே என்று ஸ்ரீ நடராஜன் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். முதலில் இருந்த 38 லட்சம் டன் இரண்டாவது திட்ட ஆரம்ப காலத்தில் 44 லட்சம் டன் ஆயிற்று. இரண்டாவது திட்டம் பூர்த்தி யாகும் போது அது 53 லட்சம் டன் ஆயிற்று. இப்படி 38 லட்சம் டனாக இருந்தது இரண்டு திட்டங்களின் பயனாக 53 லட்சம் டனாக ஆயிற்று. நாம் போட்ட லட்சியம் 56 லட்சம் டன். எனவே மூன்று லட்சம் டன் நமது லட்சியத்திற்குக் குறைந்து விட்டது. நாம் திட்டம் தீட்டிய நேரத்தில் விவசாயத்திற்குத் தேவையான உரம் இவ்வளவு என்று கணக்கிட்ட போதிலும் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி வந்த இந்த இரண்டு திட்டக் காலங்களில் நமக்குக் கிடைத்த ரசாயன உரம் நாம் கோரியதைவிட, கிடைத்தது குறைவு. அந்நிய நாட்டிலிருந்து நாம் ரசாயன உரத்தை ஓரளவிற்குத்தான் இறக்குமதி செய்ய முடிகின்றது. எனவே தேவையான உரம் கிடைக்காத காரணத்தால் உற்பத்தியில் சிறிது குறைந்துவிட்டது. மற்றபடி திட்டத்தில் ஒரு குறையும் கிடையாது. திட்டம் எப்படி எப்படி நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வருகின்றது என்பதைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு அவ்வப்போது தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டதான் வருகின்றேன். முதல் திட்டம் தொடங்கிய காலம் முதல், State Developing Committee இருக்கின்றது. அதில் நாம் அனைவரும் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு இது வரை என்ன நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. அதில் என்ன குறைபாடு இருக்கின்றது என்பதை அவ்வப்போது ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்தோம். அதோடு, Evaluation Committee அதற்குமேல் Estimates Committee அதற்குப் பிறகு Public Accounts Committee என்று இருக்கின்றது. இவற்றில் எல்லாம் நாம் திட்டங்களைப் பற்றி விவாதம் செய்து அவற்றில் என்ன குறைபாடு

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இருக்கின்றதோ அவற்றைத் திருத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறோம். ரசாயன உரத்தின் வினியோகத்தைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். பற்றாக்குறை இருப்பது உண்மைதான். இருப்பதைக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலம் வினியோகிக்கின்றோம். இதில் எங்கேயாவது தவறுதல் ஏற்படுவது உண்டு. தவறு இருந்தால் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

விதைப்பண்ணையைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். நேற்றுப் பேசிய டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்கள் கருத்துத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஆனால், விதைப்பண்ணை யென்றால் லாபத்திற்காகவே செயல்படுவது அல்ல அதன் நோக்கம். நல்ல தரமான விதை கிடைக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதுதான். அதில் லாபமும் வரலாம், நஷ்டமும் வரலாம். மழை பெய்யாமல் போய் விட்டாலோ, அல்லது பூச்சி அடித்து விட்டாலோ, லாபத்தைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய பயிர்கூட நஷ்டத்தை உண்டாக்குகின்றது. கனம் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய ஐயர் அவர்கள்கூட குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். முன்பு இது விஷயத்தில் நாம் கையாண்டு வந்த முறையை ஏன் இப்போது கையாளக்கூடாது, நல்ல விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்தே விதையை வாங்கி விருத்தி செய்து கொள்ளக்கூடாதா என்று கேட்டார். முன்பு வாங்கியபோது என்ன செய்தோம்? விலைமட்டும் இல்லாமல் Subsidy கூட கொடுத்தோம். நல்ல விதைகள் கிடைக்க வேண்டும் என்று. ஆனால் அனுபவத்தில், அகில இந்திய அனுபவத்தில் Planning Commission உடைய அனுபவத்தில் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது சரி இல்லை. சர்க்காரே நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். உடனடியாக அதை முதல் திட்டத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டோம். அதில் சில கஷ்டங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. முதலாவது அதற்குத் தகுந்த நிலம் வேண்டும். அதற்காக நிலத்தை Acquisition செய்வதற்கோ Requisition செய்வதற்கோ வேண்டுமான சட்டங்கள் இருந்தாலும் தகுதியான நிலம் கிடைப்பது சற்று கடினமாக இருந்தது. கிடைக்கும் போதும் நிலத்தினுடைய தரம் நமக்கு நன்கு தெரிய வேண்டும். ஆகவே, இருக்கும் நல்ல நிலத்தில் சிலவற்றை குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்தோம். முதலில் நிலத்தையே எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவது என்று 25 ஏக்கர் ஒரு Unit என்று திட்டம் தீட்டினோம். ஆனால் அது Uneconomic என்று ஏற்பட்டது. ஆகவே, குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்தோம். குத்தகைக்கும் லாபம் வரலாம். திருநெல்வேலிக்குப் பக்கத்தில் விதைப்பண்ணை இருக்கின்றது. அந்த விதைப்பண்ணைக்கு ஏக்கருக்கு 600 ரூபாய் ஆண்டுதோறும் கொடுக்கிறோம். ஆனால் இப்போது லாபம் வருகின்றது. முதலிலிருந்தே லாபம் வந்தது. இப்போது லாபம் அதிகரித்து இருக்கிறது. நமக்குப் பொறுக்கு விதை வேண்டும். ஆனால், காலம் வினாக்கூடாது என்று இதைச் செய்கின்றோம். இப்படிச் செய்வதில் நல்ல நிலங்கள் கிடைக்காதது மழை பெய்யாதது மேற்பார்வை நல்ல முறையில் இல்லாதது என்ற பல கஷ்டங்களும் இடைஞ்சல்களும் இருக்கின்றன. எனவே சில விதைப்பண்ணைகள் சரிவர நடக்கவில்லை. இதற்குப் பிறகு Estimates Committee யில்

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இதையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து சில யோசனைகளைச் சொன்னார்கள். அதெல்லாம் இப்போது நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பண்ணைகளில் சிலவற்றை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவது என்றால், நிலச் சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பார்க்கவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இதுவரை கிடைத்துள்ள அனுபவத்தைக்கொண்டும், மற்றபடி Estimates Committee கொடுத்துள்ள யோசனைகளை, நிறைவேற்றியதிலிருந்தும் கூடியவரை இப்போது அவை திருப்திகரமாக நடைபெறுகின்றன. Evaluation Committee அறிக்கையைப் பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். Evaluation Committee ன் தலைவர் அவர்கள் ஒரு சிறந்த விவசாயி. முன்பு இங்கே விவசாய மந்திரியாக இருந்தவர். இப்போது மைசூரில் இருக்கின்றார். அவர் சமீபத்தில் பல விதைப் பண்ணைகளையெல்லாம் பார்வையிட்ட பிறகு என்னிடம் சொன்னார். “நான் இந்தியாவில் பல இராஜ்யங்களிலும் உள்ள விதைப்பண்ணைகளைப் பார்த்தேன். அவற்றில் சென்னையைச் சேர்ந்தவைதான் சிறந்ததாக இருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி Evaluation Committee அறிக்கையில்கூட குறிப்பிட்டு இருக்கின்றேன்” என்று சொன்னார். இருந்தாலும் இவற்றில் அவ்வப்பொழுது என்ன என்ன குறை இருக்கின்றது என்பதை யெல்லாம், இந்த விதைப்பண்ணை பற்றி மட்டும் இல்லை; எந்தத் திட்டமாக இருந்தாலும் அவ்வப்பொழுது அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து தவறுகள் இருந்தால் அவற்றை நிவர்த்தி செய்துகொண்டு வருகின்றோம். இந்தப் படிப்பு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ நடராஜன் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். படிப்பு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஒரே ஒரு கல்லூரி இருக்கிறது படிப்பதற்கு. மற்றொன்று ஆராய்ச்சி நடத்துவதற்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டாமா என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆராய்ச்சி, படிப்போடு இணைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என் அபிப்பிராயம். அந்த முறையை அமுலாக்கத்தான் முயன்றேன். முன்பு ஆராய்ச்சி சென்னையில் இருந்தது. படிப்பு கோயம்புத்தூரில் இருந்தது. ஆராய்ச்சி என்பது படிப்போடு இணைக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்ற கொள்கையை நான் அனுசரிக்க முற்பட்டேன். ஆராய்ச்சி இணைக்கப்பட்டாலும் அதனால் கல்வி பாதிக்கப்படாது என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். விவசாயக் கல்லூரி இப்போது இருப்பது போதாது என அரசாங்கம் நினைக்கிறது. அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலையில் ஒரு கல்லூரி அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது நடக்கிறது. அதற்குமேல் முன்னாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் இடம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். ஒரு விவசாயக் கல்லூரி, ஒரு கால்நடைக் கல்லூரி இந்த இரண்டு கல்லூரிகள் அமைப்பது என்பது முக்கியம். மதுரைக்கு, திருச்சி ராப்பள்ளிக்கு தஞ்சாவூருக்கு எங்கும் வைப்பதற்காகப் பரிசீலனை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதோடு புதிய திட்டம் ஒன்றையும் நிறைவேற்ற முற்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். உத்தியோகத்திற்காக கல்லூரிப் படிப்பு என்று வைத்து சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதைவிட

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விவசாயக் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் உத்தியோகத்திற்குப் போகாதவர்கள், போக விரும்பாதவர்கள் அவர்களையெல்லாம் அழைத்து விவசாயப் பள்ளி வைத்து அதை நடத்துவது என்று இந்த ஆண்டில் 6 பள்ளிகள் அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், படிக்கிறவர்களுக்கு ஸ்டைபெண்டாக 35 ரூபாய் சரப்பாட்டுக்குக் கொடுப்பதென்றும் இருக்கிறது. இருபது மாணவர்கள் ஒரு பள்ளியில் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அடுத்த ஆண்டில் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் ஒவ்வொரு பள்ளி வைத்து ஸ்டைபெண்டை 40 ரூபாய் 50 ரூபாய் என்று உயர்த்திக் கொடுத்து நல்ல முறையில் வைக்க உத்தேசம். பொதுமக்கள் பாராட்டுகிறார்கள். இதை நல்ல முறையில் தயாரிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடுதான் . . .

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : அக்ரிகல்சரல் ஸ்கூல்

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அதைத்தான் நான் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். ஜூனியர் இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் ஸ்கூல்பற்றி திரு. நடராஜன் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். திட்டத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் பைஃபர்கேட் கோர்ஸ் (Bifurcated Course) இருக்கிறது. இது எதற்காக என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஜூனியர் இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் ஸ்கூல் என்று சொல்வது உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் கொடுப்பது ஓரளவுதான். அதை நான் குறைகூற வில்லை. விவசாயத்திற்குக்கூட அது இருக்கிறது. எனக்கு அதில் திருப்தி இல்லை. நல்ல முறையில் பைஃபர் கேட் கோர்ஸ் நடக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு நில வசதி இருக்கவேண்டும். அதைவிட தொழிலைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக் கேட்கலாம். இருந்தாலும் போதாது. இதைவிட சுபீரியர் ட்ரெயினிங் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஜூனியர் இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் ஸ்கூல் முக்கியமாகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. ஸ்ரீ நடராஜன் மேலும் சொன்னார், தூத்துக்குடி துறைமுகம் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதோடு சிறுசிறு துறைமுகங்கள் கடலூர் நாகப் பட்டினம் போன்றவைகளும் இருக்கின்றனவே என்றார்கள். அதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டுதான் வருகிறது. பிரத்யேகமாக முன்றலுவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் போடவில்லை என்று சொன்னாலும் அதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. எவ்வளவு தூரம் நிறைவேற்ற முடியுமோ அதை நிறைவேற்றிக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறோம். திரு. டி. பி. ஸ்ரீனிவாசவரதன் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். சிறுசிறு நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லும் போது டிசல்ட்டிங்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதற்கும் முன்றலுவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மண் அரிப்பு முக்கியமானது. மலைப் பிரதேசங்களில் மட்டுமென்று இல்லாமல் பல ஜில்லாக்களில் சமவெளிகளில்கூட அது இருக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டம் அமுலாக மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு வேண்டும். இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தில் அதிகமாகவே, 1.33 லட்சம் இருந்தது. இப்போது 2.50 லட்சம் அதாவது 24%

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கோடி ரூபாய் இரட்டிப்பாக அதிகப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 'Four lacks of acres are to be tackled for farming practices in ten lakhs of acres'. அந்த மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு இனத்திலும் எந்தெந்த வகையிலே நிறைவேற்றுவது என்ற நோக்கத்துடன் தரீன் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. கே. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் வைத்தியத்தைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். அதில் என்றுமே கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். இன்டிஜினஸ் மெடிசன் மருந்துகளைப்பற்றி திட்டத்தில் இல்லை என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதில் நல்ல அக்கரை உள்ளவர்கள். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். இதற்காகத் தனி ஆராய்ச்சிக் கல்லூரி அமைத்து நம்முடைய நாட்டு வைத்தியம் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டு அவர்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. தங்கவேல் முதலியார் அவர்களும் மற்றவர்களும் விலைவாசிப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீநிவாசவரதன் அவர்கள் (ஹோட்டிங் பிரைஸ் லைன்) இல்லையே என்று சொன்னார்கள். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் சொல்வதுபோல இது இல்லையே அது இல்லையே என்று சொன்னால், அதற்கு ஒரு வாக்கியம் இல்லையே, இதற்கு ஒரு பாரா இல்லையே என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. அதனால் அவை கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை என்று சொல்வதும் சரியில்லை என்றும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எப்படி விலைவாசிகளைக் குறைப்பது, நெல் விலை அரிசி விலை குறைய வேண்டுமென்று ஆசிரியப் பிரதிநிதிகள் சொல்லலாம். மற்றவர்கள் விவசாயம் செய்யக் கட்டுபடியாக வேண்டாமா? எல்லா விலையும் ஏறியிருக்கிறது. விலை குறைய வேண்டாமா? சொல்லவில்லை. குறைக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். நாம் மத்திய வகுப்பினர். நான் சமீபத்தில் ராமநாதபுரம் கலைக்கடரைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்டேன். நெல்லூர் அரிசி 1½ ரூபாய் விற்பனை நாம் என்ன செய்வது? கிச்சடி சம்பா கொடுக்கிறோம். ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுங்கள் என்றால் நாங்கள் சென்னையில் நெல்லூர் அரிசிதான் வழக்கமாக உபயோகிப்போம் என்று சொன்னால் அதற்கு பதில் சொல்ல வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏழை மக்கள் இரண்டாந்தர அரிசி வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். ராமநாதபுரம் கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லா கலைக்கடர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அங்கு தான் நெல் உற்பத்திக் குறைவு. போன வருஷம் 1.25 விலை. படிக்கு 1½ ரூபாய். இந்த வருஷம் 1.12-க்கு மேல் போகவில்லை. விலை உயர்ந்துகொண்டே போகிறது என்று சொன்னால் எப்படி? இருக்கிற நிலைமையைத்தான்

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : முந்திய வருஷத்திற்கு

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : திரு. சுப்பையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். பத்து அணு முதல் திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கிறபோது, இப்போது ஒரு ரூபாய். என்றார்கள். நாங்கள்

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] 10th October 1961

நியாயவிலைக் கடை வைத்திருக்கிறோம். மத்திய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து அரிசி வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கிறோம். திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் பகுதியில் 3, 4, 5 மாதங்களாக நியாயவிலைக் கடை . . .

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : நீங்கள் கொடுக்கிற அரிசி கெட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறதே?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : உயர்ந்தது வேண்டுமென்றால் நீங்கள் கொடுங்கள்.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : வேண்டுமென்றால் அனுப்பி வைக்கிறோம்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : ஆமாம். நீங்களே அரிசி கொடுத்து நன்றாக வியாபாரம் செய்யலாம். பத்து அணவி விருந்து 1 ரூபாய் 2 அணவுக்கு விற்பனை அது கெட்டுவிட்டது என்று சொன்னால். இதைப் பத்திரிகையில் எழுதமாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். முன்னே இருந்த ரூபாய் மதிப்பு எப்படி? யுத்தத் திற்கு முன்பு ரூபாய் மதிப்பு ஐந்தாண்டுகள் இருந்தது. வாங்குகிற சக்தியை நீங்கள் ஏன் கொடுக்கிறீர்கள் என்று திரு. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். வாங்கும் சக்தி அதிகரிப்பதுதான் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர்வது என்பது. அதுதான் வேண்டும். குடும்பத்தில் செழிப்பு ஏற்பட்டால் எல்லாம் அதிக மார்கத்தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. அதற்காக செழிப்பு வேண்டாம், கல்யாணம் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்வார்களா? பிரமச்சாரியாக இருப்பவன் கல்யாணம் செய்துகொண்டால் அதற்குப் பிறகு கீழும் வருகிறது. என்ன செய்வது? விலை ஏறிக்கொண்டே போகிறது என்று சொல்வது சரியில்லை. அது அரசாங்கத்தின் கள்ளத்தில் இல்லாமல் இல்லை. கண்ட்ரோல் வந்தால் யாராவது ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்களா? நாங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத் தயாரில்லை. மறுபடியும் கண்ட்ரோல் வேண்டுமென்று யாரும் சொல்லமாட்டார்கள். எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் சுதந்திரம் வேண்டுமென்று பேசுகிறவர்கள் இதற்கும் சட்டம் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் யார் ஒத்துக்கொள்வார்கள்? மற்றபடி நடுத்தர வியாபாரிகள் லாபம் அடித்துக்கொள்ள இடம் ஏற்படாமல் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களை விஸ்தரித்து வியாபாரிகளுக்கு என்ன விலைக்கு விற்கிறார்களோ, விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் என்ன செய்ய முடியுமோ அதைச் செய்கிறோம். உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவது ஒன்றுதான் இந்த விலை உயர்வைத் தடுப்பதற்கு ஒரே வழி. அதில் கவனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.

இதிலே நாம் கவனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறோம். மற்றொன்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. தங்கவேல் முதலியார் சொன்னார்கள், கள்ள மார்க்கட் பெருகிவிட்டது என்று. இதிலே நியாயம் இருக்கிறதா? நாம் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து அதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டும். நாம் இங்கே சொன்னால் மட்டும் போதாது. வெளியேயும் சொல்ல வேண்டும். இதைத் தவிர்க்க இயன்றவரை.

10th October 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

இடம் கொடுக்காமல் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து பாடுபடவேண்டும். என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நிலக் கரியைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். உண்மைதான். பெங்களூரில் நடந்த கூட்டத்தில் இதைப்பற்றிப் பேசப்பட்டது. நெய்வேலி திட்டத்தில் 25 சதவிகிதம் லாபம் இல்லை. கால் பங்கு பத்தாது திட்டத்தில் 25 சதவிகிதம் லாபம் இல்லை. கால் பங்கு பத்தாது என்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமோ தெரியாதோ எனக்குத் தெரியாது. தூறு கோடி முதல் போட்டு அந்தத் திட்டம் நடக்கிறது. அதிலே நமக்கு 25 சதவிகிதம் பங்கு போதாது என்று சொல்வது சரியா, வியாபாரிகளுக்குத் தெரியும். லாபம் என்றால் என்ன அர்த்தம்? லாபம் எப்படி வரும்? இப்படிப்பட்ட தொழிலிலே லாபத்தை எதிர்பார்ப்பதற்குச் சற்றுப் பொறுத்தாக வேண்டும். University ஐப்பற்றி ஒரு கருத்து தெரிவிக்கப் பட்டது. அது சீரிய கருத்தாகும். அது வேண்டும் என்று ஒரு கருத்து, வேண்டாம் என்று ஒரு கருத்து தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. அரசாங்கத்திலே இதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் முடிவு ஆகவில்லை. பெரியவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ கருத்துச் சொல்லலாம். இது சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திலே இருக்கிறது என்று நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கடைசியாகப் பேசிய அங்கத்தினர் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி பேசினார்கள். மைனர் இர்ரிக்கேஷன் திட்டம், அதைப் பற்றி ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள் தான் டில்லியில் விவசாய அமைச்சர்கள் மகாநாடு நடந்து அங்கே Planning Commission அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்ன சொன்னார்கள் என்றால் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறோமோ அதற்கு மேல் எவ்வளவு செலவு செய்தாலும் கொடுக்கிறோம். இந்த ஒரு இனத்தைத் தவிர வேறு எந்த இனத்திலும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகைக்கு மேல் அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்துவிட்டுக் கேட்டால் கொடுக்கமாட்டோம். Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation இந்த இரண்டு இனங்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் நீங்கள் எவ்வளவு செலவு செய்தாலும் கொடுப்போம் என்றார்கள். எனவே இந்த இரண்டு இனங்களிலே கவனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தைச் சீரிய முறையில் நிறைவேற்றிவிட்டு மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற முற்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த நம்பிக்கை, உற்சாகத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றத் தொடங்கி இருக்கிறோம். அதற்கு கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோருடைய பரிபூரணமான ஆதரவும், ஆசியும் கிடைக்கின்றதைக் கண்டு மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். ஆகவே, நான் மீண்டும் எல்லோருக்கும் என்னுடைய பாராட்டுகளைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'That the Third Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into Consideration'.

The motion was put and carried.

DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN
FOR THE STATE OF MADRAS

[10th October 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 471. Notifications issued with G.O. No. 3431, Revenue, dated 11th August 1961, regarding exemption from the tax payable under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959), of the sales of medicines and also for the operation of section 20 of the said Act every private medical practitioner owning dispensaries and dispensing medicines to his patients only whether he charges consultation fee or not.

* 472. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3353, Revenue, dated 8th August 1961, regarding amendment to the Revenue Department Notification S.R.O. No. A. 1955 of 1960, on shifting of check post from Nadugani to Gudalur, published at page 479 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 23rd March 1960.

* 473. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4420, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 6th July 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Payment of Wages Rules, 1937.

* 474. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1432, Public (General-M) Department, dated 22nd August 1961, regarding amendments to notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 104, Public (General-M), dated 11th January 1958, relating to introduction of Tamil in Government offices not supplied with typewriters.

10th October 1961]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 349 asked by Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 10th October 1961, page 41 supra.]

(b) The details are as follows:—

Serial number and schematic head.	Amount allotted.	Amount spent so far.
	RS.	RS.
1 Block Headquarters	3,15,000	2,01,355
2 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.	50,000	25,575
3 & 4 Irrigation and Reclamation.	3,00,000	2,21,000
5 Health and Rural Sanitation ..	1,15,000	47,079
6 Education	60,000	51,740
7 Social Education	60,000	17,780
8 Communication	85,000	10,679
9 Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	50,000	5,089
10 Rural Housing and Staff Housing.	1,00,000	Nil.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 353 asked by Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 10th October 1961, page 43 supra.]

A.—(a) The instructions in paragraphs 306 and 307 of the Madras Electricity Department Manual, Volume I (extract appended), are applicable to all the service connections including agricultural services. Apart from these instructions, no other special instructions have been issued in the matter of rendering monthly current consumption bills to agricultural consumers.

(b) In the case of failure to pay the current consumption charges within the due date, arrear notices are issued and served on the consumers through the field staff and acknowledgments obtained. Disconnections are effected by the field staff only on receipt of disconnection orders from the Regional Accounting Unit in case the bills in question remain unpaid even after the expiry of the notice period.

Representation of the Tamil Ned and Auto-richabaw
Driver's Union.

(1)

5. As the passengers are in a haste to travel and as one passenger gets in when another gets out, the drivers are not able to write the trip sheets as and when each trip is completed. It is therefore requested to change the trip sheets to log sheets.

6. The Police notice should be written in Tamil.

7. The practice of seizing the driver's licence and badge at the time of instituting a case should be stopped.

8. The glare of the motor light prevents the drivers from seeing properly on the left side. Hence it is prayed that orders may be issued to burn the motor lights as and when required.

Remarks.

(2)

Madras Motor Vehicles Rules require the drivers of all public service vehicles to maintain trip sheets in the present form.

There are a number of drivers who speak languages other than Tamil. It is, therefore, not possible at present to send out notices in Tamil language alone.

As far as possible, the licences are not seized now. Instructions have been issued to all concerned in this regard.

The glare can be prevented by any simple device, if the driver so desires.

10th October 1961

APPENDIX. IV.

[Vide item II (2) on page 47 supra]

L.A. BILL NO. 31 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to extend certain laws to the added territories in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide that certain laws should be extended to, and by virtue of such extension should be in force in, the added territories in the State of Madras;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws (No. 2) Act, 1961.

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

(a) "added territories" means the territories specified in the Second Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959);

(b) "existing law" means any law, Ordinance, regulation, order, by-law or rule passed or made before the date of the commencement of this Act by Parliament, or by any Legislature, authority or person having power to make such a law, Ordinance, regulation, order, by-law or rule.

3. *Extension of certain enactments.*—So much of the enactments specified in the First Schedule as is in force on the date of the commencement of this Act in the State of Madras except in the added territories and relates to matters with respect to which the State Legislature has power to make laws for the State is hereby extended to, and shall be in force in, the added territories.

4. *Amendment of certain enactments.*—The enactments specified in the Second Schedule in so far as they apply to, and are in force in, the added territories are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

5. *Construction of references to laws not in force in the added territories.*—(1) Any reference in any enactment specified in the First Schedule to a law which is not in force in the added territories shall, in relation to those territories, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in those territories.

(2) Any reference in any existing law which continues to be in force in the added territories after the date of the commencement of this Act, to any law repealed by section 7 shall, in relation to those territories, be construed as a reference to the enactment specified in the First Schedule corresponding to the law so repealed.

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6. *Construction of references to authorities where new authorities have been constituted.*—Any reference, by whatever form of words, in any existing law to any authority competent at the date of the passing of that law to exercise any powers or discharge any functions in the added territories shall, where a corresponding new authority has been constituted by or under any enactment now extended to the added territories, have effect as if it were a reference to that new authority.

7. *Repeal of corresponding laws.*—If, immediately before the date of the commencement of this Act, there is in force in the added territories any Act, Ordinance, regulation, order, by-law, rule or other law corresponding to an enactment specified in the First Schedule, whether such Act, Ordinance, regulation, order, by-law, rule or other law is in force by virtue of section 45 of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959), or by virtue of any other legislative power, such corresponding law shall on the date of the commencement of this Act, stand repealed to the extent to which the corresponding law relates to matters with respect to which the State Legislature has power to make laws for the State.

8. *Savings.*—(1) The repeal by section 7 of any corresponding existing law shall not affect—

(a) the previous operation of any such law or anything done or duly suffered thereunder, or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any such law, or

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any such law, or

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), anything done or any action taken including any appointment or delegation made, notification, order, instruction or direction issued, rule, regulation, form, by-law or scheme framed, certificate, permit or licence granted or registration effected, under such corresponding existing law shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provision of the enactment as now extended to, and in force in, the added territories and shall continue in force accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under the said enactment.

9. *Powers of courts and other authorities for purposes of facilitating application of laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application in the added territories of any enactment enacted in

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the First Schedule, any court or other authority may construe such enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the court or other authority.

10. *Extension of section 3, Madras Act XVI of 1955.*—Section 3 of the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1955 (Madras Act XVI of 1955) is hereby extended to, and shall be in force in, the added territories.

11. *Power of State Government to extend enactments to the added territories by notification.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification, extend to the added territories or any part thereof, with such restrictions and modifications as they think fit, any enactment which—

(i) is in force in the rest of the State of Madras at the date of the notification, and

(ii) relates to matters with respect to which the State Legislature has power to make laws for the State.

(2) Where any enactment is extended to the added territories by a notification under sub-section (1), the enactment so extended shall be deemed to have been included in the First Schedule and sections 5 to 9 shall apply accordingly.

(3) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be laid before the Legislature if it is sitting as soon as may be after the issue of the notification, and if it is not sitting, within seven days of its re-assembly, and the State Government shall seek the approval of the Legislature to the notification by resolution moved within a period of fifteen days beginning with the day on which the notification is so laid before it; and if the Legislature makes any modification in the notification or directs that the notification shall cease to have effect, the notification shall, thereafter, have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect; and this may be, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

(4) Where in respect of any notification issued under sub-section (1), the Legislature directs under sub-section (3) that the said notification shall cease to have effect, the corresponding law, if any, repealed under sub-section (2) of this section read with section 7 shall revive and come into force in the added territories with effect on and from the date on which the Legislature so directs.

12. *Repeal of certain enactments.*—The enactments specified in the Third Schedule, section 13 of the Madras Coffee-stealing Prevention Act, 1878 (Madras Act VIII of 1878), section 3-A of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891 (Madras Act I of 1891) and

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section 2 of the Madras Limited Proprietors Act, 1911 (Madras Act IV of 1911) in so far as they apply to, and are force in the added territories are hereby repealed.

13. *Declaration respecting certain enactments.*—The enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule are hereby formally declared to be no part of the laws in force in the added territories.

14. *Power to remove difficulties.*—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act or of any enactment extended to the added territories by or under this Act, the State Government, as occasion may require, may, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(2) 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.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1920	IV	The Madras Children Act, 1920.
1922	V	The Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.
1925	XX	The Madras Betting tax Act, 1925.
1939	III	The Madras Public Health Act, 1939.
1955	XIV	The Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.
1956	XXXI	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Act, 1956.
1956	XLII	The Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1956.
1957	XIV	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1957.
1957	XXVI	The Madras Money-lenders Act, 1957.
1958	XIII	The Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.
1958	XV	The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958.
1958	XX	The Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.
1958	XXXII	The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958.
1958	XXXIII	The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.
1959	28	The Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959.

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THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Amendments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1891	I	The Madras General Clauses Act, 1891.	(1) In section 3— (i) after clause (19), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— “(19-a) “notification” shall mean a notification published in the Official Gazette”; (ii) after clause (23), the following clause shall be inserted namely:— “(24) “prescribed” shall mean prescribed by rules regulations or by-laws made under the Act, in which the word occurs’. (2) In sections 10 and 15, for the words “to issue orders”, the words “to issue notifications or orders”, and for the words “by-laws or orders”, the words “by-laws, notifications or orders” shall be substituted. (3) In section 12, for the words “all Madras Acts, Andhra Acts and Andhra Pradesh Acts made”, the words “all Madras Acts, Andhra Acts and Andhra Pradesh Acts” shall be substituted. (4) In section 23, clause (a) shall be omitted.
1898	V	The Malabar Wills Act, 1898.	In section 1, sub-section (3), the proviso shall be omitted.
1902	I	The Madras Court of Wards Act 1902.	In clause (f) of section 33, for the words, figures and letters “any part of India which immediately before the 1st day of November 1956, was comprised in a Part A State or a Part C State”, the word “India” shall be substituted.
1919	III	The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919.	(1) In section 2, in the definition of the expression “occupier”, the words “railway or other” shall be omitted. (2) In sub-section (2) of section 9, for the words, figures brackets and letters “sub-section 1 (a)”, “sub-section 1 (b)”, and “sub-section 1 (c)”, the words, brackets, figures and letters “sub-section (1) (a)”, and “sub-section (1) (b)”, and “sub-section (1) (c)” shall respectively be substituted.
1920	VII	The Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920.	(1) In section 38, sub-section (1), for the words “on this behalf”, the words “in this behalf” shall be substituted.

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
1920 —cont.	VII —cont.	The Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920—cont.	(2) In section 39— (i) in sub-section (1), for the words and figures "union or other local area in which the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, is in force", the words and figures "panchayat or non-panchayat area in which the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, or the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, is in force" shall be substituted. (ii) in sub-section (3), for the words "union or other local area", the words "panchayat or non-panchayat area" shall be substituted. (3) In section 40— (i) for the words and figures "union or other local area in which the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, is in force", the words and figures "panchayat or non-panchayat area in which the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, or the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, is in force" shall be substituted. (ii) for the words "authorities of the union or local board" the words "authorities of the panchayat or district boards" shall be substituted. (4) In section 48, sub-section (1), clause (c), after the words "Code of Criminal Procedure", the figures "1898" shall be inserted. In clause (c) of section 44, the word "or" shall be added at the end.
1920	VIII	The Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.	
1940	XX	The Indian Medical Degrees (Madras Amendment) Act, 1940.	In section 6-A of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1918, inserted by section 3, in sub-section (1) clause (b), sub-clause (i), for the words, figures and letters "any part of India which, immediately before the 1st day of November 1956, was comprised in a Part A State or Part C State", the words "India or in any part thereof" shall be substituted.
1948	XIV	The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Act, 1948.	In section 2, clause (2), sub-clause (c), for the words "class of institution" the words "class of institutions" shall be substituted.
1949	XVIII	The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949.	(1) In section 2, after the brackets and word "(Shariat)", the word "Application" shall be inserted.

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
1949 —cont.	XVIII —cont.	The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949—cont.	(2) In section 3— (i) the following marginal note shall be inserted, namely:— "Substitution of new section for section 2, Central Act XXVI of 1937"; (ii) before the word "Notwithstanding", the figure "2" shall be inserted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 12.)

Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)
		<i>Madras Acts.</i>
1920	XI	The Madras General Clauses (Amendment) Act, 1920.
1922	V	The Madras Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1922.
1938	XXI	The Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938.
1943	XXVIII	The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1943.
1944	I	The Madras Estates Land (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1944.
1945	XVII	The Court-fees (Madras Amendment) Act, 1945.
1946	VIII	The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1946.
1949	XII	The Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949.
		<i>Andhra Pradesh Acts.</i>
1957	XI	The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings (Census) Act, 1957.
1960	VIII	The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 13.)

Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)
		<i>Central Regulations of Local Application.</i>
1909	I	The Nugur, Albaka and Cherla Laws and Cesses Regulation, 1909.
1912	I	The Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulation, 1912.
		<i>Central Acts of Local Application.</i>
1881	XVIII	The Central Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1881.
1883	I	The Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883.
1898	II	The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898.

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)
<i>Madras Regulations.</i>		
1937	I	The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1937.
1939	II	The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1939.
1940	I	The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Village Courts Regulation, 1940.
1940	III	The Madras Agency Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1940.
1940	IV	The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1940.
1940	V	The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Court of Wards Regulation, 1940.
1940	VI	The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Guardians and Wards Regulation, 1940.
1940	VII	The Madras Agency Rules (Second Amendment) Regulation, 1940.
1942	III	The Amindivi Islands Court Fees Regulation, 1942.
1942	IV	The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1942.
1942	V	The West Godavari (Ganjam and Vizakapatnam Act Extension) Regulation, 1942.
1943	I	The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) (Estates Land Repealing) Regulation, 1943.
1943	II	The Gollgonda and Polavaram Taluks (Local Taxation and Fees) Regulation, 1943.
1944	I	The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Partially Excluded Areas Amendment) Regulation, 1944.
1945	II	The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Compulsory Vaccination Regulation, 1945.
1946	I	The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1946.
1946	II	The Madras Agency Rules (Second Amendment) Regulation, 1946.
1947	I	The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1947.
1947	II	The Madras Agency Rules (Second Amendment) Regulation, 1947.
1948	I	The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1948.
1949	II	The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1949.
1951	I	The Madras Scheduled Areas (Validation of Succession Certificates) Regulation, 1951.
1951	II	The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1950.
1951	III	The Scheduled Areas Estates Land (Reduction of Rent Amendment) Regulation, 1951.
1951	IV	The Madras Scheduled Areas Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1951.
<i>Madras Acts.</i>		
1917	I	The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917.
1920	XIII	The Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act, 1920.
1928	VII	The Kirlampudi B and C Estates, Dontamuru and Rayavaram Impartible Estates Act, 1928.

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)
<i>Madras Acts—cont.</i>		
1928	V	The Jaggampeta A and D Estates Impartible Estates Act, 1928.
1929	VIII	The Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Act, 1929.
1929	IX	The Elamuru and Penjandra Impartible Estates Act, 1929.
1932	I	The Kapileswarapuram Impartible Estate Act, 1932.
1932	II	The Anakapalle and other Impartible Estates Act, 1932.
1947	VII	The Malabar Irrigation Works (Construction and Levy of Cess) Act, 1947.
1947	XIII	The Tungabhadra Project (Prevention of Speculation in Land) Act, 1947.
1949	XIV	The West Godavari District (Assimilation of Laws on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) Act, 1949.
1953	XV	The Tuticorin Port Trust (Application to Mangalore) Act, 1953.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 11th October 1961.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Chairman (The Hon. Dr. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Power supply

* 359 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN (on behalf of Sri S. K. Sambandhan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any cut in the power supply in any area of the State during the period between 1st May and 10th May 1961 for (i) industrial, (ii) agricultural and (iii) household purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. A 30 per cent (thirty per cent) cut was imposed with effect from the 1st May 1961 on power supplies to consumers in the areas fed with power received from the Kerala State Electricity Grid, consequent on the 30 per cent cut imposed by the Kerala State. The cut was lifted with effect from the 31st May 1961.

Electricity to Mangalur Panchayat

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

(a) whether electricity has been extended to the Mangalur Panchayat in Vridhachalam taluk; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No applications have so far been received from the Mangalur Panchayat.

Failure of electricity supply

* 361 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN (on behalf of Sri S. K. Sambandhan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instance of failure of electricity supply during the whole night in Tirupapuliyur area in the South Arcot district on 26th May 1961, the Silver Car day of Padaleeswarar temple, has been brought to the notice of the Government; and

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

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THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) A petition, dated 12th June 1961 was received by the Chief Distribution Engineer, Madras State Electricity Board, from the Executive Officer of Sri Pada-leeswarar Devasthanam.

(b) The matter was investigated by the Superintending Engineer (Electricity), Tiruchi Electricity System. It is reported that failure of supply was due to the L.T. fuses of Tiruppapuliur Sub-station I transformer blowing off and one of the cables proving faulty. Partial supply was restored to a portion of the area during the night through the healthy phase and normal supply was restored next morning. The field staff did their best to the extent possible under the prevailing circumstances.

Minimum space in buses

* 362 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN (on behalf of Sri S. K. Sambandhan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether any minimum space has been prescribed for each passenger in buses for determining the capacity of the buses;

(b) if so, what it is;

(c) whether any discrimination by the Licensing Authorities in adhering to this rule has been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) According to rule 360 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, in every bus, each passenger should be provided a reasonably comfortable seating space of not less than fifteen inches square measured on straight lines along and at right angles to the front of each seat.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சார், இப்போது புதுவை ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு ஏராளமான பஸ்கள் விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்போது நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் சட்டத்தின்படி அந்தப் புதுவை ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து வருகிற பஸ்கள் நடைமுறையில் நடத்தப்படுகின்றனவா என்று சொல்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : புதுவை ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு ஏராளமான பஸ்கள் விடப்படுகின்றன என்ற நிலைமையை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியாது. அவர்களுக்கும் நமக்கும் ஒப்பந்தம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஒப்பந்தப்படிதான், அதன் அடிப்படையில்தான் பஸ்கள் விட முடியும். அங்கிருந்து வரக்கூடிய பஸ்கள் நம் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள சட்ட திட்டங்களின்படி நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று, அதற்குக் கட்டுப்பாடுதான் விடப்படுகின்றன.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I ask the Hon. the Minister for Electricity whether in fixing the minimum space, the Government take cognizance of lean persons only or whether they take into account stout persons and hefty persons also? (Laughter).

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : We take into consideration persons of medium build. (Laughter).

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are these rules regarding minimum space applicable to the Government Transport buses?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : As far as the city is concerned, I believe this minimum is insisted on.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : There are standing passengers in the city buses. What is the minimum space that is allowed in the case of standing persons? Even for standing, a minimum space is required.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I want notice.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : I have had some experience in travelling in these buses, especially the express bus from Salem to Madras. One has to travel long hours in these buses. We find it very inconvenient to sit because the space allotted is very small. It is only 15 inches. Again in a single seat two persons have to sit and we have to trespass by the pathway in the middle of the bus. Will the Government see that at least the express buses are provided with larger accommodation?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The position, as far as express buses are concerned, is they have better facilities in the matter of passenger accommodation and other amenities. We will have also to bear in mind the traffic we have to clear and also the returns that will be realised by the operators. If I reduce the number to the level the hon. Member desires to enable him to sit as comfortably as he sits in the Council (Laughter), I believe we will have only 16 to 17 seats in a bus. I do not think he will advise us to do it.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : Is the Hon. Minister aware that the longer route buses get a better revenue than the short route buses?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The hon. Member may be correct. But he will have to bear in mind that the operator has to spend much more on long distance buses.

Post-graduate Medical Institution

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Post-graduate Medical Institution in the State; and

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

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) & (b) The Expert Committee on Medical Education and Training Programmes suggested that the Madras Medical College and Government General Hospital, Madras, may be upgraded into a Regional Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education. This is under consideration.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. Minister consider the dearth of qualified teachers in the existing colleges before he starts new institutions like the post-graduate medical college?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir, that is also to be taken into consideration when we think of upgrading the existing medical college.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of importing people, qualified people, from other States if there is need to start the post-graduate medical college?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, if the need arises in that way, that matter will also be then taken into consideration.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Granting that the Madras Government accedes to the request of the Central Government to convert the Madras Medical College into a post-graduate training institution, may I take it that the Government of Madras will have another medical college in the place of the college to be upgraded in the City?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Anyway, the Government propose to have another medical college under the Third Plan.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: That is with reference to the present needs. But if the existing college is converted into a post-graduate institution, is it not incumbent on the Government to open another medical college in its place as otherwise the intake will be reduced?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That could be made up by increasing the strength in the other medical colleges as far as possible. The other new college also will, to some extent, give relief.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the under-graduates be trained, that is, continue to be trained in these two colleges that are proposed to be upgraded?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Only one college is proposed to be upgraded. The idea is, we may have under-graduates also and there will be scope to give them training to some extent. It all depends on the views of the experts. I do not think the under-graduates would be denied admission. But we

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have to reduce the number of undergraduates from the number at present existing and that too to a considerable extent so that we may take in post-graduates.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it not a fact that in post-graduate institutions they do not take in under-graduates for training and that they admit only post-graduates according to the programme of training as is now understood?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: All that will be taken into consideration when we implement the scheme.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: When the college is converted into a post-graduate institution, who will be in charge of the hospital and the medical institution, the State Government or the Central Government? May I know also whether this institution would serve the needs of the four Southern States?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I believe the State Government will be in charge. Regarding giving facilities to the other States in the South, that will be a matter for consideration when a request comes from any other quarter.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Cuddalore

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

(a) whether any representation has been received requesting the Government to take over the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Cuddalore; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The proposal has been deferred.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: சார், கூயரோக ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரும் பொதுமக்களும் நினைக்கின்ற நேரத்தில் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பொதுமக்களுடைய சுமார் இரண்டரை லட்சம் ரூபாய் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு கட்டிய ஆஸ்பத்திரியை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கமிட்டி தீர்மானம் செய்து சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பியும் ஏன் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்குத் தாமதமாகிறது என்றும், அதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டாமென்று நினைத்திருந்தாலும் மீண்டும் பரிசீலனை செய்து அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்களா என்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: இந்த கூயரோக ஆஸ்பத்திரியை அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டு ஆரம்பிக்கவில்லை. அவர்களே ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆரம்பித்து கட்டிடத்தைக் கட்டி சில வருஷங்கள் சும்மாவே இருந்தது. அப்போது அரசாங்கம் பிச்சு கிராண்டு 36 ஆயிரம் ரிக்கரிங் கிராண்டு வருஷா வருஷம் 20 ஆயிரம் கொடுத்து சும்மாயிருக்கிற கட்டிடத்தில் ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஆரம்பிக்கச் செய்தோம். இப்போது நடந்து வருகிறது. இப்போது திருப்திகரமாக இல்லை. கூடுமானவரை நோயாளிகளுக்கு வசதியுமில்லை. சமீப காலத்தில் மெடிகல் சர்வீஸ் டைக்டர் அங்குள்ள டி.எம்.ஓ.வைக் கலந்து எந்த முறையில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்

[11th October 1961]

என்று பேசி வந்தார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி தொடர்ந்து அலோசியேஷன் 1958-ல்தான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்று கேட்டார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு கேட்கவில்லை. கேட்டால் பிறகு அதைப்பற்றிப் பார்க்கலாம்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : அப்படியானால் கமிட்டியின் மூலமாக மறுபடியும் தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பினால் கவனிக்கப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : சர்க்காருக்கு எது சேர்ந்தாலும் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Has the attention of the Hon. Minister been drawn to the fact that the treatment of T.B. has become rather difficult of late on account of the drug resistance of the bacilli and the desirability of institutional treatment may be reconsidered in view of this fact?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Institutional treatment is there but in order to cope with the large number of patients, we are having recourse to domiciliary treatment. If the hon. Member thinks there is bacilli resistance, he can make more research and make the results available to us.

Bus fares

* 365 Q.—**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN** (on behalf of Sri S. K. Sambandhan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state whether a maximum or minimum rate per mile for ordinary and express bus fares has been fixed and, if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : The amount is given in terms of pies and annas in the statement. I want to know whether it is collected in terms of annas and pies or nP?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : It is now difficult to convert them into nP.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : அரசாங்கம் ஒட்டுகிற பஸ்களிலும் தனியார் ஒட்டுகிற பஸ்களிலும் கட்டிடத்தில் வேறுபாடு இருக்கிறது. அதைச் சரி செய்ய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : அதன் காரணத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் கவனித்துப் பார்த்தால் இந்த அறிக்கையிலே இருக்கிறது. டவுன் சர்வீசுகளில் அதிகமாக இருக்கும். மற்றப்படி Mofussil-லில் இந்த வரம்புக்கு உட்பட்டத்தான் கட்டிடங்கள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்துரையாக இருந்தாலும் தனியார் துரையாக இருந்தாலும் அதற்குக் கட்டுப்படுத்தான் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

11th October 1961]

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சார், முன்பு புதுவை ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வர 3½ ரூபாய் பஸ் கட்டணமாக இருந்தது. திடீரென்று ரூ. 3-12-0-ஆக இப்போது வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த இடைவெளியில் பஸ் கட்டணம் அதிகரிப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது சூழநிலை ஏற்பட்டதா? ஏன் அதிகரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் பரிசீலிக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : எப்படி அதிகரிக்கமுடியும் என்பதற்கு இங்கே காரணங்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. இந்த உயர்ந்த பட்ச கட்டணத்திற்கு மேல் அவர்கள் வசூல் செய்யமுடியாது. இதற்கு முன்பு குறைவாக வசூல் செய்து இப்போது உயர்ந்த கட்டணம் விதித்து அதிகமாக வசூலிக்க முயற்சி செய்தால், அரசாங்கம் அதில் தலையிட்டு பரிசீலிக்கும்.

Floods

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

(a) the extent of damage to property and the loss of human and cattle lives caused by the floods in the river Cauvery and Bhavani in July 1961; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such breaches in future?

10-4 a.m.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : The attention of the Member is invited to the "Statement regarding Cauvery Floods" placed on the table of the House on the 29th August 1961.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, is it a fact that there was some delay in closing the breach the moment it occurred at Koviladi, and that if that delay had been avoided, the breach would not have been so wide?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : There was no delay. We were urging the officers concerned to close the breach as early as possible.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it a fact that the delay was caused because it was not decided whether the Public Works Department or the Revenue Department should close the breach?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Not at all. Regarding the breaches on the roads, the Public Works Department themselves took up the work of closing these breaches.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, what steps have been taken to clear the silt and also the sand that has covered a vast area of cultivable lands?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : இதற்காகவே தனியாக ஒரு ரூப் பிரண்டிங் இஞ்சினியர் போட்டு பரிசீலனை செய்யச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். அதன் பிறகு தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, will the Minister give us some idea as to what depth the sand has covered these cultivable lands? Is it three feet or four feet?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : I have no idea. The hon. Member may put a separate question.

[11th October 1961]

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : பவானி ஆற்று ஓரங்களிலே மணல் மேடு ஏற்பட்ட பகுதிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கம் அதைச் சுத்தம் செய்வதற்கு ஏதாவது உதவித்தொகை கொடுத்திருக்கிறதா? அப்படியானால் எவ்வளவு இதுவரை கொடுத்திருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : அந்த விவரம் என்னிடமில்லை. இருந்தாலும் மண்ணை அப்புறப்படுத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய கடன் கொடுத்து உதவி வருகிறது.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it a fact, Sir, that normal repairs that should have been carried out on the bunds of these rivers have been neglected for a long time and therefore the breaches occurred?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : That is not correct.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : மணல் நிரம்பிய பிரதேசங்களில் ரொம்ப அதிகமாக விவசாயிகள் தாங்களே செலவு செய்து பண்ணுவதிலே கடன் வாங்கிச் செய்வதிலும் பூமியின் விலை மதிப்பிற்கு மேல் செலவிட வேண்டியிருப்பதால் அரிக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களைச் சரி செய்யமுடியவில்லை. கவான் மெண்ட் ஏதாவது ஒருபகுதியை உதவித்தொகையாகக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்து முன்பு இருந்த நிலைமைக்கு வருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்படுகின்றன.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. Minister tell us the amount of loss or damage sustained on account of the floods and whether the Government of Madras are getting any help from the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : The loss may be more than Rs. 1 crore on the whole in the Cauvery area. We are proposing to approach the Government of India for relief.

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

(a) the number of breaches caused by the recent floods in the Cauvery delta;

(b) the measures taken to close the breaches and the cost involved; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to institute an Enquiry Committee to ascertain the causes of the breaches and the persons, if any, responsible therefor?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) & (b) The attention of the Member is invited to the "Statement regarding Cauvery Floods" placed on the table of the House on 29th August 1961.

(c) No, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is there a separate department called the River Conservancy Department in the State?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : There is no separate department. In the P.W.D., there is one Executive Engineer for this purpose.

[11th October 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it a fact that the bunds and the banks of the rivers were not completely repaired before the fresh water was let into these rivers, which resulted in the breaches of these bunds?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : It is not correct. Now and then we repair the bunds. The P.W.D. in the Cauvery Division attend to this work. It is not true that we are not attending to this work.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is one of the causes of the breach the cultivation in the padugai and banks of the rivers by certain people without any authorisation by the Government?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : It is not correct. We are taking steps to evict the encroachers from the padugais.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : In olden days, they used to plant what we call 'nanal' on the banks and fringes of the river in order to prevent erosion on the bank. Is it a fact that of late this practice has been given up due to certain circumstances?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Planting 'nanal' is not neglected. We ask the Executive Engineer or the concerned officers to do this work. We have also asked the Executive Engineers to plant casuarina.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know the amount given by way of relief to the persons affected?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வீடு ஒன்றுக்கு 30 ரூபாய் வீட்டிற்கும் 10 ரூபாய் துணிமணிகளுக்கும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. அப்படி அநேக லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தனியாகக் கேட்டால் முழுவிலாறும் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Apart from drawing the attention of the Members to a statement placed on the table of the House a month or two ago, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether there is a possibility of having another dam in the State of Madras just to prevent floods in future?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : We have appointed a Superintending Engineer to study all the possibilities.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While conceding that an engineer has been appointed to go into this question, is the enquiry to be conducted by this Government themselves or in collaboration with Andhra and Mysore as they have to agree to the proposal to construct another dam in our State?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : First we will study the scheme. Then we will consider the other aspects.

[11th October 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, is it a fact that the Assistant Engineer in charge of the subdivision in Chidambaram taluk refused to concede the request made to him by prominent public men and mirasdars in Chidambaram taluk to let the water of the Coiroon into the Veeranatheri and other lakes?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: No, Sir.

10-50
a.m.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Are the Government aware that the flood level has gone above the banks and on account of this several sandbags had to be put up to raise the level of the banks? What steps have the Government taken to raise the level of the banks?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: We have created a Division to look after all these. All the banks of the rivers will be raised above the flood level.

Dam across the river Cauvery

* 368 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to construct a dam across the river Cauvery at Hogainakkal?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: The attention of the Member is invited to paragraph 19 of "Statement regarding Cauvery Floods" placed on the table of the House on 29th August 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

II. ANNOUNCEMENT RE MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received messages from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960, and the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

III—NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO HARIJANS

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next item is the Non-official Resolution standing in the name of Sri M. Ethirajalu. The Resolution reads as follows:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that emergency provisions of the Land Acquisition Act should be invoked for purposes of assignment of lands to Harijans."

The hon. Member Sri M. Ethirajalu has already spoken on the Resolution. I shall give him now five minutes to speak.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: சேர்மன், சார், இந்தத் தீர்மானமானது, சென்ற வருஷம் ஆகஸ்டு மாதத்தில்கூட இந்த சபையால் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு காலமின்றி நிறுத்தப்பட்டது. அடுத்தபடியாக, இதே வருடம் ஜனவரி மாதம்

[11th October 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

30 ம் தேதி இந்த சபையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. அப்போதும் அதே நிலை தான் ஏற்பட்டது. இப்போது மூன்றாவது தரமாக இந்தத் தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வரப்படுகிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஏறக்குறைய 85 லட்சம் ஹரிஜன மக்களின் புனர்வாழ்வை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு வரப்படும் தீர்மானம் இது என்பதை நான் ஏற்கனவே எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனமக்களுக்கு முன்னேற்றம் ஓரளவு செய்து கொண்டு வீந் தாலும்கூட அவர்கள் நிரந்தரமாக வாழ்வதற்காக ஏதாவது வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொள்வதற்கு நாம் வழிவகை செய்தாக வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் நோக்கம். அந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் நமது சர்க்கார் கோடிக்கணக்கான பணத்தைச் செலவழித்து இந்த மாநிலத்தில் அவர்கள் வீடுகளை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ள காரியங்கள் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அப்படி இருந்தாலும், இப்போது அவர்களுக்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஹரிஜன நல இலாகா, அந்த இலாகாவைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் துரிதமாக வேலை செய்தாலும்கூட, நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஏறக்குறைய 20,000 கிராமங்களில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் வீடில்லாக் குறையைப் போக்குவது முடிந்தபாடில்லை என்பது சட்டமன்றத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் அத்தனைபேருக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியுமென்று நம்புகிறேன். யார், எப்போது, சட்டமன்றத்தில் இருப்பவர்களோ, அல்லது அமைச்சர்களோ, அவர்கள் மனுக்களை எழுதிக்கொண்டே இருப்பதற்குச் சென்றால், அவர்கள் நீங்காத குறையாக இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. இதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுக்கவில்லையா என்று ஒருசிலர் சந்தேகிக்கலாம். அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் எந்தவிதத்தில் அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும்கூட இப்போது நமது தமிழ்நாடு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறபடி, நில ஆர்ஜிதச் சட்டப்படி, அரசாங்கச் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறபடி, நில ஆர்ஜிதச் சட்டப்படி, உடனடியாக ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தால்கூட அது இலாகா மூலமாகப்போய் முடிவு அடைவதற்கு கண்டிப்பாக 11 மாதங்களுக்கு மேல் காலதாமதம் ஏற்பட்டுத்தான் தீருகிறது. யாரும் நடுவில் objection செய்யாது இருந்தால், அதிகாரிகளும் தங்களுடைய காலத்தை விண் விரயம் செய்யாமல் அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் இருந்தால்தான் 11 மாதங்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்யா விட்டால் காலதாமதம் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தால் குறைந்தது, எனது ஜில்லாவில் 20 வருடம் ஆகியிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல முடியும். 1940-ஆம் வருடத்தில் வெள்ளைக்காரன் காலத்தில் செய்து 1960-ல் தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அப்படி காலதாமதம் ஆகிக்கொண்டு இருக்கின்றது. அந்தக் காலதாமதத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு நமது அரசாங்கம் 1894-ல் நில ஆர்ஜிதச் சட்டப்படி இப்போது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலே சில அதிகாரங்கள் collector-க்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன், அதாவது clause 17-ல் கலெக்டருக்கு special power கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி கலெக்டர்கள் special power மூலமாக அந்தச் சட்டத்தை உபயோகிக்கக்கூடிய நேரத்தில் objection செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட இருந்தால் அவர்கள் சர்க்காரின் சம்மதத்தைக் கேட்டுத்தான் மீண்டும் அந்த நிலத்தின் பேரில் உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்படிக்காலதாமதம் ஆகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிற காரணத்தால், இப்போது மீண்டும் ஒரு சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறோம். 1956-ல் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிற அந்தச் சட்டத்தின்படி துரிதநடவடிக்கை, அதாவது படுத்தியிருக்கிற அந்தச் சட்டத்தின்படி துரிதநடவடிக்கை, அதாவது சர்க்காருக்கு ரோடுபோட வேண்டுமென்றாலோ, உடனடியாக அவர்கள் படிக்கு agricultural farm வேண்டுமென்றாலோ, உடனடியாக அவர்கள் நிலம் சர்க்காருக்குத் தேவையிருந்தால் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தில் சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பிரயோகித்து நாம் எப்படி இந்த நாட்டில் பொருளாதாரத்தாழ்வில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நமது படியும் இந்த நாட்டில் பொருளாதாரத்தாழ்வில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நமது ஹரிஜன மக்களின் குறைகளைத் தீர்க்கப் பரபுடவேண்டும். காலதாமதமானாலும் கூட எந்தவிதத்திலாவது, குடியிருப்பு வசதி செய்வதில் முதலில் அவர்கள் கேட்கிற சில மாதங்களுக்காக, ஒரு ஆறு மாதத் தவணை முதலில் அவர்கள் கேட்கிய மூக்கிய கடமையாக நமது அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் பிரேரேபித்து அந்தத்

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [11th October 1961]

தீர்மானத்தின்படி The Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, என்ற Act-ஐ இவர்களுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து எப்படியும் அவர்களுக்கு அந்த Act-ன் பிரகாரம் அந்த நிலத்தை உடனடியாக நிலத்தின் சொந்தக்காரர் அனுமதி ஓரளவு கிடைக்க முடியாத நிலைமையிலிருந்தால் அந்த நிலத்தில் உடனடியாக நாம் ஆக்ரமிப்பு செய்யலாம் என்ற நிபந்தனை இருக்கலாம் என்ற காரணத்தால்தான் இந்த Act-ஐ அவர்களுக்குப் பிரயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதில் பல் வேறு கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கலாம். அவர்கள் இப்போது வாழ்கிற இடங்களில் எத்தனையோ சங்கடங்களுக்கு உட்பட்டிருக்கின்றனர். அவர்கள் எந்த கிராமத்தில் குடியிருக்கிறார்களோ, அந்த கிராமங்களுக்குப் போகக் கூடிய பாதை வசதி பல்வேறு கிராமங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க மறுக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சிலர் சகதிகளில் வசிக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சில கிராமங்களில் இறந்து போகிற பிணத்தைத் தகனம் செய்யப் போவதற்கு, பிணத்தைத் தெரு வீதிகளில் கொண்டு போகக்கூடாது என்று மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதற்காகக் கூட மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் Burial ground வாங்குவதற்குப் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே தான் சொல்லுகிறேன் இம் மாதிரிக் கஷ்டப்படுகிற, பெரும் பிரச்னை, தீராத பிரச்சனையாக, ஏனைய சமுதாயங்களைவிட இந்தச் சமுதாயத்தினருக்கு மிக முக்கிய பிரச்சனையாக இருந்து வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு இந்தக் குடியிருப்பு வசதியைத் தவிர, கல்வி, உத்தியோகம் போன்ற மற்ற பிரச்சனைகள் இருக்கிற காரணத்தால், இந்த Act-ஐ உடனடியாக அமல் நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று இந்த சபையில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளும்படி, பணிவன்புடன் தாழ்மையாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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a.m.

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். எங்களுடைய தாலுகாவிலே, ஏறக்குறைய 25 சதவீதம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாழ்கிறார்கள். அதிலே, மனை நிலம் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்வதால் மிகத் தாமதம் இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அது ஒன்றும் மிகையாகாது. அதற்குக் காரணம் ஒரு பக்கம் அதிகார வர்க்கம். மற்றொரு பக்கம் ஹரிஜனங்களும் கூடக் காரணம் என்று கூறிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். முதலில் ஒரு விண்ணப்பம் இடம் குறித்துப் போடுவார்கள். அந்த ஊரில் சிலர் அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது சொன்னால், ஊரில் இருக்கக் கூடிய கட்சிகள் காரணமாக இன்னொரு இடத்தை மாற்றிப் போடுவார்கள். பன்னிரண்டு வருஷமாக ஒரு சேரிக்கு இடம் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று தெரியும். அந்தச் சேரிவிஷயத்தில் சிலர் கட்சிகளில் சிக்கித் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். அந்த ஒரு காரணத்திற்காகவாவது இந்த Land Acquisition Act-ல் அவசர ஓரத்துக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். வேறு தாமதம் இருக்கிறது. காரணம் ஹரிஜனங்களால் கூட ஏற்படுகிறது. உடனே அதிகாரிகள் வந்து ஒரு இடத்தை முடிவு செய்வார்கள். பிறகு அதை மாற்றும்படி விண்ணப்பம் செய்வார்கள். நினைத்தபடி எல்லாம் மாறிக்கொண்டு மாதம் ஒரு Petition போட்டுக் கொண்டு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலை மாறி ஓரளவு உறுதியான நிலையில் குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்தை ஹரிஜனங்கள் கோர முடியாத நிலையில் வருவார்கள் என்ற காரணத்துக்காக முக்கியமாக கலெக்டர் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அதிகாரம் வேண்டுமென்று கருதுகிறேன். அதில் நம்மைப் போன்ற சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் இங்கு துரிதப்படுத்துவதாலும் கேள்விகள் கேட்பதாலும், சில அசம்பாவிதங்கள்கூட எங்கள் தாலுக்காவில் நடக்கின்றன. விரும்பத்தகாத இடத்தைச் சுற்றியும் வயல்கள் சூழ்ந்த இடம் சுகாதாரத்துக்கு ஏற்றது அல்லாது இடம் இது போன்ற இடத்தைக்கூட ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து, ஈடுத் தொகை கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. காரணம் நாம் அவசரப்படுத்துகிறோம். உடனே ஏதாவது ஒரு நிலத்தை அவசரமாக சரியாக இருந்தாலும் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஆதலால் அந்த நிலத்தை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யும்பொழுது குறைந்தது ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் நேரில் டார்க்கவேண்டும்.

இந்தக் காரணங்களுக்காக இந்த நிலத்தை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்வதற்கான அதிகாரம் கலெக்டருக்குக் கண்டிப்பாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருதுகின்றேன். ஆனால் கீழே இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளில் சிலர் ஊர் பிரமுகங்களுடன் சேர்ந்து கொண்டு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வெகுவாக அநீதி இழைக்கிறார்கள்.

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [11th October 1961]

கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். ரொம்பவும் சுகாதாரக் குறைவான இடங்களில் எல்லாம் அவர்கள் குடியிருப்புக்காக இடத்தை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்திருக்கின்றார்கள். எனக்குத் தெரிந்த ஒரு இடத்தில், இருபது ஏக்கர் நிலம் இருக்கின்றது. இரண்டு ஏக்கர்தான் வேண்டும். ஆனால் அந்த இருபது ஏக்கருக்கு மத்தியிலே, இரண்டு ஏக்கர் ஒதுக்கித்தரும் வகையில் இன்றைய தினம் அதிகார வர்க்கம் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதைத் தடுப்பதற்காகவாவது இந்த Emergency Powers வேண்டும். அதிகார வர்க்கத்தின் கீழ்த்தட்டுகளில் சிலருடைய எண்ணம் ஒன்றாகவும் செயலில் வேறுகவும் இருக்கின்றது. எனவே இந்தத் தொல்லைகள் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதற்கு கலெக்டர் அவர்களுக்கு இத்தகைய அதிகாரங்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகின்றேன். கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் அப்படிப்பட்ட இடங்களை நேரடியாகப் பார்த்து அந்த அதிகாரத்தை உடனடியாகச் செலுத்தினால் இந்தத் தொல்லைகள் எல்லாம் இருக்காது. பெரும்பாலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய மிகக் கீழே உள்ள வாழ்க்கை நிலை, பொருளாதார அடிமைத்தனம் இவர்கள் எல்லாம் இதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. பொருளாதார அடிமைத்தனம் தான் அவர்களைக் கீழே அழுத்தி வைத்திருக்கின்றது. காரணம் கிராமத்திலுள்ள உயர் ஜாதிக் காரர்களிடம் அவர்கள் அடிமைகளாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் ஏதாவது ஒரு இடத்தைக் காட்டி இந்த இடத்தில் குடியேறுங்கள் என்று சொன்னால் அங்கே குடியேற வேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய நல்வாழ்விற்கு இந்த அவசர அதிகாரம் கலெக்டர்களிடம் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.

SRI V. M. SURENDRA RAM : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது காங்கிரஸ் அதிகாரத்திற்கு வந்த பிறகு ஓரளவிற்குச் சிறந்த முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. ஆனாலும் அடையவேண்டியது இன்னும் நிறைய இருக்கின்றது. குறிப்பாக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்துக்காகச் செய்யவேண்டியது இன்னும் நிறைய இருக்கிறது. எங்கள் ஊர் மேடும் பள்ளமும் நிறைந்த ஊர். பள்ளத்திலே ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருப்பார்கள். மேட்டிலே உயர்சாதிக் காரர்கள் இருப்பார்கள். ஆனாலும் அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், உடனே அவர்கள் குறுக்கே வந்து தண்ணீர் பள்ளத்திலிருந்து மேட்டுக்கு வரும் என்று வாதாடுவார்கள். எனவே அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யப்படவில்லை என்றால், அதிகாரிகள்தான் காரணம் என்று சொல்லுவது தவறாகும். பொதுமக்கள்தான் காரணம். பொதுமக்கள் கொடுத்துவரும் தொல்லைகளாலும் குறுக்கீடுகளாலும் சர்க்காரால் கூட பல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. உதாரணத்திற்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன். எங்கள் பகுதியில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உணவுக்காக பத்து ஏக்கர் நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்தார்கள். அவர்களும் சாகுபடி செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தார்கள்.

ஆனால் இன்னும் ஒரு இனத்தார் அந்த இடத்திற்குப் பெரிய பெரிய ஆட்சேபனை செய்து கடைசியில் அந்த நிலத்தை ஹரிஜனங்களிடமிருந்து பிடுங்கிக்கொண்டார்கள். கடைசியில் மந்திரிகளும் அதை வாங்கித் தருவதாக வாக்களித்தார்கள். ஆனால் இதுவரையில் வாங்கித் தர முடியவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி Revenue டோர்ட்டிடம் வந்தால் 'கலெக்டர் இடம் போங்கள்' என்று கையைக் காட்டுகின்றார்கள். கலெக்டரிடம் போனால் 'என்னிடம் அதிகாரம் இல்லை, அரசாங்கத்திடம் முறையிட்டுக் கொள்ளுங்கள்' என்கின்றார்கள். சென்னைக்கு வருவது என்றால் நீலகிரிக்குச் சென்னைக்கும் 300 மைல் இருக்கின்றது. எனவே அடிக்கடி வந்துபோக முடியவில்லை. இந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்வதற்குக் கலெக்டருக்குப் போதுமான அளவிற்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை. எனவே கவர்ன்மெண்டிடம் போய் முறையிட்டுக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்கின்றார். ஆகவே அவரிடம் இந்த அதிகாரம் இருந்தால் தேவையான நிலத்தை சிக்கல் இல்லாமல் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யமுடியும். அதேபோல குடியிருப்பதற்குப் பலருக்கும் வீடு இல்லை. நிலம் வேண்டும் வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு. ஆனால் நிலம் இப்போது இல்லை. இப்போது அங்கே ஏராளமான அளவிகள்

[Sri V. M. Surendra Ram] [11th October 1961]

11-00 encroachment இருக்கின்றது. சென்ற வருஷம் Estimates Committee-யில் a.m. சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்தேன். தஞ்சாவூர் பகுதியில் சென்றபோது ஒரு ஆற்றங்கரையில் ஏராளமான ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியேறியிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தோம். பட்டுக்கோட்டை ஸ்ரீசீனுவாச ஐயர் ஊருக்குப் பக்கத்தில் அங்கே உள்ள சில பெரிய மனிதர்கள் அவர்கள் அங்கே குடியேறியிருப்பதற்கு ஆட்சேபணை கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். என்ன ஆட்சேபணை என்று கேட்டோம். அவர்கள் அங்கே இருப்பதால் ஆற்றுத் தண்ணீர் கெட்டுவிடுகின்றது என்று அந்தப் பிரமுகர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் இன்னும் இருக்கின்றார்கள். எனவே அப்படிப்பட்ட ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தகுந்த இடத்தில் நிலம் கொடுத்தால் நன்மையாக இருக்கும். இரண்டாவது திட்டத்திலாவது அவர்களுக்குக் குடியிருப்புக்கு என்று வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில், அவர்கள் மனைக்குத் தேவையான Plinth area-வையும் நிலைக்கதவையும் கொடுத்து விட்டால், அவர்களாக வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று சொல்லி வருகின்றார்கள். அவர்களில் யாரும் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ளவில்லை நிலமையிலே இல்லை. வீடு கட்டுவது என்றால் குறைந்தது ஒரு ஆயிரம் ரூபாயாவது வேண்டும். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கு அதற்குச் சக்தி இல்லை. எனவே இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தில் செய்து போலவே அதை இந்த மூன்றாவது திட்டத்திலும் விஸ்தரித்தால் இந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டு காலத்தில் ஏதாவது கொஞ்சம் அபிவிருத்தி அடையலாம். சிலர் கேட்கலாம். வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுத்தால் போதுமா என்று. கேட்டாலும் வீட்டை வசதியான இடத்தில் கட்டிக் கொடுத்தால், அவர்கள் சாக்கடை ஓரத்திலும் பிளாட்பாரத்திலும் குடியிருக்கும் நிலைமை மாறிவிட்டால் அது ஒன்றே போதும். எனவே இந்தச் சேரி ஒழிப்புக்கும், ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றத்துக்கும் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதற்கும் இந்த மாதிரி முக்கியமான விஷயங்களில் ஆட்சேபணை இருந்தால், அவற்றைச் சமாளிப்பதற்கு கலெக்டரிடம் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள அதிகாரம் இருக்கவேண்டும். பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி சொல்லுவது போல, நாம் Sputnik age-ல் இருக்கின்றோம். இந்த நிலையில் நமது மக்களில் ஒரு பகுதியினர் இப்படிப் பின்தங்கி இருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத் தக்கது. ஆகவே நமது நண்பர் திரு. எதிராஜலு அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்திற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மதிப்பிற்குரிய திரு. எதிராஜ் அவர்கள் இந்த முக்கியமான தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து நல்ல சில கருத்துகளைச் சொன்னதாகக் முதலில் எனது நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். வெகு காலமாகவே மாநிலத்தில் வசதி இல்லாத வாழும் மக்கள் ஹரிஜன மக்கள். பல ஆண்டுகளாக அவர்கள் சமுதாயத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்துக்காகப் பாடுபட்டம்கூட, அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ நன்மைகளைச் செய்திருந்தம்கூட, அவர்கள் வெகு காலமாகக் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வாழ்ந்த காரணத்தால், அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவில்லை. இப்போது குடியிருப்புப் பிரச்சனையில் அரசாங்கம் அதிக அக்கரை காட்டி துரிதமாக நிலங்களை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்வதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துவருகின்றது. இதில் முக்கியமாக ஒரு கொள்கையை வைத்துக் கொண்டு, அதன்படி நிலத்தை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்துவருகின்றது. முதலில் புறம்போக்கு இடம் இருந்தால், அதையும் அது இல்லாவிட்டால் புஞ்சை நிலத்திற்குப் பக்கத்தில் இருந்தால் அதையும், இவை இரண்டும் இல்லாமல் நஞ்சை நிலம்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று கலெக்டர் சொன்னால், அதை அவர் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு எழுதி அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்திரவைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு நஞ்சை நிலத்தில், ஒரு போகம் இல்லை, இரண்டு போகமாக விளையும் நிலமாக இருந்தாலும்கூட அவர்கள் குடியிருப்புக்காக அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்துவருகின்றது. அவசரச் சட்டத்தைப் பிரயோகித்தம்கூட அவர்களுக்கு உதவியளிக்க அரசாங்கம் அக்கறை காட்டி வருகின்றது என்பதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. எதிராஜ்

[Sri P. Kakkan] [11th October 1961]

அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக, பின்தங்கியவர்களுக்காக என்னென்ன செய்திருக்கின்றோம் என்பதைப்பற்றி வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின்மீது சட்டசபையில் என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தின் மூலமாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கின்றேன். அவற்றின்மூலம் நில ஆர்ஜிதத்திற்கு எப்படி எப்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கின்றோம் என்பதைப் பற்றி விளக்கமாகத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

நில ஆர்ஜித விஷயத்தில் இரண்டு முறையைக் கையாள்வார்கள். அதுவும் இப்போது கலெக்டர் அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பது அவசரமாக நில ஆர்ஜிதத்தை நீங்கள் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றிய விவரங்களை வெளியிட்டிருக்கும் அறிக்கையிலிருந்து சில வாக்கியங்களை நான் படிக்கிறேன். அப்போது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கம் செய்து வரும் வேலைகளை உணர்ந்து நிச்சயமாகப் பாராட்டுவார் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

நில ஆர்ஜிதச் சட்டத்தின் ஷரத்தினைத் துரிதமாக அமுல்படுத்தினால், 4 (1) விளம்பரத்தின்படி, நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு அனுமதிக்கப்படும் 30 நாட்கள் முன்னறிவிப்பு கொடுப்பதில்லை. துரித ஏற்பாடுகளின் கீழ் 4 (1) விளம்பரம் கெஜட்டில் வெளியான பின்பு உடனடியாக ஷே சட்டத்தின் 6-வது பிரிவின் கீழ் விளம்பரம் ஒன்றை வெளியிட அரசினர் முனைகின்றனர். ஷே தீர்ப்பு வெளியான பின்பு 15 நாட்கள் முடிவடைந்த பின்னர் அல்லது சில சமயங்களில் சட்டத்தின் 9 (1) பிரிவின்கீழ் விளம்பரம் வெளியானவுடன் கலெக்டர் ஷே நிலத்தை சுவாதினம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். எனவே, நில ஆர்ஜிதச் சட்டத்தில் துரித ஏற்பாட்டின்படி ஷே சட்டத்தின்கீழ் நிர்ணயித்துள்ள நடவடிக்கையைப் பின்பற்றுவதில் ஏற்படும் காலதாமதத்தை இரண்டு மாதங்கள் என்றும் குறைக்கலாம்.

அதனால் எவ்வளவு தூரம் குறைக்க முடியுமோ அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதோடு மட்டுமல்ல.

விசேஷ காரணங்கள் இருந்தாலெழிய எப்பொழுதும் நில ஆர்ஜிதச் சட்டத்தின் துரித ஏற்பாட்டின்படியே திட்டங்களைத் தயாரித்து கலெக்டர்கள் சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்துள்ளது. நில ஆர்ஜிதத்திற்கு ஆட்சேபணை எதுவும் இல்லாமலிருந்தால் ரெவினயூ போர்டார் மூலமாக அனுப்புவதற்குப் பதிலாக நேரடியாகவே அரசினருக்கு மேற்படி திட்டங்களை அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

இதையெல்லாம் நாம் பார்க்கிறபோது, அரசாங்கம் சம்மாயிருக்கவில்லை, எவ்வளவு தூரம் நில ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து கொடுக்கமுடியுமோ அப்படிச் செய்துகொடுக்கிறோம் என்பதை அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். அரசாங்கம் செலவழித்திருக்கும் தொகையைப் பார்த்தாலே அது எவ்வளவு லட்சக்கணக்கான தொகைகளை இதற்காகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். அதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். 1956-57-ல் ரூபாய் 5,48,959 செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலே 1584 பேர்களுக்கு ஹவுஸ் ஸைட்டுகள் அசைன் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அக்கொயர் (acquire) ஆனவை 2,690. 1957-58-ல் செலவழித்த தொகை ரூபாய் 4,69,403. வழங்கப்பட்ட ஸைட்டுகள் 4184. அக்குயர் செய்தது 3,343. 1958-ல் செலவு செய்தது ரூ. 6,23,151. அசைன் செய்த நிலங்கள் 4,231. வீட்டு ஸைட் அக்குயர் செய்தது 6581. 1958-59-ல் மொத்தம் 10,812 பேருக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். 1959-60ல் ரூ. 9,70,500 செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் வீட்டு ஸைட் அசைன் செய்தது 2026. 11-30
a.m. வீட்டு ஸைட் அக்குயர் செய்தது 8,008. அதிலும் 10 ஆயிரத்திற்கு மேலான அன்பர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1960-61-ல் ரூபாய் 19,88,698 செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வீட்டு ஸைட் அசைன் செய்தது 2,026. வீட்டு

[Sri P. Kakkan] [11th October 1961]

சைட் அக்குயர் செய்தது 8,008. இதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறது என்று சொன்னால், அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறது என்பதுதான். அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் தென்றாகாடு ஜில்லாவில்தான் அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை இந்தச் சமயத்தில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். தவிர அதிகாரிகளை அதிகமாகவும் நியமித்திருக்கிறோம். அக்விசிஷன் வேலை துரிதமாகச் நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்று இந்ர ஜில்லாக்களிலிட தென்றாகாட்டில் தான் 4 தாசில்தார்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். எட்டு ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இன்னும் இதர வசதிகள் எல்லாம் அந்த ஜில்லாவுக்குத்தான் செய்துகொடுக்கிறோம். அதனால் இப்போது அரசாங்கம் அதிக நிலங்களை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்வதில் அக்கறை காட்டி வருகிறது என்பதை அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இருந்தாலும் துரிதமாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற விருப்பத்தில் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். 1956-57ல் அவர்கள் ஜில்லாவில் வீட்டு சைட் அக்குயர் செய்து கொடுத்தது 551. அசைன் செய்து 173 பேருக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். 47,414 ரூபாய் அசுதற்காகச் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறோம். 1957-58-ல் 440 பேருக்கு வீட்டு சைட் அசைன் செய்து அதற்காக 32,450 ரூபாய் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறோம். 1958-59-ல் 624 வீட்டு சைட் அசைன் செய்யப்பட்டது. 1,976 இடங்கள் அசைன் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்காக ரூபாய் 41,692 செலவு செய்திருக்கிறோம். 1959-60-ல் 489 பேருக்கு அக்குயர் செய்திருக்கிறோம். 63 பேருக்கு அசைன் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த 1959-60-ம் வருடத்தில் ரூபாய் 1,44,671 செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த ஜில்லாவில்தான் அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நண்பர் திரு. நல்லசாமி அவர்கள் திரு. சுரேந்திரராம் அவர்கள் பேசும் போது காலதாமதம் ஆகிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். இருக்கிறது இருந்தாலும் காலதாமதத்தைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்ய முடியுமோ அப்படி அவசரச் சட்டங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் உடனடியாகச் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறோம். உடனடியாக ஒன்றும் சொல்வதற்கில்லை. அவர்கள் கோர்ட்டிற்குப் போய்விடுவார்கள். நிலக்காரர்கள் சம்மதத்தின் பிறகுதான் பெரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நிலம் எடுப்பதற்கு என்று தெரிந்தும் அதில் வீட்டைக் கட்டுவதும், மரத்தை வைப்பதுமாக அரம்பித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். நிலக்காரர்கள் உடனே சம்மதித்துக் கொடுத்துவிடுவதாக இருந்தால் சிரமம், காலதாமதம் இருக்காது. அப்படியில்லாமல் இருக்கும் போதுதான் அதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டங்களைச் செய்தபின் பெரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. 20 வருஷமாகக் காலதாமதம் ஆகிறது என்றார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயங்களைச் சொன்னால் அதைக் கவனிக்கிறேன். கண்மாய் கேட்கிறார்கள். 20 அல்லது 30 வருடமானாலும் கண்மாய் கொடுக்க முடியாது. சில சமயங்களில் கொடுக்க முடியாத இடங்களை அரசாங்கத்திடம் கேட்கும்போது அதற்கு முடியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. இதற்காக டீலர் லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவு செய்து மனைக்கட்டு விஷயத்தில் அக்கறை காட்டி வருகிறார்கள். குடியிருப்பதற்கு வீடு இல்லை என்ற குரலே கேட்கக்கூடாது என்ற நிலையில் அரசாங்கம் வேலை செய்து வருகிறது. நல்ல முறையில் சூழ்நிலை ஏற்படவேண்டும். நிலங்களை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் எல்லாவித முயற்சியும் அக்கறையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் என்று அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு இத்தீர்மானத்தை வற்புறுத்தாமல் இருக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதியின் பேரில், காலதாமதம் என்பதை ஓரளவு வரையறுத்துச் செயல்படவில்லை, துரிதப்படுத்துவோம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்; இருந்தாலும் துரிதப்படுத்துவதற்கும் ஒரு வரையறுப்பு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்கிறேன்.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

[11th October 1961]

(2) CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE BEST METHODS OF PREVENTING ACCIDENTS ON THE ROADS IN THE BIG CITIES.

* **DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you and to the House for giving me this opportunity of moving a Resolution, the first of its kind within the fifteen years of my stay in this House. I do so with a great deal of responsibility and because of overwhelming feelings that I have got in respect of the particular subject that I am dealing with. I am aware, Sir, that on the 7th May 1959, when the House met for the first and last time in Ootacamund for a session, I had the privilege through your courtesy to raise a short discussion on this subject. If I am asked why within two years I am again requesting this House to discuss this subject, my only answer is that a perusal of the newspapers and the reports of accidents from day-to-day will convince anyone that, unfortunately, in spite of all the steps that have been taken, we are still in the dark as to what is to happen. I noticed a significant seat vacant in this House, which, I am sorry to say, was due to an unfortunate accident to a very close relation of a Member of the House. I am also aware that some Members of the Assembly have met with serious accidents. I do not suggest that every one of these accidents was due to faults in this or that particular thing. But I am bound to say that by and large these accidents have occurred because there are not sufficient precautions yet possible. Let me make it very clear that this Resolution is not moved with a view to criticising the Government. This is not a censure motion and I would beg of the House not to treat it like that. And I would be failing in my duty if I do not say that the Police have taken every possible step to prevent, as far as they can, such accidents, and I am myself witnessing the heroic attempts that they are making on one of the main thoroughfares in our City, as I have to go through it every morning, every noon and every evening. Accidents have become more frequent and I am not going to tell you the harrowing tale of the many accidents that are reported in the papers and of the many that remain unnoticed by the Press. Let me just refer to one such report. On the 22nd September, it is reported that four persons died on the spot and six others were injured in a lorry accident at Chromepet. The previous evening, it is stated, a lorry heavily laden with machinery was proceeding to Neyveli from Madras. Near Chromepet the lorry is stated to have proceeded to overtake another lorry carrying road materials. The driver of the Neyveli-bound lorry lost control suddenly probably owing, it is stated, to a depression in the road surface due to some repairs being carried out on the spot and the vehicle ran into a hut and mutton shop and the poor inhabitants who had not prepared themselves to meet with such fate had to suffer the consequences.

I am also aware that the Government have taken certain steps, particularly in the Third Five-Year Plan, to meet the situation. In their road programme they have specifically laid down that in the City of Madras, for instance, they are going to spend a

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certain amount for widening the Mount Road as well as the Poonamallee High Road, for a pedestrian subway at the Central Station, for automatic signals and for various other steps. I am grateful for this. After all this, I hope the Government will be able, to a certain extent, to prevent accidents. But my main point is, it is not Madras, not Madurai, but every important city is faced with this problem, the villages are faced with this problem and the highways are faced with this problem. It is, therefore, that I felt that there was reason for us to consider how best, in the interests of all of us and in the interests of the very people who are using the motor vehicles, we could do something to prevent these accidents. I realise there is the Highways Department. I shall refer to it presently.

11-30 a.m. Now, so far as the city is concerned, it is argued that the population has increased enormously. We are very familiar with it, particularly after the very generous provision that has been made in the Third Plan to which my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred with some emotion. We know that these plans may probably reduce the number of people and, therefore, directly or indirectly also reduce the number of accidents. I am also aware that there is no road sense in some sections of the public more particularly in those who come from the mufassal. On hearing the sound of a horn, they rush across to the wrong side and not to the right side. These are things which have to be taken note of.

If I were asked to state on a general view what are the chief factors that are responsible for these accidents, I would say without hesitation that four factors are responsible for these accidents. Firstly, the lorries, secondly the city transport buses and other buses, thirdly the taxis which compete with the other vehicles and that too very efficiently, and lastly the private cars. I do not for a moment suggest that private cars are not responsible for these accidents. I have not included the cycles and particularly the lambrettas which have come into fashion now and of which I shall speak later.

It seems to me that in view of the multiplicity of the vehicles that are there now, the bulk of the traffic on the roads is bound to increase. We are living in an age of modernity. We cannot have the bullock-cart mentality (An hon. Member: Single bullock or double-bullock cart.). The double-bullock cart is the symbol of a particular famous political party. (Laughter.) So, I would simply say the bullock-cart mentality. Whatever the mode of transport, the traffic on the road is bound to increase and it, therefore, seems to me necessary that in the cities there should be an effective speed-checking. This was so some years ago. To my knowledge in my very house in the Poonamallee High Road at intervals of certain days the Police used to come and hide behind the wall which had little holes—holes not artificially made but naturally built in—and

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check the speed of the cars passing along the road. It was a whole-some check. To-day I do not see any evidence of such checks being conducted. Although perhaps for other reasons they might have given it up, it was an effective check on speed. Now, it is a well-known fact that in all the civilised countries there are two sorts of checking. One is actually done by the stop-watch and the other is by motor-cycle, people going along and checking all through the highways. The third method of checking is, of course, to put an artificial check on the speed at which a car can proceed. I venture to suggest that in the City of Madras as in all big cities whatever may be the grandeur of the car, a person may possess or may have built—here I wish to say that under the Third Plan, there will probably be more of the Limousine cars of the American type than there were at any other time because we are becoming more and more socialistically minded and at the terrific speeds at which they can be driven, namely sixty to hundred miles, they will soon solve the population problem—it will be necessary to have some check on the speed by adopting some artificial methods of checking the speed.

Then, Sir, I would suggest another thing also. Those of you who have gone to Bangalore would have seen that there are certain sign boards put up there at particular places such as “stop and then proceed”. If anyone does not follow the rule, he is at once prosecuted and fined. It is not necessary for the traffic constable to put his hand anywhere to punish these transgressors. We can well have such sign boards in our city also. The sign boards may be in Tamil because most of the pedestrians know Tamil and can understand it. At any rate, they will see that there is a sign board with a signal. That is one way in which we can prevent the mad rush.

Next, on important highways there are separate tracks made for cars coming and going. On important highways such as Mount Road they can have four track ways made, two for vehicles going and two for vehicles coming, and nobody should be allowed to cross the tracks unless under very special circumstance when there is congestion. But what is actually happening in Mount Road to my knowledge is there is no sense of queueing up of cars. We have it in the cinema houses. I have not been there but I am given to understand that there is this system of queueing. (An hon. Member: In the cinemas and also in the hotels.) The particular offenders in this respect are the taxi drivers and sometimes the lorries also. Then the transport bus of the State tries to overtake another bus; particularly when the one before it is parked, the other bus tries to dash off and overtake it because the driver wants to gain in speed and go to the terminus and take some rest. In this connection, I am sorry to say that although I raised the point time and again, no reply has been given to me as to why the transport buses are exempt from police control. I know we are now abolishing many castes, but equally we are creating many new castes in this generation and the modernity to which we are

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becoming accustomed to. The one new caste we have created is the State officials and its hierarchy spreading in many directions. I would now like to know from the Government categorically whether it is a fact that the State Transport buses are not subject to Police control, and whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Police has himself recorded in a report some years ago that they are helpless because they are not asked to interfere with the State Transport buses and if they interfered, there will be a strike and the public would be put to great inconvenience. Well, Sir, this Government is a mighty Government. You will see it when the Hon. the Revenue Minister speaks to-morrow. That being so, am I to understand that so far as the State Transport buses are concerned, you cannot leave it to the Police to deal with them as they deal with the ordinary mortals like myself?

Then, again, what are the grounds on which the pedestrians are allowed to cross the zebra lines drawn on the roads? This was introduced some years ago. In England it has been made obligatory that pedestrians should cross the road only at that particular place. If they crossed the road anywhere else, they would be prosecuted. Let me here relate a personal experience. About four years ago in Geneva I tried to cross a road halfway because there was a little stop. At once I was ordered. I did not understand the language. I was ordered to retrace my steps. I retraced my steps, waited at the proper place and then crossed the road. There is no reason why we should not also adopt this system in our city roads.

Then, Sir, there used to be in our city—I have been here for the last sixty years and, therefore, my memory does not easily fade away of the many things that were happening—equestrian Policemen and traffic men controlling the pedestrians and asking them to go to the footpaths. But to-day if you walk into Mount Road any time during the day and more particularly in the evenings when the cinema houses are open, you will see practically everyone including children walking on the middle of the road with no road sense. How are we going to prevent this? Why have these precautions not been taken in directing the pedestrians?

Then, we know a number of cars are left in the streets, and nobody worries about it. The owners of the cars lock them up and leave them in the streets and the streets become a garrage for those people. My Hon. Friend the Finance Minister is not here. If he were here, I would have requested him to tell us what happens in big cities in America, in cities such as Boston, Chicago and Montreal. Wherever cars have to be parked, they have a machine and the owners have to deposit a certain amount, say, 50 nP. depending on the time. I have made this suggestion both to the Corporation and the Highways Department. I do not see any reason why if persons want to park their cars and go about their business, they should not spend some money for the luxury of owning a car. After all, that will be quite in consonance with

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the socialistic pattern of society which we want to evolve. Let them pay for it 25 nP., or 50 nP. or 75 nP. The result will be that a very good sum will be collected, and they also will not leave their cars to impede the traffic, both pedestrian and vehicular. Sir, in the big shopping centres, public restaurants and cinema houses, this has become a very big problem. The time will come when in some of the major cities like Calcutta, Bombay Madras, and Delhi, we will have to create facilities for parking cars. In America, Sir, in many places like New York and others, they have got buildings of five to six storeys, where the cars are taken up and brought down by lift. So, one of the methods of preventing this overcrowding is to encourage people—maybe on a co-operative basis, because that is considered to be the best method of doing everything—to have this sort of buildings.

Then, Sir, I have already referred to lorries. I must say that I was disappointed to hear that no particular method of choosing the drivers has as yet been evolved. What are the criteria for choosing the drivers—particularly drivers for buses and lorries? Anybody who has handled a vehicle for a few years can be given a licence. I know the Police officer concerned asks the person to take the car here, there, and turn it back. But there is no scientific method of testing the capacity of the person to drive a car. In Chicago and other places there is a machine—a regular bus—where one sits and controls it by curious methods. A film is passed through and the driver is made to feel that he is driving along a road and a boy is running across the road. The driver is asked to say, 'What will you do?' I myself have undergone this test, and I found that I committed four mistakes. When I returned home, I stopped driving. That is the only way to test a driver's capacity, and not asking him 'Go this way, go around and turn back'. This is an outmoded way of testing applicable to the 15th or 16th century. Now we are living in the modern age—an age of science and technology. So, modern methods must be adopted in this direction. I would, in this connection, respectfully suggest the sending abroad of a deputation to study the scientific and modern methods of testing a driver's capacity. So many deputations are going abroad. Of course, we have no voice with the Government of India. But they may send a deputation of Highways Engineers to go and see both in Europe and America the methods by which traffic is being regulated.

Now, Sir, I come to lorries. Why do so many accidents occur in lorry traffic? I know the reason. First of all, most lorries are overladen. They do not carry the weight that they are authorised to carry, but more than that. If the Hon. Minister will one day make a surprise visit, he will find that the lorries carry a much greater amount of weight than they can manage with the result that the balance is tilted on the slightest provocation and the lorry overturns. The man in charge of the lorry is incapable of having an efficient test. The lorry goes in the night, and the driver puts

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on the brightest lights. I shall come to the question of these headlights later on. This lorry is a menace, because there is no sort of control over the weight. In other countries the weight of the lorry with its load is checked at regular intervals. There are what are called lorry weighing machines. On the highways, the lorry goes, and at a particular station, the Policeman asks the driver to drive the vehicle on to the lorry weighing machine. The driver cannot drive the lorry if it is overloaded. And the driver will have to face the music. If we do not take steps to see that the lorries are not overloaded, how can we prevent accidents?

Sir, I have referred to the selection of the drivers of buses and lorries. Are there no definite criteria for selecting these drivers? As a medical man, I know what their age should be, what their weight should be, what their chest measurement and sight should be and what their psychological reaction should be. We have all these tests for many other professions. But in the profession which involves danger to humanity, there are apparently no such tests.

Lorry driving by night has become an established fact. All that I wish to say is this. Let the lorries go by night. But there should be relays among drivers. If there is a lorry going by night from Madras to Madurai, I would certainly say that while half way through the journey the drivers must change at some Police station or other. There is no such thing now. A person can now go from Madras to my friend's place (who is not here now), namely, Nagercoil right through night and day, and as it goes along may also smoothen the road of any obstacles that may be there, human or other (laughter). Accidents have occurred, where pairs of bulls have been killed and the drivers of the carts have been killed. A cart has been smashed. Of course, these old-fashioned vehicles have no right on the road! But so long as the Government are pleased to allow them to go on the roads, they must be merciful to them.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of glaring headlights. There used to be a compulsory provision in the old, degenerated days before we got Independence that glaring headlights should never be used and that the beam of the lights should not go beyond ten or fifteen feet on the ground. To-day every driver of a car sees that the lights of the car coming from the opposite side are blinding his eyes. Especially in long-distance travel, these glaring headlights ought to be avoided.

I now come to long distance travel. Our highways are far from satisfactory. They are not really highways. A narrow portion of the road is asphalted, and the rest of it is full of potholes on either side. I had the privilege of addressing the annual conference of Highways Engineers four years ago, and then I drew the attention of the Highways Department to this fact that we must take immediate steps to see that our highways were improved. There are two ways in which we can improve. There is no doubt

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at all that motor traffic will increase. Therefore, I said that there must be a parallel highway for the incoming traffic. The present highway is hardly sufficient for the outgoing traffic. The engineers may not be able to have parallel highways immediately. But I warned them four years before, 'Please acquire the land before it becomes too costly and before you find that the people are not able to part with it or you have to force them to part with it; acquire the land and gradually, as you find it possible, make one highway to and another highway from'. This will not be difficult. This ought to be done if the present modes of transport are to be controlled. Sir, what is to be the minimum width of a highway? Is it 20 feet or 30 feet? It ought to be a hundred feet, if it is only one highway. If it is to be two or three, then each should be 60 feet wide—60 feet to and 60 feet from. These are things which are very important. Secondly, Sir, if the highways are to be used and the carts also are to go in the same way in which they have been going, speed is hardly possible. We must see what has been done in other countries. In Hamburg there is what is known as the Autoban system. The highway stretches to any number of miles, as far as one can see. No cross road is allowed. In the Autoban system, the cross road must be either underground or overground with the result no cross traffic in any way impedes the speed of the motor cars. That is the way in which these things are to be done.

Sir, our bridges are notoriously small, defective, and in constant danger. It was at very great expense that the machinery intended for the Neyveli Project had to be moved over bridges. I passed by one of those bridges. Bridges to-day are not meant for the bullock-cart but for taking heavily laden lorries. Every bridge must be taken up in turn for a certain amount of repair, reconstruction, and expansion. It is one of the necessities of life that for at least forty or fifty years, by a gradual process of widening the bridges and strengthening them, we must widen and strengthen the bridges. We must have the national highways protected from any serious defect.

One of the main things with regard to highways is that the national highways should never go right through an urban area, crossing all the streets, as in Madurai, for instance. An hon. Member has been there for fifty years in Madurai. I do not know what he has done to improve the state of affairs there. (Sri P. T. Rajan: A bridge has been constructed.) I am glad. One of the main things is this. In all cities there must be a diversion road, a ring road, and no highway should pass through any village. In Mysore we saw that the Bangalore-Mysore Highway or other highway did not go through a village. At Chennapatnam and various other places, they had to make a detour. No bridges had to be constructed, but roads had to be diverted. It is very necessary that this should be done because the village people are not accustomed to this traffic and, therefore, the children play in the

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only playground that they have got, namely, the village highway, which is a dangerous thing for them, and cases of accidents have occurred.

Now, Sir, I do not want to take up much time, but there are many ways in which things can be improved. The cyclists are increasing in number. They are a source, I understand, of prosperity of the nation. But what is the provision made for these poor cyclists to go? In other countries where the cyclists have increased, there is a separate cyclist way with traffic signal just by the side. A small pavement is quite sufficient for a cyclist, and that certainly would save many a cyclist from an unfortunate fatal accident.

As far as lambrettas are concerned, I do not know what will be the result of the increase. But the problem does deserve some consideration.

Another factor concerned in these accidents is the wandering cattle. These cattle are generally let loose in the villages and in the cities. There used to be a rule which was observed strictly. The Police Department enforced it to my knowledge about ten or twelve years ago. That was that anybody leading a cow should lead it with a string attached to the cow and to the calf and that there should be people to lead them through the streets. Nobody was allowed to take any bull, buffalo or cow unless he had a leading string and a person to control. To-day anybody can see that these animals are simply driven and they occupy the entire road and it is an impossible task sometimes for any motor vehicle to go without trespassing.

I come to taxis. We all want taxis at some time or other. There was a whisper that taxis were going to be run on a co-operative basis. But individual taxis which are owned are difficult to manage. The taxi-driver has got to pay the money to the owner. So, he has to race as much as possible. Now, in New York—I think the Finance Minister mentioned that in his speech delivered sometime ago—I understand the taxis are all owned by certain companies. They are all provided with tele-communication arrangement. Anybody can notify where the taxi is and the taxi can report to the headquarters where it is and what it is doing. All that may seem a little beyond our power at present. But with the advance of science and technology they are all bound to come. I, therefore, suggest that there should be some method to see that these individual taxi-drivers have a peaceful existence by giving them an opportunity to come under a co-operative scheme.

I would only end by saying that the interminable horns blown in the country are something both aggravating and disastrous in consequences. All that the drivers have got to do is not to sound the horn. If the people do not move away, nature takes its toll. In Paris nobody can sound the horn. It is prevented. Therefore,

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everybody has got to go slow. I suggest that in cities like Madras the speed limit should be 20, 25 and not more than 30 miles per hour, depending upon the streets where the vehicles have got to go through. Sign-boards must indicate it. Anybody who travels beyond that limit must at once be prosecuted. There is no question in the City of maintaining a speed of 40 or 50 miles per hour. No car or taxi or lorry should overtake another car when it is going, unless the road is quite clear. I have seen myself a number of taxis coming in and out.

Now, these are things which must be attended to. Every month a statement should be made about all traffic accidents and the persons responsible for them. We always find the report that the driver has been arrested. What happens afterwards we do not know. Not that I want him to be punished, but let us know something as to whether any opportunity was given to him to reform himself or to retrace his steps. I have mentioned these things only with a view to inviting suggestions. I felt that the situation was grave enough to warrant the constitution of a committee to go into all these things and devise, as I have stated, both short-term and long-term measures to prevent accidents. I, therefore, beg to move the Resolution which stands in my name:—

“This Council recommends to the Government (i) to constitute a special committee to consider the best methods of preventing, as far as possible, accidents on the roads in the big cities, and on the highways caused by motor vehicular traffic, and (ii) to include under the terms of reference to such a committee, the long-term and short-term suggestions taking in view the certainty of an increasing number of motor vehicular conveyances being utilised and the greater amount of congestion that would be inevitable both on the highways as well as in thickly populated cities and villages.”

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved—

“This Council recommends to the Government (i) to constitute a special committee to consider the best methods of preventing, as far as possible, accidents on the roads in the big cities and on the highways caused by motor vehicular traffic, and (ii) to include under the terms of reference to such a committee, the long-term and short-term suggestions taking in view the certainty of an increasing number of motor vehicular conveyances being utilised and the greater amount of congestion that would be inevitable both on the highways as well as in thickly populated cities and villages.”

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happened to the very useful debate which we had in our Ootacamund session? It is all right for the Minister, while replying, to say that very useful points have been made and particularly by the Leader of the Opposition and that the Government will surely consider them. I shall be glad if it is possible for him in the course of his reply to give an idea to the House by saying, 'These are the points raised by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar in particular and others in general, and these are the steps which we have taken'. Otherwise, this useful debate will not serve any purpose for which it is intended. As usual, the hon. Leader of the Opposition was very exhaustive in dealing with many of the points, leaving very little for hon. Members who follow him. On that account I have no complaints to make. However, I will refer to one point, confining my remarks only to the City of Madras. I am in entire agreement with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition when he said that the Police Department in the City, particularly the Commissioner of Police has taken in right earnest the question of dealing with the traffic problem in the City, no doubt with the co-operation of the Corporation of Madras. But here it is a question of finance. As far as I know, after the heavy damage done to the roads by the heavy rains of last November. I understand a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been given to the Corporation as a loan to be repaid in the course of the next twenty years. I do not want to go into that question now. But one difficulty so far as roads in Madras City are concerned is this. They are very narrow and were intended to take in only a very limited traffic. But now the traffic has considerably increased with a large increase in the number of buses, lorries, trailers, taxis, etc. The roads are not able to take in such heavy traffic. To solve the problem we have naturally and inevitably to widen the roads. It means money not only by way of capital expenditure but by way of recurring expenditure also. The Corporation said that they would not be able to spend so much. May I say, in this connection, that the Corporation gets a good deal of income from the number of new buildings put up in Mount Road and other areas and, therefore, they should not grudge to spend some amount on the roads? The Government also get more revenue from the increased number of vehicles that have now been put on the roads and, therefore, they should also not grudge spending some money in improving and maintaining the roads. I do not know what portion of this revenue we are setting apart for maintenance of roads. I leave it at that for the moment.

When attempts are now made to widen the roads, at present the only thing that can be done is to cut across the pavements and they can get a bit here and there, about 10 to 15 feet. I am aware that the roads are being widened, roads such as the Mount Road and others. But many difficulties arise when you try to widen the roads. It is not merely cutting away a portion of the pavement and adding to the main road. You have to

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remove the telephone posts and the electric posts and replace them, which again involves expenditure. Apart from these posts, we have to do away with many of the avenue trees. Sir, you have said it and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition feels happy to repeat it that Madras is a garden city, the only garden city in the whole of India. We feel that the future generation should not be deprived of this amenity. As far as possible, when we remove these trees, new seedlings should be planted so that they may grow and give shade to the pedestrians and Madras may continue to maintain its old name and be known as a garden city.

Another important point is the parking of cars about which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has already made reference. It is not for the first time that he has made this suggestion. He made this suggestion at the Ootacamund meeting of the Legislative Council. Nobody, even Ministers included, has any right to park the cars for hours together on the road side. If they have to, they have to park the cars in the specified place and also pay for it. I will give an instance to show how great this nuisance is. The General Patters Road is a very congested road and half of this narrow road is used up for parking the cars in a zig-zag manner. The cars remain there not for a few minutes or a few hours, but they are there from the morning to the night. I wish the Hon. the Minister for Transport goes that way to realise the difficulty himself. Invariably he passes along the Marina Road and does not know the condition of the road elsewhere. I feel he should go through some of the other roads in cognito—no good going after giving publicity—and then he will know the realities of the situation. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition made a suggestion in regard to the parking of cars. He suggested that the practice obtaining in foreign countries might be adopted here also. Even though it may not be possible to adopt it immediately, the Government should examine the suggestion and see how best it could be adopted and enforced here. If it is not possible to get sufficient space for creating parking areas, the Government can purchase old buildings and create some space by demolishing those old buildings for the parking of cars, for about forty or fifty cars. In the interest of the public I am sure the owners will not grudge to part with them provided the Government pay proper compensation. Payment of proper compensation is a very important thing. (Laughter.)

In this connection, I wish to refer to another important thing which has not been touched by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. But I had referred to this aspect of the matter on a previous occasion. On important thoroughfares, in almost all the streets, the telephone department people come and begin digging right across the road to lay their lines or to carry out some repairs. The whole traffic is blocked. That is one of the causes for these accidents. The pits are not properly filled. Particularly these

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pits prove very dangerous in the rainy seasons when the work is started and then stopped without properly filling the pits. Then, on another day, the electricity department man comes and digs the road. On some other day the Corporation people come and they do some work by digging the road. Because of these operations of the various departments, traffic is diverted and there are accidents taking place in areas where the pits have not been properly filled. I wonder whether these departments could not have a co-ordinated programme when carrying out the various work is carried on during the day only. I understand in works, and before tampering with the roads. And mostly the Bombay and other cities they do most of the repair work only during night time. Even if you have to pay more to employ labour for work during nights, I think the Government should not mind this extra expenditure because easy and smooth flow of traffic would be facilitated by carrying out the repair works during night time.

Sir, reference was made to the lorries and the trailers plying on the roads. It is a common sight to see even in the main roads of the City of Madras trailers as long as 20 to 30 yards being dragged by tractors. I do not know whether the present traffic rules allow such trailers being taken through the City roads. If the Government want to allow it, they may very well allow it only during night time. There is a lot of difficulty caused by their being moved along the road during the day time. Then, Sir, as I was coming to the Secretariat along the Marina Road, I saw a single bullock cart carrying big and long girders. When the cart passes along the Marina Road, it won't cause much of a problem. But imagine, when it enters the Mount Road, a heavily congested road for traffic, what a difficulty it would cause in the movement of the traffic along that road.

These are the various aspects of the problem and Government should consider them and tackle the problem. There is no use of the Government saying that accidents are bound to occur. Very useful suggestions have been made by the Mover of the Resolution and Government should try to take a broader view of things and try to solve the problem and prevent the recurrence of these accidents, horrible accidents, accounts of which we see almost in everyday's paper.

So far as the mufassal roads are concerned, I have not much to say except to refer to the point raised by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam. He is not here now. There is congestion even in the main trunk roads caused by the construction of huts and houses along the road margin. Government should take suitable action to prevent all these encroachments. There should be proper co-ordination, understanding and the Government should draw up a comprehensive scheme. Then only they will be able to solve the problem and prevent accidents. Let not the Minister feel

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that he is interested only in the revenue derived from all these vehicles. When I am on this subject, I am perfectly in my own rights to say that the Government should set apart a portion of the income for the improvement and maintenance of the roads. There should be some proportion fixed and the roads maintained properly. Otherwise, things will go on like this and at some future date you will have a similar debate serving no useful purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the Hon. Ministers have to keep an important engagement, the House will now adjourn and continue the discussion on the resolution on the next non-official day in November.

The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 3 p.m.

The House then rose.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

IV. GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS (FIXATION OF CEILING ON LAND) BILL, 1960 (L.A. BILL No. 8 OF 1960).

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

I may as well point out some of the changes that have been made by the Joint Select Committee and then by the Assembly. The more important changes made in the Bill by the Joint Select Committee and then by the Assembly are the following :—

(1) The preamble has been amplified, so as to state that the Bill is in pursuance of the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in clauses (a) and (c) of Article 30 of the Constitution.

(2) A provision has been included making the proposed Act inapplicable to lands held by religious trusts of a public nature in view of the provision in Article 26 (c) of the Constitution.

(3) A definition of the term 'Cultivating tenant' has been included. Under the definition, a sub-tenant, who contributes his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of the land, will also be a cultivating tenant.

(4) Sugar factories, which come into existence after the date of the commencement of the proposed Act, viz., 6th April 1960, have also been enabled to acquire land in excess of the ceiling area.

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(5) The definition of 'family' has been revised so as to be comprehensive, covering both Hindus and non-Hindus.

(6) In the case of wet land assessed at above Rs. 15 per acre, it is provided that 0.8 acre of such land will be equivalent to one standard acre. Consequently, one acre of wet land assessed at Rs. 10 and above but not exceeding Rs. 15 per acre will be equivalent to one standard acre. Different equivalents to a standard acre have been prescribed for lands assessed at Rs. 4 and above but below Rs. 6 per acre and lands assessed at Rs. 6 and above but below Rs. 8 per acre. In some cases, the equivalent a standard acre has been slightly increased. In the case of dry lands irrigated by direct flow from a Government irrigation source, it is provided that the determination of standard acre should be with reference to the availability of water from the Government irrigation source for two crops and above or for one crop only, instead of with reference to the classification of the source.

(7) The Joint Select Committee included a provision enabling a member of a family to hold separate property, including Stridhana property, in his or her own name, in addition to the ceiling area of the family, up to a certain limit. The Assembly has however, amended this provision to the effect that only Stridhana property held by a female member and not other kind of separate property, can be held by a member of a family, in addition to the ceiling area of the family, up to the specified limit.

(8) The period allowed for furnishing returns by persons holding land in excess of the ceiling area is to be calculated not from the date of the publication of the proposed Act but from the 'notified date', which will be fixed by the Government and given due publicity, by beat of tom-tom and publication in the newspapers.

(9) A provision has been included that, for the purpose of calculating, for the first time, the ceiling area of a family holding land, on the date of the commencement of the proposed Act, in excess of 30 standard acres, only those members of the family who are alive on the notified date will be taken into account.

(10) A specific provision has been made that, if any person has expressed a desire that he may be allowed to retain a particular land within his ceiling area, the authorised officer shall, as far as practicable, declare the same land as comprised within the ceiling area of that person.

(11) A provision has been included empowering the Government to make rules specifying the class of tenants who may be allowed to continue in possession of surplus land, and also permitting co-operative societies, land mortgage banks and agricultural companies to continue in possession of surplus land, even after the publication of the notification acquiring the land.

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(12) The provisions in the original Bill relating to the surplus land held by limited owners have been altered and, under the present provisions, the surplus land will be acquired straightaway and the compensation amount will be kept in deposit and the interest accruing therefrom will be paid to the person or persons, who would, for the time being, have been entitled to the possession of the land. The compensation amount will remain deposited until the same is paid to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto. Similar provisions have also been made in respect of the surplus land held by maintenance-holders.

(13) The provisions in the original Bill relating to the mode of payment of compensation have also been altered and it is now provided that the compensation amount will be paid, either in cash or in bonds or partly in cash and partly in bonds and that the bonds will be issued on such terms and carry such rate of interest as may be prescribed. Interest will be paid from the date of taking possession of the surplus land, except in cases where any tenant, co-operative society, land mortgage bank or agricultural company is allowed to continue in possession of a surplus land even after the publication of the notification acquiring the land. In these excepted cases, interest will be paid from the date of the publication of the notification acquiring the land.

(14) The provisions in the original Bill for the survey and Ryotwari settlement of inam lands have been omitted and, under the present provisions, inam lands will be treated in the same manner as other lands. The assessment fixed for the inam lands under the Loans Assessment Act will be taken as the assessment for determining the standard acre as well as for calculating compensation. Where no assessment has been fixed under the Inams Assessment Act, an appropriate assessment for the purpose of the proposed Act will be fixed for the land, with due regard to the highest ryotwari assessment payable for a land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the nearest ryotwari villages.

(15) In regard to tenancies, the Joint Select Committee included certain provisions in the Bill which would enable the landowners to resume land for personal cultivation up to certain limits and subject to certain conditions. The Assembly, however, considered that those provisions would result in large-scale eviction of tenants and has accordingly omitted those provisions and inserted new provisions, which are to remain in force for a period of three years. Under the new provisions the landowners will continue to exercise the same right which they now have under the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955, in regard to resumption of land for personal cultivation.

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exceeding five standard acres, should furnish a return to the authorised office, containing the particulars of land. On the basis of that return, the authorised officer, after observing the necessary formalities, will take possession of the land held on lease by the cultivating tenant which is in excess of five standard acres, taking into account also his owned land. The Government will then be deemed to be the tenant of the owner of the land and will be liable to pay annually to the owner the fair rent for the land. The land will be distributed to the landless persons and to persons who hold land below five standard acres, in accordance with the rules to be framed. The rules will also provide for the manner of recovery of any amount due to the Government from the persons to whom the land has been distributed and the manner of evicting them when necessary.

(16) The provisions relating to exemptions have been modified slightly. In view of the provision enabling co-operative societies to continue in possession of a surplus land even after the publication of the notification acquiring the land, the provision included in the original Bill exempting lands held by co-operative societies, registered under the Madras or the Travancore-Cochin Co-operative Societies Act has been omitted. A new provision has been included, exempting the lands owned by other co-operative societies (i.e., co-operative societies registered in other States) which are approved by the Government. Another new provision is the exemption of lands held by industrial and commercial undertakings which, in the opinion of the Government, *bona fide* carry on industrial or commercial operations and which are approved by the Government. The exemption in regard to lands containing casuarina trees contained in the original Bill, has been amplified, so as to cover all lands used exclusively for growing fuel trees, on the date of the commencement of the proposed Act.

(17) The special provisions for grazing lands has been slightly modified, so that only persons who, on the date of the commencement of the proposed Act, held land used exclusively for grazing and assessed to land revenue at Re. 1.25 nP. and below per acre, are entitled to hold such grazing land, up to an extent of 50 acres, in addition to the ceiling area. It has also been provided that if the grazing land so allowed becomes fit for cultivation subsequently, as a result of any Government irrigation project, the ceiling provisions will be applied to that land.

(18) The penalty for a continuing offence has been enhanced from five rupees to fifty rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues. The penalty for contravention of lawful orders has also been enhanced from 200 rupees to 500 rupees. Certain new provisions providing penalties for certain offences have also been included.

(19) Schedule I to the Bill has been amplified, so as to include, in addition to the Nilgiris district, Kodaikanal taluk and Yercaud sub-taluk, all villages in the State which lie entirely on hill areas.

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(20) In Schedule III to the Bill, the provision prescribing the scale of compensation has been modified, so as to substitute slab rates. Consequent on the decision to treat inam lands in the same manner as other lands, the provisions contained in Schedule VI to the original Bill relating to compensation in respect of inam lands have been omitted and consequential changes have been made in Schedule III. A provision for determining compensation, in respect of lands the revenue of which or portion thereof has been assigned, has also been included in Schedule III.

(21) Schedule IV to the Bill has also been modified, restricting the compensation payable to tenants on surplus lands acquired by the Government to one-eighth of the fair rent for the land. The portion of the compensation payable to the intermediary, if any, on the land, has also been reduced from one-half to one-fourth of the compensation.

I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I make a submission to the Chair? May I request that copies of the Minister's speech be supplied to us?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, it will be supplied.

Motion moved—

'That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been before the Legislature for some time. Some provisions of the Bill were known to the people even two or three years ago. I have been consistently opposing this Bill as quite harmful to the agricultural economy. I have had no reason to change my opinion since then. On the other hand, even some of the statements made by some of those who are very enthusiastic about this Bill convince me of the dangerous consequences of this Bill. The way they speak about the landholders that the whole State is under the control of the owners of those lands and the way in which they talk about compensation, that they cannot afford to pay compensation, has confirmed us in the belief that the Bill is ruinous and that the landholders will become extinct as a class. Already many people have sold their lands. Some of them have invested their moneys in various economic enterprises. When that is the state of things, those who own small lands will see no way of increasing food production in our country. On the other hand, this process will reduce production in the country. Even at the time of the discussion of the Third Plan I wanted to state that the food position would no longer be good as the Food Minister thought. Therefore, I am stating that this Bill is an injurious Bill. I have already made various statements in this

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House at the time the Bill was introduced and in the Joint Select Committee also. I do not want to repeat all those things, about the Bill being unconstitutional, depriving the landholders of their right and compensation being illusory. After the Joint Select Committee reported, very important changes have been introduced making the Bill still worse, according to my opinion. One important change that has been made is this. It was thought all these years that thirty standard acres would be kept sacrosanct. But now in the case of lands whose assessment is above Rs. 20, the ceiling is reduced to 24 acres. That makes the position very difficult especially in Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts. It deprives the landholders of a large portion of their fertile property. Therefore, I think this change should not have been made. There were other reasons for making the change. Unfortunately, our Government are also subject to the control of the Planning Commission, a body which has no statutory control but somehow has acquired a large control. All those things were discussed thoroughly in the Joint Select Committee. There was no discussion of any kind about the lands subject to an assessment of over Rs. 20. I am thankful to the Government for having taken up that attitude then. The Hon. the Revenue Minister too felt that some of the provisions were very good at that time. I am saying this so that all the other Members who were not on the Joint Select Committee may know it. Yet, when the Bill was brought before the Assembly, a whole chapter was given the go-by and various other new provisions were made. They make the position of the landholders still worse. Anyhow, they have stated the ceiling area for a cultivating tenant. What they state now is rather peculiar. Any excess land over the ceiling area, the authorized officer should acquire possession of. Then the Government will become the tenant. What is to happen after the Government become the tenant, we will understand after this Bill is passed. Afterwards, they will give it to the landless persons or to those people who hold lesser extent of land. Why should it be so? It is the landlord that gave the lands to the tenants. Therefore, he is entitled to the possession of the lands when the term of possession of the tenant is over according to law, contract and custom. Why should he be deprived of the property? The Government may say that he should not hold it for personal cultivation. Yet, the landlord is deprived of his right to choose his tenant. When they say, according to the legislation, that the tenant should not have the excess over the ceiling area, the excess should naturally revert to the landholder, and the landholder has got the power to give it to others. This is his right according to the contract and custom in our country. That is why I am stating that this Bill is a great infringement on the right of the landlord that one can ever think of. The whole Bill is full of infringements. Therefore, this infringement is not something. For many people this is a question of life and death. I am speaking here on their behalf. What about compensation? It is a curious part of the whole affair. At first, we were

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guaranteed some kind of compensation and we were assured that it would carry interest at 5 per cent and that 20 years bonds would be given. Now, the whole thing has been left to be determined and prescribed by rules later. Then, there is the Reserve Bank coming in for the purpose of laying down rules and regulations for that purpose. Now, we are left only with a general promise that it may be paid in cash, or partly in bonds and partly in cash. The terms and the rate of interest have not been mentioned. So, about the compensation we know nothing from this Bill. The Bill is definite only about taking away the property. About the compensation they say, 'How can we say?' In that case, they should not embark upon a legislation of this kind. If they cannot afford to pay compensation, they should not embark upon it. Article 31 of the Constitution solemnly says—that has not been amended so far; it may be amended in course of time, I do not know—that there can be no law which deprives a person of a property without paying adequate compensation.

When that is so, the first provision that ought to be there in any ceiling Bill would be the correctness of the compensation to be paid and the definiteness of it. When that is to be the first thing, there is definiteness only about taking away the property. There is no definiteness at all about the compensation to be paid. This is all the definiteness there is in the Bill, that the terms will be settled later on, they will be prescribed under the rules according to the laws, the interest payable will be prescribed later on, whether cash is to be paid or bonds issued, will be decided later on. We do not know anything now.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The quantum of compensation is there.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Of course, you have mentioned it. But the Government must pay compensation when they take away land, take away the property. The Government must pay compensation immediately. I would rather say it must be preceded, taking away of the property must be preceded by payment of compensation. But according to the Bill, the property will be taken away before compensation is paid. That should not be so, so long as the world respects the property rights. If it is contended that property belongs to nobody as in the Russian Constitution, it is a different matter. It may be perfectly correct according to their particular point of view. But the Constitution of our land has solemnly declared that there are rights to property. Certain fundamental rights have been guaranteed by our Constitution to all our people. There are thirty-two articles of the Constitution which define the various rights, such as the right to freedom of speech, freedom of person, and the right to hold property. And so far as I can say, the right to property is a thing which would maintain the character of the people. If there is no right to property, everybody will begin to rob one another. Therefore, right to property is a proper social right which gives stability

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to society and makes individuals conform to their character and traditions. I am not one of those who feel that the right to property might be lightly dealt with. Therefore it is that our Constitution has said that a person is entitled to a reasonable compensation before he is dispossessed of his property, and therefore it is I am asking that the Government should clearly enunciate the compensation they are going to pay before they take away the property. So far as compensation is concerned, that is my submission.

I will try to move amendments to the various clauses and speak in greater detail on the particular portions of this legislation when the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill is taken up. I will also oppose certain of the clauses included in the Bill. I would only request the Hon. Chairman to give us the opportunity to do so because it is the last and the final occasion when we will be heard and it will be our swan song. Afterwards, we will not be heard of any more. Therefore, we crave your indulgence. Those who say that the rights of the people should be deprived, need not be given more indulgence than we who say property could be taken away only after paying adequate compensation. I shall embark on the detailed consideration of the clauses when they are taken up. I am now referring only to the general principles which have been adopted in the framing of the Bill. Even after the Joint Select Committee went into the whole Bill, three or four new provisions have been incorporated in the Bill and also Chapter VIII, which are very harmful.

Fortunately or unfortunately, they say, it will all endure only for three years. But later on what will happen, nobody knows. Perhaps more drastic provisions would be brought in. Therefore it is I am trying to point out all these difficulties. We do not know whether these three years will pass away peacefully or not. Therefore it is that these new provisions and the new chapter have to be opposed tooth and nail, by us.

One other important point which I would like to mention is this. When the Government say that they will take away property from the people, there must be a programme also which must be enunciated even now as to the persons to whom the property should go and how, and what sort of persons they are. This is all left to futurity. They say they will be distributed to the landless persons and to persons who hold lands below a certain limit. The objectives of the Bill are kept vague, absolutely vague. The Bill is vague not only about payment of compensation but also about the persons to be benefited. The only definite thing that is sought to be indicated is the deprivation of property over and above a certain limit, that is, 30 acres in the case of those who pay assessment varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, and even less and about 24 acres in the case of other people.

I am sorry to say that even after the Joint Select Committee considered the Bill, certain provisions have been inserted in the Bill. ~~These~~ have made it worse. I would, therefore, request the House to

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go into the matter very carefully and calmly and, as far as possible, reduce the rigour of certain of the provisions in the Bill. People may begin to be more enthusiastic about the Bill now being more drastic. All right, let such people please themselves. But this is the last thing I would say. This Bill will be greatly harmful to the agricultural interest of our country. All the provisions about family and other concessions, however much I may try to understand, I am not able to understand. There are any number of illustrations given but I am not able to understand even one of them. They are all so difficult of understanding and when it comes to a question of finally determining the thing, we will have to depend on the decision of the authorised officer. It will be a terrible headache and lot of injustice would be committed by misinterpretation, and want of proper understanding of these various illustrations. They are all matters for imagination and that is all I would say about it. It is all very difficult to decide such questions because the situation in our country is like that. We have a joint family system and the Bill wants to adopt a fair attitude towards all sections of our countrymen. There are Hindus, Muslims and Christians and there are different laws for each community. The Joint Family law is applicable to the Hindus and not to the Christians or the Muslims. When you want to have a ceiling Bill, it must be entirely fair to all sections of the community and they should take away land in a proper manner. If they had merely stated that every individual person would be entitled to hold only 30 acres of land irrespective of the community to which he belonged, I can understand. It will be a simple thing and it will only be a simple hardship. But what we have in the Bill is a complicated hardship. People do not know what the authorised officer will do. Therefore it is that I have stated in my dissenting minute that all the energies of the people will be dissipated entirely in going before the authorised officer, on appeals and then to Government and so on. This difficulty will be experienced both by the landlords and the tenants. The tenants have also their grievances, much greater grievances than the landlords. Those who speak on behalf of the tenants have much greater grievances than the landlords. The hon. Member Sri Kosalram has also given a dissenting minute. He says that the whole Bill is useless. And here I am saying that the Bill is absolutely useless. And, after all, the tenants are a kind of landlords. Much tears are shed on behalf of the tiller of the soil. Who are these people, the tenants? They are not cultivating tenants. They are as much landlords as the other landlords are and we hear solemn promises made about the small landlords. And it is about this promise that the Congress Members made very strong mention. They said, we have made promises to the small landlords with three acres and five acres and to them we must give some relief. But the Hon. Minister says that we must think calmly about it and then produce a separate legislation for them. I am not stating things which the Hon. Minister has not stated in his speech. So, you see all these are promises for compensation,

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promise; for people to whom lands would be given, promise, small landlord's case, another promise. It is all promises so far as compensation is concerned, distribution of land is concerned and protection to small landholders is concerned. There is definiteness about only one thing and that is, no one can hold more than 30 acres of land. Any property in excess of 30 acres will be taken away by the Government.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The currency note is a promise and all the same the money is paid.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : There is a difference between my promise and your promise. If the Hon. Minister wants to annihilate that difference, I have no objection. In respect of the promise contained in the currency note, the promise is made by the Government of the country.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Here also the Government promise.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : What promise? I can join issue with the hon. Member Sri Kosalram if the Government had made a definite promise. But what is the promise made by the Government? Nothing. I would request the hon. Member to go through the provisions of the Bill. The compensation will be prescribed, the interest will be settled, the question of affording protection to small landlords will be separately considered. Are all these promises? If these are to be taken as promises, such promises I can make here to all of you, scotfree. That is not the kind of promise made on a currency note, nor do I want that kind of promise. The currency note says, I promise to pay hundred rupees immediately on demand. It does not say partly in cash or partly in bonds. That cannot be compensation. Therefore, currency note is quite a different thing. If that is the notion with which things are to be done, even that compensation we would refuse unless you give cash. I do not think the Government should take that attitude.

Now, Sir, what is the final result of the Bill? They have given two statements about the surplus land they expect as a result of passing this legislation. What is it that they will get? Precious little. After putting in so much of labour, they have only produced a rat. That is what the statement indicates. The figures were arrived at at the time of introduction of the Bill. Now after this is passed into an Act, the extent of land available may be still further reduced. In this connection, I wish to refer to two kinds of arguments adduced by the people. Some say : 'By the mere mention of imposing a ceiling people have divided their lands and our object has been achieved and our duty has been done'. If they feel that the work of the Government is already over, they can better keep quiet. That kind of argument cuts both ways. I am not here trying to meet it. But the result will be, there will be little surplus for distribution. The Hon. the Minister for Food made a statement yesterday which I heard with great interest. That is, if all the lands in the country

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were divided among our people, each one will get about 0.65 acre, and, therefore, nobody can have any satisfaction out of this small extent of property. What is the use of holding such a small extent of land? It is perfectly a good statement, and therefore it is I am asking, 'what is the use of this whole Bill? Fortunately or unfortunately, the Planning Commission is not able to understand the conditions in the ryotwari areas. In the ryotwari area there is no such problem as those faced by people in permanently settled areas in Uttar Pradesh and other States. Here under the ryotwari settlement made a hundred years ago, the lands have been ordinarily distributed among many people. This the Planning Commission is not able to understand, and therefore, they insist on a ceiling of 25 acres and so on.

Another danger which will arise out of this ceiling business is this. The Government will shut out people from investing anything on land. When there is a ceiling, how will they invest money on land? The Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research who visited this State some time back made a solemn statement that many people in Coimbatore and other districts had invested large amounts on lands. They are mostly people connected with industries and they were able to produce more because the lands there are very fertile. This statement was made by him after investigating into the whole thing. Therefore, the advantage of investing money in landed property is a very important thing which we ought to take note of.

So far as this Bill is concerned, all these factors have to be taken into consideration. Hereafter one will find that no money will be forthcoming except from Government or the co-operative societies, which they are going to form. Even the co-operative societies would not give money at the proper time. They will take a long time to disburse loans. I am afraid the Government are cutting the ground under their feet. They will say that production from land is not satisfactory. The better policy should be to help the landowners. Let Government give them various facilities. Let them keep the landlords and the tenants in a proper attitude. Let Government help both the landlords and the cultivating tenants. Let them deal with these rightly and properly as justice would demand. Instead of helping them to produce better, this Ceiling Bill has come up saying that landed property should not be held by any one beyond thirty acres. The Government have quoted one Article of the Constitution to support their policy. I shall quote Article 39 of the Constitution. It says—

'The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. This is also an important concern of our State. The evidence given before the committee is that 30 standard acres will not give one adequate means of livelihood. The evidence is there. Nobody

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looks into it. Everybody hears evidence, but does not take note of it. It was pointed out at the time of taking evidence that 30 standard acres would not be enough for one to have adequate means of livelihood. Another directive principle is that agriculture is to be mechanised and dealt with on a scientific basis. What for mechanisation on a scientific basis? Mr. Natarajan referred to this yesterday. For adopting a scientific basis, one wants a large number of acres. For using tractors, one must have 50 acres or 100 acres. Therefore, the whole thing is inconsistent. The Government say that thirty acres will be the limit. This is not adequate enough to give a man his livelihood. For attempting mechanisation, the Government have not exempted well-managed farms. Therefore, there will be no use for the tractors. In an area of only 30 acres, where is the need for tractors? How can one use the tractors where the mud is soft? We cannot use it at all. Therefore, I am stating that this Bill does not help production. This Bill is harmful. It will throw the agricultural economy into confusion. It will only depress the people. Those people who are called land-owners will become extinct, and nobody will have any interest in lands. Only small people will be given some lands. They will not have enough money for cultivation, and they will go to the doors of the Government and the Registrar's office and other offices who have to deal with them and give them doles so that there may be production. That will be the state of things that I visualise by the passing of this Bill. Therefore, Sir, I solemnly oppose this Bill.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN: Mr. Chairman, my hon. and learned Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has stated that his speech was his swan song. Generally, Mr. Chairman, one attends somebody else's funeral. Myself and others who are similarly situated are going to attend our own funeral. This legislation has signed and sealed our fate with no chance of resurrection. The maximum extent of land one can possess is 24 acres or 30 acres. Mr. Chairman, I am not bothered about the individual. After all, our philosophy teaches us that when we come into this world, we come with nothing, and when we get back we take nothing.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That is common to both landlords and tenants.

SRI P. T. RAJAN: But I am concerned with the land owners as a class in relation to its obligations to the society. Our country is mainly an agricultural country, and that agricultural economy this bill is going to ruin. Our rural economy has stood the test of time. Nothing has been found against it so far. If they are going to improve it, certainly I welcome it. As far as my experience goes, in the villages there had existed cordial relations between the landlords and the tenants. If I may be permitted to speak about myself, when the kisan movement was at its very height in that part of my district, there was not the

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slightest hitch between myself and my tenants. They were loyal to me, and I was loyal to them. Apart from the cordial relations that had existed, rural economy has given stability to society. If to-day the Government of Madras can make a claim for a stable Government and a stable administration, not a little is due to the efforts of the landed classes. When that disappears, what is going to happen to the society and the Government?

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This Bill is supposed to achieve two objects. One is the distribution of the land in a fair and equitable manner to the landless poor. My learned Friend said, "After all, if you are going to take away the surplus land, even assuming that you take away all the lands from the landed classes, what is it that you are going to give the landless poor? It will be 0.65. No man is assured beyond this limit". I must congratulate the Minister for Agriculture because having two wives, he has to satisfy both. (Interruption) I meant the Revenue Minister. If he has to deal with two wives and he has to satisfy both, let him do so. When the surplus lands are going to be distributed, he will have so many wives to satisfy. The question is whether he will be able to deal successfully with them all.

The second object is the maximum production on the land. The last two Five-Year Plans, and incidentally the Third Plan too, have been laying stress on the improvement of agriculture. The Third Plan also says that while industrialisation is emphasised, agricultural development is also equally stressed. The question is whether they would succeed in producing enough agricultural output. As referred to by Sri Natarajan, there is an incongruity in the policy of the Government. On the one hand, with a view to getting the maximum production, you employ machinery. On the other hand, you are fragmenting the lands. In the case of agriculture, they say that they want fragmentation of lands. In the case of industry, they want it on a large scale. They have one law for agriculture and another law for industry. After all, food is much more important than cloth and other commodities.

When this Bill was talked about in the early stages and when I asked the sponsors of the change in the agricultural industry, if they were going to divide the land into so many small plots and give them away to the people, where they would get the money, they said, 'Co-operative Societies.' Then I asked, 'Where are they going to get the cattle from?' Their answer was 'Co-operative Societies'. Again to the question, 'Where are they going to get the other necessary equipment for agriculture?', their answer was 'Co-operative Societies.' Agreed, co-operative society is there at least on paper to give all the money. But agriculture depends entirely on the seasonal conditions. If we have no rain for two years, however much we may spend, agriculture will suffer. Such a thing occurred some twenty years ago when people like myself found it difficult to pay the kist. We had to borrow money for paying the kist because of adverse seasonal

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conditions. If that be the case, if the Government are going to give one, two or three acres, to the landless poor, are they going to assure them of the seasonal conditions? If they are not, let them not tinker with the problem. After all, cordial relations existed between the landlords and the tenants. The landlords had taken good care to see that the tenants did not suffer because of bad season. That kind of relation the Government want to do away with.

Sir, not only we have not produced enough to feed the people but the cost of foodstuffs is going higher and higher. That only shows that the proposal contained in the Bill is not going to help bring down prices. As I said, I am not sorry about the individuals nor even about the agricultural classes. But what I am worried about is that this Act is going to cut at the very root of Tamilian culture. As my Friend pointed out, the landed classes have begun selling away the property. The villages will be depleted of the very people who have been cultivating the land. The traditions of the Tamilians will disappear. Tamil Nad has been famous for its hospitality. If you are going to deprive the man of his lands, how can he find funds for this?

After all, even without this Bill, the Government have achieved the purpose, in fair distribution of lands. People thinking that they are going to be deprived of their lands, have sold and distributed their lands. What the Government wanted to achieve has already happened. If they are going to persist in getting through the Bill and making it into an enactment, it will lead to costly and ruinous litigation, and instead of cordial relationship between the landlord and the tenant, there will be bitterness and hatred. If my learned Friend representing the Government is going to take credit for this enactment, by all means let him do it. So far as the people of this country are concerned, God help them, and let Him help the people if he will.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the appeal made by my hon. and learned Friend Sri P. T. Rajan, I think it is very difficult for me to find words in order to express the feelings that I have got. I will first take a sentence that he mentioned. He said that the Government had achieved their purpose and that land had already been distributed. Are we sure that the Government have achieved their purpose? That depends again upon what the Government mean by their purpose. What is the purpose they have behind this legislation? To be very plain, this Act is only the first step in socialisation, and in the progress towards socialism. As far as I am concerned and as far as the vast majority of the people of this State are concerned, there is absolutely no difference between socialism and communism. In theory and in practice there is no difference. What is the difference between socialism and communism? What the Communists preached the Socialists are doing to-day. It is all the difference that there is between the front wheel of the carriage and the back wheel of the carriage.

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Let us see what is actually happening here today. Hitherto we were thinking that Article 39 of the Constitution had certain and particular reference, had a certain meaning. That is what we were thinking. Now for the first time—let the country mark it—for the first time a certain other meaning is given to it by this Government. That Article 39 is there, they think, for introducing what they conceive as socialism in this country. That was not before us when the Bill first came before the House. Now what we find is, in the preamble of the Bill Article 39 has been interpreted in a particular way. It has been interpreted as giving the Government all power to take away all property. That is the meaning that the Government are now attaching to that Article. My learned Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar said that this interpretation may be questioned in a court of law. And probably the High Court may give a certain meaning to it. It may again go before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court may give a certain meaning. But if the meaning given by the courts goes against the intention of the Government, the Government may amend the Constitution. That is where we are today. The Constitution is not sacred to them. Their purpose is socialisation of all lands. Their purpose is to take away all the lands from the people so that the Government will ultimately become the sole owner of the land in the country. That is the purpose behind this Bill. That is the purpose behind socialism. Socialism is what is called socialisation of property, all property whatever it is. All property whether it is land or any other, property which is the means of production shall be owned by the Government. Therefore, the meaning and definition of socialism is that the land should belong to the State. That is their first step. Now land belongs to the people. Take it away from them and distribute it to the people. That seems to be the main purpose behind this legislation. If the right to property is taken away, where will we be? We will revert to the primitive stage of living, to a state where there was no civilization. We will go back to those primitive days. It is agreed by the text-book writers that the primitive State was somewhat like the State which now people call socialism. There was no separate ownership of property. When man began first to live a civilized life, the first mark of civilization was individual ownership of property. If the institution of individual ownership of property had not been developed, there would not have been any civilisation. In those days women were simply changing hands. The mightiest man was having a woman. Then the institution of ownership of property was invented and women also began to own property. Before that they had no right to own property. Civilisation sprung from individual ownership of property. Without individual ownership of property there will be no competition and there will be no improvement at all.

Now, Sir, the scripture is being quoted in the preamble. I do not want to complete the saying. Scripture is being quoted in support of a certain principle for which it was not intended. I need not go further into the history of socialism in this country.

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Everybody knows that it was borrowed from China. One of the leaders who went to China came back and after a few days a resolution was moved in the Avadi Session of the Congress by that gentleman for the adoption of the Communist China's type of socialism. There is history behind it. What is being done to-day is, they are copying Communist China and the thing is being carried further.

After the Bill has emerged from the Joint Select Committee and the Legislative Assembly, there are one or two features on which I wish to speak. These have been referred to by the previous speakers. We do not find any elaborate system about the distribution of the surplus land. I want to know whether this is an omission which is intended, which is designed or whether it is only an accidental omission. Have not this Government already a plan under which they are going to distribute the surplus land which they are going to take away? If so, why is it that they are not revealing their plans? The plain fact of it is this. They know at this stage it would not be salutary to their principles to reveal all that they have got at the back of their minds. It will not be correct to say that they do not know how to distribute the surplus land. They have got a plan. The only thing is, the plan is revealed in the legislation. It will be revealed by and by and the Act would be out of the picture. Considering the history of this legislation, I will not be surprised if one particular way of distribution is mentioned by the Government. In this connection, let us remember what happened just a few months before the legislation was introduced. If I remember aright, the concerned authorities said that all the lands would go to the co-operatives, but the words were not clearly spoken. But the idea was set afoot that all the lands would be taken away and given to co-operatives. That means the lands will be handed over to the co-operative inspectors and other officers who will have control, official control over all the people. The next step we know will be from official control they will come under the control of Government. That was the talk, and then immediately the word was set afoot that co-operative societies were going to come and they would exercise control over the lands. Then there was a hue and cry throughout this wide State. As soon as the hue and cry was set up against it, the talk of taking away all lands immediately and entrusting them to the co-operative societies was stopped for the time being. I shall not be surprised if again at the stage of distribution the same thing turns up. I hear that the Government are going to make rules at the stage of distribution that only those people who are members of the co-operative societies and only those who are prepared to join the co-operative societies will get these lands, so that what the people have been opposing, namely, the co-operative ownership of the property, can come through the backdoor. That is what I understand.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The hon. Member's imagination is running riot.

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SRI S. T. ADITYAN : I shall be happy if my imagination is running riot. May I take it that it is an assurance that the lands will not be distributed with any preference to members of the co-operative societies? Will the Hon. Minister say that this is an assurance? Well, Sir, let him think over it.

Sir, as the Bill has come from the Assembly, there are one or two things which I would like to point out. One, I find, is certainly an improvement in that lands held for industrial purposes will be exempt. There are many industries which will require twenty or thirty or even one hundred acres of land for their purposes. True. For instance, we know near about Madras there are brick kilns. These brick kilns require a large area of land not only for quarrying purposes but also for other operations. It is right that this is so. But then the Bill, after it has been passed by the Assembly, has still got an element of favouritism towards the sugar factory. Sugar factories are, as such, still enjoying certain rights which other industries are not enjoying. I submit, Sir, that all industries should be put on the same status. Land required for any industry, be it sugar or other industry, should be treated in the same way, and sugar factories by themselves should not have any superiority over other industries which require lands. That is one thing I want to say. Another thing is this. It was, I think, lightly touched upon by my learned Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. Now the value of an acre may be a thousand rupees. The mortgage on this one acre of land may be Rs. 800. Very often it is about Rs. 700 an acre. Now the mortgagee has got a right to recover his Rs. 700 from each acre of land. The compensation that the Government determine will be, let us say, Rs. 500. What will happen then? The mortgage is for Rs. 700. The Government take away the land and give the owner or rather promise to give the owner only Rs. 500 per acre. The land may be worth Rs. 1,000. The mortgage on it is Rs. 700, and the Government will give a compensation of Rs. 500 per acre. To add to all this, the Government have been very pleased to say that the mortgagee need not go empty handed, and that he can recover the other Rs. 200 from the other properties of the landowner. See the injustice of this! The landowner gets only Rs. 500 but the mortgagee should be paid all the Rs. 700. This is another injustice which is still pursued, and which I submit must be removed.

There is one important matter which ought to have been corrected in the Assembly stage or in the Select Committee stage. but it has not been corrected. It is this. It has been pointed out by members who spoke earlier that what was the 30-acre limit had become 24-acre limit in the case of lands which are assessed to more than Rs. 15 per acre. Well, that land which is very good, is able to catch the eye of the Government. All right. But what about the land which is very bad? All lands which pay an assessment of Rs. 1-25 and below are classed together, and four such acres constitute one standard acre. I submit that the Hon. the Minister for Revenue should have got experience that there

[Sri S. T. Adityan] [11th October 1961]

are lands, especially in the southern tip of Tamilnad, which are taxed at 4 annas, 8 annas and 6 annas per acre. This land is called *teri*. If one travels from Palayamcottai to Tiruchendur, one will find lands of this type on either side of the road. Somewhere near Sivaganga, one finds the same kind of land. This land cannot be put to any useful purpose.

My hon. Friend Sri P. T. Rajan referred to the settlement. There is one good point about the settlement, which has not been taken note of. It is this. Settlement was introduced between 1908 and 1912 in this State, and the settlement parties classified lands according to *taram*. Lands which are good ones were recommended for taxation at Rs. 15 per acre. Lands which are bad were recommended for taxation at a lower rate. These things are generally known. The one thing that is not generally known is this. The settlement parties treated the landlords on the one hand and the Government on the other as equal partners. The Government were rather taken as the owner of the land and the landlord as the tenant. The income was calculated, and half the income was taken as the taxation. In those days, wet lands were producing only Rs. 30 per acre. They said that Rs. 15 was the tax, and the other Rs. 15 could be taken by the landowner. This is a very simple proposition also. They also classified other lands as producing only 8 annas worth of produce. The tax in respect of those lands was four annas, and the ryot took the other four annas. The principle behind settlement was this. According to the yield from the land, the proportion of taxation was fixed. Land was proportionately taxed, and no favouritism was shown to any one. The worth of the land was assessed with reference to the proportion of the tax. Now let us compare the prices of the first class lands that I mentioned, namely, lands paying an assessment of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per acre, and other lands. Round about Palayamcottai, where I live, 8 cents of land are sold for Rs. 1,000. This means, Rs. 12,000 per acre for *nanja* lands. Round about the same place, the *punja* lands that I mentioned, namely, lands which pay an assessment of four annas, are sold at Rs. 110 per acre. This is the maximum I know. See the difference between Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 110. Lands paying an assessment of Rs. 1.25 round about Kovilpatti and other areas are cotton lands, and they sell at about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per acre. Now at the time of the settlement, the proportion between the first-class *nanja* lands and the lowest *punja* lands was 60 times. To-day the proportion between them is, as I have told you, 120 times. The proportion between the first class lands and the lowest lands has increased since the time of the settlement in 1908 to 1912. So, for the last class of land, it is not enough to prescribe four acres as one standard acre. It should be at least 8 or 10. In justice, it must be 20 or so. But it must be at least 8 or 10.

Sir, where the land tax is more than Rs. 15 for the first-class lands, the Government look up. In the case of the lowest class of land, the Government do not see things properly. This is an injustice which must be removed.

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Sir, I again appeal to the Minister and his party that it is not yet too late, and that this Bill may be dropped. (The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu: Don't think.) It may be dropped lock, stock, and barrel, and something more in consonance with the ideas of justice that our Tamilians have may be brought in. Let some such thing be brought forward. I submit, Sir, that the Hon. Minister will think twice before he commits this State to this legislation. Thank you, Sir.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். இந்த மசோதாவைப்பற்றிப் பேசும் பொழுது, மதிப்பிற்குரிய திரு P. T. ராஜன் அவர்கள் "இருதிசுடங்கில் ஏங்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்" என்ற வார்த்தைகளை எல்லாம் உபயோகப்படுத்தினார்கள். இது இயற்கைதான். ஒரு மனிதன் தன்னைத் தானே கொல்வதற்கு என்று கூடச் சொல்வது உண்டு. டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன் ஜூரிந்தாரி அபாஸிஷன் மசோதாவை, அவர் செலக்ட் கமிட்டியின் சேர்மனாக இருந்து, நானே தற்கொலை செய்து கொள்கிற வேலையில் கையெழுத்துப் போடுகிறேன், சந்தோஷத்துடன் போடுகிறேன் என்று சொன்னார். அவர் காங்கிரஸ்காரர். கட்சிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டிற்கிணங்க, என் கட்சிக்காக, தற் கொலை செய்வதற்கு கையெழுத்துப் போடுகிறேன் என்று டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன் கையெழுத்திட்ட மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்தோம். ஆனால் திரு P. T. ராஜன் போன்றவர்கள்.....

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: அவர் எப்படி நன்றாக இருக்க முடியும்?

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: ஆகையினால்தான் நன்றாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். நண்பர் திரு K. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பொதுமக்கள் நன்றாக இருந்தால்தான், விரல்விட்டு எண்ணக்கூடிய தனவந்தர்கள் நன்றாக இருக்க முடியும் என்பதை மறந்துவிட்டுப் பேசுகிறார்கள். உங்களைப் போன்றவர்கள் நன்றாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், ஏழை எளியவர்கள் நன்றாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நியதியைக்கூட மறந்துவிட்டு Tamil culture போகின்றது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். தமிழன் பண்பு பற்றி திரு P. T. ராஜன் பேசினார். பூர்வீகத் தமிழன் எத்தகைய நிலைமையில் தமிழகத்தில் இருந்தான் என்பதை அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இருந்தான் திரு S. T. ஆதித்தன் சோவரியலிலம் என்றால் அத்தனை சொத்தையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது என்று எல்லாம் சொன்னார். அதற்கு பதில் பின்னால் சொல்லுகிறேன். திரு P. T. ராஜன் சொன்னார். ஹிந்து சமுதாயத்தில் பூர்வீகத் தமிழன் ஆலயத்தை வைத்து அதற்குச் சொத்துக் களைச் சொந்தமாக்கி அத்துனைபேரும் உழைத்து பயிர்செய்து அந்த கிராமங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தேவைகளை எல்லாம் பூர்த்தி செய்தான். ஆதித் தமிழனைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். திரு P. T. ராஜன் காலத்து தமிழனைச் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆதித்தமிழனைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். உண்மையான சேவரியலிசம் தமிழகத்தில் கிராமங்களில் இருந்தது என்பதற்கு சரித்திரம், விரலாறு கூறுகிறது. சரித்திர வரலாற்றிலே அந்த ஊரிலே வேண்டிய தேவைகளை அவர்களே பூர்த்திசெய்து ஆலயத்துக்கு சொத்தைச் சொந்த மாக்கி தமிழன் வாழ்ந்திருக்கிறான். தமிழன் பண்பை நிலைநாட்டியிருக்கிறான் என்பதை திரு P. T. ராஜன் அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். யாரிடத்திலோ சேர்த்து வைத்து எங்கோ ஒருசிலர் உழைப்பது கிறேன். எல்லாம் ஸ்ரீ K. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் பேசினார்கள். *Consistent Quote* பண்ணினார். "Every citizen must have adequate means of livelihood" அது இந்த நாட்டில் பிறந்த ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனுக்கும் தனக்குக் குறைந்தபட்ச வாழ்க்கைக்கு வேண்டிய வழிசெய்ய வேண்டும் என்பது. ஸ்ரீ K. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்களுக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, இதற்குள் தடக்கிற எந்தக் கணக்கான, கோடிக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்கும் இல்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR; எனக்குத் கிடையாது
என்று அந்த அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் சொல்லவில்லை.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : நாட்டிலே வாழ்கின்ற கோடிக்கணக்கான ஏழைகளுக்கு வாழ்வதற்கு வகை செய்ய வேண்டியது என்பது தான் அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது என்பதை வழக்கறிஞர்கள் சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIYA AYYAR : எனக்கு இல்லை என்று சொல்லுவதற்கில்லை. நீங்கள் உளற வேண்டாம்.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : நண்பர் திரு K. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் உளறவேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் இருப்பதை அவர் சொன்னதைத் திருப்பி எடுத்துச் சொல்கிறேன்.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is using the word “உறநல்” “உளறல்” is an unparliamentary word. Only mad men are supposed to do “உளறல்”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Only Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar first used it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am here to lay down the rule. What he said is wrong. What you said is also wrong. Please withdraw the word.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar used that word first.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The hon. Member should obey the Chair first.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am here to enforce the rule.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I am prepared to withdraw the word நான் இங்கு பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது ஸ்ரீ K. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் உளற வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னபிறகுதான் நான் சொன்னேன். ஆகையினால் நான் வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறேன். அதே நேரத்தில் ஸ்ரீ கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Even referring to an unparliamentary word is unparliamentary. Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar used that word. Sri Kosalram also used that word. The word is unparliamentary and it should not be used in this House. Now, the hon. Member may carry on with his speech. This kind of bandying about should not go on in a House like this.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: நான் பேசுகிறேன். மற்ற அங்கத்தினர் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அப்போதுதான் பேச வேண்டும். அதைவிட, மத்தியில் சமூகாட்சிக்குப் போகவேண்டியவர்கள் என்று சொன்னால், சமூகாட்சிக்குப்போகப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறோமே தவிர இம்மாதிரிப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருப்பது கூடாது. கூட்சைக்கு நீதி அல்லது நியாயமாக நடந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதை மற்றது விடிகிறார்கள் என்று பரிதாபப்படுகிறேன். 'Adequate means of livelihood' என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டில் பிறந்த பிரஜைகள்

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அத்துணைபேருக்கும் வாழ்வதற்கு வகைசெய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும், என்று அரசியல் சட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வருகிற மனோதா, இந்தநாட்டிலே வாழ்கிற அத்துணை பேர்களுக்கும் உன்னைப்போன்றவர்களுக்கும் ஏழைகள் பணக்காரர்கள் அத்துணைபேருக்கும் வாழ்வகை செய்வதற்காக சட்டத்தை கொண்டதான் வரவேண்மும் என்று அரசியல் சட்டம் இந்த சர்க்காருக்குக் கட்டளையிட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தக் கட்டளையைத்தான் இந்த சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றுகிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது, என்னையே பாதுகாக்கும்பொழுது, என்னிடத்தில் இருக்கிற சொத்துக்களை எல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப் போகிறார்கள் என்று நண்பர்கள் பேசுவது ஆச்சரியப்படுவதற்கில்லை. காலாகாலமாக, ஏழைகளைநசுக்கி, ஏழைகளுடைய ரத்தத்தை உறிஞ்சிக் கொண்டு இருந்தவர்கள், உரியகூடாது என்று கனம் திரு. M. A. மாணிக்கவேலு அவர் உத்தரவு போடக்கூடாது, உரியகூடாது என்று மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட சட்டசபையை ஆக்குவதும்பொழுது, உறிஞ்சிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் இயோ, எங்களைவிட்டுவிடச் சொல்லுகிறார்களோ, சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்களோ, என்று அவஸ்தைப்படுவதில் தவறு இல்லை.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக உறியலாம்.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : கொஞ்சமாக உறியலாம், அதிகமாக உறிய வேண்டாம் என்று சட்டத்திலில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், 3 வருஷம் கழித்து என்ன ஆகப்போகிறதோ 'what will happen' என்று. பொதுமக்களுக்கு ஒப்பாக இருக்கிற இம்மாதிரிச்சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். இதைக்காட்டி மக்களிடம் போட்டி கேட்கப் போகிறோம். எங்களை ஏழைகள் ரத்தத்தை உறிஞ்சக்கூடாது என்று அரசாங்கம் சொல்கிறது என்று சொல்லி போட்டுப் போடுவதை என்று சுதந்திரக் கட்சி கேட்கப்போகிறது. அந்த உண்பாண்மையைக் கொண்டுருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய மனதைப் பிரதிபலிக்கக்கூடிய கட்சி, பணக்காரர் களுடைய கட்சி, அந்தக் கட்சி இங்கே வரப்போகின்றது. அதைவிட, களுடைய கட்சி, அந்தக் கட்சி இங்கே வரப்போகின்றது. அதைவிட, அதிகமாக ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மை செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்று நாங்கள் ஒட்டு கேட்கப்போகின்றோம். யாருக்கு அதிக வாக்குகள் கிடைக்கின்றதோ ஒட்டு கேட்கப்போகின்றோம். யாருக்கு அதிக வாக்குகள் கிடைக்கின்றதோ அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தை அமைப்பார்கள். இன்றுள்ள ஆட்சி பீண்டும் வந்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு இன்னும் அதிக அளவில் நன்மை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று இதைவிட Radical-ஆக புரட்சிகரமான சட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவருவதும் ஆசிரியம் அடையவேண்டியது இல்லை. இப்போது கொண்டுவந்துள்ள இந்தச் சட்டத்திற்காக, இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை மிகமிகப் பாராட்டுகின்றோம். Joint Select Committee-யில்-அரசாங்கத்துடைய நோக்கத்துக்கு விரோதமாகச் சுதந்திரக் கட்சி மனப்பான்மைகொண்டவர்கள் அது காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது கட்சி இல்லாதவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, இந்த நாட்டில் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏழை மக்களிடம் - ஒட்டிகளிடம் - என்ன - சாஸல் இருந்தார்களோ அதன்படி மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்தும், அதைத் தோற்கடித்தார்கள். இதைத் தோற்கடிப்பதனால் என்னென்ன தீமைகள் வருகின்றன என்று நான் தெரிவித்திருந்தேன். அந்தக் கருத்தை 100-க்கு 100 ஏற்றுக்கொண்டதற்காக நான் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். அதை நீங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளாவிட்டால் லட்சக்கணக்கானவர்கள் நடுத்தெருவில் நின்றுருப்பார்கள். வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் பெருத்த அளவில் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வேதனையாக முடிந்திருக்கும் என்பது இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நன்கு புரியும். சர்க்கார் நிச்சயம் துரோகம் செய்யமாட்டார்கள் என்று நம்பிக்கை பொதுமக்களிடம் இருந்தாலும்கூட, நில வெளியேற்றப் பட்டி - என்பதற்காக எவ்வளவு பேர் அரசியலில் Stunt பண்ணார்கள். அந்த நபரின் மக்கள் மறக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் மக்கள் மனதை நிரப்பி மக்கள் மறக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் மக்கள் மனத்தை வாக்குறுதிகளை நல்லமுறையில் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறது. அங்கம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. ஆதித்தன் அவர்கள் சிறிய நிலச்சவாண்டார்கள். அங்கம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களிடம், "அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் உறுதி சொன்னதுபற்றி அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடம், "அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் உறுதி சொன்னதுபற்றி, அதை Assurance ஆக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்" என்று கே

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டார். அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் assurance கொடுக்கமுடியாது. ஓட்டர்கள் கொடுக்கும் assurance தான் assurance தவிர Minister கொடுப்பது assurance ஆகாது. இன்னும் மூன்று மாதத்தில் தேர்தல் வரப்போகின்றது. ஓட்டர் மகாஜனங்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் என்ன உறுதிமொழி கொடுக்கின்றார்களோ அதுதான் உறுதிமொழியாக இருக்கும். அமைச்சர் கொடுக்கும் உறுதிமொழி மூன்றுமாதத்திற்குத்தான் இருக்கும். அதற்கு மேல் இருக்காது. அங்கே நீங்கள் வரத்தான் போகின்றீர்கள், உங்களுடைய பணம் எல்லாம் என்ன ஆகப்போகிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கத்தான் போகிறோம். அதற்காக இங்கே நீங்கள் கண்ணுபின்பாடுவென்று பேசவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை.

AN HON. MEMBER : நீங்கள் என்று மன்றத்தலைவரையா குறிப்பிடுகின்றீர்கள் ?

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : நீங்கள் என்று எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களைத் தான் குறிப்பிடுகின்றேன். நான் தலைவர் அவர்களையோ நண்பர் திரு. ராமையா அவர்களையோ குறிப்பிடவில்லை.

ஆகவே இந்தச் சிறு நிலச்சுவான்தார்கள் விஷயத்தில் இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் Joint Select Committee ஒரு பெரிய தவறைச் செய்ய இருந்தது. முதலில் நவாந்திரக் குத்தகைக்காரர்கள் 30 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை வைத்திருக்கலாம் என்று இருந்தது. பிறகு குத்தகைக்காரர்கள் ஐந்து ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்திருக்கலாம் என்ற திருத்தம் இப்போது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. எனவே அதிலிருந்து 25 ஏக்கர் எடுக்கப்பட்டுவிடும். இன்னும் நான் Select Committee யில் ஒவ்வொரு நிலச்சுவான்தார் இடத்திலும் மிராசுதார்கள் சங்கத்தின் தலைவரிடத்திலும் பேசியபோது, சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு நிலம் எங்கே இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்டிருக்கின்றனர். நிலமே இல்லையென்று சொல்லுவது யார்? நிலமற்ற ஏழை சொல்லவில்லை. நிலம் படைத்த பெரும் நிலப் பிரபுக்கள் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு நிலம் இருக்கும் என்று கணக்கு எடுத்தார்கள். அந்த சர்க்கார் கணக்கை நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாது. ஏன்? இரண்டு வருஷத்திற்கு முன்பு சர்க்கார் கணக்கு எடுத்தார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகுதான் நிலமாற்றம் எல்லாம் ஏற்பட்டது. கனம் மின்சார மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்திருக்கும் என்று எண்ணுகின்றேன். சென்ற வருஷத்தில் Registration Department-ல் விற்பனையான பத்திர ஸ்டாம்புகள் எந்தக் காலத்திலும் விற்பனை இல்லை. காரணம் அந்த அளவிற்குச் சென்ற இரண்டு ஆண்டுகாலத்தில் நிலமாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டது. இப்படியெல்லாம் மாற்றி எழுதி வைத்துவிட்டு, இன்று உபரி நிலம் எங்களிடம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லுவார்கள் யார் தெரியுமா? உங்கள் கட்சிக்காரர்கள்தான். ஆனால் ஒன்று. இப்படி அவர்கள் சட்டத்திற்குப் பயந்து பிரித்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள் என்றாலும் அதிலேயே சர்க்காருடைய நோக்கம் நிறைவேறிவிட்டது என்று உறுதியாகச் சொல்லமுடியும். பிணியாக எழுதிக் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றார்கள் என்று குறை சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். நான் கேட்கிறேன். பிணியாக எழுதிக்கொடுத்திருந்தால் அந்தச் சொத்தை அவர்கள் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஏதாவது சட்டம் இருக்கின்றதா? நீங்கள் ஏமாறப் போகின்றீர்கள். பிணியாக எழுதிக் கொடுத்தவன் சொத்தைத் திருப்பிக்கேட்கும்போது, அவன் சொந்தம் கொண்டாடப் போகின்றான். அரசாங்கத்தின் சட்டமும் நீதியும், சட்டபூர்வமாக நிலத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களுக்குத்தான் பாதுகாப்புக் கொடுக்கும். ஆகவே சர்க்காருடைய நோக்கம் நிறைவேறவில்லை என்று யாராவது சொன்னால் அது தவறாகும். அது நிறைவேறிவிட்டது என்று நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். எனவே நிச்சயமாக பிணியாக இப்போது நிலத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டவன் அதற்குச் சொந்தம் கொண்டாடப் போகின்றானே தவிர, திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கப் போவதில்லை. அவர்களை நானே தூண்டிவிடுவதாக யாராவது கருதினால் கூடப் பரவாயில்லை. அப்படித்தான் நடக்கப்போகின்றது.

11th October 1961]

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

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Sir, இதுவரையில் நீங்கள் யாருக்கும் restrict பண்ணவில்லை. எனக்கு இன்னும் ஒரு பத்து நிமிஷமாவது கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

ஆகவே சர்க்கார் சட்டத்தை நிலைநாட்டுவதற்குத் தயங்காது. அப்படித் தயங்கினால் அப்படிப்பட்ட சர்க்கார் நாட்டில் நிலத்திற்குக் முடியாது. சிலர் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள், இதெல்லாம் ஓரிருவர் சீன தேசத்திற்குச் சென்று வந்தவர்கள் கண்ட பகற்கனவை நினைவாக்க நினைக்கும் திட்டம் என்று. அப்படிச் சொல்லுகின்றவர்கள்தான் பகற்கனவு காண்கின்றார்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகின்றேன். இப்படிச் கனவு உலகத்தில் சஞ்சரிக்கின்றவர்கள், சீன நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்தவுடன் சீனக்காரனுடைய கையாளாக இருந்து இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் போட்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னால் அது வெறும் கேலிக் கூத்தாகத்தான் முடியும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

நண்பர் திரு. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் பேசியதில், காம் 4-30 பன்சேஷன் விஷயத்தில் அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். P.M. ஏனென்று கேட்டால் உங்களுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு இடமில்லை. இப்போது எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் எல்லா நிலங்களும் பக்குவம் செய்யப்பட்டுவிட்டன. இருந்தாலும் அப்படி தப்பித் தவறி ஏதாவது எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாக நிலம் இருந்தால், அதைச் செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியம். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தின் நோக்கத்தைப் பற்றி பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு முறை சொல்லியிருக்கிறார், தேசத்தை 'இண்டஸ்டிரியலைஸ்' அதாவது தொழில் மயமாக்குவதற்கு, இந்த நிலப் பிரச்சினைக்கு முடிவு கட்டி, நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து விட்டால், அதில் வரக்கூடிய காம்பன்சேஷனைக்கொண்டு இந்த நாட்டைத் தொழில் மயமாக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். எனக்கு அது நன்றாக நினைவிருக்கிறது. காம்பன்சேஷன் அவ்வப்போது கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற அவர்கள் கருத்தை நான் பரிபூரணமாக ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்தக் கேள்வியே எழப்போவதில்லை. அது ஒரு பக்கம். அப்படி ஏதாவது இருந்து எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும், அவர் சொல்லுகிற மாதிரி பாண்டு கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று இருப்பது நல்லதல்ல. ஏனென்றால் அந்தப் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு இந்த நாட்டில் நல்ல வாழ்வு மலரவேண்டும். நல்ல பல காரியங்கள் செய்யவேண்டும். பறிமுதல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் நோக்கமாக இருக்காது. ஏழை வாழ வேண்டும். தர்மம் தழைக்க வேண்டும். காம்பன்சேஷன் விஷயத்தில் பாண்டு கொடுப்பது, வட்டி கொடுப்பது என்று இல்லாமல் நீங்கள் ரூல்-மேக்கிங் பவரில் செய்யலாம். அது கடினமாக இருக்காது. அந்த கிளாஸ் வகுப்பு ஆக இருக்குமானால் அதை ஸ்பஷ்டமாக

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால், கொடுக்கலாம்.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : அம்மாதிரிக் கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால் மிகவும் நல்லது. இந்த விஷயத்தை நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : வேறு காரணத்திற்காக ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : இவர் ஒரு கனவு உலகத்தில் இருக்கிறார். ஆகவே, தனிப்பட்டவர் சொத்து உரிமை இல்லாமல் செய்வது என்று சொல்கிற நண்பர்களுக்கு நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். நிச்சயமாக இந்த நிலத்தை எடுப்பதாக இருந்தாலும் நிலத்தைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஆள் இல்லை. வாங்குவதற்கு ஆள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நிலம் இல்லை. தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக எந்த இடத்திலும் பறிமுதல் செய்வதாக இல்லை. அப்படி எடுத்துவரும் அதை இன்னொருவருக்குக் கொடுக்கதான்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [11th October 1961]

போகிறார்கள். டென்னிஸ் கோவாப்பரேடிஷ் பார்டியிங் என்று போட்டிருக்கிறது. மடம் கோயிலில் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நிலங்களுக்கு உடனடியாகக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன். அரசாங்கம் அதையும் வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்காங்கு திருத்தங்கள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இருந்தாலும் அதற்காகவும் சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

மற்றொரு விஷயம். இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் உள்ளதை மாற்றி வேறொரு சட்டத்திற்கு அதாவது குடியிருப்பு நிலத்திற்குச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே அரசாங்கம் கொண்டுவந்த நோக்கத்திற்கு பாதகமாக இந்தச் சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. சாதகமான சட்டமாக இருக்கவில்லை. கோவில், மடம் இவைகளுக்கு உள்ள ஏராளமான நிலத்தின் நராளமான ஏழைகள் குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு நாம் இப்போது இயற்றியிருக்கிற சட்டம் போதிய அதிகாரம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதையும் நீங்கள் ஓரளவுக்கு நன்றாகப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ரூல்-மேக்கிங் பவர் சர்க்காருக்கு இருக்கிறது. முதலாவது கோவின் மடங்களுக்குள்ள நிலங்கள் அது நஞ்சையாக இருந்தாலும், புஞ்சையாக இருந்தாலும் இவற்றை எடுத்து வீடு இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு, வீடு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு சர்க்கார் பல நல்ல காரியங்களில் ஜாயின்ட் செக்ஷன் கமிட்டியினுடைய முடிவுகளை மாற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முடிவுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தைப் பாராட்டி இதை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

*SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எனக்கு முன்னால் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சில பேர்கள் பேசினார்கள். இந்த மசோதா நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டால் தமிழ் நாட்டினுடைய பண்ட போய்விடும், தர்மம் போய்விடும் என்று எல்லாம் சொன்னார்கள். அவர்கள் அப்படி நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பண்பு, தர்மம் என்பது ஒரு சில பணக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் இருக்கமுடியும் என்ற கருத்து அவர்கள் மனத்தில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நான் ஏறக்குறைய கிராமத்தைச் சார்ந்திருக்கக்கூடிய ஒருவன். பண்பை ஏழைகளிடத்தில்தான் அதிகமாகப் பார்க்கிறேன். பங்களாக்களில் விருந்து என்பது வேறு. திருவள்ளூர் சொல்கிறார், விருந்து என்பது யாராவது தெரியாத நபர் எங்கோ அனாதையாக இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், அவர்களை உபசரிப்பதுதான் விருந்தோம்பல் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். கிராமத்தில் ஏழைகள் யாராவது அன்னியம் இரவில் திண்ணையிலே போய் உட்கார்ந்தால், அந்த வீட்டுக்காரன் சாப்பிடுமோது உட்கார்ந்திருப்பவரைப் பார்த்து 'ஐயா, நீங்கள் சாப்பிட வாருங்கள்' என்று சொல்வார்கள். அன்னியம் உபசரிப்பார்கள் அதுதான் விருந்தோம்பல். அதைக் கிராமங்களில்தான் பார்க்க முடிகிறது. பங்களாக்களில் எத்தனை பேருக்கு பண்போடு விருந்தோம்புகிறார்கள். ஆடம்பரமான விருந்து வைப்பது கனவானர்களைக் கூப்பிடுவதுதான் தமிழ் நாட்டின் பண்பு என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். 1½ ரூபாய் கூலி வாங்குகிறவனிடத்தில் அந்தப் பண்பு இருக்கிறது. அதைவிட இன்னும் முக்கால் ரூபாய் கூலி பெறுகிறவனிடம் அது அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். எங்கள் தொட்டத்தில் வேலை செய்ய வந்த கூலியான் புரிச்ச தண்ணீர் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பான். அவன் சாப்பிடப் போகும்போது 'ஐயா, வாருங்கள் சாப்பிட' என்று சொல்வான். அந்தப் பண்பு அவர்களிடத்தில் இருக்கிறது. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்களிடம்தான் பண்பு இருக்கும், தமிழ் நாட்டுப் பண்பு அதுதான் என்றால், அவர்கள் மனப் பூக்கத்தில் அப்படி ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் அர்த்தம். தமிழ் நாட்டின் பண்பு ஏழைகளால்தான் காப்பாற்றப்படுகிறது என்பதை நான் நிச்சயமாக நம்புகிறேன். ஆகவே, பண்புமிகு தான் தர்மமும் இதனால் ஒழிந்துவிடும் என்று சொல்வது தாங்களாகவே மனத்தில் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிற கற்பனையே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. கிராமத்தில் இருந்து அமாவாசைக்கு என்று வருகிறவர்கள் பண்புமிகு இல்லாமல் திரண்டுபோகிற பழம் தேங்காயைக் காட்டிலும் அவன் கொடுக்கவில்லை. பண்புமிகு தொட்டத்தில் விடிற வாங்கி

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பழத்தைதையும் தேங்காயையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் மிகுந்த பசுதியுடனும்
சுரத்தைதையும் வழிபடுவதில்தான் தர்மம் இருக்கமுடியும். அங்கேதான்
பக்தி இருக்கும். எதையும் பணக்காரரள்தான் செய்யமுடியும் என்பது
அர்த்தம் இல்லாதது. பணக்காரர்களைவிட ஏழைகளிடத்தில் பண்பு
இருக்கிறது. விருந்தோம்பல் குணம் இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லும்
போது தர்மத்தைப்பற்றி பாஸ்டாய் சொல்லியிருக்கும் கதை நினைவுக்கு
வருகிறது. யாத்திரைபோன ஒரு ரஷ்யர் ஒரு ரஷ்ய நாணயத்தைக்
கொடுத்தால் அது எவ்வளவு பெரிய தர்மம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.
அந்தக் கதையைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே போனால் இப்போது கொடுக்கப்
பட்டிருக்கும் நேரம் சரியாகிலும். தானம் தர்மம் என்ன என்பதை திரு.
பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்களைப் போன்றவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல
வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கே தெரியும். எங்கள் ஜில்லா
கொலைக்குப் பேர்போன ஊர். நினைத்தால் கொடும் நடக்கும் அங்கே.
கோவைஜில்லா அதற்குப் பெயர்பெற்ற இடம். இப்போது அதெல்லாம் இல்லை.
எல்லாம் புத்திசாலிகளாக ஆகிவிட்டோம். போலித் தகராறு காரணமாக
எல்லாம் பூமி விஷயத்தில்தான் நடக்கும். நிறையப் பணம் இருந்தால்
தான் தமிழ் நாட்டில் பண்பு இருக்கும் என்று சொல்வதை நான் ஒத்தக்
கொள்ள முடியாது. உண்டியலில் நூற்றுக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்களைக்
கொண்டுவந்து போட்டுக்கொண்டேயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழைகள்தான் அநேகம்
பேர் வழிபடுவதால் மதம் காக்கப்பட்டது. ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுப்பதும் ஏழை
கள் கோயிலுக்குக் கொடுக்க விரும்புவதும்தான் உண்மையான தர்மமாக
உள்ளது. கோடிக்கணக்காக இருக்கிறவர்கள் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் தர்மம் காப்
பாற்றப்படவில்லை என்று சொன்னால், அதை நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளமாட்டேன்.
ஆகையினால் இந்தப் பண்பாடு போய்விடும் என்பதையெல்லாம் ஒத்துக்
கொள்ள வேண்டியதில்லை. இன்னொன்று பேசுகிறார்கள். ஏழைகளுக்குப்
பிரித்து கொடுக்கப் போறாங்க, எங்கே அவர்கள் செலவு செய்து நிலத்தில்
உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதை ஸ்ரீ கே. பால
சுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்களும் திரு. பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்களும்
சொன்னார்கள். நான் கேட்கிறேன், உங்களுக்கு நூற்றுக்கணக்கில் ஆயிரக்
கணக்கில் ஏக்கர் நிலம் இருக்கிறது என்று வைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்,
குத்தகைக் காரர்களிடம் ஒப்படைக்கிறீர்கள். இன்றைக்கு உழைந்து
அவனுக்குச் சொத்தரிமை கிடைக்காது. அம்மோனியம் சல்பேட் வாங்கு
வதற்கு நீங்கள் கையெழுத்துப் போட்டால்தான் பணம் வாங்க முடியும்.
அவர்களுக்கெனச் சொத்து இருந்தால், அதிகமான உரம், உப்பு பெற
முடியும். நல்ல முறையில் விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியும். கெட்டுப் போகும்
என்றால் அர்த்தம் புரியவில்லை. உற்பத்தி குறையும் என்று சொல்லும்
போழுது எனக்கு அர்த்தம் ஆகவில்லை. நிலம் அவனுக்குச் சொந்த
மானால் ஏக்கருக்கு 20 மூட்டை அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்வான், சந்தேகம்
இல்லை. இந்த வாதம் அர்த்தமற்ற வாதம். நிலம் தரிசாகப் போய்விடும்.
தாங்கள் மனதில் வேறொன்றையோ எண்ணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு
எதையோ மற்றவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கற்பனையாக
வாதம் சொல்லுகிறார்களே ஒழிய, உற்பத்தி குறையாது. இரண்டாவது
காந்திஜி தத்துவம் பற்றிப் பேசுகிறார்கள். இது மாதிரி உலகம் ஆரம்பித்
ததிலிருந்து நிலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வது உண்டா என்று. எங்கள்
பக்கம் பவளம்கட்டி வேளாளர் ஜாதி என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அவர்
களில் நூற்றுக் கணக்கான குடும்பங்கள் ஒன்று உழைத்துப் பாடுபட்ட
தலைவன் தர்மகர்த்தா. பூமி பூராவும் ஒரு கூட்டத்துக்கே சொந்தம்.
ஒரு தலைவன் இருக்கிறது. சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலும் இது மாதிரி
பொது உடமை போல் இருக்கிறது. சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலும் இது மாதிரி
இருக்கிறது. அது மாதிரி தன்மையைத்தான் காந்திஜி விரும்பினார்.
நிலம் கிராமத்துக்குச் சொந்தமாக இருக்கவேண்டும், உழைப்பவனுக்குச்
சொந்தமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினார். அதை யாரும் மறுக்க
முடியாது. அவர் நூல்களிலிருந்து மேற்கோள் காட்ட முடியும். நிலச்
சுவரண்தார்களிடமும் அவருக்கு அனுதாபம் உண்டு. அவர்கள் வாழவேண்டு
மென்று நினைத்தார். ஆகையினால்தான் அதன் அடிப்படையில் இந்தச்
சட்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது ஒரு பக்கத்தின் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள், சர்வோதய
பக்திகள், ஏக்கர் போதும் ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு என்கிறார்கள்.

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [11th October 1961]

கம்ப்யூனிஸ்ட்கள் 15 ஏக்கர் என்றார்கள். நாங்கள் 30 ஏக்கர் வைத்தோம். அது சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் 24 ஏக்கர் என்று படுகிறது. சிலர் மிக கோறுகிறார்கள். அது ஒரு சமரச முயற்சி. இரண்டு எதிர்வாதங்கள், ஒன்று ரொம்ப அதிவேரமான வாதம், மற்றொன்று ரொம்ப பிற்போக்கான வாதம். இந்த இரண்டிற்கும் மத்தியில் எங்களுடைய பாதை. வெகு நாளைக்கு முன்பே தேர்தல் விஞ்ஞாபனத்தில் தெளிவு படுத்திவிட்டோம். அதை இன்று செல்கிறோம், நாளைக்குச் செய்யப் போகிறோம். நாங்கள் சரியான வழியில் போகிறோம் என்ற மனச்சாட்சி இருக்கிறது. தர்ம நியாயமான முறையில் போகிறோம் என்ற உறுதி இருக்கிறது. அந்த உறுதி இல்லை என்றால், நாங்கள் எல்லா மிரட்டல்களுக்கும் பயந்து விட்டுக் கொடுத்துத்தான் இருப்போம். நிச்சயமாகக் கூறுகிறேன். உழைவனுக்கு நிலம் சேருவதால், உற்பத்தி அதிகரிக்காமே தவிர குறையாது. இன்றுள்ள நிலைமை நிலச்சுவான்தாரிடம் இருக்கிறது. அது நீடித்தால், பூமி சரிவர கவனிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. நன்றாக உழைக்க முடியாமல் கிராமத்தில் பாட்டாளிக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டு அதனால் நிலம் தரிசாகப் போடப்பட்டு உற்பத்தி குறைந்து விடும் என்று நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பார்த்தால் தான்தெரியும். பேசுபவர்களுக்குச் சலபம், கற்பனை செய்து பாருங்கள். பாட்டாளியின் அதிருப்தி வரும்போது உங்கள் நிலத்தை யார் உழவது? உழ முடியாது. நிச்சயமாக தரிசாகத்தான் கிடக்கும். ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு நியாயமான அளவில் போதாது என்று ஸ்ரீமான் பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் சொன்னார்கள். ஏன் போதாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு 24 ஏக்கர் என்றால் குறைந்தது ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு ரூபாய் 250-லிருந்து ரூபாய் 500 வரை கிடைக்கும். அப்படிப் பார்ச்சும்போது 10,000 ரூபாயில் வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியாதா? படாடோப வாழ்க்கை வேண்டுமென்றால், ஒரு பக்கம் தரித்திரம் தாண்டவமாடுகிறது. ஒரு பக்கம் படாடோப வாழ்க்கை. அது எந்த தர்மத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று பெரியவர் களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். எந்த சாஸ்திரத்திலாவது மேற்கோள் காட்ட முடியுமா என்று சவால் விட்டுக் கேட்கிறேன். நாம் நியாயமான வழியில் போகிறோம். ஆதி காலத்தில் எவ்வளவு உழவதற்கு சக்தி உள்ளதோ அதைத்தான் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறோம். அதற்கு மேல் மனிதன் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. இப்போது பிரித்ததன் காரணம் மனிதன் மனிதனைச்சுரண்டி அடிமைப்படுத்தி இன்று தவறான வழியில் நிலம் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு முன்பு ஒரு உகாரணத்தோடு சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அந்த முறையில் இன்று அநீதிக் நியாயம் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. இதை உணர் வேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாடு தியாக சீலர்கள் உள்ளநாடு. இருப்பவர்கள் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு கொடுத்துத்தான் தீர்வேண்டும். இரண்டு இருந்தால் ஒன்றைக்கொடு என்று டால்ஸ்டாய் சொன்னார். அந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் நம் சாஸ்திரம் சொல்லுகிறது. உண்மையாக ஒரு மனிதன் தன்னுடைய தேவைக்கு மேல் வைத்திருப்பது திருட்டு என்று சாஸ்திரம் சொல்லுகிறது. ஒரு சிலர் சக போகங்களில் வாழவேண்டும், மற்றவர்கள் எல்லாம் புழக்காளாக ஒன்றுமில்லாமல் சாப்பாட்டுக்குத் திண்டாட வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் எந்த தர்மம், எந்த சாஸ்திரத்தை ஆதாரமாக வைத்துச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே நன்றாகச் சிந்தனை செய்தால், இருக்கிறவர்கள் தியாகம் செய்ய முன்வர வேண்டும். அவர்கள் ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கையைக் குறைத்து, மற்றவர்களுக்குப் பொருமை உண்டாகாத வழியில் கிகனமாக நல்ல வாழ்க்கை நடத்திக்காட்ட வேண்டும் என்று பெரியவர்கள் தியாகத்தை மற்றவர்கள் உணர்ந்து சந்தோஷப்பட வேண்டியது பெரியவர்களின் கடமை என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, இந்த மசோதாவால் நாட்டுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்று கூறிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, resumption clause-ஐப் பற்றி பல பேருக்குக் கொஞ்சம் சங்கடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஸ்ரீ K. T. கோசல்ராம் அதைப் பற்றி விவரிக்காமல் விட்டு விட்டார்கள். அதாவது சிறு நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று விட்டுவிட்டால் பெரிய நிலம் ஒன்றும் என்று எல்லாம் வாதிக்கப்பட்டது. அதையும் குறிப்பாக, தஞ்சை, திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டங்களில் பாதிக்கும் என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

11th October 1961] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

இது கற்பனையை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்ட வாதம் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சுமார் 3 ஏக்கர் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு சொந்தமாக உழைக்காமல் இருப்பவர்கள், வெளி ஊரில் உத்தியோகம் அல்லது வியாபாரத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்கள் இவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஏதோ resumption clause போட்டவுடன் வியாபாரம், உத்தியோகத்தை விட்டு விட்டு 5 ஏக்கர் நிலத்துக்கு வந்துவிடுவார்கள் என்பது நினைக்கக்கூடிய ஒன்றல்ல. அந்த நிலத்துக்கு வந்தார்களா? விவசாயத்தை விட அதிக வருமானம் சம்பாதிக்க நிலைக்கு வரமாட்டார்கள். விவசாயத்தை விட அதிக வருமானம் சம்பாதிக்கலாம் என்று உத்தியோகத்துக்கும் வியாபாரத்துக்கும் வந்தார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் வருகிறார்கள் என்றால், அதனால் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்று சொன்னால், அதை நம்பத்தயாராய் இல்லை. அதுமட்டுமல்லாமல் நம்முடைய ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் இப்பொழுது கிராமாந்திரப் பகுதியிலுள்ள 70 சதவிகித விவசாயிகளில் 50 சதவிகிதத்தினரை மட்டும் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபடச் செய்து மற்றவர்களை தொழில்களில் ஈடுபடச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நாம் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறோம். 20 சதமீபர் தொழிலுக்கு மாறி வந்தாகவேண்டும். ஆகையால் அந்த வகையில் பார்த்தால் கூட அது யாரையும் பாதிக்காது. எனவே இந்தச் சட்டம் யாரையும் பாதிக்காது என்பது மட்டுமின்றி நிலத்தில் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு ரொம்பவும் சாதகமாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு எனது உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

*SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பெரும்பாலான குடிமக்களும் விரும்பவில்லை; விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களும் விரும்பவில்லை. இந்த இரண்டுபேருக்கும் இதனால் பயன் இல்லை. ஆனால் பிரபுவம் என்று சொல்லுகின்றார் கீரே, அவர்களுக்கு இதில் கவலை இல்லை. எனென்றால், நண்பர் திரு. K. T. கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல், பாதகாப்பு இல்லாமல் நிலப் பிரபுகள் பினியாக எழுதிக்கொடுத்துவிடவில்லை. அதற்குத் தகுந்த கடன் பத்திரம் எழுதி வாங்கிக்கொண்டுதான் பினியாக எழுதிக்கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நல்ல பந்தோபஸ்துடன்தான் செய்திருக்கின்றார்கள். எனவே, அவர்களுக்குக் கவலை இல்லை. கவலைப் படுகின்றவர்கள் யார் என்று பார்த்தால், அரசியல்வாதிகள்தான். எதற்காக நான் 30 ஏக்கர் வாங்கித்தருகின்றேன் என்று ஒரு கட்சிக் காரரும், நான் அதைப் பதினெந்து ஆக்குகிறேன் என்று மற்றும் ஒரு கட்சிக்காரரும் மக்களிடம் சென்று ஒட்டு கேட்பதற்காக நிலத்தைப் பணியமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு இதைப்பற்றிக் கவலைப்படுகின்றவர்கள் இதைச் சட்டம் உபயோகப்படுகின்றது. நாட்டில் இருக்கும் அவ்வளவு நிலத்தையும் சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, compensation கொடுத்து விட்டால், எல்லோருக்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். என்னைப் பொருத்த வரையில் நான் கொடுத்துவிடுவேன். 200 ஏக்கர் நிலம் இருக்கின்றது. Compensation கொடுத்துவிட்டால் 4½ சத விகிதம் வட்டியை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு நான் சௌகரியமாக இருந்துவிடுவேன். காரணம் இப்போது நிலத்தில் பாடுபடுவது அவ்வளவு கஷ்டமாக இருக்கின்றது. அதைவிட வியாபாரம் செய்வது எவ்வளவோ சுகமாக இருக்கின்றது. இப்போது கூட பித்தாபுரம் மகாராஜாவின் குமாரர் அந்தக் கருத்தைக் கொண்டுதான் இப்போது மோட்டார் கார்களை விற்பனை செய்யும் வியாபாரத்தில் இறங்கிவிட்டார். ரொம்பவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கின்றது என்கின்றார். அந்த விஷயம் அப்படி இந்த மாநிலத்திலுள்ள சர்க்கார் என்னுகின்றார். அந்த விஷயம் அப்படி இந்த மாநிலத்திலுள்ள சர்க்கார் இதைப்பற்றிக் கவலைப்படுவது இல்லை. நல்ல மெஜாரிட்டி இருக்கின்றது. இப்படியும் பாடு பண்ணிவிடுவார்கள். போகட்டும். ஆனால் மைசூர் இராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், அங்கே உள்ள விவசாய மந்திரி சொல்லுகின்றார்: அதில் பலனே ஒன்றும் இல்லை என்று பத்திரிகையில் வந்திருக்கின்றது. செப்டம்பர் மாதம் 18-ம் தேதி தினமணிப் பத்திரிகையில் வந்திருக்கின்றது. "எனது நம்பிக்கை, நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தால் வந்திருக்கின்றது என்பதுதான்" என்று கூறியிருக்கின்றார், அது - பலன் ஏற்படாது என்பதுதான் என்று கூறியிருக்கின்றார். இப்படியும் இப்படியும் நிலையில் இதைப்பற்றி நாம் ஏன் கவலைப்படுவேண்டும்? இந்த விவசாய வருமானத்தைக் கட்டுப் படுத்திவிட்டால் அந்த அந்தக் குடும்பம் சரிவர நடந்துவிடும் என்று

[Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar] [11th October 1961]

சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். அந்த வகையில் 30 standard acre-யை ஒதுக்கி வைத்தால் போதும் என்று சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் இதனால் 4,000 ரூபாய் வருமானம் வரலாம். இது போதுமா? நிச்சயமாகப் போதாது. இன்றுள்ள நாகரீகத்தில் கிராமத்திலுள்ள பெண்டுகள் எல்லாம் கூட உதட்டுக்குச் சாயம் பூசுகின்றார்கள். வாரம் இரண்டுமுறை சினிமாவுக்குப் போகவேண்டும் என்கின்றார்கள். இன்னும் பிள்ளைகுட்டிகள் எல்லாம் படிக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு செலவு இருக்கும்போது, இவர்கள் ஒதுக்கியுள்ள வருவாய் போதுமா என்றால் நிச்சயமாகப் போதாது. மேலும் பெய்யவேண்டிய மழை காலகாலத்தில் பெய்யவில்லையென்றால், இந்த வருமானமும் கிடைக்காது. இந்த நிலைமையில் மொத்தத் நிலத் தையும் அரசாங்கமே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுத்துவிட்டால், அது போதும். இந்தத் தொல்லை இருக்கின்றதே, ஆட்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு நிலத்தில் பாடுபடுவது இருக்கின்றதே, அந்தத் தொல்லையும் ஒழிப்பது. பழைய காலத்தில் பணத்தைச் சேர்த்துவைத்தால் எதில் லாபப்படு என்று தெரியாமல் இருந்தது. மண்ணில் போட்டுவைத்தால் சாகவதமாக இருக்கும் என்று எண்ணினார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தக் காலத்தில் அப்படி இல்லை. இந்தக் காலத்தில் பேங்க் மூலமும், அரசாங்கக் கடன் பத்திரமாகவும் வாங்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டாலே பத்திர மாக இருக்கும். இப்போது இருக்கும் நம் நாட்டு அரசாங்கம் போய் வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து ஒரு அரசாங்கம் வந்தால்கூட நிச்சயம் அதைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பார்கள். ஏதாவது விட்டு இருந்தால்தானே வாழ முடியும்? எனவே, இதில் அடிபிடிச் சண்டைக்கு இடம் வேண்டியது இல்லை, அரசியல் கட்சிகளுக்குள். ஆகவே வேறு ஏதாவது சொல்ல வேண்டுமானாலும் அதை அடுத்த தடவை சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். வணக்கம்.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த ல உடமை சட்டத்தைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய இரண்டு அறிவிற் சிறந்த பெரியவர்களும் பிறகு பேசியவர்களும் பல நல்ல கருத்துகளைத் தெளிவாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். தில் அந்த இரண்டு பெரியவர்களுடைய வார்த்தைகளைக் கேட்டு, பிறகு அவர்களக்கு பதில் சொல்லுவதுபோல அரசாங்கத்தைச் சார்ந்த இரண்டு பேர் பசினார்கள். அந்த வகையில் நான் மனமார அவர்களை வாழ்த்துகின்றேன். இந்த நில உடமை சட்டத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசுவதற்கு முன்பு, இன்று நாடு யாகும் போக்கில் இதைவிட மோசமான சட்டம் கூட வரலாம்.

முதலில் இந்த நில உரிமைச் சட்டம் தான் இதற்கு அடிப்படை. இதுவரை வீட்டு வாசலில் பொது உடமைத் திட்டம் வந்திருந்தது. இப்போது வீட்டிற்குள் முதல் அடி எடுத்து வைத்திருக்கிறது. இதற்கு மேல் பல சட்டங்கள் வந்து வீட்டையே பறிமுதல் செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். அது கண்டிப்பாக நடக்கத்தான் போகிறது. ஏதோ தெய்வாதீனமாக வேறு வழி ஏற்படாத வரையில் இந்த நிலைமைக்கு நம்மை நாம் தயார் செய்து கொள்ளும் நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், முக்கியமாக மனிதனுக்கு ஒரு உடமை வைத்துக் கொள்ள உரிமை இல்லை என்றால், அதற்குப் பிறகு அந்த உடைமையிலும் அவனுக்குப் பற்றுதலோ அல்லது ஆசையோ, தான் செய்யக்கூடிய காரியங்களில் ஒரு ஆவல் ஏற்படும் என்று ஒரு நியமனம் இருக்கமுடியாது. அந்த மாதிரித்தான் மனிதனுக்கு ஜீவாதார உரிமையான அடிப்படை உரிமை பறி போகுமானால் பாக்கியுள்ள உரிமைகள் தானாகவே அவசியம் பறிபோகக் கூடிய நிலைமை, காரணம் ஏற்படும் என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது நமக்கு 30 ஐக்கர் நில உச்ச வரம்பு என்று வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். அங்கு தான் நிலத்தில் சீரமை இல்லாமல் சரூபடி செய்ய, நீர்ப்பாசனம் செய்ய ஆகிய இருக்கிறது. பாக்கி ஜில்லாக்களில் இருந்தாலும்கூட அதைத்தான் ஜீவாதார பூமி என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். 30 ஐக்கரில் ஒரு போகும் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டால், சுமார் ஒரு ஐக்கருக்கு இன்றுள்ள நிலைமையில் வரக்

11th October 1961]. [Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar]

11th October 2001] [32]

கூடியது கிட்டத்திட்ட ரூ. 400. பங்கில் உழைப்பவர்களுக்கு 60 பங்கு போக சட்டப் பிரகாரம் 60 : 40 பங்கில் அவனுக்கு வரவேண்டியது ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 160. இரண்டு போகமாக இருந்தால், சாகுபடியாளர்களுக்கு 60 பங்குபோக நில உரிமையாளருக்குக் கிட்டத்திட்ட ரூ. 200 வரலாம். இந்தக் கணக்கைப்பார்த்தால், 30 ஏக்கரில் ஒருவருக்கு வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 4,800 முதல் 6,000 வரை வரும்படி வர ஏதுவாக இருக்கிறது. அதாவது மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு கிட்டத்திட்ட ரூ. 450-லிருந்து ரூ. 500 வரை வரும்படி வரலாம். இன்றுள்ள நிலைமையில் விலைவாசி உயர்வில் ஒரு குடும்பம் சகல இன்றுள்ள நிலைமையில் விலைவாசி உயர்வில் ஒரு குடும்பம் சகல சவுக்கியங்களுடன் இருக்க முடியுமா என்றுதான் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நீங்கள் சொல்லலாம், இந்த வரும்படி கூட இல்லாத பல மக்கள் இருக்கும்போது இது அவர்களுக்கு அதிகவருமானம் இல்லையா என்று கேட்கலாம். அதைத்தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இதுவரை பல நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர்கள் வைத்திருந்த இந்த நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் திடீரென்று இந்த நிலத்தைப் பறித்துக்கொண்டு இந்தக் குறைந்த வருவாய்க்கு வாழ வழி செய்யமுடியுமா என்று யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன், மனமாற வாழ வேண்டும். சாப்பாடு வேண்டும், குழந்தைகளுக்குப் படிப்பு வேண்டும், அதற்கு வசதி வேண்டும். இவர்களுக்கு இந்த வருமானம் போதுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். நிலத்தைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால், நிலத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதால், யாருக்கு நன்மை என்று யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும், இதுவரை ஆளும் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் அவ்வாறு நிலங்களை எடுத்து ஏழைகளுக்குப் பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறோம் என்றும் அது தான் குறிக்கோள் என்றும் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இப்போது கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்துவிட்டு இந்த நிலங்களை ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க வசதியில்லை, அதற்கு நிலமில்லை என்றும், ஆகையால் நிலங்களை அரசாங்கமே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு இதை எவ்விதம் சாகுபடி செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதைப் பின்னால் யோசித்துச் செய்வோம் என்றும் ஒதுக்கி வைத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஏழைகளுக்கு கணடிப்பாக இது போய்ச் சேராது என்று தெரிந்துவிட்டது. சென்ற சபை மீட்டிங்கில் ஒரு கூட்டுறவு சட்டம் 'பாஸ்' செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் இதற்கு வழிவகை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். நான் தெளிவாக அன்றும் எடுத்துச் சொன்னேன். இன்றும் சொல்கிறேன். கூட்டுறவு விவசாயம் பண்ணையில் நிலங்களை எடுத்து விவசாயம் செய்வதாக முதலில் ஆரம்பிப்பார்கள். அரசாங்கச் சலுகைகள் பூராவும் இந்தப் பண்ணைகளுக்குத்தான் கொடுப்போம் என்று ஒரு வழியைக் காண்பித்து இப்போது இந்த நிலங்களையெல்லாம் கூட்டுறவுப் பண்ணைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்வார்கள். இந்த நிலங்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் நன்மைகளைக் கண்டுவிட்டு இதர 30 ஏக்கர் வைத்திருக்கிறவர்களுக்குச் சொல்வார்கள், இந்த நிலங்களையும் பண்ணையில் சேர்த்து விட்டால் இந்த நன்மையெல்லாம் கிடைக்கும் என்பார்கள். ஏனென்றால் தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஒருவித நன்மையும் இருக்கப்போவதில்லை. இப்போது வைத்திருக்கிற 30 ஏக்கரையும் அப்போது எடுத்துக்கொள்ள சந்தர்ப்பம் வரப் போகிறது, அது உண்மையாக நடக்கப்போகிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்தக் கூட்டுறவு சேர்ந்த பிறகு பின்னால் வருமென்பது இந்த ஜன்மத்தில் இல்லை. அது போகப்போகத் தெரியும். இந்தச் சாகுபடிப்பற்றி எனக்கு முன்பு பேசியவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் நடந்த நாடுகளிலும் பொது உடமை ஏற்பட்ட அரசாங்கங்களில் ஏகபோகமாக கூட்டுப் பண்ணையோ கூட்டுச் சாகுபடியாகவோ செய்த இடங்களிலும் விளைச்சல் தகுந்தபடி இல்லாமல் குறைந்து பஞ்சமும் பசியும் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதைச் சரித்திர பூர்வமாகத் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். சமீபத்தில் என் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீமான் ஆதித்தன் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். நாதி பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆஷ்டியில் வந்து சோசலிச பாணி தீர்மானமாக முதலில் கொண்டு வந்ததன் காரணமாகத்தான் இந்தச் சட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் வருகின்றன என்று. வாஸ்தவம்தான். அத்துடன் நானும் ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். திட்டக் கமிஷன் என்று

[Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar][11th October 1961]

சொல்லுகிறார்களே அருமையாகப் பெற்றெடுத்த இந்தக் குழந்தை தான் நம்மையெல்லாம் பின்னால் பரிபூரணமாக சாப்பிடப் போகிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். ஆனால் இது குழந்தையல்ல. octopus என்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லுவார்களே, சமுத்திரத்தில் உள்ள பயங்கர ஜீவன்-பல் கைகளைக் கொண்டது. அதன் பிடியில் சிக்கியவர்கள் வெளியே வரமுடியாது. உயிரை விட்டதான் வேண்டும். ஸ்ரீமான் பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்கள் அழகாகச் சொன்னார்கள், சாவு மணி அடித்துவிட்டது என்று. அதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. அதையெல்லாம் குறை சொல்வதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது பார்க்கப்போனால், தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களில் இந்த உபரி நிலம் வைத்திருக்கிறவர்களையும் விரட்டக்கூடிய நிலைமையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. 10 பேர்களுடைய நில மாவது எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்த 10 பேர்கள் நிலத்திற்காக இவ்வளவு பெரிய சட்டம் என்றால், இந்தப் பிரமாதமான தத்துவத்தைப் புகுத்தும் சட்டம் உண்டாக்கி அமுல் செய்வதில், என்ன பலன் இருக்கிறது, இருக்க முடியுமென்று அரசாங்கம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நிலஉடைமைச் சட்டம் வந்து விட்டால், நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் சொந்தச் சாகுபடி செய்ய எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதுவும் இப்போது நமக்கு இல்லை என்று தெரிந்துவிட்டது. அதாவது, அதிகமான நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் நிலத்தில் போய் பாடுபடுவதில்லை. Absentee Landlord இந்த நிலைமையில் நிலம் உழைப்பவர்களுக்குத்தான் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தினால், இந்தச் சட்டத்தை கொண்டுவருகிறோம் என்று எண்ணுகிறார்கள். நில உடைமைக்காரர்கள் இப்போது நாங்களே சாகுபடி செய்கிறோம் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். நிலத்தைக் கேட்கும்போது, அரசாங்கம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. முதலில் உச்சவரம்புச் சட்டத்தில் இதற்கு வகை செய்திருந்தார்கள். பின்னால் ஏற்பட்ட கூக்குரலினாலோ அல்லது அரசாங்கத்தின் மனமாற்றத்தாலோ மாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். காமபன்சேஷன் பற்றி—ஈடுதொகை கொடுப்பது உடனே கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். சுதந்திர அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு 12 வருடத்தில் ரூபாய் மதிப்பு 5 அணுவுக்கு வந்துவிட்டது. இந்த ஐந்தணுவுக்கு இன்றைக்கு வந்துள்ள நிலைமையில் ஒரு பாண்டாகவோ வேறு வகையிலோ 10 அல்லது 20 வருஷம் கழிந்ததும் இந்தப் பணம் கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால், போகப் போக இந்த ரூபாயின் மதிப்பு அவசியம் குறையும் என்றுதான் எதிர் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால், இன்று கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நியாயமான விலையை உடனடியாகக் கொடுத்து நன்மை ஏற்படும்படி செய்தால் நல்லது. அரசாங்கம் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பறிமுதல் சட்டமாகச் செய்திருந்தால், அதைப்பற்றி அக்கறை இல்லை. நியாயமான ஈடுதொகை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நாங்கள் இன்னும் பூரணமாக பொதுஉடைமைத் தத்துவத்திற்கு வரவில்லை, 62-க்குப் பிறகும் வரவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கையாக நான் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு இல்லை. இந்த நிலைமையால்தான் இதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக ஸ்ரீ K. T. கோசல்ராம் அவர்களை மனமாரப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் ஆத்திரத்தில் பல உண்மைகளைச் சொன்னார். அதுதான் எலக்ஷன். எலக்ஷனில் சுதந்திரப் பாட்டியைப் பற்றிச் சொன்னார். அதையே நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முக்கியமான சந்தோஷம். சுதந்திரா கட்சி பலத்த விரோதி என்று அவர் வாக்குமூலம் கொடுத்த விட்டார். சுதந்திரா பாட்டி ஒரு இயக்கம். இந்த எலக்ஷனைப் பற்றிச் சொன்னார். சவால் விட்டார். அந்த சவால் ஏற்க எங்கள் கட்சி தயாராய் இருக்கிறது என்று கூறிக் கொள்கிறேன். 1962-ல் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். ஏனென்றால் ஏதோ சுதந்திரா கட்சி பணக்காரக் கட்சி என்று பொய்ப் பிரச்சாரம் செய்கிறார்கள். உறுதியாகக் கூறுகிறேன். பணம் இல்லாது எலக்ஷனுக்கு யார் தயாராக இருந்தாலும் நாங்களும் நிற்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். அதுதான் நியாயமான எலக்ஷன் என்று கூடக் கூறமுடியும். சட்டப்படி, கம்பெனிகளிலும் மற்ற இடங்களிலும்,

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காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி பணம் வாங்குகிறது. நாங்கள் சட்டம் இல்லாமல் பணம் வசூல் பண்ணுகிறோம். நீங்கள் சட்டம் போட்டு, பணம் வசூல் பண்ணுகிறீர்கள். நீங்கள் வாங்கின பணத்தைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுங்கள். நாங்களும் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறோம். அதைப்பற்றி ஆட்சேபணியில்லை. சட்டம் போட்டு, அதிகாரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பணம் கேட்பதற்கும் கெஞ்சிக் கேட்டு பிச்சை எடுப்பதற்கும் வித்தியாசம் உண்டு.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

அடுத்தபடியாக ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டம் பறிமுதல் சட்டமாக இல்லாவிட்டாலும், சட்ட விரோதமானது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அரசியல் சாசனம் மனிதன் தனக்கு வேண்டிய, தன் பிற்காலத்துக்கு குடும்பத்துக்கு வேண்டிய நியாயமான சொத்துக்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ள, உரிமை கொடுக்கிறது. பறிமுதல் செய்ய இடமில்லை. அந்த நிலைமையில், இது பறிமுதல் ஏற்பாடு அல்லாமல் வேறு விதமாக அன்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இன்று எந்த விலையில் நிலம் விற்கிறதோ அதைத்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. சட்டம் போட்டு ரூ. 1 சொத்தை 4 அணுவுக்கு எடுக்கச் சொல்லவில்லை. அதைத்தான் compensation பற்றிச் சொன்னபடி, எல்லா நிலத்தையும் படி ஸ்ரீ A. K. தங்கவேல் முதலியார் சொன்னபடி, எல்லா நிலத்தையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். இல்லாமல் இருப்பதே மேல். அதனுடைய விலையை இன்றுள்ள நிலவரப்படி கொடுத்துவிடுங்கள் என்று கேட்கிறோம். அதற்குத் தயாராக இருக்கிறீர்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். நான் சொல்லுவது நீங்கள் நன்றாகச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்து எது நியாயமோ, மக்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடிய காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு இடைஞ்சல் என்றுமே, நாட்டுக்கு இடைஞ்சல் என்று நினைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்ற உபதலைவர் அவர்களே, நம் நாடு ஆங்கிலேயர் ஆதிக்கத்தில் அகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்ததிலிருந்து, நாம் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தது பெரிய வெற்றி. காந்தி அடிகள் செய்தார்கள். நாம் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தது பெரிய வெற்றி. காந்தி அடிகள் செய்தார்கள். பின்னிட்டு ராஜாக்கள் சொன்னார்கள். வெள்ளைக்காரன் வெளியே போய் விட்டால், நாட்டில் ஒரு லாபம் இருக்காது என்று. அவர்களை விரட்டியடிக்கப் போடல் வந்தார். பின்னிட்டு ஜமீந்தார்கள் நாட்டிலே நிறைய நிலம்வைத்து பொருளாதாரத்தைக் கவனிக்காமல் வாழ்க்கையில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்த கள் என்று தெரிய வந்தது. ஜமீந்தாரி ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். இப்போது உழவர் குடும்பத்தில் பிறந்த கனம் திரு. M. A. மாணிக்கவேலு அவர்கள் மக்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்க வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது நியாயமான வழி. இதைப்பற்றி யாரும் குறைகூற வேண்டியது இல்லை. நிலம் கொடுக்கிறது என்றால், எடுத்தால்தான் கொடுக்க முடியும். கொடுத்தால்தான் எடுக்க முடியும். ஆகையினால் இந்த அடிப்படையால் (revolutionary) மாறுதல் இது. என் எதிர்க்கவேண்டும்? வந்த வரைக்கும் விரும்புகிறது, (common good) சொத்து ஒரு கையில் சேரக்கூடாது. மக்கள் எல்லாம் சாப்பிடவேண்டும். நன்றாக வாழவேண்டும். எல்லோரும் ஒத்துழைக்கவேண்டியதுதான். அது directive principle. இரண்டாவது socialistic principle. socialism என்று பேசுகிறார்கள். நமது socialism individual, but not individualistic. socialistic என்றால் சோஷலிசத்தால் கெட்ட குணம் இல்லாமல் நல்ல வழி. ஆகையினால் socialistic policy ஆக இருக்கிறது. அது directive principle.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Does the hon. Member mean that one of the Directive Principles is Socialism?

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: இதோ படிக்கிறேன்.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [11th October 1961]

“Such distribution will best subserve the common good, increase agricultural production, and promote justice, social and economic.”

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Again I object. They are not in the Directive Principles of the Constitution, but in the Preamble to the Bill. The latter paragraphs of the Preamble are not in the Constitution.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: அது வாதத்துக்குரியதாகும் அதைப்பற்றி வேறு இடத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். மூன்றாவதாக சர்வோதயம். சர்வோதயம் என்பது மக்கள் கிராமத்தில் இருக்கிற நிலத்தை கிராம மக்களுக்குச் சேர்க்கவேண்டியது. ஆகையினால் எப்படி காற்று, நீர், பொது உடைமையோ அதுபோல நிலம் பொது உடைமை ஆவது அறிவுக்கு ஒப்பானது. நிலத்தைப் பங்கிடுவது நியாயமானமுறை. சர்வோதயத்தால் 44 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர் வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் நான்கு கொள்கையைக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். ஏன் நிலத்துக்குமட்டும் உச்சவரம்பு? மற்ற வருமானத்துக்கு உச்சவரம்பு ஏன் போடக்கூடாது? கோடிக்கணக்கில் வியாபாரத்தில் சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள். ஏன்? Sugar Factory—அதற்கு விலக்கு. மாட்டுப் பண்ணை விலக்கு, கோவில் நிலம் விலக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். Life Insurance Corporation, Reserve Bank விலக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். பொதுவாக எல்லா பாங்குகளுக்கும் விலக்கு அளிக்கவில்லை. முக்கியமான விஷயத்தில் தற்காலிகமாக ஒப்பானதைச் செய்து வருகிறோம். ஆகையினால் நிலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நிலச்சுவான்தார்கள் கேட்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்ல நியாயம் இல்லை. இது வந்தால் நிலம் எங்கே இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுங்கள். பிரோபசர் மகாலட்சுமி எல்லா நிலத்தையும் பங்கிட்டால் ஆளுக்கு 2 ஏக்கர்தான் வரும் என்று சொல்கிறார். ஆனால் செய்வது எப்படி? Income unit, plough unit, இன்னொரு யூனிட் இவைகளை விசாரிக்கும்போது உச்சவரம்பு 30 ஏக்கர் முதல் 50 ஏக்கர் என்று திட்டம் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் படிக்காது பேசுகிறோம். படிச்ச அறிவாளி சொல்கிறார்கள். Income unit இவைகளை வைத்துப் பார்த்தால், 30 ஏக்கர், 50 ஏக்கர்தான் கொடுக்கமுடியும். ஆகையினால்தான் 30 ஏக்கர் போட்டிருக்கிறோம். அக்ரமமாகப் போடவில்லை. ஆம்ந்து சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்துப் போட்டது. போட்டதால் என்ன ஆகும்? ஏழைகள்தான் கிராமத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் போய்ச் சேருமா, உழவார்களா, பயிர் பண்ணுவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அமெரிக்க தேசத்தில் நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 300, 400 farm வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு மனிதன் குறைவு நிலம் ஜாஸ்தி. எந்த எந்த இடத்தில் மனிதன் குறைவாக இருக்கிறதோ, அங்கே extensive cultivation. அங்கே mechanised farm வைக்கலாம். அங்கே உற்பத்தி குறைவு. ஆனால் எங்கே மக்கள் அதிகமாக இருந்து நிலம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறதோ அங்கு small farms. Intensive cultivation வரும்போது என்ன ஆகும்?

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

Land holdings குறைவாகப் போய் விட்டால் அதில் Tractor வரமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுவதெல்லாம் சுத்த தவறு. 1½ ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் கூட Tractor வருகிறது.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: என்ன விலையில் கிடைக்கின்றது அப்படிப்பட்ட Tractor-கள்?

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: என்ன விலையாக இருந்தால் என்ன? விலையைப்பற்றி யோசிப்பதற்கு என்ன இருக்கின்றது? வேண்டும் என்றால் வாங்கவேண்டியது தானே? ஆகவே விலையைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதற்கு இல்லை. ஆகவே ட்ராக்டர் போடுவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கின்றது. அதோடு இராசயன உரம் மற்ற மற்ற வகையான உரங்கள் எல்லாம்

11th October 1961] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

சரசமாகக் கிடைக்கவேண்டும். அதோடு நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் தொகை தான் இன்று ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றது. விவசாயிகளில் கூட 100-க்கு 50 பேருக்குமேல் நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு ஏக்கர் கூட இல்லை 15 ஏக்கர் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கை 100-க்கு 25 சத விதம் தான். ஆகவே அப்படி நிலம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இதற்குப்போய் ஒரு சிலர் குறுக்கே நிற்பது என்றால் அவ்வளவாக நன்றாக இல்லை. எதோ Compensation கொடுக்கின்றார்கள் என்றால், வந்த காசை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு போங்கள். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் ஒன்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். இவ்வளவையும் செய்து விட்டு கடைசியில் பயன்படாமல் போய்விடக்கூடாது. வளவையும் செய்ய வேண்டும். ஒன்று, முக்கியமாக Consolidation of holdings. இரண்டாவது Co-operative Pool. இந்த இரண்டும் இல்லாவிட்டால் இவ்வளவு செய்தும் பயன் அற்றதாகப்போய்விடும். ஏதோ இவர்களுக்கு ஏக்கர் ஒன்றை ஏக்கர் என்று பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் ஆளுக்கு இரண்டு ஏக்கர் ஒன்றை ஏக்கர் என்று பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் நிலம் சிதறிப்போய்விடும். Fragmentation ஆகப் போய்விடும். ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் இவற்றை யெல்லாம் Consolidate செய்து Co-operative Pool-ல் வைக்கவேண்டும். தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் யாராவது இதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றால் முடியாது. ஒரு காணிக்குக் களை பிடுங்குவதானால் 100 ரூபாய் செலவு ஆகின்றது என்றால் என்ன பண்ணுவது? அது வடைக்கு ஆறுபடி நெல் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இவற்றையெல்லாம் பார்த்தால் நிலத்தைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு என்ன வாழ முடிகின்றது? ஆகையால் இந்தத் தொந்தரவு இல்லாமல் இவற்றை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளாதே மேல்போல இருக்கின்றது. ராஜ்யங்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள். அது ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு நன்மையாக முடிந்தது. ஜமீன்களை ஒழித்தார்கள். அது ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு நன்மையாக முடிந்தது. இப்போது நிலத்தை அது ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு நன்மையாக முடிந்தது. இப்போது நிலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றார்கள் என்றால், அது பணக்காரர்களுக்கு நன்மை யாகத்தான் முடிகின்றதே தவிர, அரசாங்கம் உங்களுக்கு விரோதமாக யாக்கத்தான் முடிகின்றதே தவிர, உங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யத்தான் வந் ஒன்றும் செய்து விடவில்லை. உங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யத்தான் வந்திருக்கின்றது. இதையெல்லாம் மனத்தில் கொண்டு சுதந்திரக் கட்சியினர் நாட்டுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்கு உதவி செய்யுங்கள் நாளைக்கு நீங்கள் ஒருமித்தால் நீங்கள் இன்னும் நல்லது செய்ய முடியும் என்றால் செய்யுங்கள். ஆனால் இடையில் உங்களாலான ஒத்துழைப்பைத் தாருங்கள். எனவே நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லுவது போல Consolidation of holdings and Co-operative Pool, இவைகள் இரண்டும் வேண்டும். இப்போதுதான் நாம் Co-operative Societies வைக்கின்றோம் ஆனால் சரியான ஆள்கள் இல்லை. Co-operative movement-ல் இப்போது நடக்கும் சில காரியங்களைப் பார்த்தால் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளக்கூட வெட்கமாக இருக்கின்றது. ஆகவே Co-operative movement என்றால், அதை ஒழுங்காக நடத்தி எல்லோருக்கும் நன்மை பயக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்ன நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். வணக்கம்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

V. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 475. Fifteenth Report (Second Assembly) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

* 476. Sixteenth Report (Second Assembly) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

* 477. Seventeenth Report (Second Assembly) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

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* 478. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2617, Revenue, dated 27th June 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

* 479. Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Public Accounts of the State of Madras for the year 1958-59.

* 480. Review of the working of the Travancore Minerals, Limited, Quilon, for the year ending 31st March 1960, together with the Company's Annual Report.

† (a) Report and the Proceedings of the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960).

† (b) Replies to Questionnaire (Volumes I and II) issued by the Joint Select Committee and the gist of evidence tendered before the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1961.

‡ (c) The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960 (as passed by the Assembly)).

* Laid on the table of the House on 9th October 1961.

† Laid on the table of the House on 21st August 1961.

‡ Sent by Special Messengers to all M.L.C.s* on 6th and 7th October 1961.

[11th October 1961]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 365, asked by Sri T. P. Sriinivasavaradan (on behalf of Sri S. K. Sambandhan) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 11th October 1961, page 114 supra.]

The Government have fixed the following maximum fares, inclusive of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers Goods) Act, 1952, for stage carriages in this State. These rates came into effect from 18th September 1953.

A. Ordinary stage carriages.—(i) Seven and half pies per mile on roads in the plains in the mufassal except in urban areas, where there are town services :

Provided that for distances of less than eight miles, a fare not exceeding five annas may be charged.

(ii) Thirteen pies per mile on Ghat roads, provided that for distances of less than four miles a fare not exceeding four annas and three pies may be charged.

Stage carriages run as town services.—(iii) Twelve and half pies for the first stage and six and half pies for every subsequent stage (a stage approximating as far as practicable to a mile) for stage carriages plying in the City of Madras and in mufassal towns.

NOTE.—The fares payable by a passenger in accordance with the rates specified in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) above should be rounded off to the nearest quarter anna, one and a half pie being treated as the next higher quarter anna.

B. Express stage carriages.—Fifty per cent above the rates for ordinary stage carriages provided that if in an express stage carriage, provision is made for a superior class of accommodation for all the passengers, the Regional Transport Authority concerned may allow fares to be charged for such accommodation at such rates as it may fix not exceeding 100 per cent above the rates for ordinary stage carriages.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, an express stage carriage is a stage carriage plying on routes covering a distance of not less than 30 miles and the permit for which prescribes that on an average it shall stop to pick up or set down passengers only once for every 25 miles of the total distance covered by its route, the starting and terminal stops being excluded.

C. Stage carriage run on special occasions such as Fairs and Festivals.—(v) Fifty per cent above the rates for ordinary stage carriages.

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APPENDIX II.

(Vide item IV on page 137 supra.)

L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the fixation of ceiling on agricultural land holdings and for certain other matters connected therewith in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS under clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution of India, the State should, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

AND WHEREAS the area of agricultural land available for cultivation in the state is limited;

AND WHEREAS there is great disparity in the ownership of agricultural land leading to the concentration of such land in the hands of certain persons;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to reduce such disparity in the ownership of agricultural land in the State;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to fix a ceiling on the agricultural land holdings;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to acquire the agricultural land in excess of the ceiling area and to distribute such land to the landless and other persons among the rural population;

AND WHEREAS such distribution will best subserve the common good, increase agricultural production and promote justice, social and economic;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for all these and other matters connected therewith;

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

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act 1961.

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

2. *Act not to apply to lands held by religious trusts.*—Subject, to the provisions of section 6, nothing contained in this Act shall apply to lands held by religious trusts of a public nature.

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

(1) “agriculture” includes—

(a) horticulture;

(b) the raising of crops, grass or garden produce;

(c) the use by an agriculturist of land held by him, or part thereof, for grazing;

(d) the use of any land for the purpose of raising manure crops;

(e) dairy farming;

(f) poultry farming;

(g) livestock breeding;

(h) growing of trees;

and “agricultural” shall be construed accordingly;

(2) “agricultural company” means any company formed for the purpose of carrying on any business that has for its main object the acquisition of gain by the company from agricultural land and “non-agricultural company” means any other company;

(3) “agricultural year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of April, or, in respect of the whole or a part of any district on such other date as the Collector of the district may specify in that behalf by notification in the District Gazette;

(4) “ancillary purposes of the plantation” includes replanting;

(5) “authorized officer” means any Gazetted Officer authorized by the Government by notification to exercise the powers conferred on, and discharge the duties imposed upon, the authorized officer under this Act for such area as may be specified in the notification;

(6) “Bhoodan Yagna” and “Gramdan land” shall have the same meaning as in clauses (a) and (d) respectively of section 2 of the Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958 (Madras Act XV of 1958);

(7) “ceiling area” means the extent of land which a person is entitled to hold under section 5;

(8) “company” means a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Central Act I of 1956);

(9) “creditor” means a secured creditor and includes any decree-holder who has obtained an attachment of land in execution of a decree or order;

(10) “cultivating tenant”—

(i) means a person who contributes his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of any land belonging to another, under a tenancy agreement express or implied; and

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(ii) includes—

(a) any such person who continues in possession of the land after the determination of the tenancy agreement, or

(b) the heir of such person, if the heir contributes his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of such land, or

(c) a sub-tenant if he contributes his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of such land;

but

(iii) does not include a mere intermediary or his heir;

(11) “date of the commencement of this Act” means the date on which the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, namely, the 6th day of April 1960;

(12) “date of the publication of this Act” means the date of the publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(13) “existing sugar factory” means any sugar factory which was in existence on the date of the commencement of this Act;

(14) “family” in relation to a person means the person, the wife or husband, as the case may be, of such person and his or her—

(i) minor sons and unmarried daughters, and

(ii) minor grandsons and unmarried grand-daughters in the male line, whose father and mother are dead.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, in the case of persons governed by Hindu Law, “minor sons” and “minor grandsons” shall not include sons or grandsons—

(i) between whom and the other members of the family, a partition by means of a registered instrument has taken place; or

(ii) in respect of whose family properties a preliminary decree for partition has been passed;

before the date of the commencement of this Act;

(15) “forest land” includes any waste land containing trees or shrubs;

(16) “full owner” means a person entitled to the absolute proprietorship of land;

(17) “Government” means the State Government;

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(18) “hill area” means any local area specified in column (3) of Schedule I and such other local area comprising a hill as the Government may, by notification, from time to time, specify;

(19) “to hold land” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means to own land as owner or to possess or enjoy land as possessory mortgagee or as tenant or as intermediary or in one or more of those capacities;

(20) “inam land” in any area in the State except the transferred territory—

(a) means any land the grant of which in inam has been made, confirmed or recognized by the Government, and

(b) includes—

(i) any land in any lease-hold village;

(ii) any land which is exempt either in whole or in part, from payment of land revenue;

(iii) any land of which the land revenue alone or portion thereof has been granted in inam to any person, provided that such grant has been made, confirmed or recognized by the Government; and

(iv) any inam constituting an estate under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908);

but does not include any inam land on which full assessment of revenue has been levied under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XL of 1956);

(21) “intermediary” means any person who, not being an owner or a possessory mortgagee, has an interest in land, and is entitled, by reason of such interest, to possession thereof, but has transferred such possession to others;

(22) “land” means agricultural land, that is to say, land which is used or capable of being used for agricultural purposes or purposes subservient thereto and includes forest land, pasture land, plantation and tope, but does not include house-site or land used exclusively for non-agricultural purposes;

(23) “Land Board” means the Madras Land Board constituted under section 24;

(24) “Land Commissioner” means the Land Commissioner appointed under section 97;

(25) “land owner” means the owner of the land let for cultivation by a tenant and includes the heirs, assignees, legal representatives of such owner or persons deriving rights through him;

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(26) "Land Tribunal" means a Land Tribunal constituted under section 76;

(27) "lease-hold village" means any village specified in column (4) of Schedule II and such other village or part thereof as the Government may, by notification from time to time, specify;

(28) "limited owner" means any person entitled to a life estate in any land and includes persons deriving rights through him;

(29) "member of the Armed Forces" means a person in the service of the Air Force, Army or Navy of the Union of India and includes a seaman:

Provided that if a question arises whether any person is a member of the Armed Forces, such question shall be decided by the Government and their decision shall be final;

(30) "new sugar factory" means any sugar factory which has come or comes into existence on or after the date of the commencement of this Act;

(31) "notified date" means the date specified in the notification issued by the Government under sub-section (1) of section 8;

(32) "orchard" means an enclosure or assemblage of fruit or nut-bearing trees, constituting the main crop therein, whether of spontaneous or artificial growth, but does not include trees on such bunds as are not within or adjunct to such enclosure or assemblage;

(33) "owner"—

(a) means—

(i) any person holding land in severalty or jointly or in common under a ryotwari settlement or in any way subject to the payment of revenue direct to the Government, or

(ii) a landholder as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908), or a ryot as defined in that Act, or

(iii) an inamdar not being a landholder defined as aforesaid, and

(b) includes—

(i) full owner or limited owner, or

(ii) the lessee of any lease-hold village or his heirs, assignees, legal representatives or persons deriving rights through him;

(34) "person" includes any trust company, family, firm, society or association of individuals, whether incorporated or not:

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(35) "plantation" means any land used for growing all or any of the following, namely, cardamom, cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea;

(36) "possessory mortgagee" means a mortgagee entitled to the possession of the whole or part of the mortgaged property and to receive the rents and profits accruing from such property or any part of such rents and profits and to appropriate the same in lieu of interest or in payment of the mortgage money or partly in lieu of interest or partly in payment of the mortgage money;

(37) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Act;

(38) "seaman" means every person including a master, pilot or apprentice employed or engaged as a member of the crew of a ship or a sailing vessel to which the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (Central Act 44 of 1958) applies;

(39) "Settlement Officer" means an officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 58;

(40) "standard acre" means—

(1) in any area in the State, except the transferred territory—

(a) 0.8 acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at any rate above Rs. 15 per acre; or

(b) 1 acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 10 and above but not exceeding Rs. 15 per acre; or

(c) 1.2 acres of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 8 and above but below Rs. 10 per acre; or

(d) 1.6 acres of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 6 and above but below Rs. 8 per acre; or

(e) 1.75 acres of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 4 and above but below Rs. 6 per acre; or

(f) 2 acres of wet land assessed to land revenue at any rate below Rs. 4 per acre; or

(g) 2.5 acres of dry land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 2 and above per acre; or

(h) 3 acres of dry land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1.25 and above but below Rs. 2 per acre; or

(i) 4 acres of dry land assessed to land revenue at any rate below Rs. 1.25 per acre;

(2) in the Kanyakumari district—

(a) 1 acre of registered wet land irrigated by any source forming part of, or benefited by, any project; or

(b) 1.2 acres of registered dry land irrigated by any source mentioned in item (a); or

(c) 1.6 acres of dry land irrigated by any Government source other than a source mentioned in item (a); or

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(d) 4 acres of dry land unirrigated by any source mentioned in item (a) or by any other Government source of irrigation;

(3) in the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district—

(a) 1.2 acres of wet land irrigated by any river or stream or by tank fed by any river or stream; or

(b) 1.6 acres of wet land irrigated by any Government source other than a source mentioned in item (a); or

(c) 2 acres of dry land irrigated by any Government source; or

(d) 4 acres of dry land unirrigated by any source mentioned in item (a) or by any other Government source of irrigation;

Explanation I.—For the purpose of sub-clause (1) of clause (40), “land revenue” shall mean—

(i) in the case of any land in respect of which a ryotwari settlement is in force on the date of commencement of this Act, the ryotwari assessment payable on that date;

(ii) in the case of any inam land on which full assessment of revenue has been levied under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XL of 1956), such assessment;

(iii) in the case of any land [other than an inam land referred to in clause (ii)] in respect of which a ryotwari settlement is not in force on the date of the commencement of this Act, but is brought into force after that date but before the date of publication of the draft statement under sub-section (5) of section 10, the ryotwari assessment payable under such settlement after it is brought into force;

(iv) in the case of any land in respect of which a ryotwari settlement effected in pursuance of section 22 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) has not been brought into force before the date of publication of the draft statement under sub-section (5) of section 10, or in the case of any inam land, the land revenue notified by the Government in this behalf with due regard to the highest rate of ryotwari assessment payable for any land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the nearest ryotwari village:

Provided that no notification shall be issued under this clause, unless the persons likely to be affected by such notification are given a reasonable opportunity to make representation and adduce evidence in respect of the rates proposed to be specified in the notification:

Provided further that the land revenue notified by the Government under this clause shall not be modified notwithstanding that a different rate of assessment is fixed under—

(i) any settlement that may be brought into force; or

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(ii) the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XL of 1956);

after the date of the publication of the said notification.

Explanation II.—In sub-clause (2) and (3) of clause (40) “wet land” and “dry land” shall include inam wet land and inam dry land, respectively.

Explanation III.—For the purpose of sub-clause (2) of clause (40), “project” means any of the following irrigation systems, namely:—

(i) Kodyar project system proper;

(ii) (a) Pazhayar system;

(b) Valliar system;

(c) Thirparappu Right Bank Channel and Left Bank Channel system;

(d) Champakulam system;

(iii) Alathuraiyar system.

Explanation IV.—In any area in the State, except the transferred territory, one acre of dry land—

(a) irrigated by direct flow of water from any Government source of irrigation supplying water—

(i) for two crops and above, shall be deemed to be equivalent to one acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 8 and above but below Rs. 10 per acre;

(ii) for only one crop, shall be deemed to be equivalent to one acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 4 and above but below Rs. 6 per acre;

(b) irrigated by lifting water from any Government source of irrigation shall be deemed to be equivalent to one acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 4 and above but below Rs. 6 per acre:

Provided that the Government may, in respect of any particular area, by notification, direct that 1 acre of dry land irrigated from any Government source of irrigation shall be deemed to be equivalent to any specified extent of any of the categories of land specified in sub-clause (1) of clause (40) on the ground of quality of the soil or on any other ground:

Provided further that such notification shall not come into force unless it is approved by the Legislature.

Explanation V.—Where the land held by a person consists of more than one of the kinds of the land specified in clause (40),

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the extent of the land held by him shall, for the purposes of this Act, be reduced to standard acres calculated according to the proportions specified in clause (40);

(41) "State" means the State of Madras;

(42) "stridhana land" means any land held on the date of the commencement of this Act by any female member of a family in her own name;

(43) "sugar factory" means any factory in which sugar is manufactured by vacuum pan process and which is a company;

(44) "Sugar Factory Board" means the Madras Sugar Factory Board constituted under section 38;

(45) "surplus land" means the land held by a person in excess of the ceiling area and declared to be surplus land under sections 12, 13 or 14;

(46) "tenant" means any person who has paid or has agreed to pay rent or other consideration for his being allowed by another to enjoy the land of the latter under a tenancy agreement, express or implied, and includes—

(i) any such person who continues in possession of the land after the determination of the tenancy agreement;

(ii) the heirs, assignees, legal representatives of such person, or persons deriving rights through such person;

(iii) a cultivating tenant;

(47) "tope" means any land containing groups of fruit or nut-bearing trees including palmyra trees, constituting the main crop in such land, whether of spontaneous or artificial growth and includes orchards, but does not include trees on such bunds as are not within or adjunct to such groups of trees;

(48) "transferred territory" means the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district;

(49) "trust" means trust for a public purpose of a religious or charitable, or of an educational nature, and includes any temple, math, mosque, church or other places, by whatever name known, which is dedicated to, or for the benefit of or used as of right by, any community or section thereof as a place of public religious worship.

4. *Act to override other laws, contracts, etc.*—The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force, or any custom, usage or contract or decree or order of a court or other authority.

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CHAPTER II.

FIXATION OF CEILING ON LAND HOLDINGS.

5. *Ceiling area.*—(1) (a) Subject to the provisions of Chapter VIII, the ceiling area in the case of every person and, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) and of Chapter VIII, the ceiling area in the case of every family consisting of not more than five members, shall be 30 standard acres.

(b) The ceiling area in the case of every family consisting of more than five members shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) and of Chapter VIII, be 30 standard acres together with an additional 5 standard acres for every member of the family in excess of five.

(2) For the purposes of this section, all the lands held individually by the members of a family or jointly by some or all of the members of such family shall be deemed to be held by the family.

(3) (a) In calculating the extent of land held by a member of a family or by an individual person, the share of the member of the family or of the individual person in the land held by an undivided Hindu family, a Marumakkattayam tarwad, an Aliyasanthana family or a Nambudiri Illom shall be taken into account.

(b) In calculating the extent of land held by a family or by an individual person, the share of the family or of the individual person in the land held by a firm, society or association of individuals (whether incorporated or not) or by a company (other than a non-agricultural company) shall be taken into account.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) the share of a member of a family or of an individual person in the land held by an undivided Hindu family, a Marumakkattayam tarwad, an Aliyasanthana family or a Nambudiri Illom, and

(b) the share of a family or of an individual person in the land held by a firm, society or association of individuals (whether incorporated or not), or by a company (other than a non-agricultural company),

shall be deemed to be the extent of land—

(i) which, in case such share is held on the date of the commencement of this Act, would have been allotted to such member, person or family had such land been partitioned or divided, as the case may be, on such date; or

(ii) which, in case such share is acquired in any manner whatsoever after the date of the commencement of this Act, would be allotted to such member, person or family if a partition or division were to take place on the date of the preparation of the draft statement under sub-section (1) of section 10.

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(4) (a) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (5), where the stridhana land held by any female member of a family together with the other land held by all the members of that family, is in excess of 30 standard acres, the female member concerned may hold, in addition to the extent of land which the family is entitled to hold under sub-section (1), stridhana land not exceeding 10 standard acres :

Provided that where any extent of stridhana land held by a female member is included in the extent of land which the family is entitled to hold under sub-section (1) and in case where the extent so included is—

(i) Ten or more than 10 standard acres, she shall not be entitled to hold any stridhana land in addition to the extent so included; or

(ii) less than 10 standard acres, she may hold in addition to the extent so included an extent of stridhana land, which together with the extent so included, shall not exceed 10 standard acres.

(b) Where the extent of stridhana land held under clause (a) by any female member of a family consisting of more than five members—

(i) is 5 or more than 5 standard acres, she shall not be deemed to be a member of that family for the purposes of clause (b) of sub-section (1); or

(ii) is less than 5 standard acres, the additional extent of 5 standard acres allowed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be reduced by the same extent as the extent of stridhana land so held.

Illustrations.

(a) An undivided Hindu family consists of the husband A, his wife and his three sons B, C and D, and the wife of B and grandsons E and F. B is a major and C and D are minors. E and F are the minor sons of B. The extent of land held by the undivided Hindu family is 80 standard acres, that is to say, A's share and the share of his sons in the land held by the undivided Hindu family is 20 standard acres each. A's wife has 30 standard acres of stridhana land and B's wife has 20 standard acres of stridhana land.

For the purpose of ceiling, A's family and B's family will each constitute a separate unit [section 3 (14).]

A's family consists of himself, his wife and his minor sons C and D. If the share of A in the land held by the undivided Hindu family, namely, 20 standard acres is included within the 30 standard acres allowed under sub-section (1) of section 5, the wife's stridhana land to the extent of 10 standard acres may be included to make up 30 standard acres [section 5 (4)]. All the members of A's family will therefore be together entitled to hold 30 standard acres and the remaining 60 standard acres will be treated as surplus land.

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B's family consists of himself, his wife and his minor sons E and F. If the stridhana land of B's wife, namely, 20 standard acres is included within the 30 standard acres allowed under sub-section (1) of section 5, the share of B and his sons in the land held by the undivided Hindu family to the extent of 10 standard acres may be included to make up 30 standard acres [section 5 (4)]. All the members of B's family will therefore be together entitled to hold 30 standard acres and the remaining 10 standard acres will be treated as surplus land.

(b) A family consists of husband and his wife. The husband is a member of an undivided Hindu family and his share in the land held by the undivided Hindu family is 25 standard acres. The wife has stridhana land of 20 standard acres. If the entire stridhana land of 20 standard acres held by the wife is included within the 30 standard acres allowed under sub-section (1) of section 5, then, an extent of 10 standard acres of the share of the husband in the undivided Hindu family may be included to make up 30 standard acres. Fifteen standard acres will be treated as surplus land and the wife is not entitled to hold any additional extent of stridhana land [section 5 (4)].

But if the 25 standard acres which is the share of the husband in the undivided Hindu family is included within the 30 standard acres allowed under sub-section (1) of section 5, then an extent of 5 standard acres of stridhana land of the wife could also be included to make up 30 standard acres. The wife may retain additional 5 standard acres of stridhana land [section 5 (4)]. Ten standard acres will be treated as surplus land.

(c) A Muslim family consists of the husband, his wife and his two minor sons. The wife has 30 standard acres of stridhana land and the minor sons have no property. The husband has 50 standard acres. If the entire extent of land which the family is entitled to hold under sub-section (1) of section 5 consists of the land owned by the husband only, then, the wife can hold additional 10 standard acres [section 5 (4)]. The remaining 40 standard acres will be treated as surplus land.

(d) A Christian family consists of the husband, his wife and his two minor sons. The husband and the minor sons have no property. The wife has stridhana land of 40 standard acres. The family can retain 30 standard acres. The remaining 10 standard acres will be treated as surplus land and the wife is not entitled to hold any additional extent of stridhana land [section 5 (4)].

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) and in sub-section (4) and in Chapter VIII the total extent of the land held or deemed to be held by any family shall in no case exceed 60 standard acres.

(6) In calculating the extent of land held or deemed to be held by any person, the extent of land which may revert to such

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Explanation III.—Where land is held or deemed to be held by a family, the return shall be furnished by the person in management of such family or of the property of such family and the return so furnished shall be binding on the other members of the family :

Provided that the authorized officer shall give to the other members of the family a reasonable opportunity of making their representations and of adducing evidence, if any, in respect of such return and shall consider such representations and evidence before the preparation of the draft statement under sub-section (1) of section 10.

(2) The notification referred to in sub-section (1) shall contain such particulars and shall be published in such manner as may be prescribed.

9. *Collection of information.*—(1) If any person who has held or is deemed to have held land in excess of 30 standard acres fails to furnish the return under section 8 or furnishes an incorrect or incomplete return under that section, the authorized officer may, by notice, require such person to furnish the return or the additional particulars, as the case may be, within the time specified in the notice, or within such further time not exceeding thirty days as the authorized officer may, in his discretion, allow.

(2) (a) Where any person, on whom notice under sub-section (1) has been served, fails to furnish the return, or the additional particulars, as the case may be, within the time specified in that notice, or within the further time allowed by the authorized officer under sub-section (1), the authorized officer may obtain in such manner as may be prescribed the necessary information either by himself or through such agency as he thinks fit.

(b) The authorized officer shall, as soon as may be, after obtaining the information under clause (a), give to the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of making his representation and of adducing evidence, if any, in respect of such information and consider any such representation and evidence and pass such orders as he deems fit.

(3) Where the authorized officer finds from the return furnished under section 8, or under sub-section (1), or the additional particulars, if any, furnished under sub-section (1), or from the information obtained by the authorized officer under clause (a) of sub-section (2) that the person concerned desires to hold—

- (a) (i) any land interspersed among plantations, or
- (ii) any land contiguous to any plantation, in existence on the date of the commencement of this Act in any area other than a hill area, or
- (b) any land for dairy farming or livestock breeding, he shall, subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf,

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forward a copy of the return, the additional particulars, or the information obtained, as the case may be, to the Land Board.

(4) Where the authorized officer finds from the return furnished under section 8 or under sub-section (1), or the additional particulars, if any, furnished under sub-section (1), or from the information obtained by the authorized officer under clause (a) of sub-section (2) that any existing sugar factory desires to hold any land for the cultivation of sugarcane for use in the sugar factory, he shall, subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf, forward a copy of the return, the additional particulars, or the information obtained, as the case may be, to the Sugar Factory Board.

10. *Preparation and publication of draft statement, as regards land in excess of the ceiling area.*—(1) On the basis of the return furnished under sub-section (1) of section 8 and the basis of the representation and evidence under the proviso to Explanation III to sub-section (1) of section 8 or on the basis of the return furnished under sub-section (1) of section 9 and the additional particulars, if any, furnished under that sub-section, or on the basis of the information obtained by the authorized officer under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 9 and the orders passed on the representation and the evidence, if any, under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 9, as the case may be, the authorized officer shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) and after making such enquiry as he deems fit, prepare a draft statement in respect of each person holding or deemed to have held land in excess of the ceiling area. Such draft statement shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

- (i) the name and address of the person;
- (ii) particulars of all land held by such person and the total extent of such land;
- (iii) particulars of the members of the family and of the stridhana land held by each female member of the family;
- (iv) particulars of any interest either in the land held by a trust or in the income from such land reserved in his favour or in favour of any member of his family;
- (v) particulars of land which such person desires to hold for dairy farming or livestock breeding;
- (vi) particulars of land—
 - (a) interspersed among plantations, or
 - (b) contiguous to any plantation, in existence on the date of the commencement of this Act in any area other than a hill area and which land such person desires to hold for extension, or ancillary purposes, of the plantation;

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(vii) particulars of encumbrances, if any, over the land together with the name and address of the creditor;

(viii) particulars of the land which such person desires to retain within the ceiling area;

(ix) the extent of the ceiling area of the person;

(x) particulars of the land which may be comprised within the ceiling area;

(xi) particulars of land held by tenant, if any, and the name and address of such tenant;

(xii) particulars of the land proposed to be declared as surplus land;

(xiii) in the case of an existing sugar factory, also the particulars of the land which such sugar factory—

(a) holds as owner, and

(b) holds otherwise than as owner and the basis on which such land is held, and which such sugar factory desires to hold for the cultivation of sugarcane for use in the sugar factory; and

(xiv) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) (a) For the purpose of calculating for the first time the ceiling area of a family holding land on the date of the commencement of this Act in excess of 30 standard acres, the authorized officer shall take into account only those members of that family who are alive on the notified date. But for the purpose of calculating the ceiling area of such family for the second or for any subsequent time, the authorized officer shall take into account only those members of that family who are alive on the date of the preparation of the draft statement under sub-section (1).

(b) For the purpose of calculating the ceiling area of any other family for the first or for any subsequent time, the authorized officer shall take into account only those members of that family who are alive on the date of the preparation of the draft statement under sub-section (1).

(3) If any person has failed to specify the particulars of the land which he desires to retain within his ceiling area, the authorized officer shall, as far as practicable, specify in the draft statement, the land which is capable of easy and convenient enjoyment as the land to be retained by such person within his ceiling area.

(4) If any person has specified the particulars of the land which he desires to retain within his ceiling area, the authorized officer shall, as far as practicable, declare the same land as comprised within his ceiling area.

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Provided that where in the opinion of the authorized officer, the utility of any land or part thereof held by any person has been diminished by any wilful act of such person, after the date of the commencement of this Act, the authorized officer shall declare such land or any part thereof as comprised within his ceiling area :

Provided further that the authorized officer shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, declare the share of any person in the land held by an agricultural company, a co-operative society or a land mortgage bank, or any part of such share as comprised within the ceiling area :

Provided also that subject to the above provisions, the land which the authorized officer proposes to declare as surplus land under clause (xii) of sub-section (1) shall, as far as practicable, be such as is capable of easy and convenient enjoyment.

(5) The draft statement shall be published and a copy thereof shall be served on the persons concerned, the tenants creditors and all other persons who in the opinion of the authorized officer are interested in the land to which such draft statement relates, together with a notice stating that any objection to the draft statement shall be preferred within sixty days from the service of such notice. The authorized officer shall duly consider any objection received within the time specified in the said notice from the persons on whom a copy of the draft statement has been served or any objection received within sixty days from the date of the publication of the draft statement from any other person. The authorized officer shall, after giving the objector a reasonable opportunity of being heard and of adducing evidence, if any, and subject to such rules as may be made, pass such orders as he deems fit :

Provided that the authorized officer may, in his discretion, allow such further time not exceeding thirty days for the receipt of the objections under this sub-section.

11. *Authorized officer to decide question of title in certain cases.*—(1) If while considering the objections received under sub-section (5) of section 10 or otherwise, the authorized officer finds that any question has arisen regarding the title of a person to any land and such question has not already been finally determined by, or is not pending before, a competent court, the Land Tribunal or other authority, the authorized officer may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) decide such question summarily in such manner as may be prescribed and may pass such order as he deems fit.

(2) Where in the opinion of the authorized officer the decision of a question under sub-section (1) involves a substantial question of law or of fact, he shall, for reasons to be recorded in writing refer the question to the Land Tribunal.

(3) The order of the authorized officer under sub-section (1) shall not be subject to any appeal or revision, but any party may, within three months from the date of service of a copy of such

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order institute a suit in the Land Tribunal within whose jurisdiction the land or the major part thereof is situated to have the order set aside or modified but subject to the final result of such suit, if any, the order of the authorized officer shall be final.

12. *Publication of final statement.*—After the disposal of the objections, if any, preferred under sub-section (5) of section 10, and after passing the order, if any, under sub-section (1) of section 11, the authorized officer shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, make necessary alterations in the draft statement in accordance with the order passed on the objections aforesaid and the order, if any, passed under sub-section (1) of section 11, and shall declare the surplus land held by each person. The authorized officer shall thereafter publish a final statement specifying therein the entire land held by the person, the land to be retained by him within the ceiling area and the land declared to be surplus land and such other particulars as may be prescribed and cause a copy thereof to be served on the persons referred to in sub-section (5) of section 10. Such a statement shall, subject to the provisions of section 14, be conclusive evidence of the fact stated therein.

13. *Exclusion of certain land from calculation of ceiling area.*—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 11 and 12, the authorized officer shall, in calculating the extent of land held by any person, exclude—

(i) the land in respect of which any question of title is pending before a competent court, or the Land Tribunal or other authority;

(ii) the land in respect of which the question whether such land could be permitted to be used for dairy farming or livestock breeding is pending before the Land Board; and

(iii) the land in respect of which the question whether such land could be permitted to be used for the extension or for ancillary purposes, of the plantation in existence on the date of the commencement of this Act in any area other than a hill area is pending before the Land Board;

and where after such exclusion the land held by such person is in excess of the ceiling area, he shall declare the land in excess to be surplus land. The land so declared as surplus land shall be incorporated in the final statement published under section 12.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 11 and 12 the authorized officer shall, in calculating the extent of land held by any existing sugar factory, exclude the land in respect of which the question whether such land could be continued to be used for the cultivation of sugarcane for use in the existing sugar factory is pending before the Sugar Factory Board and where after such exclusion the land held by the existing sugar factory is in excess of the ceiling area, he shall declare the land in such excess

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to be surplus land of the existing sugar factory. The land so declared as surplus land shall be incorporated in the final statement published under section 12.

14. *Amendment of final statement in certain cases.*—(1) As soon as may be, after the final disposal of the proceeding or suit relating to the question of title of any land excluded under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 13, the authorized officer shall—

(i) amend the final statement published under section 12.

(ii) where there is no such final statement, prepare a final statement, if necessary, under section 12, in accordance with the decision of the court or the Land Tribunal, or other authority, as the case may be.

(2) As soon as may be, after the Land Board has decided—

(a) under section 27 whether any land excluded under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 13 could be permitted to be used for dairy farming or livestock breeding; or

(b) under section 31 whether any land excluded under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 13 could be permitted to be used for extension, or for ancillary purposes, of any plantation, the authorized officer shall—

(i) amend the final statement published under section 12.

(ii) where there is no such final statement, prepare a final statement, if necessary, under section 12, in accordance with the decision of the Land Board.

(3) As soon as may be, after the Sugar Factory Board has decided under section 40 whether any land excluded under sub-section (2) of section 13 could be continued to be used for the cultivation of sugarcane for use in the existing sugar factory, the authorized officer shall—

(i) amend the final statement published under section 12,

(ii) where there is no such final statement, prepare a final statement, if necessary, under section 12, in accordance with the decision of the Sugar Factory Board.

(4) The final statement amended or prepared under sub-section (1), (2) or (3) shall be published and the authorized officer shall cause a copy of the final statement as so amended or prepared to be served on the persons referred to in sub-section (5) of section 10.

15. *Power to rectify bona fide mistake and clerical errors.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 12 and 14, the

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authorized officer may, either of his own motion or on the application of any of the parties,—

(a) if he is satisfied that a *bona fide* mistake has been made in regard to any entry in the final statement published under section 12 or 14, make the necessary corrections therein;

(b) at any time, correct any clerical or arithmetical mistake in regard to any entry in such final statement.

16. *Possession of land held by possessory mortgagee to revert to the possessory mortgagor in certain cases.*—(1) Where any land held by any person as possessory mortgagee is in excess of the ceiling area of such person, the possession of the land in such excess shall, with effect from the date of publication of the final statement under section 12 or 14;

(a) in any case where the total holding of the possessory mortgagor is not in excess of the ceiling area, revert to the possessory mortgagor;

(b) in any case where the total holding of the possessory mortgagor is in excess of the ceiling area, and where he desires the land mortgaged by him or any part thereof to be included within his ceiling area in the return furnished by him under section 8, revert to him subject to the condition that the land so reverted together with the other land held by him does not exceed the ceiling area.

(2) Where the possession of the land in excess held by a possessory mortgagee or any part thereof does not revert to the possessory mortgagor under sub-section (1), the Government may acquire such land under section 18.

(3) (a) (i) The possessory mortgagor to whom possession of the land mortgaged reverts under sub-section (1), shall pay the mortgage money due to the possessory mortgagee in respect of that land.

(ii) Where possession of a part only of the land mortgaged reverts to the possessory mortgagor under sub-section (1), the possessory mortgagor shall pay to the possessory mortgagee such amount of the mortgage money as bears to the entire amount of the mortgage money, the same proportion as the value of the part aforesaid on the date of such reversion bears to the value of the entire extent of the land mortgaged on the said date.

(iii) Where no agreement can be reached in respect of the mortgage money payable under sub-clause (i) or (ii), the authorized officer shall, subject to the provisions of sub-clause (iv) and after making such enquiry as he deems fit, decide the amount so payable.

(iv) Where in the opinion of the authorized officer the decision of a question under sub-clause (iii) involves a substantial question of law or of fact, he shall for reasons to be recorded in writing refer the question to the Land Tribunal.

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(b) The land or any part thereof, the possession of which reverts to the possessory mortgagor under sub-section (1), shall be the security for the payment of the mortgage money.

(c) The mortgage money referred to in clause (a) shall, for the purpose of Article 132 of the First Division of the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Central Act IX of 1908), be deemed to have become due with effect from the date of reversion under sub-section (1), and shall carry interest at the rate of five and a half per centum per annum from the said date.

Explanation.—In this sub-section “mortgage money” means the money payable in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938 (Madras Act IV of 1938).

(4) Where the possession of any land or any part thereof is likely to revert to the possessory mortgagor under sub-section (1), the authorized officer shall first fix ceiling area of the possessory mortgagee.

17. *Possession of land held by tenant to revert to the landowner in certain cases.*—(1) Where any land held by any person as tenant is in excess of the extent of land which he is entitled to hold under section 5, the possession of the land in such excess shall, with effect from the date of the publication of the final statement under Section 12 or 14, revert to the landowner where and to the extent to which the land of the landowner himself is not liable to be declared as surplus land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Where in respect of any land, the possession of which reverts to the landowner under sub-section (1), the contract of tenancy provides for the continuance of the tenancy after the expiry of the agricultural year immediately succeeding the date of such reversion, such landowner shall pay as compensation to the tenant an amount equivalent to one-eighth of the fair rent calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 4 of Part I of Schedule III. Out of such compensation, three-fourths shall be paid to the cultivating tenant and one-fourth to the intermediary, if any.

(3) If any dispute arises in regard to the amount of compensation payable under sub-section (2), either party may make an application to the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction the land or the major part thereof is situated, for deciding such dispute. The authorized officer shall decide such dispute in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed.

18. *Acquisition of surplus land.*—(1) After the publication of the final statement under section 12 or 14, the Government shall, subject to the provisions of sections 16 and 17, publish a notification to the effect that the surplus land is required for a public purpose.

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(2) As soon as may be after the publication of a notification under sub-section (1), the authorized officer shall—

(a) cause to be published in every village or town in which any part of the land specified in such notification is situated a proclamation containing the terms of the notification;

(b) cause a copy of the notification to be served on the persons concerned, the creditors, persons whose names appear in the final statement published under section 12 or 14 and such other persons as may be specified in the rules made by the Government.

(3) On the publication of the notification under sub-section (1), the land specified in the notification together with the trees standing on such land and buildings, machinery, plant or apparatus constructed, erected or fixed on such land and used for agricultural purposes shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been acquired for a public purpose and vested in the Government free from all encumbrances with effect from the date of such publication and all right, title and interest of all persons in such land shall, with effect from the said date, be deemed to have been extinguished:

Provided that where there is any crop standing on such land on the date of such publication, the authorized officer may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, permit the harvest of such crop by the person who had raised such crop.

(4) Subject to the rules made under sub-section (5), the authorized officer may, at any time after the publication of the notification under sub-section (1), take possession of any land specified in the said notification.

(5) The Government may make rules—

(a) specifying the classes of tenants, who may be allowed to continue in possession of the land,

(b) permitting any co-operative society registered or deemed to have been registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932) or under the Travancore-Cochin Co-operative Societies Act, 1951 (Travancore-Cochin Act X of 1952) or any land mortgage bank to which the Madras Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934 (Madras Act X of 1934) applies or any agricultural company to continue in possession of the land notwithstanding anything contained in sections 5 and 7:

even after the publication of the notification under sub-section (1). Such rules may also provide for the conditions subject to which the person referred to in clauses (a) and (b) may continue in possession of the land.

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CHAPTER III.

CEILING ON FUTURE ACQUISITION AND RESTRICTION ON CERTAIN TRANSFERS.

19. *Declaration to be made before the registering authority in certain cases.*—(1) On and after the notified date, no documents relating to any transfer of land either by sale, gift, exchange, lease, mortgage, surrender, agreement, settlement, or otherwise, shall be registered unless a declaration in writing is made in duplicate in such form as may be prescribed and filed by the transferee before the registering authority under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908), as to the total extent of land held by him.

(2) The registering authority referred to in sub-section (1) shall forward within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, one copy of the declaration referred to in sub-section (1) to the authorized officer, within whose jurisdiction the land which is the subject-matter of the transfer or the major part thereof is situated.

(3) On receipt of the copy of the declaration under sub-section (2), the authorized officer may obtain such information as may be necessary and take such action as he deems fit in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf.

20. *Penalty for future acquisition in contravention of section 7.*—(1) If, as a result of any transfer of land either by sale, gift (other than gift made in contemplation of death) exchange, surrender, agreement, settlement or otherwise effected on or after the notified date, the extent of land held by the transferee exceeds the ceiling area, then, the right, title or interest accrued in his favour by virtue of such transfer in the land in excess of the ceiling area shall, as a penalty for contravention of the provisions of section 7, be deemed to have been transferred to the Government with effect from the date of such transfer, on a declaration made by the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction such excess land or the major part thereof is situated. The authorized officer shall record in writing the reasons for such declaration:

Provided that—

(a) no such declaration shall be made unless the transferor and the transferee have been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard and of adducing evidence, if any;

(b) the transferee shall be liable for payment of the consideration for, and to discharge other liabilities under, such transaction and the transferor shall have no claim for such consideration against the Government; otherwise than in respect of such land;

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(c) no suit or other proceeding by the transferee shall lie in any court for the refund of the consideration for any such transaction.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section, "transfer" does not include inheritance, bequest, lease or possessory mortgage.

(2) The Government may make rules providing for the manner in which any right, title or interest transferred to the Government under sub-section (1) shall be disposed of.

21. *Ceiling on future acquisition by inheritance, request or by sale in execution of decree, etc.*—(1) If, on or after the date of the commencement of this Act—

(a) any person acquires by inheritance or bequest from any person;

(b) and before the notified date, any person acquire by sale in execution of a decree or order of a civil court or of an award or order of any other lawful authority,

any land, which, together with the land, if any, already held by him, exceeds in the aggregate the ceiling area, then he shall, within ninety days from the notified date or from the date of such acquisition, whichever is later, furnish to the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction his holding or the major part thereof is situated, a return containing the following particulars, namely:—

(i) particulars of the land already held by him and those of the land so acquired;

(ii) particulars of the land which he desires to retain within the ceiling area;

(iii) particulars of the date of the acquisition;

(iv) particulars of the manner of acquisition and of the documents, if any, under which such acquisition was made;

(v) the name and description of the person who held the land immediately before the date of acquisition;

(vi) particulars of the land held by tenant, if any, and the name and address of such tenant; and

(vii) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—In this sub-section "bequest" shall include gift made in contemplation of death.

(2) If, as a result of marriage or adoption on or after the date of the commencement of this Act, the extent of land held by any person exceeds in the aggregate the ceiling area, then, he shall, within ninety days from the notified date or from the date of

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marriage or adoption, as the case may be, whichever date is later, furnish to the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction his holding or the major part thereof is situated, a return containing the following particulars, namely:—

(i) particulars of the land held before the date of the marriage or adoption;

(ii) particulars of the land held after the date of marriage or adoption; and

(iii) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) If he furnishes the return or fails to furnish the return or furnishes an incorrect or incomplete return, within the period specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the provisions of section 9 and other provisions of this Act shall, as far as may be, apply as if it were return required to be furnished under section 8.

22. *Transfer or partition made on or after the date of the commencement of this Act, but before the notified date.*—Where, on or after the date of the commencement of this Act, but before the notified date, any person has transferred any land held by him by sale, gift (other than gift made in contemplation of death), exchange, surrender, settlement or in any other manner whatsoever except by bequest or has effected a partition of his holding or part thereof, the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction such land, holding or the major part thereof is situated may, after notice to such person and other persons affected by such transfer or partition and after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, declare the transfer or partition to be void if he finds that the transfer or the partition, as the case may be, defeats any of the provisions of this Act.

23. *Authorized Officer not to take into consideration certain transfers or subdivisions before publication of final statement.*—Subject to the provisions of section 20, for the purpose of fixing, for the first time, the ceiling area of any person holding land on the date of the commencement of this Act, in excess of 30 standard acres, the authorized officer shall not take into consideration—

(a) any transfer, whether by sale (including sale in execution of a decree or order of a civil court or of an award or order of any other lawful authority) or by gift (other than gift made in contemplation of death), exchange, surrender, settlement or otherwise; or

(b) any subdivision (including subdivision by a decree or order of a civil court or any other lawful authority) whether by partition or otherwise, effected on or after the notified date and before the date of the publication of the final statement under section 12 or 14.

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CHAPTER IV.

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LAND BOARD.

24. *Constitution of the Land Board.*—(1) The Government may constitute for the State a Board called the Madras Land Board,

(2) The Land Board shall consist of—

(a) one judicial officer who is, or is qualified for appointment as, or a person who has been, a Judge of a High Court, nominated by the Government;

(b) the Land Commissioner, *ex-officio*;

(c) the Director of Animal Husbandry, *ex-officio*;

(d) two members nominated by the Government.

(3) The member referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall be the Chairman of the Land Board. The Secretary to the Land Board shall be a Gazetted Officer nominated by the Government, but he shall not be entitled to vote.

(4) (a) The term of office of a member referred to in clause (a) or (d) of sub-section (2) shall be three years or such shorter period as the Government may fix and such member shall be eligible for re-nomination.

(b) Any member referred to in clause (a) or (d) of sub-section (2) shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he absents himself without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Land Board, from the meetings of the Land Board, for a period of three consecutive months reckoned from the date of the commencement of his term of office or of the last meeting which he attended, as the case may be, or if, within the said period less than three meetings have been held, absents himself from three consecutive meetings held after the said date:

Provided that no meeting from which a member absents himself shall be counted against him under this clause if due notice of that meeting was not given to him.

(5) A member referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) may, at any time by notice in writing to the Government, and a member referred to in clause (d) of that sub-section may, at any time by notice in writing to the Chairman, resign his office, but he shall continue in office until the nomination of his successor.

(6) (a) A casual vacancy in the office of a member referred to in clause (a) or (d) of sub-section (2) shall be filled by fresh nomination.

(b) The person nominated to fill a casual vacancy under clause (a) shall hold office for a period of three years or for such

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shorter period as the Government may fix and he shall be eligible for re-nomination.

25. *Functions of the Land Board.*—The Land Board shall perform such functions as are assigned to it by or under this Act.

26. *Application to the Land Board for future acquisition of land for dairy farming or livestock breeding.*—Any person desiring to acquire in excess of the ceiling area any land for dairy farming or livestock breeding shall make an application to the Land Board for permission to acquire such land. Every such application shall be in writing and shall contain—

(a) the extent and other particulars of the land proposed to be acquired and those of the land, if any, already held by the applicant;

(b) the approximate number of heads of cattle proposed to be kept in the land, their breed and special features; and

(c) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

27. *Decision of the Land Board in respect of land to be used for dairy farming or livestock breeding.*—On receipt of a copy of the return, additional particulars, or information, as the case may be, forwarded by the authorized officer under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 9, or on receipt of the application under section 26, the Land Board shall, after making such enquiry and inspection of the land or livestock, as it deems fit and after satisfying itself that the land in respect of which permission is required could with advantage be used for dairy farming or livestock breeding, grant the permission for the whole or part of such land and subject to such conditions as it deems fit or refuse to grant such permission.

28. *Matters to be considered by the Land Board when granting or refusing permission under section 27.*—The Land Board shall, in deciding whether to grant or refuse permission under section 27, take into consideration the following matters, namely:—

(a) the interest to be served by the development of dairy farming or livestock breeding;

(b) the status and previous experience, if any, of the person concerned;

(c) the suitability of the land to be used for dairy farming or livestock breeding;

(d) the number of heads of cattle, if any, owned by the person concerned, their breed and special features;

(e) the land already owned by the applicant for the purpose of cultivation; and

(f) such other matters as may be prescribed.

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29. *Cancellation of permission granted under section 27.*—The Land Board may cancel the permission granted under section 27—

(a) on the breach of any condition specified by the Land Board under section 27, or

(b) if the land in respect of which the permission was granted is used or allowed to be used or any purpose other than for dairy farming or livestock breeding, or

(c) if, as a result of any irrigation project constructed at the cost of the Government, the land in respect of which the permission was granted, could with advantage, be cultivated, or

(d) if the person concerned has obtained the permission by fraud or misrepresentation :

Provided that no such permission shall be cancelled unless a reasonable opportunity has been given to the person likely to be affected by such cancellation to show cause against such cancellation.

30. *Application to the Land Board for future acquisition of land interspersed among or contiguous to any plantation.*—Any owner of plantation in existence on the date of the commencement of this Act in any area other than a hill area desiring to acquire in excess of the ceiling area land which is interspersed among plantations or is contiguous to any plantation and which may be required for the extension, or for ancillary purposes, of the plantation shall make an application to the Land Board for permission to acquire such land. Every such application shall be in writing and shall contain—

(a) the extent and other particulars of the land proposed to be acquired and those of the land, if any, held by the applicant;

(b) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

31. *Decision of the Land Board in respect of land interspersed among or contiguous to any plantation.*—On receipt of a copy of the return, additional particulars or information, as the case may be, forwarded by the authorized officer under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 9 or on receipt of the application under section 30, the Land Board shall, after making such enquiry and inspection of the land and the plantation specified in the application as it deems fit and after satisfying itself that the land in respect of which permission is required is necessary for the extension, or for ancillary purposes, of the plantation, grant the permission for the whole or part of such land and subject to such conditions as it deems fit, or refuse to grant such permission.

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Provided that the extent of land which is contiguous to any plantation and in respect of which land permission is granted under this section shall in no case exceed twenty per centum of the total extent of such plantation.

32. *Matters to be considered by the Land Board in granting or refusing permission under section 31.*—The Land Board shall, in deciding whether to grant or refuse permission under section 31, take into consideration the following matters, namely :—

(i) area under plantation and area required for ancillary purposes of the plantation;

(ii) programme for extension of the plantation;

(iii) lands necessary for factories, labour quarters, playgrounds, hospitals, schools and other ancillary buildings; and

(iv) such other matters as may be prescribed.

33. *Cancellation of permission granted under section 31.*—The Land Board may cancel the permission granted under section 31—

(a) on the breach of any condition specified by the Land Board under section 31, or

(b) if the land in respect of which the permission was granted is used for any purpose other than for the purpose of extension, or for ancillary purposes, of the plantation, or

(c) if the person concerned has obtained the permission by fraud or misrepresentation :

Provided that no such permission shall be cancelled unless a reasonable opportunity has been given to the person likely to be affected by such cancellation to show cause against such cancellation.

34. *Decision of the Land Board to be final.*—The decision of the Land Board granting or refusing permission under section 27 or 31 or cancelling permission under section 29 or 33 shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

35. *Meetings of the Land Board.*—(1) The Land Board shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be prescribed.

(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 Land Board.

(3) No member of the Land Board shall vote on, or take part in, the discussion of any question coming up for consideration

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at a meeting of the Land Board, if the question is one in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

(4) All questions at a meeting of the Land 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 member presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

(5) All communications and orders of the Land Board shall be issued by the Secretary or by such officer subordinate to him as may be authorized by the Land Board in this behalf.

36. *Powers of Land Board to rectify bona fide mistakes and clerical errors.*—The Land Board may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties—

(a) if it is satisfied that a *bona fide* mistake has been made in regard to any decision, make the necessary correction therein;

(b) at any time, correct any clerical or arithmetical mistake in its decision.

37. *Act of Land Board not to be invalidated by informality.*—No act of the Land Board shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of a defect in its constitution or on the ground that the Chairman or any member had ceased to hold his office or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of the Chairman or any member of the Land Board.

CHAPTER V.

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SUGAR FACTORY BOARD.

38. *Constitution of the Sugar Factory Board.*—(1) The Government may constitute for the State a Board called the Madras Sugar Factory Board.

(2) The Sugar Factory Board shall consist of—

(a) one judicial officer who is, or is qualified for appointment as, or a person who has been, a Judge of a High Court, nominated by the Government;

(b) two officers who in the opinion of the Government have knowledge in the financial matters relating to sugar factory or experience in sugarcane cultivation, nominated by the Government;

(c) the Secretary to the Government in the Department dealing with sugar factories, *ex-officio*;

(d) the Director of Agriculture, *ex-officio*.

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(3) The member referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall be the Chairman of the Sugar Factory Board and the member referred to in clause (c) or (d) of the said sub-section as may be nominated by the Government shall be the Secretary to the Sugar Factory Board.

(4) (a) The term of office of a member referred to in clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (2) shall be three years or such shorter period as the Government may fix and such member shall be eligible for re-nomination.

(b) Any member referred to in clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (2) shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he absents himself without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Sugar Factory Board, from the meetings of the Sugar Factory Board for a period of three consecutive months reckoned from the date of the commencement of his term of office or of the last meeting which he attended, as the case may be, or if, within the said period less than three meetings have been held, absents himself from three consecutive meetings held after the said date:

Provided that no meeting from which a member absents himself shall be counted against him under this clause if due notice of that meeting was not given to him.

(5) A member referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) may, at any time by notice in writing to the Government and a member referred to in clause (b) of that sub-section may, at any time by notice in writing to the Chairman, resign his office; but he shall continue in office until the nomination of his successor.

(6) (a) A casual vacancy in the office of a member referred to in clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (2) shall be filled by fresh nomination.

(b) The person nominated to fill a casual vacancy under clause (a) shall hold office for a period of three years or for such shorter period as the Government may fix and he shall be eligible for re-nomination.

39. *Functions of the Sugar Factory Board.*—The Sugar Factory Board shall perform such functions as are assigned to it by or under this Act.

40. *Decision of the Sugar Factory Board in respect of land to be used for cultivation of sugarcane.*—(1) On receipt of a copy of the return, additional particulars or information, as the case may be, forwarded by the authorized officer under sub-section (4) of section 9, the Sugar Factory Board shall, after making such inquiry and inspection of the land and the existing sugar factory as it deems fit and after satisfying itself that the land which is held by the existing sugar factory as owner and in respect of which

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permission is required, could with advantage be used for the cultivation of sugarcane for use in the existing sugar factory, grant the permission for the whole or part of such land and subject to such conditions as it deems fit or refuse to grant such permission.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where any land is held by any existing sugar factory as tenant or as possessory mortgagee and where such land together with the other land, if any, held by the land-owner or the possessory mortgagor is not in excess of the ceiling area of the land-owner or the possessory mortgagor, the Sugar Factory Board shall permit the existing sugar factory to continue to hold such land on lease or on possessory mortgage on existing terms and conditions or on such other terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the land-owner or the possessory mortgagor and the existing sugar factory.

(3) Where the surplus land of the land-owner or the possessory mortgagor or any portion thereof is held by the existing sugar factory as tenant or as possessory mortgagee, the Sugar Factory Board may make such recommendation to the Government as it deems fit in regard to the disposal of such surplus land under section 94.

41. *Matters to be considered by the Sugar Factory Board when granting or refusing permission under section 40.*—The Sugar Factory Board shall in deciding whether to grant or refuse permission under section 40 take into consideration the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the requirement of the existing sugar factory;
- (b) the financial structure of the existing sugar factory; and
- (c) such other matters as may be prescribed.

42. *Application by any existing or new sugar factory for future acquisition of land.*—(i) Any existing sugar factory desiring to acquire any land in excess of the ceiling area, or of the extent of land permitted to be held under section 40, or

(ii) any new sugar factory desiring to acquire any land in excess of the ceiling area, shall make an application to the Sugar Factory Board for permission to acquire such land. Every such application shall be in writing and shall contain—

- (a) the extent and other particulars of the land proposed to be acquired and those of the land, if any, already held by the applicant;
- (b) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

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43. *Decision of the Sugar Factory Board in respect of land to be acquired by existing or new sugar factory.*—On receipt of the application under section 42, the Sugar Factory Board shall, after making such enquiry and inspection of the land and the existing or new sugar factory specified in the application as it deems fit and after satisfying itself that the land in respect of which permission is required could with advantage be used for cultivation of sugarcane for use in the existing or new sugar factory, grant the permission for the whole or part of such land and subject to such conditions as it deems fit or refuse to grant such permission.

44. *Matters to be considered by the Sugar Factory Board when granting or refusing permission under section 43.*—The Sugar Factory Board shall, in deciding whether to grant or refuse permission under section 43, take into consideration the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the situation of the existing or new sugar factory;
- (b) the requirements of the existing or new sugar factory;
- (c) such other matters as may be prescribed.

45. *Cancellation of permission.*—(1) If it appears to the Government that—

(a) the permission granted by the Sugar Factory Board under section 40 or 43 has been obtained by misrepresentation or fraud, or

(b) any condition specified by the Sugar Factory Board under section 40 or 43 has been contravened, the Government shall constitute a Sugar Factory Tribunal, consisting of a Judge of a High Court and refer the matter to such Tribunal.

(2) If, on such reference, the Sugar Factory Tribunal finds that—

(a) the permission granted under section 40 or 43 was obtained by the sugar factory concerned by misrepresentation or fraud, or

(b) any condition specified by the Sugar Factory Board under section 40 or 43 has been contravened by the sugar factory concerned,

the Sugar Factory Tribunal shall either cancel the permission or pass such other order as it deems fit:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this sub-section unless a reasonable opportunity has been given to the sugar factory concerned to show cause against such order.

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(3) The Sugar Factory Tribunal shall in deciding any reference under this section have such powers and shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

46. Decision to be final in certain cases.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 45, the decision of the Sugar Factory Board granting or refusing permission under section 40 or 43 shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.

(2) The decision of the Sugar Factory Tribunal under section 45 shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.

47. Meetings of the Sugar Factory Board.—(1) The Sugar Factory Board shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be prescribed.

(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 Sugar Factory Board.

(3) No member of the Sugar Factory Board shall vote on, or take part in, the discussion of any question coming up for consideration at a meeting of the Sugar Factory Board, if the question is one in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

(4) All questions at a meeting of the Sugar Factory 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 member presiding, shall have a second or casting vote.

(5) All communications and orders of the Sugar Factory Board shall be issued by the Secretary or by such officer subordinate to him as may be authorized by the Sugar Factory Board in this behalf.

48. Power of Sugar Factory Board and Sugar Factory Tribunal to rectify bona fide mistakes and clerical errors.—The Sugar Factory Board or the Sugar Factory Tribunal may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties,—

(a) if it is satisfied that a bona fide mistake has been made in regard to any decision, make the necessary correction therein;

(b) at any time, correct any clerical or arithmetical mistake in its decision.

49. Act of Sugar Factory Board not to be invalidated by informality.—No act of the Sugar Factory Board shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of a defect in its constitution or on the

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ground that the Chairman or any member had ceased to hold his office or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of the Chairman or any member of the Sugar Factory Board.

CHAPTER VI.

COMPENSATION.

50. Determination of compensation for land acquired by the Government.—(1) Every person whose right, title or interest in any land is acquired by the Government under Chapter II shall be paid compensation according to the rate specified in Schedule III.

(2) Any person claiming any compensation under sub-section (1) may, within sixty days from the date of the publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 18 or within such further time not exceeding thirty days as the authorized officer may in his discretion allow, prefer the claim before the authorized officer in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) (a) The authorized officer shall determine the amount of compensation at the rate specified in Schedule III, and prepare a draft compensation assessment roll in such manner and containing such particulars as may be prescribed. He shall cause it to be published together with—

(i) a statement that the amount of compensation specified therein is the entire amount of compensation payable for all interests in the land and that subject to the other provisions of this Act, the persons named therein are the only persons who are entitled thereto in the proportion stated therein, and

(ii) a notice stating that objections, if any, in respect of any entry in the draft may be preferred by any person in such manner as may be prescribed within sixty days from the date of the publication :

Provided that the authorized officer may, in his discretion, allow such further time not exceeding thirty days.

(b) The authorized officer shall cause to be served on the persons whose names appear in the draft aforesaid a copy of the draft together with a copy of the said statement and of the said notice.

(4) The authorized officer shall consider any objection which may be preferred under sub-section (3) and after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of being heard and of adducing evidence, if any, pass such order as he thinks fit and record the reasons therefor.

(5) When such objection, if any, in regard thereto has been finally disposed of, the authorized officer shall make such alteration in the draft compensation assessment roll as may be necessary to

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give effect to any order made in regard to the objection and shall cause the draft so altered to be published finally in such manner as may be prescribed.

(6) If no objection is preferred within the period specified in the notice published under sub-section (3) or within the further time allowed by the authorized officer under that sub-section, the authorized officer shall cause the draft compensation assessment roll to be published finally in such manner as may be prescribed.

(7) Every entry in the compensation assessment roll published finally under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) shall, except as provided in this Act, be final and conclusive evidence of—

- (a) the matters referred to therein;
- (b) the nature of the interest of the persons named therein; and
- (c) the apportionment of the compensation among the persons claiming interest in the compensation.

(8) When the compensation assessment roll has been published finally under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6), the authorized officer shall, within such time as may be prescribed, endorse a certificate thereon stating the date of the final publication thereof and shall date and subscribe the same with his name and official designation and such certificate shall be conclusive proof of such publication and the date of such publication.

(9) The authorized officer may, if he is satisfied either of his own motion or on the application of any of the parties that a *bona fide* mistake has been made in regard to any entry in the compensation assessment roll as published finally, make necessary correction therein and on such correction being made, the provision of sub-sections (3) to (8) shall, as far as may be, apply thereto.

(10) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (9) the authorized officer may at any time correct either of his own motion or on the application of any of the parties any clerical or arithmetical mistake in regard to any entry in the compensation assessment roll as published finally.

51. Claims of mortgagee or charge holder on surplus land.—

(1) Where any surplus land acquired under the provisions of this Act is subject to a mortgage or charge subsisting on the date of the acquisition, the mortgagee or the charge holder shall, where the amount due to him or part thereof can be fixed by agreement, be paid such amount or part. Where no such agreement can be reached, the mortgagee or the charge holder shall within ninety days from the date of the acquisition, prefer a claim in such manner as may be prescribed before the authorized officer who shall,

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subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), decide the claim in such manner as may be prescribed and record the reasons for the decision.

(2) Where there are more claimants than one, the authorized officer shall settle the order in which each claimant is entitled to receive the amount due to him, and in doing so he shall be guided by the appropriate provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (Central Act IV of 1882).

(3) Where in the opinion of the authorized officer the decision of a claim under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) involves a substantial question of law or of fact, he shall, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refer the claim to the Land Tribunal for decision.

(4) If the amount of claim allowed to the mortgagee or the charge holder by the authorized officer exceeds the amount of compensation payable under section 50, the entire amount of such compensation shall be paid to the mortgagee or the charge holder, as the case may be, and the balance may be recovered by the mortgagee or the charge holder in accordance with law for the time being in force.

52. *Claims of limited owner on surplus land.*—(1) where any surplus land acquired under the provisions of this Act is held by a limited owner on the date of the acquisition, the amount of compensation payable in respect of such surplus land under section 50 shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, be kept in deposit before such authority as may be prescribed. The authorized officer shall direct payment of the interest accruing from the amount of compensation so deposited to the person or persons who would for the time being, have been entitled to the possession of the said land:

Provided that where the limited owner has created an encumbrance over the surplus land referred to in this section, the whole or any portion of the interest aforesaid shall be paid to the encumbrancer, to the extent to which the encumbrancer is entitled and the balance shall be paid to the person or persons who would, for the time being, have been entitled to the possession of the said land.

(2) The amount of compensation referred to in sub-section (1) shall remain so deposited until the same is paid to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

53. *Claims of maintenance holder on surplus land.*—Where any surplus land acquired under the provisions of this Act is on the date of the acquisition subject to a charge for payment of maintenance to another, the amount of compensation payable in respect of such surplus land under section 50 shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, be kept in deposit before such authority as

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may be prescribed. Such amount of compensation shall be deemed to be substituted security and shall continue to remain such security till the death of the maintenance-holder or till the right to receive maintenance ceases to exist or till the liability to pay maintenance is discharged.

54. Compensation to certain tenants.—(1) Where the contract of tenancy provides for the continuance of the tenancy in respect of any surplus land that vests in the Government under section 18; after the expiry of the agricultural year immediately succeeding the date of such vesting, the tenant shall be entitled to compensation as specified in Schedule IV:

Provided that such tenant shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such surplus land also under sub-section (1) of section 50.

(2) The compensation referred to in sub-section (1) shall be apportioned between the cultivating tenant and the intermediary concerned in the manner specified in Schedule IV.

55. Mode of payment of compensation.—(1) The amount of compensation as finally determined under this Act shall, within such period as may be prescribed, be paid either in cash or in bonds or partly in cash and partly in bonds as the Government may deem fit.

(2) The bonds shall be issued on such terms and carry such rate of interest as may be prescribed. The interest shall be paid—

(i) in the case of any land held by any person referred to in clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (5) of section 18 with effect from the date of the publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 18; and

(ii) in any other case, with effect from the date of taking possession of the land under sub-section (4) of section 18.

CHAPTER VII.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF LANDS IN THE TRANSFERRED TERRITORY.

56. Survey of lands in the transferred territory.—(1) Every land in the transferred territory or part thereof shall, if such land or part thereof has not been surveyed in accordance with the provisions contained in the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1928 (Madras Act VIII of 1928), be surveyed in accordance with the provisions of that Act within a period of three years from the date of the publication of this Act

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(2) The cost of the survey, except so much as is payable under the provisions of section 8 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1928 (Madras Act VIII of 1928), shall be borne by the Government.

57 Manner of effecting ryotwari settlement.—(1) The Settlement Officer shall effect within a period of three years from the date of the publication of this Act ryotwari settlement of every land in the transferred territory or part thereof in accordance with a settlement notification framed and published by the Government for the purpose.

(2) The said notification shall embody the principles adopted in making ryotwari settlements in ryotwari areas, and shall adopt—

(a) the rates of assessment set out in the settlement notification in force on such date and in such district as may be specified by the Government;

(b) if more than one such notification is in force in that district, the rates set out in one of those notifications which the Government consider to be the most appropriate to the case.

(3) Neither the settlement notification nor any order passed in pursuance thereof shall be liable to be questioned in any court of law.

(4) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in this section shall be construed to be in derogation of any law relating to the levy of tax on land in force in the transferred territory.

58. Appointment and functions of Settlement Officers.—(1) As soon as may be, after the date of the publication of this Act, the Government shall appoint one or more Settlement Officers to carry out the functions and duties assigned to them by or under this Chapter.

(2) Every Settlement Officer shall be subordinate to the Land Commissioner and shall be guided by such lawful instructions as he may issue from time to time and the Land Commissioner shall also have power to cancel or revise any of the orders, acts or proceedings of the Settlement Officer.

CHAPTER VIII.

CULTIVATING TENANT'S CEILING AREA.

59. Provisions of this Chapter to remain in force for a period of three years.—The provisions of this Chapter shall remain in force for a period of three years from the date of the publication of this Act.

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60. Definition of cultivating tenant's ceiling area.—In this Chapter, "cultivating tenant's ceiling area" means 5 standard acres held by any person partly as cultivating tenant and partly as owner or wholly as cultivating tenant.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Chapter, "cultivating tenant" includes any tenant who is in actual possession of land but does not contribute his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of such land.

61. Person holding land as cultivating tenant to furnish return in certain cases.—(1) Every cultivating tenant who holds on the notified date land in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area shall, within ninety days from the said date, furnish to the authorized officer a return containing the following particulars, namely :—

- (i) Particulars of the land, if any, which he holds as owner;
- (ii) particulars of the land which he holds as cultivating tenant;
- (iii) particulars of the name and address of the land-owner concerned; and
- (iv) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) If any cultivating tenant who has held land in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area, fails to furnish the return under sub-section (1) or furnishes an incorrect or incomplete return under that sub-section, the authorized officer may, by notice, require such cultivating tenant to furnish the return or the additional particulars, as the case may be, within the time specified in the notice or within such further time not exceeding thirty days as the authorized officer may, in his discretion, allow.

(3) (a) Where any cultivating tenant on whom notice under sub-section (2) has been served fails to furnish the return or the additional particulars, as the case may be, within the time specified in that notice or within the further time, if any, allowed by the authorized officer under sub-section (2), the authorized officer may obtain in such manner as may be prescribed the necessary information either by himself or through such agency as he thinks fit.

(b) The authorized officer shall, as soon as may be after obtaining the information under clause (a), give to the cultivating tenants concerned a reasonable opportunity of making his representation and of adducing evidence, if any, in respect of such information and consider any such representation and evidence and pass such orders as he deems fit.

62. Authorized officer to take possession of land in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.—On the basis of the return

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furnished under sub-section (1) of section 61 or on the basis of the return furnished under sub-section (2) of that section, and the additional particulars, if any, furnished under that sub-section, or on the basis of the information obtained by the authorized officer under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 61, and the orders passed on the representation and the evidence, if any, under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of that section, the authorized officer shall, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf and subject to the rights of the owner of the land, take possession on behalf of the Government, of the land held by the person as cultivating tenant and in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area :

Provided that the authorized officer shall not take possession of such land unless he has given a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the landowner and the cultivating tenant concerned :

Provided further that the authorized officer shall give in such manner as may be prescribed, not less than three months' notice in writing intimating the cultivating tenant of his decision to take possession of the land and the notice shall expire with the end of the agricultural year in which such notice is given :

Provided also that where there is any crop standing on such land on the date of the expiry of the notice aforesaid, the authorized officer may postpone taking possession of the land and permit the harvest of such crop by the person who had raised such crop.

63. Liability of the Government to pay rent.—(1) With effect on and from the date on which the authorized officer takes possession of the land under section 62, the Government shall be deemed to be the tenant of the owner of the land.

(2) In respect of the land referred to in sub-section (1), the Government shall be liable to pay annually to the owner of such land fair rent as calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 4 of Part I of Schedule III. Such rent shall be paid in cash or in kind in accordance with such rules as may be made by the Government.

(3) If any dispute arises in regard to the rent payable under sub-section (2), either party may make an application to the Land Tribunal within whose jurisdiction the land referred to in sub-section (1) or the major part thereof is situated for deciding such dispute.

64. Authorized officer to distribute possession of land.—(1) The authorized officer shall distribute possession of the land, the possession of which he has taken under section 62, to the landless persons or to persons holding land below the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

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(2) The distribution under sub-section (1) shall be in accordance with such rules and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. Such rules may also provide for the manner of recovery of any amount due to the Government from, and the manner of evicting, the person to whom such distribution is made.

65. *Authorized officer empowered to summarily dispossess persons in certain cases.*—The authorized officer may summarily dispossess—

(i) any person to whom any land has been distributed under section 64, if such person fails to comply with the conditions subject to which the distribution was made, or contravenes any rule made under this Chapter;

(ii) any other person occupying such land except in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter or the rules made thereunder.

66. *Compensation to tenants in certain cases.*—(1) Where, in respect of any land the possession of which has been taken by the authorized officer under section 62, the contract of tenancy provides for the continuance of the tenancy after the expiry of the agricultural year immediately succeeding the date of taking such possession, the Government shall pay to the tenant compensation as provided in sub-section (2).

(2) The compensation payable to any tenant under sub-section (1) shall be one-eighth of the fair rent for the land calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 4 of Part I of Schedule III. Out of such compensation, three-fourths shall be paid to the cultivating tenant and one-fourth to the intermediary, if any.

(3) If any dispute arises in regard to the amount of compensation payable under sub-section (2), either party may make an application to the Land Tribunal within whose jurisdiction the land or the major part thereof is situated for deciding such dispute.

67. *Certain claims for arrears of rent not to be enforced against Government.*—No claim of any person to any arrear of rent or any other amount accrued or due in respect of any land for the period prior to the date of taking possession of such land under section 62 shall be enforced by any court whether in execution of a decree or otherwise against the Government or against any person holding the land under the Government.

68. *Landowner's right to resume under Madras Act XXV of 1955 not affected.*—Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be deemed to affect the right of any landowner under the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) to resume possession for purposes of personal cultivation of the land, the possession of which has been taken by the authorized

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officer under this Chapter and for the purposes of such resumption the Government shall be deemed to be the cultivating tenant in respect of the land aforesaid.

69. *Furnishing of return on acquisition by lease of any land in excess of cultivating tenant's ceiling area.*—(1) If, on or after the notified date, any person acquires by lease any land which together with the land, if any, already held by him, exceeds in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area, he shall, within ninety days of such acquisition, furnish to the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction the land or the major part thereof is situated, a return containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) If he furnishes the return or fails to furnish the return or furnishes an incorrect or incomplete return, within the period specified in sub-section (1), the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 61 and other provisions of this Chapter shall, as far as may be, apply as if it were a return required to be furnished under sub-section (1) of section 61.

70. *Removal of doubts.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any land held by any sugar factory as tenant.

71. *Effect of certain Acts.*—The provisions of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955), the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956), the Tiruchirappalli Kaiaeruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1958) and any other law relating to tenancy shall, except in so far as they are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Chapter, continue in force.

72. *Provisions of this Chapter to override other provisions.*—The provisions of this Chapter shall, subject to the provisions of section 17, have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other provision of this Act.

CHAPTER IX.

EXEMPTIONS

73. *Exemptions.*—Except as otherwise provided in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 5 and in section 6, nothing contained in this Act shall apply to—

(i) any land held by the Central Government or any State Government or any local authority;

(ii) any land held by—

(a) any charitable or educational institution of a public nature;

(b) any trust;

(c) any University constituted by any law;

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(iii) any land owned by such co-operative societies [other than societies registered or deemed to have been registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932) or under the Travancore-Cochin Co-operative Societies Act, 1951 (Travancore-Cochin Act X of 1952)] as are approved by the Government;

(iv) any land held by any industrial or commercial undertaking (other than a co-operative society) which, in the opinion of the Government, *bona fide* carries on any industrial or commercial operation and which is approved by the Government;

Provided that such approval shall be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed;

Provided further that such land shall be exempt only so long as the said conditions are complied with;

(v) any land in any hill area;

(vi) all plantations in existence on the date of the commencement of this Act;

(vii) lands converted on or before the 1st day of July 1959 into orchards or topes or arecanut gardens, whether or not such lands are contiguous or scattered;

Provided that such lands shall be exempt only so long as they continue to be orchards, topes or arecanut gardens;

(viii) any land used exclusively for growing fuel trees on the date of the commencement of this Act;

Provided that such land shall be exempt only so long as such land is used for such purpose;

(ix) Gramdam land and land donated for purposes of the Bhoodan Yagna;

(x) any land exclusively for dairy farming or livestock breeding and in respect of which the Land Board has granted permission under section 27 and such permission continues in force;

(xi) any land—

(a) interspersed among plantations, or

(b) contiguous to any plantation,

in existence on the date of the commencement of this Act in an area other than a hill area and in respect of which the Land Bo

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has granted permission under section 31 and such permission continues in force;

(xii) any land awarded for gallantry to defence personnel;

Provided that such land shall be exempt only for the lifetime of the person to whom the award was granted;

(xiii) any land used for the cultivation of sugarcane and in respect of which the Sugar Factory Board has granted permission under section 40 or 43 and such permission continues in force.

74. *Special provision for grazing lands.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if any person has, on the date of the commencement of this Act, held land used exclusively for grazing and assessed to land revenue at Rs. 1.25 and below per acre, he shall be entitled to hold such grazing land up to an extent of fifty acres in addition to the ceiling area:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall entitle any person to hold land for grazing if such person has been granted permission by the Land Board under section 27 to hold any land for dairy farming or livestock breeding.

Explanation.—Any land used exclusively for grazing shall not cease to be grazing land merely by reason of the ploughing or preparing the soil for the sowing of fodder seeds or of the raising or harvesting of fodder crops.

75. *Grazing land to be taken into account for ceiling area in certain cases.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 74, if either of its own motion or on application by any person the Land Board decides that such grazing land as is referred to in section 74 has become fit for cultivation as a result of any irrigation project constructed at the cost of the Government, such land shall be taken into account for calculating the ceiling area and the person holding such land shall, within such time as may be prescribed, furnish a return containing the particulars required under section 8 and the provisions of section 9 and other provisions of this Act shall, as far as may be, apply to such return.

CHAPTER X.

LAND TRIBUNALS.

76. *Constitution of land Tribunals.*—(1) The Government shall continue as many Land Tribunals as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Each Land Tribunal shall consist of one person only who shall be a judicial officer not below the rank of Subordinate Judge.

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77. *Jurisdiction and powers of Land Tribunals.*—(1) Each Land Tribunal shall have such jurisdiction over such areas as the Government may, by notification, from time to time determine.

(2) If any question is referred by the authorized officer to the Land Tribunal for its decision under section 11 (2), 16 (3) (a) (iv) or 51 (3), the Land Tribunal shall decide such question

(3) Every Land 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).

CHAPTER XI.

APPEALS AND REVISION.

78. *Appeal to Land Tribunals.*—(1) Against any decision of the authorized officer under section 9 (2) (b), 10 (3) (4), (5), 16 (3) (a) (iii), 20, 22, 50 (4), 51 (1), (2), 52, 61 (3) (b) or 102 (2) (b), the Government may within ninety days from the date of the decision and any person aggrieved by such decision, may, within sixty days from the date of such decision, appeal to the Land Tribunal.

(2) The Land Tribunal may admit an appeal presented after the expiration of the period mentioned in sub-section (1), if it is satisfied that the party concerned had sufficient cause for not presenting it within the said period.

(3) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the Land Tribunal, after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of being heard, shall—

(a) determine a case finally;

(b) remand a case;

(c) take additional evidence or require such evidence to be taken by the authorized officer.

79. *Appeal to the High Court.*—(1) Against a decision of the Land Tribunal under section 11 (3) or 77 (2) the Government may, within sixty days from the date of the decision and any person aggrieved by such decision may within thirty days from the date of the decision, appeal to the High Court:

Provided that the High Court may admit an appeal presented after the expiration of the said period if it is satisfied that the party concerned had sufficient cause for not presenting it within the said period.

(2) The High Court, after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of being heard, shall—

(a) determine a case finally;

(b) remand a case;

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(c) take additional evidence or require such evidence to be taken by the Land Tribunal.

Explanation.—In this section and in section 78 “date of the decision” means the date on which such decision is communicated to the party concerned.

80. *Limitation Act to apply to appeal under section 78 or 79.*—The provisions of section 4 and of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Central Act IX of 1908) shall, as far as may be, apply to any appeal under section 78 or 79.

81. *Revision by the Land Tribunal.*—The Land Tribunal may call for and examine—

(i) the record of any authorized officer within its jurisdiction in respect of any proceeding under section 12, 13, 14 (1), (2), (3), 50 (5) or 50 (9) or

(ii) the record of any proceeding under sub-section (2) of section 54;

to satisfy itself as to the regularity of such proceeding or the correctness, legality, or propriety of any decision or order passed thereon; and if, in any case; it appears to the Land Tribunal that any such proceeding, decision or order should be modified, annulled, reversed or remitted for reconsideration, it may pass orders accordingly:

Provided that the Land Tribunal shall not pass any order prejudicial to any party unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

82. *Revision by the Land Commissioner.*—The Land Commissioner may call for and examine the record of any authorized officer in respect of any proceeding under section 9 (3), (4), 17 (3) or 18 (4) and in respect of any other proceeding under this Act not being a proceeding in respect of which a suit or an appeal or revision to the Land Tribunal is provided by this Act to satisfy himself as to the regularity of such proceeding or the correctness, legality or propriety of any decision or order passed thereon; and if, in any case, it appears to the Land Commissioner that any such proceeding, decision or order should be modified, annulled, reversed or remitted for reconsideration, he may pass orders accordingly:

Provided that the Land Commissioner shall not pass any order prejudicial to any party unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

83. *Revision by High Court.*—Subject to the provisions of section 79, every Land Tribunal shall be deemed to be a court subordinate to the High Court for the purposes of section 115 of

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the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), and its orders shall be liable to revision by the High Court under the provisions of the section.

84. *Power to stay.*—The High Court, the Land Tribunal or the Land Commissioner may stay the execution of any decision or order pending the exercise of its or his powers under this Chapter.

CHAPTER XII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

85. *Penalty for failure to furnish return.*—(1) If any person who is under an obligation to furnish a return under this Act, refuses or wilfully fails to furnish the return within the time specified in the notice under sub-section (1) of section 9 or under sub-section (2) of section 61 or within the further time if any, allowed by the authorized officer under those sub-sections, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) If any person who, after having been convicted under sub-section (1), continues to refuse or to wilfully fail to furnish the return, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the previous date of conviction during which he continues so to offend.

86. *Penalty for failure to furnish information under section 102.*—If any person refuses or wilfully fails to furnish the information under sub-section (1) of section 102 within the time specified in the notice under that sub-section or within the further time, if any, allowed by the authorized officer under that sub-section, such person shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

87. *Penalty for furnishing false return or information.*—If any person who is under an obligation to furnish any return or information under this Act, furnishes any return or information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

88. *Penalty for making false declaration under section 19.*—If any person makes any declaration before the registering authority under sub-section (1) of section 19 which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, he shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

89. *Penalty for acquisition by lease or possessory mortgage in excess of the ceiling area.*—If any person, on or after the notified date, voluntarily acquires by lease or possessory mortgage

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any land which together with the land, if any, already held by him exceeds in the aggregate the ceiling area, he shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

90. *Penalty for contravention of any lawful order.*—If any person wilfully contravenes any lawful order passed under this Act or obstructs any person from lawfully taking possession of any land under any of the provisions of this Act, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

91. *Penalty for cutting trees or for removing any machinery, etc.*—If any person after the date of vesting in the Government of any land acquired under this Act and before the disposal of such land under this Act, cuts or causes to be cut, trees on the land, or removes or causes to be removed, any building, machinery, plant, or apparatus, constructed, erected or fixed on the land and used for agricultural purposes or does or causes to be done any act likely to diminish the utility of the land, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both.

92. *Offences by companies.*—(1) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, the company as well as every person in charge of, and responsible to the company for the conduct of its business at the time of the commission of the offence shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) "company" means anybody corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals, and

(b) "director" in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.

93. *Cognizance of offences.*—(1) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except on complaint in writing made by the authorized officer or any officer empowered by him by special order.

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(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.

CHAPTER XIII.

DISPOSAL OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THIS ACT.

94. *Disposal of land acquired by the Government.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the Government may, after taking into consideration the objects specified in the preamble, make rules providing for the manner in which any land acquired by the Government under this Act shall be disposed of:

Provided that no such rules shall come into force unless they are approved by the Legislature.

(2) (a) In the disposal of the land acquired by the Government under this Act, the Government shall give preference to any person who is completely dispossessed by his holding, or whose extent of holding is reduced below three standard acres held by him partly as cultivating tenant and partly as owner or wholly as cultivating tenant, by virtue of the provisions of this Act.

(b) Where any surplus land acquired under this Act is held by any existing sugar factory as tenant or as possessory mortgagee, immediately before the date of the acquisition, the Government shall, in the disposal of such land, take into consideration the recommendation of the Sugar Factory Board in that behalf.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

95. *Conversion of one kind of land into another not to affect ceiling area in certain cases.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where on account of any improvements made in the land by or at the cost of the person holding such land, one kind of the lands specified in clause (40) of section 3 is converted into another kind of the lands specified in the said clause after the date of the publication of the final statement under section 12 or 14, such conversion shall not be taken into account in calculating the extent of land held by such person. But where such conversion takes place as a result of any irrigation project constructed at the cost of the Government, the land so converted shall be reduced to standard acres according to the proportion specified in the clause aforesaid, and the ceiling area of such person shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

96. *Decrease in number of members of family not to affect ceiling area.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the

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extent of ceiling area which a family is entitled to hold under the provisions of this Act, immediately after the date of the publication of the final statement under section 12 or 14, shall not be reduced by reason only of any decrease after the said date in the number of members of such family.

97. *Appointment of Land Commissioner.*—The Government may appoint any member of the Board of Revenue as Land Commissioner for the State to exercise such powers and discharge such duties as are assigned to him by or under this Act.

98. *Power of Government to issue orders and directions to the authorized officer, etc.*—The Government may issue such orders and directions of a general character as they may consider necessary in respect of any matter relating to the powers and duties of the authorized officer, the Land Board, the Sugar Factory Board and the Land Commissioner. The authorized officer, the Land Board, the Sugar Factory Board and the Land Commissioner shall give effect to all such orders and directions.

99. *Transfer of proceedings from one authorized officer to another.*—(1) On the application of any of the parties or of his own motion—

(a) the Collector of the district may at any stage after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of being heard, transfer any application or other proceeding under this Act pending before any authorized officer in the district for disposal to any other authorized officer in the same district;

(b) the Land Commissioner may at any stage after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of being heard, transfer any application or other proceeding under this Act pending before any authorized officer in any district for disposal to any other authorized officer in any other district.

(2) Where any application or proceeding has been transferred under sub-section (1), the authorized officer to whom such transfer is made may, subject to any special directions given in the order of transfer, either hold the inquiry *de novo* or proceed from the stage at which the said application or other proceeding stood when it was transferred.

100. *Returns and reports.*—The authorized officer, the Land Commissioner, the Land Board or the Sugar Factory Board shall furnish to the Government such returns, statistics, accounts and other information as the Government from time to time require.

101. *Authorized officer empowered to obtain information from Court, etc.*—The authorized officer may obtain from any Court, Land Board, Sugar Factory Board, Land Tribunal or other authority any information relating to any proceeding pending

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before the authorized officer, and such Court, Land Board, Sugar Factory Board, Land Tribunal or authority, as the case may be, shall, if such information be available with it, furnish him with such information be available with it, furnish him with such information within a reasonable period.

102. *Authorized officer empowered to obtain information from persons.*—(1) For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, the authorized officer may, by notice, require any person to furnish any information relating to the extent of land held by such person, the number of members of the family, if any, of such person, and such other particulars as may be prescribed. The person aforesaid shall furnish the information to the authorized officer within such time as may be specified in the notice or within such further time not exceeding thirty days as the authorized officer may, in his discretion, allow.

(2) (a) Where any person on whom notice under sub-section (1) has been served fails to furnish the information within the time specified in that notice or within the further time allowed by the authorized officer under sub-section (1), the authorized officer may obtain, in such manner as may be prescribed, the necessary information either by himself or through such agency as he thinks fit.

(b) The authorized officer shall, as soon as may be after obtaining the information under clause (a), give to the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of making his representation and of adducing evidence, if any, in respect of such information and consider any such representation and evidence and pass such orders as he deems fit.

103. *Costs.*—The costs of, and incidental to, all proceedings before the authorized officer, Land Commissioner, Land Board, Sugar Factory Board, Land Tribunal or other authority shall be in his or its discretion.

104. *Power to enter upon land.*—The authorized officer or any person acting under his orders may at any time enter upon any land but not a dwelling-house, with such other officers or persons as he considers necessary and make a survey and take measurements thereof or do any other act which he considers necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

105. *Indemnity.*—(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the authorized officer, Land Board, Sugar Factory Board, Land Commissioner, Land Tribunal or other authority for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by virtue of any provision of this Act or by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

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106. *Preparation of record of rights.*—The Government may, for the purposes of this Act, cause to be prepared and published a record of rights in accordance with such rules as may be made by them.

107. *Bar of jurisdiction of Civil Courts.*—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no civil court shall have jurisdiction to decide or deal with any question which is by or under this Act required to be decided or dealt with by the authorized officer, the Land Board, the Sugar Factory Board, the Land Commissioner, the Land Tribunal or other authority.

108. *Court-fees.*—The court-fees payable in respect of—
(a) any suit under sub-section (3) of section 11, shall be twenty-five rupees;

(b) any appeal to the Land Tribunal under section 78 shall be five rupees;

(c) any appeal to the High Court under section 79, shall be twenty-five rupees;

(d) any application for revision by the Land Tribunal under section 81 or for revision by the Land Commissioner under section 82, shall be one rupee;

(e) any application for revision by the High Court under section 83, shall be ten rupees;

(f) any other case, shall be such fee as may be prescribed.

109. *Delegation of powers.*—The Government may, by notification, direct that any power exercisable by the Land Commissioner or any authorized officer, under this Act or the rules made thereunder, shall in relation to such matters and subject to such conditions, as may be specified in such notification, be exercisable also by such officer or authority subordinate to the Government, as may be specified in the notification.

110. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes 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 manner of service of notice under this Act;

(c) the manner of giving reasonable opportunity or of adducing evidence under this Act;

(d) the minimum extent of land which any person shall hold in order to entitle him to hold any land for dairy farming or livestock breeding.

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(e) the place at which and the manner in which the draft statement under sub-section (5) of section 10 and the final statement under section 12 or 14 may be published;

(f) the manner of service of a copy of the final statement under section 12 or 14;

(g) the manner of publication of a proclamation under clause (a) of sub-section (2) or section 18;

(h) the qualifications which shall be possessed by the members nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 24;

(i) the manner in which the draft compensation assessment roll may be published under sub-section (3) of section 50;

(j) the manner of apportionment of the compensation payable under this Act among the persons claiming interest in such compensation;

(k) the procedure to be followed by the authorized officer under this Act;

(l) the terms and conditions of service of the Chairman and members of the Land Board and of the Sugar Factory Board;

(m) the manner in which, and the officer by whom, fair rent shall be ascertained for the purposes of this Act;

(n) the circumstances under, and the conditions subject to, which, and the authority or officer before whom any amount of compensation payable under this Act may be kept in deposit;

(o) the manner of payment of the amount of compensation so deposited to the persons entitled thereto;

(p) the manner of communicating to the party concerned every decision or order in any proceeding against which an appeal or revision is provided for by this Act.

111. *Power to remove difficulties.*—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 for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

112. *Rules and orders to be placed before the Legislature.*—
(1) All rules made under this Act other than those made under section 94 and all orders made under section 111 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.

(2) Every rule made under this Act other than that made under section 94 and every order made under section 111 shall, as soon as possible after it is made, be placed on the Table of both

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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 order or both Houses agree that the rule or order should not be made, the rule or 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 rule or order.

SCHEDULE I.

[See section 3 (18).]

District. (1)	Taluk. (2)	Revenue number and name of village. (3)
North Arcot	Vellore	115. Palamathi. 139. Alleri. 140. Elluparai. 141. Pudukuppam. 142. Peenjamandai. 143. Jarthankollai. 144. Pelambattu. 145. Periapanapara. 146. Mulluvadi. 147. Naickaneri.
Chengam		1. Padapenjamarthur. 2. Puliur. 3. Melthathiapet. 4. Kilthathiapet. 5. Nellivoy. 6. Erukkambattu. 7. Athipet. 8. Perumutham. 9. Kilpettu. 10. Chennakilpettu. 11. Melpattu. 12. Vannankuttai. 13. Palamarathur. 14. Masilambadi. 49. Melmalachi. 50. Akkarapattu.
Polur		66. Kuttakarai. 67. Pattiraiadu. 68. Melsippili. 69. Erumaianur. 70. Kilthathiapattu. 162. Odamangalam. 163. Kanamalai. 164. Amirthi. 165. Nammiampattu. 166. Eriyur. 167. Kilkanavayur. 168. Puliankuppam. 169. Seenagadu.

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District.	Taluk.	Revenue number and name of village.
(1)	(2)	(3)
North Arcot —cont.	Polur—cont.	170. Mandaparai. 171. Veerappanur. 172. Pudupattu. 173. Kovilur.
	Tirupathur ..	45. Pungambat Nad. 46. Pudur Nad. 47. Nellivasal Nad. 48. Elagiri Hills. 49. Veladigamanbanda Naikkanur.
Salem ..	Krishnagiri ..	155. Maravadi. 157. Murukkalmatham.
	Salem ..	133. Jarugumalai. 181. Pelappadi. 182. Arunuttumalai. 183. Sirumalai. 184. Pallikkadu. 185. Aladipatti. 186. Periyavelampatti. 186. Siruvelampatti. All villages in Yercaud sub-taluk.
	Namakkal ..	46. Valappurnadu. 48. Ariyarnadu. 49. Valavandinadu. 50. Selurnadu. 51. Thinnanurnadu. 52. Devanurnadu.
	Rasipuram ..	31. Kilur. 36. Melur. 38. Gidamalai. 50. Perikarainadu. 51. Bailnadu. 52. Edappulinadu. 53. Sitturnadu. 68. Thiruppullinadu. 69. Pelappadinadu. 70. Alathurnadu. 71. Kunduninadu. 72. Adakkampudukkombai.
	Attur ..	87. Pachamalai. Chinnakalrayan Hills. Periakalrayan Hills.
Coimbatore ..	Pollachi ..	87A. Annamalai Hills.
	Bhavani ..	63. Barugur.
	Gobichetti- palayam.	131. Guthialathur. 132. Gundri. 133. Koothampalayam. 135. Hasanur. 136. Thingalur. 137. Gettavadi.

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District.	Taluk.	Revenue number and name of village.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Coimbatore —cont.	Gobichetti- palayam —cont.	138. Marur. 139. Talavadi. 140. Chikkagazanur. 141. Thiganarai. 142. Mallanguli. 143. Arulavadi. 144. Doddagazanur. 145. Byyannapuram. 146. Karalavadi. 147. Talamalai. 148. Eraganahalli. 149. Naithalapuram. 150. Iggalur. 151. Panakahalli. 152. Kongahalli. 153. Thoddamudugurai. 154. Madhahalli.
Tiruchirappalli.	Musiri ..	112. Tenparanadu. 113. Vanndu. 114. Kombai.
Madurai ..	Periakulam ..	Narasingapuram. Ahamalai. Kottagudi.
	Palni ..	8. Vadakavunji. 69. Vadagadu.
	Dindigul ..	Adalur. Panrimalai. Tonimalai. Manalur. Sirumalai.
	Kodaikanal ..	All villages.
The Nilgiris ..	All taluks ..	All villages.
South Arcot ..	Kallakurich ..	The following villages in Sadaya- kounder Jagir :— Aliyam. Arampoondi. Devanur. Eluthur. Alanur. Erukkampatti. Gangapadi. Kariyalur. Karnelli. Karuvelampadi. Kariyam. Kindikal. Kidar.

APPENDIX

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District.	Taluk.	Revenue number and name of village.
(1)	(2)	(3)
South Arcot —cont.	Kallakurichi —cont.	Kinathur. Kodanathi. Koduthorai. Kundianatham. Madhar. Mavadipattu. Melmuruvam. Molipatti. Mondiyur. Naraiyampatti. Nochimedu. Pacheri. Pudur. Sathanur. Sundarapadi. Tharangur. Thirupathi. Thoradipattu. Uppur. Varapadi. Vandapadi. Vanniyur. Vellampadi. Vellimalai. Vellar. Varam.

he following villages in
Kurumbakounder Jagir :—

Arasampattu.
Athikuli.
Athipattu.
Avalur.
Chinnapalapoondi.
Erikani.
Erukkampattu.
Idapattu.
Innadu.
Keeripuli.
Kurumbalur.
Mankombu.
Mottayanur.
Pakkanam.
Panapadi.
Pelapundi.
Perukkancheri.
Perumbaravu.
Porasapattu.
Poruppan.
Sirukalur.
Serapatti.
Thaduthalpalayam.
Thakkampattu.

APPENDIX

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District.	Taluk.	Revenue number and name of village.
(1)	(2)	(3)
South Arcot —cont.	Kallakurichi —cont.	Thumbarampattu. Valakuli. Vanjikuli. Vedur. Velanalli. Venkadu.

The following villages to
Ariyakounder Jagir :—

Aravankadu.
Eachankadu.
Gudaram.
Kalliparai.
Kannur.
Karvampattu.
Kilkadu.
Kilthukkadi.
Kotampundi.
Melthukkadi.
Naduvalathu.
Nakkavalathu.
Panipalayam.
Panipalayam.
Perumanatham.
Pudur.
Undakalvalathu.
Vellithi.
Vengamur.

SCHEDULE II.

[See section 3 (27).]

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Revenue number and name of village.	Extent of the leasehold.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Chingleput	Saidapet	13. Grant Lyon	Whole village.
2	Do.	Ponneri	146. Karadiputhur.	Do.
3	Do.	Do.	147. Kannankottai.	Do.
4	Do.	Do.	150. Thervoy	Do.
5	Do.	Do.	151. Kandigai	Do.
6	Do.	Do.	180. Pappankuppam alias Alamelu mangapuram.	Do.
7	Madras	...	121. Ikkattutantal.	Do.
8	Salem	Harur	317. Hunisanahalli.	Do.
9	Do.	Do.	318. Sillaraballi	Do.
10	Do.	Do.	321. Regadahalli	Do.
11	Do.	Do.	322. Mottankurichi.	Do.

SCHEDULE III.

(See section 50.)

PART I.

Land other than the land specified in Part II.

1. The compensation payable to any person under section 50 in respect of any land (other than the land specified in Part II) acquired by the Government under this Act shall be determined in the manner hereinafter in this Part specified.

2. A sum equivalent to the net annual income from the land shall be determined in the first instance.

3. The net annual income from the land shall be the amount of fair rent less the land revenue.

Explanation.—In this paragraph, “land revenue” shall,—

(a) in respect of any land in any area in the State other than the transferred territory, have the same meaning as in Explanation I to section 3 (40) and shall include cess, additional surcharge and charge for water.

(b) in respect of any land in the transferred territory and specified in column (1) of the table below, mean the amount mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof:—

TABLE.

Class of land.	Amount per acre.
(1)	(2)
Kanyakumari district.	
(1) Registered wet land irrigated by a source forming part of, or benefited by a project as defined in Explanation III to clause (40) of section 3	11 37
(2) Registered dry land irrigated by the source specified in item (1)	8 37
(3) Dry land irrigated by other Government source.	6 25
(4) Dry land unirrigated by the source specified in item (1) or by other Government source	1 25
Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district.	
(1) Wet land irrigated by any river or stream or by tank fed by any river or stream	8 50
(2) Wet land irrigated by other Government source.	6 62
(3) Dry land irrigated by any Government source.	6 25
(4) Dry land unirrigated by the source specified in item (1) or by other Government source.	1 25

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The fair rent shall be the aggregate of—

(a) (i) in the case of wet land, 40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money;

(ii) in the case of wet land, the irrigation of which is supplemented by lifting water, 35 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money;

(iii) in the case of land on which crops, which do not give any yield within a period of one year from the time of cultivation, are cultivated, 40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money;

(iv) in the case of any other class of land, 33-1/3 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money:

Provided that in the case of lands referred to in items (ii) and (iv) for the cultivation of which water is lifted by pump-set installed at the cost of the landowner, the fair rent shall be increased to 40 per cent.

Explanation I.—In this paragraph, “normal gross produce” —

(a) in respect of a land cultivated with any crop which does not give any yield within a period of one year from the time of cultivation, means the gross produce for one year if the land were cultivated with paddy;

(b) in respect of a land cultivated with any other crop means the produce which would be obtained for one year from a land of the same class as the land in question similarly situated and possessing similar advantages if the rainfall and the seasons were normal.

Explanation II.—In the case of land on which different crops are cultivated at different times on different portions of the land, the fair rent shall be calculated with reference to the actual crops ordinarily cultivated according to the ordinary rotation of crops in the area in which such land is situated;

and

(b) the value of one-fifth of the staw or stalk of all the crops cultivated on the land in an agricultural year.

5. In the case of land cultivated by the owner, the fair rent shall be the fair rent as calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 4 in respect of a land of the same class as the land in question, similarly situated and possessing similar advantages.

6. The amount of compensation for the land acquired by the Government under this Act shall be determined in accordance with the following scale, namely:—

(i) for the first sum of Rs. 5,000 or any portion thereof of the net annual income from the land, 12 times such sum or portion;

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(ii) for the next sum of Rs. 5,000 or any portion thereof of the net annual income from the land, 11 times such sum or portion;

(iii) for the next sum of Rs. 5,000 or any portion thereof of the net annual income from the land, 10 times such sum or portion;

(iv) for the balance of the net annual income from the land, nine times such balance.

7. The compensation payable for any tree, building, machinery, plant or apparatus acquired under this Act shall be the value on the date of the publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 18 of such tree, building, machinery, plant or apparatus.

8. The compensation payable under this Part shall be the aggregate of the amount as calculated under paragraphs 6 and 7 less the amount payable as compensation under section 54 to the tenant, in respect of the land concerned.

9. (a) In respect of any land in the transferred territory, 75 per cent of the amount of compensation calculated under this Part shall be payable in advance of the completion of the survey and ryotwari settlement of the land under Chapter VII.

(b) On such completion of survey and ryotwari settlement, the compensation shall be revised on the basis of the assessment specified at the ryotwari settlement and of water rate, if any. If on such revision it is found that the amount of compensation paid under sub-paragraph (a) is in excess of the amount of compensation payable as a result of the revision aforesaid, such excess amount shall be recovered from the person concerned as an arrear of land revenue. But where the amount of compensation paid under sub-paragraph (a) is less than the amount of compensation payable as a result of the revision aforesaid, the deficiency shall be made good to the person concerned.

PART II.

Land, the revenue of which or portion thereof has been assigned.

Where the amount of land revenue or portion thereof in respect of any land acquired by the Government under this Act has been assigned in favour of any person, the Government shall pay such person as compensation twelve times the difference between such amount of land revenue or portion thereof and the proportionate quit-rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount of like nature, if any, payable by such person to the Government.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See section 54.)

1. The compensation payable to any tenant under section 54 shall be one-eighth of the fair rent for the land calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 4 of Part I of Schedule III.

2. Out of the compensation, three-fourths shall be paid to the cultivating tenant and one-fourth to the intermediary, if any.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 12th October 1961.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Overhead tanks

* 369 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition has been presented to the Chief Minister during his tour on 20th September 1960, by the Tholar Panchayat, South Arcot district, in regard to the construction of an overhead tank; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) It is reported that a request regarding the construction of the overhead tank in Tholar Panchayat was contained in the 'Welcome Address' presented by the Tholar Panchayat on 20th September 1960 to the Chief Minister during his tour of South Arcot district. Apart from this, no petition appears to have been presented to the Chief Minister.

(b) It is reported that the proposal for the sanction of the work is pending from the year 1957 and that the work could not be sanctioned as the requisite public contribution is not forthcoming. The work can be taken up by the Nallur Panchayat Union, in which Tholar Panchayat is included.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: ஸார், இந்த ஓவர்ஹெட் டாங்க் கட்டுவதற்கு எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் மொத்தமாக அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? அந்த நல்லூர் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் 1961-ம் வருஷம் ஜூலை மாதம் 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. இதைக் கட்டுவதற்கு எப்போது நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்கள் என்று சொல்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அதை அவர்களைத்தான் தான் கேட்கவேண்டும். சர்க்காருடைய மானியம் 100-க்கு 75 வீதம் கிடைக்கிறது. மீதமுள்ள 25 சதவீதம் அவர்கள் அங்கே வருவித்தோ அவர்கள் நிதியிலிருந்தோ எடுத்துச் செய்யலாம்.

Sale of sugar

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

(a) whether the Government have relaxed the restrictions, if the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

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(b) whether the quota for the State has been increased and, if so, to what extent?

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

(b) The quota for the State was 10,800 tons up to June 1961. It has been increased to 11,800 tons from July 1961.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Is it a fact that there is still control over release of sugar from the sugar factories?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Government of India have not completely removed all control. It is partial decontrol. That is why there is still control over release of sugar from the factories.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: May I know whether the control is being maintained for the sake of regulating prices?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I can't say that. But I myself would like that control to be removed.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know what is the real effect of the recent Ordinance passed by the Central Government—whether the mills should be allowed to have their own sale and marketing or they will have a restricted sale as per the stipulation of the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There will be free movement of sugar from State to State. But regarding release of sugar from the factory, there is still control.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware of the apprehension among those who have come newly into the field in the co-operative sector or elsewhere after the issue of the Ordinance? At least will the Minister concede that it will be a difficult task for the new mills to have their sale and marketing as compared with the old (existing) mills?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. Some of these factories have expressed to me their apprehension about the impossible effects of this Ordinance.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Supposing some of the mills which have come into existence in the State of Madras very recently are not able to market their stock as compared with the old factories, have the Madras Government any proposal to see that their product is marketed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have been taking up this entire matter with the Government of India.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Will sugar be available in the free market for the Deepavali?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not think there is any difficulty about the availability of sugar.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I have an assurance that the interests of the sugar factories will be safe in the hands of the Minister for Agriculture?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would tell the hon. Member that no assurance is necessary.

Wardha Ghani Demonstration Centres

* 371 Q.—

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan who gave notice of the question is not in his seat, the question and the answer thereto will be printed in the Official Report of the Proceedings.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the number and names of the places where the Wardha Ghani Demonstration centres were opened during 1959-60 with the aid of the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee in the State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No Wardha Ghani Demonstration Centre was opened with the aid of the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee during 1959-60.

City Civil Court, Madras

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

(a) the number of execution petitions filed in the City Civil Court, Madras, during the months of November and December, 1960 and January and February, 1961; and

(b) the number taken on file during the above period?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) The number of execution petitions filed in the City Civil Court, Madras, was:—

421 in November 1960;

472 in December 1960;

488 in January 1961; and

518 in February 1961.

(b) The number taken on file was:—

323 in November 1960;

288 in December 1960;

299 in January 1961; and

312 in February 1961.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know why there has been so much of delay in the disposal of these execution petitions by this Court? Is it due to laxity of work on the part of the administrative section of this Court or anything else?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I can't say that there is any considerable delay in the disposal of these execution petitions. I have given the number of the execution petitions. Several of them have been returned as defective.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that the administrative section of this Court is returning the execution petition on frivolous excuses, raising one objection after the other instead of raising all the objections at one and the same time?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot say that these execution petitions are returned on frivolous grounds. It is for the advocates concerned to look into the draft of the execution petitions so that they may not be returned as defective.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Cannot the Hon. Minister find out whether it is a fact that instead of the office raising all the objections at one and the same time, it raises only one objection at one time at the end of the month and then asks the advocate to send in the amended application, and once again other objections are raised and it goes on indefinitely? If only the office were to raise all the objections at the same time, it would facilitate matters.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no particulars about it. If the hon. Member would kindly put a separate question or write to me about it, then I can answer.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Now that the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the matter, could he not draw the attention of the authorities and see that the defects are rectified if they persist?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Unless specific defects are pointed out in the disposal of the execution petitions, I cannot ask the courts to do anything.

Minimum marks in English

* 373 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the minimum marks in English in the S.S.L.C. Examination prescribed for the higher grade teachers appearing for the Secondary Grade T.S.L.C. Examination?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: 30 marks, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In which year was this minimum fixed and was it ever reviewed again whether it could be reduced?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Once it was reduced to 25. But since these teachers will have to teach English in the primary schools also, it was thought that it would be inexpedient to lower the standards. Therefore, 30 marks are insisted on now.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: The Government themselves admit that there is deterioration in the standard of English. Cannot the Government kindly re-examine the question and reduce the marks so that the prospects of these higher grade teachers may be brighter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If the hon. Member wants to improve the standards, then we should step up the marks from 30 to 35 or 40 and not reduce them further.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: In view of the rule that only secondary grade teachers should teach English from the V standard, before permitting these teachers to teach English taking into consideration the marks they have obtained in English, will the Government issue an order that those who have obtained less than 40 marks in English should not teach English?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have till now insisted on 30 marks. The other representative of the teachers' constituency wants the minimum marks to be reduced further. I think they should get the matter settled between themselves and advise me. Q. 31
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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: It is one thing to give them secondary grade training and it is another thing to teach English. To teach English they must have competence in the subject. In order to teach English efficiently, will the Government order that only competent teachers should be allowed to teach English?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is why a minimum of 30 marks is insisted on with regard to these higher grade trained teachers who appear for the Secondary Grade T.S.L.C. Examination. If the hon. Member thinks that it should be further stepped up from 30 to 35 or 40, that is a matter for consideration. That is why I want the advice of the representatives of the teachers' constituency as to whether the marks should be further stepped up, because once a person comes qualified as a secondary grade teacher, he should be competent to teach English.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: Sir, two questions are involved in this. One is the facility to appear for the Secondary Grade Examination and the other is to teach English. The suggestion made by Sri Krishnamoorthy is to reduce the minimum from 30 to 25 to enable these people to acquire the secondary grade training. Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan suggests that it should be raised from 30 to 40 if they are to teach English. Not all secondary grade teachers will be teaching English. It is only those who will be in the Fifth Standard that will be teaching English. Others will be teaching other languages and other subjects. Therefore, will the Hon. Minister consider laying down a minimum of at least 40 per cent in the examination for those persons who want to teach English in the Fifth Standard?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There will be teaching of English in every elementary school and we have insisted that there should be at least one secondary grade trained teacher in each elementary school so that he may teach English in it. If the suggestion is accepted, these teachers will not be qualified to be appointed as the only secondary grade teacher in any of the schools. That will lead to difficulties—shifting of teachers from one school to another—and it will be almost an impossible task. Therefore, if the hon. Members should consider that since all secondary grade teachers will have to teach English at some stage or other, these marks should be stepped up, I am prepared to consider that suggestion.

Collection of donations

10-40 a.m. * 374 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that girl students are used by educational institutions for collection of donations from the public; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to ban such practices?

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

(b) Definite instructions have been issued as early as 1950 that the services of pupils should not be utilised for collecting funds, donations, etc., for school purposes.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Have any complaints been received by the Government from the parents of girls who were encouraged by the respective schools to collect donations by sale of tickets for entertainments, thus leading to certain unfortunate incidents during the process of these transactions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: About unfortunate incidents, I take this question itself as a complaint that these practices exist. That is why even in the other House this matter was brought up and I have given a categorical answer that girls should not be sent for the purpose of collecting donations.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are these instructions applicable to the boys and teachers also?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a general instruction; the practice of utilising the services of the pupils for collecting donations for school purposes should be discontinued.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Suppose there is a variety entertainment in a girls' school. Who should do the job. Does it mean that the boys should do it? (Laughter.)

[12th October 1961]

Aided elementary schools

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to supervise the studies of the children in aided elementary schools, outside the school hours; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Was there a proposal to teach students in the primary schools under the supervision of the teachers in the evenings after the school hours?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Nothing of the kind has been officially done. But there has been a voluntary effort on the part of the teachers to teach children who are backward in the classes and to give them some help during out of school hours so that they may come up to standards. This has proved to be very useful in some schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is there any remuneration fixed for the supervisor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is all voluntary effort and there is, therefore, no question of remuneration.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, some months ago the Director of Public Instruction suggested that for the improvement of standards, facilities should be given to the students to come and study in the school under the supervision of teachers.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is what I said. This is all done on a voluntary basis. There is no question of compulsion or payment of remuneration. I am glad to see that many teachers have come forward to give their services on a voluntary basis and in many schools this scheme has proved very beneficial to the students. Even in high schools this method has been adopted and I was told in one particular school which was very backward in regard to the results in the S.S.L.C. examination, this year, after this method was adopted, they have secured one hundred per cent result.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government any such scheme for the pre-school children, that is, the nursery schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That does not arise out of the main question. It is a separate matter.

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Foreshore Estate, Santhome, Madras

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

(a) whether any representation has been received from the N.G.Os. in the Foreshore Estate, San Thome, Madras, for the opening of an elementary school in the Estate; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) A representation was made to the Director of Public Instruction, and he has permitted the opening of an Elementary School from 1961-62 in the Foreshore Estate, Madras, under the Management of the Foreshore Estate Residents' Association.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is it run by the Corporation or is it a private institution?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is run by the Foreshore Estate Residents' Association.

Package Plan

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

(a) the date on which Package Plan was introduced in Thanjavur district;

(b) the area covered by the scheme;

(c) the amount spent on the above scheme in respect of the last Samba crop, and the quantity of yield realised; and

(d) the quantity of paddy realised in the previous Samba harvest?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) 13th April, 1960.

(b) 343,047-91 acres.

(c) No separate figures in respect of Samba crop are available.

(d) 9,65,280 tons (1959-60.)

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Has there been any improvement in the production of food crops?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, I should say there has been improvement in the production of foodgrains.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Is it a fact that during last year on account of heavy rains in the Package Plan area of Mannargudi and Mayuram taluks, thousands of acres were inundated by floods and considerable damage was caused to crops?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Crops were no doubt affected on account of the heavy rains but it is not considerable damage that was caused.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: What is meant by Package Plan?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is too late in the day.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I must learn from the teacher, Sir. Package means, all facilities that would go to help the ryot to increase his production are all packed together. This is a scheme where all the facilities are made available and the ryot is enabled to produce better.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Is ammonium sulphate made freely available too the agriculturists when it is required?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes; extra quantity of ammonium sulphate and other chemical manures are made available. That is one of the specific advantages under the package scheme.

New railway lines

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

(a) whether the Government have made any recommendations to the Government of India for the opening of new railway lines during the Third Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, what they are; and

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

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

(b) 1. Salem-Bangalore line.

2. (a) Virudhunagar-Aruppukkottai-Mudukulathur-Kilakarai line.

(b) Manamadurai Tuticorin line.

3. Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin line and electrification of Madras-Arokonam Section.

(c) From the finalised Third Plan it is seen that Salem-Bangalore line and Manamadurai-Virudhunagar line are under consideration for inclusion in the railway programme. The Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin line has also been proposed by the Railway Board.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: May I know whether the Salem-Bangalore line will be a metre gauge line or a broad gauge line?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is a metre gauge line?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know at what stage the electrification of the Tambaram-Villupuram line stands?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to have a separate question to give exact particulars about it. But I may tell the hon. Member that it is on the way to completion. The first phase will be over within a few months.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : What happened to the proposal for a line between Neyveli and Salem to transport coal to Salem when a steel plant comes up there?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The proposal was there but it did not get high priority.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That will depend upon the taking up of the steel plant. Even then it will form part of that project and, therefore, that need not be put as a railway programme.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : May I know whether the Satyamangalam-Chamarajanagar line was recommended under the Third Plan?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It was one of the lines recommended but Salem-Bangalore line got high priority and, therefore, it is to be taken up under the Third Plan.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : In view of the industries coming up in that area, would it not be better to have broad gauge line for the Salem-Bangalore line?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Let this be taken up first. I do not think it is worth while pressing for broad gauge.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The idea is that lignite should reach Badravati. From Bangalore to Badravati it is only metre gauge. It is better to have metre gauge from Salem to Bangalore so that from Poona down South we may have metre gauge. Therefore, it will be advantageous to have metre gauge from Salem to Bangalore.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Home Minister make strong representation to the Central Government about the electrification of the line between Madras and Arkonam particularly because of the disappointment caused to the people whom he represents and they feel very strongly about the matter?

THE HON. SRI BHAKTAVATSALAM : If there is to be electrification of the line from Madras to Arkonam, of course, some of my constituents will be benefited. But, for that reason, I do not make strong recommendations. Whatever is in the interest of the State, we take it up and make due recommendations, and it is duly considered.

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SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : மெட்ராஸ்-விழுப் புறத்திற்கு எலக்ட்ரிக் ரயில் போடும்போது காஞ்சி புரத்தைக்கூட சேர்த்துக்கொள்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : காஞ்சி புரம் வேறு லைனில் இருக்கிறது. மெயில் லைனில் இல்லை. காஞ்சி புரத் திற்கும் செங்கற்பட்டுக்கும் லைன் இருக்கிறது. அது இப்போது வராது.

Floods

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

(a) whether, consequent on the recent floods, large tracts of cultivable lands in Thanjavur district have been covered by sand dunes;

(b) if so, the total acreage of lands so covered with sand dunes; and

(c) the measures, if any, taken or proposed to be taken for the reclamation of land and the assistance proposed to be given by the Government?

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

(b) About 500 acres.

(c) Action has been taken to reclaim the lands covered by the sand dunes. The question of giving necessary assistance by way of subsidy and loan is under consideration of the Government.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is the responsibility of removing the sand, entirely taken by the Government or is it left to the landlords?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Department of Agriculture is making arrangements to remove the sand.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are the landlords asked to pay for removal of sand?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The question of assistance to be given for the reclamation of the lands is under examination.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : Do Government propose to give full free aid or do they propose to recover a portion of the cost from the landlords?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have already said that that question is under consideration. The question of granting assistance for reclaiming lands is under the examination of the Government.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know how long it will take to remove the sand from these lands?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : After all, the extent affected is only 500 acres. It won't take much time.

Modern agricultural implements

* 380 Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal (i) to hire modern agricultural implements like tractors, trailer ploughs, etc., to agriculturists through co-operative societies; and (ii) to introduce improved method of cultivation; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Assistant Headmasters

10-50 a.m. * 381 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have framed rules with regard to the provision of the posts of assistant headmasters in aided secondary schools and, if so, what they are?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it not a fact that the allowance given to the Assistant Headmasters in High Schools is taken into account for the purpose of grant and, if so, on what basis?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They are allowed B.T. scale of pay. Before 1st June 1961 a special pay of Rs. 15 per month was paid. That is all the information that I have.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, are the Government aware that even now in the revised scale of pay, Assistant Headmasters are allowed and given an allowance of Rs. 20 in the case of schools having a strength of more than 1,000?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is correct. They are allowed pay in the scale of Rs. 140—250 plus a special pay of Rs. 20.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, is there a limit above which an Assistant Headmaster should be appointed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Just now Sri Srinivasavaradan gave the information that the strength should be above one thousand.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, can any high school appoint more than one Assistant Headmaster if the strength is more than 2,000 or 3,000?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Then there is a case for bifurcation.

Prize Bonds

* 382 Q.—SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any quota for each district has been fixed for the sale of 'Prize Bonds' and, if so, what it is; and

(b) the agency through which the prize bonds are sold?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) No quota for sale of prize bonds was fixed for any of the districts in this State. The aim of the drive was to make the prize bonds readily available to the public, as distinct from the present situation in which prize bonds could be obtained only from post-offices, sub-treasuries and the State Bank of India.

In 1960-61, Government purchased five full series of prize bonds with a view to selling them within this State, so that all the prizes in these series would fall within this State itself. The prize bonds were distributed in 'advance' to various officers who took the bonds to the villagers for sale. This arrangement was in force only for the period of the drive in many districts.

Normally, the agency for the sale of prize bonds is only the branches of the State Bank of India, Sub-treasuries at places where there are no branches of State Bank of India and Post Offices in all places.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : Sir, what is the total value of bonds purchased and what is the value of the bonds resold to the public?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is no question of profit. It is sold at the same price. The total sale of prize bonds in 1960-61 comes to Rs. 3.58 crores.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : My question is different, Sir. What is the total value of the prize-bonds purchased by the Government, and what is the total value of the bonds sold to the public out of the purchases made?

THE HON. C. SUBRAMANIAM : There was no discount in the sale of the prize bonds.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : May I know, Sir, whether any compulsion was used by the Government officials in the sale of these prize bonds?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is a thin line between compulsion and persuasion. Some consider it as coercion.

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But in these matters, persuasion is necessary. It is for the benefit of the State as a whole. We have always taken care to see that compulsion, which is likely to prove prejudicial even to the success of the scheme, is not used.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, was the official machinery deliberately chosen by the Government in order to coerce people into purchasing these bonds, and is it a fact that out of fear for these officials, most people purchased these bonds?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think, Sir, we are still in the state where people are afraid of the officials. It is only a matter of persuasion and telling the people 'These are the advantage of purchasing the bonds, and the money realized by the sale of the prize bonds will be used for the development of the State.' The people also stand to gain and the State also stands to gain. It is this sort of persuasion that was used for the purpose of selling these bonds.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, from the reply given to the previous question, am I to take it that the capital amount of the Madras Government to the extent of Rs. 3 crores was locked up for a considerable time without any profit to this Government by way of interest on it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is only for a few weeks.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any proposal to give a nominal interest on the prize bonds in view of the waning enthusiasm to purchase these bonds?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Anyhow, for these prize bonds there is no interest. That may be for a new series. But it is for the Government of India to consider.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is any inducement offered to Government officials to sell these unfortunate prize bonds?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not know how they are unfortunate.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I will explain.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not need any explanation from the hon. Member. No inducement is necessary for officials to do their duty.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, is it a fact that the five-rupee prize bond is more popular than the one hundred-rupee bonds? In Chingleput district especially, they could not reach the target set for the hundred-rupee bonds. But in Coimbatore, they have reached the target.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I take the information from the hon. Member.

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SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : Is it a fact that the Government include the unsold prize bonds also in the draw and that prizes are allotted to them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, it is the entire series that will have to be put into the lottery and prizes drawn. If there are any unsold prize bonds, they would also take their chance.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : Who takes the chance?

Pupil-teacher ratio

* 383 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 146 on 18th March 1959, the date on which the pupil-teacher ratio was brought into force in aided elementary schools in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : From 1st July 1958, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Was it again reviewed and revised subsequently, Sir?

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—CALLING ATTENTION TO THE FAILURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES TO DISTRIBUTE UREA FERTILIZERS TO THE AGRICULTURISTS.

* SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : தலைவர் அவர்களே, தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்ற விதிகளின் 41 (1) விதியின்படி அவசரமான பொது முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த கீழ்க்கண்ட விஷயத்தைக் கனம் உள்துறை அமைச்சரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரத் தங்கள் அனுமதியை வேண்டுகிறேன். அதாவது, மாவட்டக் கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனை ஸ்டோர்கள், விவசாயக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கிய ஊரியா உரங்கள் இருப்பை, மேற்படி சங்கங்கள், போதுமான நிதி வசதி இல்லாமையாலும், அதனால் தற்போதைய பயிர்களுக்கு உரமிட உடனடியாக விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தேவைப்படும் ஊரியா உரங்களை மேற்படி விவசாயக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் விநியோகிக்கத் தவறுவதாலும் மேற்படி சங்கங்கள் வாங்கி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளத் தவறுவது. காஞ்சிபுரம், மாவட்டக் கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனை ஸ்டோர்களில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இருப்பு கிடைக்கிறது. ஆனால், விவசாயக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள், போதுமான நிதி வசதி இல்லாமையாலும், அதன் காரணமாகத் தற்போதைய பயிர்களுக்கு உரமிட விவசாயிகளுக்கு உடனடியாகத் தேவைப்படும் ஊரியா உரங்களை விநியோகிக்க இயலாமையாலும் மேற்படி சங்கங்கள் அந்த இருப்பை வாங்கி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடிவதில்லை.

[Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar] [12th October 1961]

ஊரியா உரம் உடனடியாக போடப்படாவிட்டால், அவை பருவக் காற்று மழையினால் அரித்துக்கொண்டு போகப்படும். மேற்படி இருப்பை உடனடியாக மீட்டு எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு மேற்படி உரத்தை விநியோகிப்பதற்கும் உடனடியாக ஏதாவது செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.

இப்போது காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் ஒரு ஹோல்சேல் ஸ்டோரில் கொண்டுவந்து ஸ்டாக் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். தொண்ணூறுபிரம் ரூபாய்க்குப் பெறுமானத்தை சங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்து விநியோகிக்கச் சொல்லி ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறது. இவர்களுக்குப் பணம் இல்லை என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கில் மேற்கொண்டு பணம் கேட்டால் இல்லையென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். கொடுத்திருக்கிற கடன் வந்தால்தான் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் 23 நாட்கள் அதற்கு ஆகுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்த 23 நாள் கழித்துத்தான் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்றும் நிச்சயமில்லை. அப்போது கொடுத்து என்ன செய்வது? கதிர் வரும்போது போட்டால் ஐப்பசி மாதத்தில் மழையில் அடித்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடும். ஆகவே, உரம் கொடுத்தும் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. பணத்தைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால்தான் கிடைக்கும். இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்போகிறதா?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make the following statement with regard to this matter :—

The distribution of fertilizers allotted to each district is made by the Collector in the district through the Government Stockist, viz., the District Co-operative Society. The District Co-operative Society need not pay the cost as it acts only as an agent. The District Co-operative Society releases the stocks to other co-operative societies who act as wholesalers for distribution of chemical fertilizers on payment of cost. These wholesaler societies sell their stocks through their agents, primary co-operative societies.

Enquiries made in regard to the alleged failure of the Kancheepuram Co-operative Marketing Society and other Societies in the Kancheepuram area to lift the stocks allotted to them reveal the following facts. The Kancheepuram Co-operative Marketing Society is acting as a wholesaler-cum-retailer for distribution of chemical fertilizers. It has 23 credit societies, two agricultural banks and two depots acting as agent societies. The allotment is made by the Collector to the respective agent societies. The wholesaler society takes delivery of the allotments made by the Collector by remitting the entire cost. The Agent Societies get the respective allotments from the wholesaler, but they need not remit the cost in advance. They remit the sale proceeds as and when the stocks are sold. Hence the question of shortage of finance in the case of Agent Societies and consequent inability of Agent Societies to take delivery of allotments of

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area does not arise. The difficulty pointed out in the motion is one due to lack of funds with the wholesaler, viz., the Kancheepuram Co-operative Marketing Society to lift the allotments of urea, viz., 40 tons, made. The Society has 53 tons of ammonium sulphate and 7½ tons of urea unsold with the Agent Societies. If the Agent Societies had been able to sell the heavy stocks of ammonium sulphate locked up with them, they would have paid the value of the stocks to the Kancheepuram Co-operative Marketing Society and enabled it to lift the urea allotted by the Collector.

As the manuring season is fast approaching, the unsold stocks of ammonium sulphate will be sold by the Agent Societies and the cost realised by the wholesaler society soon. Further, the wholesaler society has been sanctioned a short-term loan of Rs. 1 lakh by the Co-operative Central Bank, Kancheepuram, and is ready to move 50 per cent of the allotment of 40 tons of urea immediately and would be moving the balance within two weeks.

The Government, therefore, hope that the ryots in the area will get the urea needed in time for the present crop.

Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There cannot be any discussion on the statement. The matter is over.

III.—MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE MADRAS COUNCILS RULES.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, I move—

“That item II (5) on the agenda, namely, the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1961), be taken up first.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That item II (5), on the agenda, namely, the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1961), be taken up first.”

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND REMOVAL OF DISQUALIFICATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 44 OF 1961).

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

“That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

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Sir, this is a Bill to meet the situation arising out of the unfortunate death of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Since there is only a short time before the general elections, it was considered that election of Speaker was not necessary. Therefore, the Deputy Speaker was asked to discharge the duties of the Speaker. When the Deputy Speaker discharged the functions of the Speaker, it was thought that it was necessary, fair and equitable that he should get all the emoluments and other amenities which the Speaker was entitled to. This Bill provides for that. It also provides for the payment of these salaries and emoluments to any Member of the Assembly who may be called upon to discharge the functions of the Speaker when we do not have both the Deputy Speaker and the Speaker. Therefore, I hope, this Bill would be acceptable to this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I have no objection to the salary of the Speaker being given to the Deputy Speaker at all. But by the payment of the salary of the Speaker, is not the Deputy Speaker being made the Speaker practically when a Speaker is not elected? That is rather anomalous. (Interruption). I am not at all against any payment to him. I should not be misunderstood. When all the emoluments of the Speaker are given to him, he may become practically the Speaker of the Assembly. I am also anxious that he should be the Speaker. Therefore, let me not be misunderstood. Other questions may arise at other times. But because this is a legislation, I am mentioning a doubt which arose in my mind.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, while supporting this Bill wholeheartedly, even at the risk of being misunderstood, I want to expatiate on it. A vacancy has arisen consequent on the unfortunate death of the Speaker. The present House will continue till April or so. Unless it is dissolved and the new House comes into being earlier, there is an interval of eight or nine months. When all the powers and emoluments of the Speaker are given to the Deputy Speaker, where is the difficulty for the Government or for the Party in power to have the election itself? After all, they have got a majority and they can elect the Deputy Speaker or somebody else as Speaker. Now, they are creating a precedent for the future. They say that the Deputy Speaker will carry on and get all the facilities and advantages appertaining to the office of Speaker. Still they do not make him Speaker. Whatever the process is, they are creating a precedent for the future. I do not know how they will face the music in case such a contingency arises in future.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Has this Bill particular reference to the present arrangement or is it a permanent one? Is this restricted to the present contingency or will it apply if such a contingency arises in future also?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, Article 180 of the Constitution provides that while the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such Member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose. Now, this Bill provides for such a situation. Whether a Speaker should be elected or not, is a matter for the Assembly to decide and it is not for the Council to take objection by saying that the Deputy Speaker should not be allowed to function for any length of time as Speaker. The Constitution provides that as long as the post of Speaker is vacant, the Deputy Speaker shall discharge the functions of the Speaker and that when both are not available, any Member nominated by the Governor shall discharge the functions of the Speaker. This Bill provides that in such a contingency the Deputy Speaker or the Member concerned shall be paid all the emoluments and other things which a Speaker will be entitled to. Therefore, the two things are quite different. The vacancy may be for a short period—a week, a month or two months. In this case, the vacancy has arisen and it may last till March or April. It is for the Assembly to decide whether it will continue the arrangement which is available under Article 180 or elect a new Speaker. The Assembly has not elected a Speaker. It is not a question of the Government coming into the picture. The Assembly has not elected a Speaker. Therefore, this Bill becomes all the more necessary. I think a similar Bill will be necessary for the Council also. But it is for the Council to decide. I am prepared to consult the Leaders of the Parties in that matter and I am sure the Leader of the House will consult them whether they would like to have such a Bill or not. I am sure such a Bill will not be necessary as long as you, Sir, continue to occupy the Chair. That is my wish and prayer. In the circumstances, I hope, this Bill (which applies to a situation that arose in the Assembly) to which the Assembly has given its consent, will be agreed to by this House also.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: On a point of order, Sir. This Bill has been brought in here and, according to the Hon. Minister, we have no *locus standi* to discuss the merits of the Bill. If we have no *locus standi* to discuss the merits of the Bill, it should not have been brought in here.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood my speech. Whether a Speaker should be elected or not is not the concern of this House, but it is the concern of the Assembly. As long as Article 180 of the Constitution provides for the Deputy Speaker to discharge the

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functions of the Speaker when the office of Speaker is vacant, we have to provide for that contingency. The vacancy may be for one week, one month or more. There is no time-limit. Therefore, I respectfully submit that the hon. Member has completed misunderstood my speech. He probably did not follow my speech or does not want to understand me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister has replied to the point extensively; there is no point of order involved, and I rule it out of order.

The question is—

'That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

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

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

'That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

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

(2) THE MADRAS FOREST (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961.
(L.A. BILL NO. 42 OF 1961).

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman,
1-10 a.m. Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Forest (Amendment) Bill 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

Sir, sandalwood trees are grown in the forests of this State. The preservation and protection of these trees is very important as they are a valuable asset. But these trees are being illicitly cut by unscrupulous persons and sold in the market. The penal provisions in the Madras Forest Act, 1882, for the above offences are not adequate. It is, therefore, proposed to provide for deterrent punishment for offences relating to the illicit cutting and

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 321-324 infra.

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removal of these sandalwood trees. It is also considered necessary to prevent possession of sandalwood in excess of 5 kilograms without a licence issued by the District Forest Officer. Even a small piece of sandalwood is so precious and valuable and, therefore, possession of sandalwood is sought to be prohibited except to the extent of 5 kilograms on a licence issued by the District Forest Officer.

I request the House to accept the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, taken into consideration.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have nothing to say against the provision to impose deterrent punishment on persons who remove sandalwood. But I want to say a word on section 43 which is now sought to be amended. Section 43 of the Act says:—

'When any person is convicted of a forest offence, all timber or forest produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, ropes, chains, boats, vehicles and cattle used in committing such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.'

Now by the amendment proposed under clause 7 of the Bill Government want to substitute the words 'shall be confiscated to the Government' for the words 'shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.' I do not really understand why this change is considered necessary. Is there any reason for making this change? Is it the idea of the Hon. the Mover of the Bill that the Magistrate should not have any discretion in this matter? Is it the desire of the Government that in the case of sandalwood, it should be immediately confiscated to the Government and there should not be an order of the convicting Magistrate for the purpose of confiscation? According to the Criminal Procedure Code, so far as it is understood by us, if any property is subject to theft or any offence, then the convicting Magistrate makes an order that it should be confiscated. There the discretion is given to the Magistrate, by order, to do it. According to the amendment now proposed, no order of the Magistrate is necessary to confiscate the property. It shall immediately become the property of the Government. Rather the property immediately stands confiscated to the Government. Sir, this is purely a legal matter and has nothing to do with administration. I agree sandalwood should not be taken away and when taken, it should be restored to Government, but for restoring the property to Government, the Magistrate who tries the offence and who convicts the offender, should pass an order confiscating the property to Government.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, that is exactly so because it is sandalwood. Sandalwood grown even on private patta land is required to be sold to the Government. They cannot sell it to any outsider. All the sandalwood should go to the Government. Therefore, deliberately these words have been substituted, namely 'shall be confiscated to the Government'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

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

Clauses 2 to 8 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

'That the Madras Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

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

(3) THE MADRAS CITY POLICE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961
(L. A. BILL NO. 45 OF 1961).

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

'That the Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

Sir, this is a very old Act. This was passed in the year 1888. And, since then it has been in force. Now three amendments are sought to be made to this Act, and they are all very simple amendments.

The first amendment relates to section 41 of the Act. This section gives power to the Police to regulate assembly of people and meetings, and processions in public places. According to the amendment now suggested to this section 43, whenever the Commissioner of Police issues an order under this section, it should not remain in force for more than fifteen days. (An hon. Member: Prohibition of meetings). It is not prohibition of meetings. It is only regulation of meetings. Under this section, meetings could be held as regulated by the Police. Now, as it is, this order

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 324 & 327 infra.

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can be extended for any length of time. But the High Court has had occasion to comment that this kind of indefinite power should not be allowed to rest with the Police. Therefore, we now seek to amend it by restricting the period to fifteen days in the first instance, and if it is to be further extended, it should be done with the approval of the Government.

The second amendment relates to section 74 of the Act. This prohibits the burning of straw or other matter, discharging fire-arms, etc., in public places. Now, effigies are added to this category of articles. There has been a tendency on the part of some people to take out effigies in the streets and burn them publicly. That offends the feelings of the people. The idea is to prevent it. Therefore, the word 'effigy' has been added to this section.

The third amendment relates to section 76. The amendment seeks to vest power with the Commissioner of Police to cancel or suspend the licence granted under the Act, if the object with which the licence was obtained was misused or abused, or used for any other wrong purpose or immoral purpose. In these cases, it was felt that the Police should have power to cancel the licence already granted, and this is sought to be done by amending section 76 of the Act.

These are the three amendments proposed by the Bill and I hope, the House will give support to this measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, this Act was passed in 1888. The Hon. Minister is right when he says that it has been on the statute-book from 1888. It also worked well all these years. When the City Police Act provisions were enforced, they were enforced properly and on substantially good grounds. So far as the amendment to section 41 is concerned, I find, Sir, under the original section itself, the Commissioner can direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions in public places and also prescribe the routes by which and the times at which such processions may pass. He can also prohibit any assembly. Under the proposed sub-section (2), the Commissioner may, by order in writing, prohibit any assembly, meeting or procession if he considers such prohibition to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or public safety. Now, by the present amendment, the first portion is put as sub-section (1) and the second portion as sub-section (2). That is the change made. Both are there in the original section 41 itself. Now, that section has been split up into two sub-sections. One is for directing the conduct of all assemblies, meetings and processions in public places and for prescribing the routes by which and the times at which such processions may pass. The proposed sub-

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a.m.

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section (2) says that the Commissioner may, by order in writing prohibit any assembly, meeting or procession if he considers such prohibition to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace of public safety. This provision is there in the original section itself. The original section says, ' . . . ' may license and regulate or prohibit the use of music or of sound amplifiers in public places; and the Commissioner may prohibit any assembly . . . ' Under the proposed sub-section (2), the Commissioner may prohibit any meeting or procession if he considers such prohibition necessary for the preservation of the public peace. He has to do this by order in writing, so that the Government may look into the order. Therefore, it is that the Commissioner has to do this by order in writing. This was not there before. The proviso to the proposed sub-section (2) says that no order under that section shall remain in force for more than fifteen days from the date on which such order takes effect without the sanction of the State Government. The proposed sub-section (2) says—

'Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4), the Commissioner may, by order in writing, prohibit any assembly, meeting or procession if he considers such prohibition to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or public safety.'

The proviso concerns itself with the prohibitory order. So, without the sanction of the Government, no order can remain in force for more than fifteen days. This is an order contemplated under the proposed sub-section (2) of section 41. Therefore, it is, I am stating that the present amendment has effect only as regards prohibition of public meetings, which is resorted to for the preservation of public safety. My doubt is this. Where the Commissioner of Police thinks that for the preservation of public safety it is necessary that an order should be issued, and he issues an order in writing, should that order be in force only for fifteen days, and should not discretion be given to the Commissioner of Police in the matter? It is the Commissioner who knows the position. He gets information supplied to him by the C.I.D. The Commissioner is the only person who should be empowered and authorized to pass this order. Let it be remembered that I am not addressing myself to the other aspects of the Commissioner's order which deals with regulation, licence, etc. All those things are covered by the first part of section 41. I am now on the second part of it. It is stated that the Commissioner by order in writing can prohibit meetings for the preservation of public safety. When the Commissioner is seized of the whole situation, why should we restrict his power to only 15 days and allow it to be reviewed by the State Government? The position is that the State Government may revise the order. Is it absolutely necessary that it should be so? The Commissioner is solely responsible for the preservation of public safety. Should this proviso under the proposed sub-section be there? In a matter like this, especially when elections are coming, it would even be

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embarrassing to the State Government to pass orders giving sanctions. That is what I felt. I do not say that the State Government will commit wrong. But I should say that the responsibility should not be forced on the State Government. On the other hand, the State Government may always give their own instructions. The Commissioner of Police will supply information to the State Government. If at all the State Government think it necessary, they can cancel the order on public grounds. To say that the order shall not be in force for more than fifteen days without the sanction of the Government is a restrictive provision so far as the discretion of the Commissioner is concerned.

Sir, there is another aspect also. The proposed section 76 (1) says—

'The Commissioner may, at any time and for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel or suspend any licence granted under this Act:

Provided that no such cancellation or suspension shall be ordered unless the holder of the licence has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the order proposed to be made in regard to him.'

The proposed section 76 (2) says—

'In the event of breach by the holder of a licence granted under this Act or by his servants or by any one acting or purporting to act with his express or implied permission on his behalf, of any of the conditions of such licence, such holder shall, in addition to the cancellation or suspension of the licence granted to him, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.'

There is one difficulty here. In a case where a servant of a person acts without his authority or knowledge, then the licence granted may be suspended or cancelled. A breach of the licence should be punished. But what is stated here is 'express or implied permission' of the holder of the licence. Suppose it is a case where the holder of the licence does not know that his servant has done all that and the servant says that he has himself acted without the knowledge of the holder of the licence, then it should be open to the person, whose licence is sought to be taken away for a breach thereof, to prove before the officer concerned that his servant exceeded his authority and that he had no knowledge of the alleged breach of the licence by his servant. There should be some provision for this also.

* SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த போலீஸ் திருத்த மசோதாவின் மேல் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். உயர் திரு. கே. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் விரிவாகச் சொன்னதை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். முக்கியமாக இது மாதிரி காரியங்களில் அரசாங்கம் கூடுமானவரை தலையிடாது, அதிகாரிகளுக்கு ஒரு உகந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைத் தருந்த காரியம்

[Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar] [12th October 1961]

நடத்த பூரண அதிகாரம் இருந்தால்தான், பாரபட்சமின்றி நடக்க முடியும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இன்று நடக்கும் அரசாங்கம் சர்வகட்சி அரசாங்கம் அல்ல. ஏதோ ஒரு கட்சியின் சார்பாக நடத்தப்படுகிற அரசாங்கத்தில் தெரிந்தோ, தெரியாமலோ, சில இடைஞ்சல்கள் ஏற்பட்டு தீமைகள் ஏற்பட வழியுண்டு. ஆதலால், கூடுமானவரையில், அரசாங்கம் நிரவாகத்தில் தலையிடாமல் இருப்பது நல்லது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணத்திற்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பொதுக் கூட்டங்கள், வீட்டில் கல்யாணங்கள் முதலியவற்றிற்கு, Loud-speaker வைப்பதற்கு போலீஸிடம் லைசென்ஸ் பெற்றுத் தான் வைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பொதுக் கூட்டங்களுக்கு கேட்கும்போது, இரவு 10 மணிக்கு மேல் லைசென்ஸ் கிடையாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதை நாம் அனுசரித்து நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறோம். ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் பார்ப்பது என்ன வென்றால், ஆளும் கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு, அந்த 10 மணிக்கு மேல் கூடாது என்ற சட்ட திட்டங்களைப் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அமுல் செய்ய முடியாமல் சிரமப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பாரபட்சம் காட்டாமல் இருக்க வேண்டுமானால், கூடுமான வரையில் ஆளும் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தில் தலையிடாது அவர்களுக்குப் பூரண உரிமை கொடுத்தால் மக்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே, இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் கமிஷனருக்கு பூரண அதிகாரம் கொடுத்தால் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

11-30 a.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I support the measure. The measure assumes an importance especially on the eve of the general elections, as there are likely to be a number of meetings by various parties in the coming three or four months. Belonging as I do to the City of Madras, I have absolutely no complaint against the manner in which meetings have been held so far. For one thing, I have not come across any case where permission to hold a meeting has been refused. What is more? In keeping with the traditions of the City Police, there have been peace and orderliness although certain attempts might have been made by one individual or another to disturb the meetings of others, which is very bad. I cannot understand why an amendment of section 41 has been brought in restricting the power of the Police Commissioner in the City of Madras to prohibit meetings to fifteen days. As my hon. Friend Sri Subbiah Chettiar just now said, why not the power of extension be given to the Commissioner? Now the power is sought to be taken over by the Government. I do not know the reasons for it. I hope the Home Minister will explain them when he replies.

Granting that the Government have got the power to amend the section, even then they would have the advice of the Commissioner. After all, the Government may not be in possession of all the facts, namely, what the situation is, how far things have

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improved, whether there is any necessity to have a prohibitory order for another fifteen days or more, etc. They will act only on the advice of the Commissioner.

With regard to the amendment of the section in respect of burning of effigies, I am sure my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar will give his strong support to it. I myself support it. I do not know what the position is in Tirunelveli and other places. I do not know whether in a country like England such a practice is allowed on the eve of elections provided there is no disturbance to peace and harmony. I think the Hon. Chairman will be able to help us in the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I cannot.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : However, I leave it to the Hon. Minister. Recently, there was an order by the Commissioner that no meetings would be allowed to be held in the City of Madras. Formerly, they restricted the number of meetings. In a particular area, there should not be more than one or two meetings, because arrangements have to be made and Police bandobust has to be provided for. I could understand that. A Press release stated that there had been some liberalisation. Still I am told that one cannot hold an urgent meeting in the City of Madras because the procedure involved in applying for the mike licence—going and finding the station writer or the Sub-Inspector on the spot—takes time. I very much wish that there should be a minimum time-limit laid down for this purpose. Suddenly there may be a necessity to have a meeting the next day or the day after. Some facility should be provided for this purpose.

Then, I come to regulation of procession and its duration. Only recently two or three parties differing fundamentally from each other wanted to have their own processions. They were within their rights in their demand. They had a following and influence in the City of Madras. The Police did very well in sending for their leaders and bringing about a compromise. It is an important matter, whether a procession is allowed for any length of time or whether it is restricted. Suppose a political party leader says that he will have a procession for twelve hours in the day and that he wants the procession to go through the entire City. He will be within his rights to do so. But there is the other factor also, namely, the regulation of traffic. We see very often in the papers an appeal to the motorists not to take this route or that. Not that I want to put a check on the procession, but I should like to know whether, when once a requisition comes to the authorities for permission to conduct a procession, they put a check or restriction on the duration of the procession and the route it should take, because it affects others. We want freedom of speech and procession. But what we do should not also affect others. These are matters which are of public interest in view of the coming elections, and although they may not be quite germane to the subject, I place them before the House for consideration.

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SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவைப் பற்றி அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை. ஆனால் ஸ்ரீமான் சுப்பையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் போலீசார் ஆளும் கட்சிக்கு சில சலுகைகள் கொடுப்புகிறேன். உள்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். எங்கள் ஊரில் லைசென்ஸ் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு எல்லாக் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் ஒரு உற்சவத்தில் டிராமா போட்டார்கள். அதில் தி.மு.க. விடிகிற வரையில் டிராமா போட்டதைப் போலீஸ் அனுமதித்தது. ஆளும் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் ஒரு 15 நிமிஷம் அதிகமானதற்கு **prosecution** செய்து போடப்பட்டது. அதுபற்றி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் கூட விண்ணப்பங்கள் போடப்பட்டது. எதிர்க்கட்சிகளுக்குக் காட்டுகிற சலுகை, தாக்ஷனியம், ஆளும் கட்சிக்குப் போலீஸ் காட்டுகிறதில்லை. ஆகவே, ஸ்ரீமான் சுப்பையா செட்டியார் கூறிய குற்றச்சாட்டு நியாயம் இல்லை என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, while drafting this amendment, section 41 has been split up into two sub-sections so that one may relate to regulating meetings, processions, etc. and the other may relate to prohibiting such meetings, processions, etc. Again, as has been pointed out by him, this proviso relates only to sub-section (2) and not to sub-section (1). This proviso has been added, I may say, at the instance of the High Court. In one of its recent judgments the High Court has had occasion to observe that it is not right to vest in the Commissioner of Police the power indefinitely to prohibit meetings, etc. In view of the observation of the High Court, this amendment has been taken up. According to this amendment, it will not be an indefinite extension of the prohibitory order. It will be in force for 15 days and it will be extended only with the sanction of the State Government. I fully appreciate the hon. Member's anxiety that the Commissioner of Police should be vested with absolute discretion to maintain law and order. It is his province and it is a very arduous duty performed by him. He must be given absolute discretion and there should be no fettering of his discretion. Still we have to conform to certain requirements. Particularly when the High Court pointed that out, we thought that this amendment was necessary. As pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, the Government always act in consultation with the authorities concerned. If the Commissioner of Police wants certain things to be done, I do not think the Government will stand in the way. I am particularly pleased to hear the hon. Member on the Opposition Sri Subbiah Chettiar saying that he has absolute confidence in the Commissioner of Police. He may not have confidence in us, but I want him to have confidence in our officers. Therefore, I was particularly pleased to hear his statement. But he was pointing out that the Government or the authorities, under the directions of the Government, perhaps, were acting in a partisan

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spirit. There is no such thing as partisan spirit. I hear more complaints from the Congress Party that the Police are not giving them sufficient latitude, that the Police have been too severe with them, etc. But certain interference is necessary in the interests of the community, in the interests of the peace that the community should enjoy, and in the interests of the preservation of law and order. Perhaps it is the creed of the Swatantra Party that each man is his master, and that a stronger man should have absolutely everything to do with the other men with whom he comes into contact. That was the rule before civilization set in in this world.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I may tell the Hon. Minister that if this finds a place in the papers, it will be construed as election propaganda. 11-40 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is the advantage of the party in power. Whatever we may say contributes to our support. But that cannot be helped.

Sir, reference was made to the loudspeakers. So far, it has been my standing grievance that they are not so devised as to enable only those who want to hear, to hear. When a meeting takes place or when some record is played, the speech or the music is heard all through the street and in all the houses in the street. Everywhere one hears the noise. That is a great nuisance. Therefore, it has to be regulated. They should take a licence for using loudspeakers.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : We are not objecting to the licence being insisted on. Our only request is that the rules should be strictly observed.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I want the hon. Member to see that his own party men observe the rules strictly.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : I may inform the Hon. Minister that we never conduct meetings after 10 o'clock in the night.

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** Whoever it is, to whichever party they belong, if they go beyond the rules, immediately action will be taken by the Police. The Police really do take prompt action in the matter, as was pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Nallaswami.

Sir, about processions, the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan made some observations. Today what happens is that meetings are held all over the place and processions are taken through all streets, narrow streets, and at all times of the day and night. Only we want to regulate that so that they could be taken through certain streets and at stated times. It is for that purpose that orders are issued.

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That is also the object of this section in the City Police Act. If there is to be no need to obtain a licence, then processions will be taken through all streets and during all the hours of the day. In order to regulate them orders are issued under this section. It is not interference with anybody's right or liberty of assembly, of speech and all that.

Regarding section 76, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out that if a servant did it without the knowledge of the master, the master should not be punished. If that is provided for in the Act, then it will be an easy way of escape. It should equally be the responsibility of the master; if the servant misbehaves the master should also suffer because the master should see to it that the servant behaves better.

Then about meetings held in the City of Madras, some time back the Commissioner of Police consulted the leaders of various parties in the City and came to some arrangement by which as many as ten meetings in ten police divisions could be had in the City at a time. Then it was pointed out that more meetings should be permitted to be held. Recently an order was issued saying that instead of ten, forty meetings could be held every day at the same time. There are 40 Sub-Inspector stations and in the jurisdiction of each station a meeting could be held at the same time. When it is increased to forty, some members may ask 'why it should not be 80 or 100' and so on. (An hon. Member: Not here). Here I know Members are reasonable. It is not possible to allow so many meetings to take place at the same time. There is the question of preserving law and order and anything may happen at any time. The presence of the Police is something like an insurance. Some may say: 'What do we do? The Police need not worry.' But the Police must be there and be on their guard. Therefore, we have to resort to restriction to some extent. But still it has been liberalised to a considerable extent and the people in the City must be satisfied with it.

Anyhow, in this connection, I should express my gratitude to hon. Members who have extended their full support to the Police in the City.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

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

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were put and carried.

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

'That the Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

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

(4) THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 46 OF 1961)

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

'That the Madras State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1961), as passed by the bly, be taken into consideration.'

Sir, under section 10 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, as it now stands, a comprehensive charge is created over the entire assets of the industrial business or enterprise, whether specifically hypothecated to the Government or not. Such a comprehensive charge covering the entire assets of the industry is not conducive to the normal functioning of the industry as it cripples the industry from obtaining short-term advances from banks against the pledge or hypothecation of stocks, raw materials, etc. The short-term advances required by small-scale industries will have to be met quickly in order to avoid the machinery lying idle. Otherwise, the growth of small industries will be stifled and the bank credit now offered for work-industries will not be effectively utilised. It is, therefore, considered that it will be sufficient if the loans to be granted under the Act are secured by a mortgage upon the whole or such portion of the assets of the industry as the sanctioning authority may consider sufficient.

I have, therefore, no doubt that this Bill will be supported by this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1961) as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the Bill seeks to make two amendments to the original Act. Section 10 of the original Act provides that there should be sufficient security, and that should be subject to mortgage. The amendment now

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sought to be made is a welcome one. Even if the sanctioning authority may consider that the assets of the business or enterprise in his opinion are insufficient, he may ask for additional security, and if it is to the satisfaction of the sanctioning authority, he may then give the loan. That is a good provision so far as small-scale industries are concerned. Since they are growing industries, assets may be built up on account of the industry growing. In the initial stages the assets may not be sufficient to cover the loan granted. But as time proceeds, the assets will also grow. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in our legislation saying that even though the security is insufficient, the loan may be given.

But clause (b) makes it difficult for people who have already given money to the industry. It says that a mortgage executed under clause (a) after the commencement of the Madras State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Act, 1961, shall have priority over all other claims against the assets secured by such mortgage.

11.50 a.m. The original section 10 says—

'10 (1) Every loan granted under this Act shall be secured by a mortgage or floating charge upon the whole of the assets of the business or enterprise, subject to any encumbrance existing at the time of the grant, and by such collateral security, if any, as may be required by the State Government and shall bear interest payable on such dates and at such rates as the State Government may determine.'

The expression 'subject to any encumbrance existing' is sought to be taken away. Suppose there is a prior charge upon the assets. Now the loan is given under the State Aid to Industries Act. It is said that the loan shall have priority over all other claims against the assets by prior mortgagees. That will be rather hard upon the mortgagee. It is stated in the proposed sub-section (1), 'where the whole of the assets of the business or enterprise is in the opinion of the sanctioning authority insufficient . . .'. At the time when the encumbrance was created by the mortgage, it might have been sufficient. But now on account of the industry requiring more funds, it has become insufficient. When a loan is given under the State Aid to Industries Act, it takes precedence over all other mortgages. Then what is to happen to the prior mortgage? Well, the State Government can demand collateral security. But the mortgagee has not demanded collateral security. He has got a charge only on the undertaking. It will be rather difficult for the original mortgagee if the loans under the State Aid to Industries Act should take precedence over the earlier mortgage. I can understand this arrangement in the case of income-tax payments and other payments. They are perfectly all right. They apply to the whole State. But the Government may say that this is applicable to all industries. The mortgagee under the

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proposed amendment to the Act will suffer very much. The loan given by the Government will have precedence over all other loans, and the original mortgagee will get nothing. This is rather a very great hardship on the mortgagee. At the time he gave money on mortgage, he did not know that the Government would in 1961 pass an Act giving precedence to Government loans over other loans against the assets of the industry. It may be said that in the interest of improving industries it must be so. But what about earlier mortgagees? What are they to do? They have also given amounts to these industries. Their case also has to be considered.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, as I have already pointed out, this amendment has been brought forward in the interest of giving adequate aid to the industry and to the organiser of the industry. There is this change which has been pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. Whereas in the original Act it was not so, in the proposed sub-section (1) (b), it is stated that 'a mortgage executed under clause (a) after the commencement of the Madras State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Act, 1961, shall have priority over all other claims against the assets secured by such mortgage.' Now a mortgage will not be on all the assets. It has to be comprehensive so as to enable the organiser of the industry to have more loans by mortgaging certain other properties. Still, I can tell the hon. Member that whenever a management applies for aid, the Director of Industries, as the authority to decide the case, will certainly go into the whole question. He will find out how many previous mortgages there are on the assets of the industry. The Director of Industries will not be quite free and liberal in sanctioning the full amount that is applied for. So, there will be this safeguard. Therefore, I do not think, Sir, the hon. Member should insist on removing the 'security' which has been introduced in the interest of the Government and also inserted in the interest of the industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

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

Clauses 2 and 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

'That the Madras State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras State Aid to Industries (Second amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

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

(5) THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961 (L.C. BILL NO. 4 OF 1961).

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

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, * 1961 (L.C. Bill No. 4 of 1961), be taken into consideration.'

Sir, in the working of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959, some difficulties have arisen necessitating action for amending the Act. I shall now briefly explain the amendments to the Act proposed in the Bill.

Section 9 (2) (c) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959, lays down that where the post of the Commissioner is not held by a member of the Madras State Higher Judicial Service, at least one of the posts of Deputy Commissioners shall be held by a member of the Madras State Judicial Service. The object of this provision is that there should be at least one member of the judiciary in the higher ranks of the Department. Section 9 (2) (a), before it was amended by Madras Act 12 of 1961, provided for recruitment to the post of the Commissioner only from among the members of the Madras State Higher Judiciary Service or any other service or by direct recruitment. Section 9 (2) (a) as amended by the Madras Act 12 of 1961 enlarged the scope of recruitment to the post of the Commissioner by inclusion of the members of the Madras State Judicial Service also. After this amendment, the post of the Commissioner is now held by a member of the Madras State Judicial Service. Section 9 (2) (c) as it stands require that another member of the Madras State Judicial Service shall be appointed as a Deputy Commissioner. As it is not the intention that both the posts of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner shall be held by a member of the judiciary, it is proposed to modify section 9 (2) (c). Clause 2 of the Bill gives effect to this proposal.

The power of the Government to notify religious institutions has been in existence from the time of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, came into effect in September 1951. Section 64 (1) and (3) of the Act gave power to notify religious institutions and section 103 (c) of the Act kept

* Published on pages 565-568 of Part IV of the Fort St. George Gazette (Extraordinary), dated 10th October 1961.

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alive notifications issued under the 1926 Act. When the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 came into force in January 1960, there were two categories of notifications that were to have continued validity. One is the notification published under the 1951 Act itself. The other is the notification deemed to have been published under that Act, i.e., the notifications issued under the 1926 Act and kept alive by section 103 (c) of the 1951 Act. In the 1959 Act, section 72 (7) provides for the validity of the notifications published under the 1951 Act while section 118 (2) kept alive the other category of notifications. Section 72 (7) of the 1959 Act provides for the continued validity of notifications issued under the 1951 Act only but does not provide for the continued validity of notifications deemed to have been published under the 1951 Act. It is now proposed to amend section 72 (7) suitably. Clause 3 of the Bill gives effect to the proposal.

The present Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, while he was Deputy Commissioner, passed orders under the Act. The Act contemplates appeals and revisions over the orders of the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner. Under these provisions, the Commissioner is now having appeals and revisions over the orders passed by him as Deputy Commissioner. It is considered not proper that he shall sit in judgment over orders passed by him in his capacity as Deputy Commissioner. It is, therefore, proposed to provide in the Act a provision for the disposal of appeals and revisions by a Judicial Officer not below the rank of a Subordinate Judge in a situation similar to the one that has arisen now. Clause 4 of the Bill seeks to achieve this purpose.

Section 24 (6) of the 1959 Act provides for appeal to the Government against the order of the Commissioner. In the Schedule to the Act prescribing the Court-fees payable under the Act, court-fee is not prescribed for appeal to the Government provided under section 24 (6). The present opportunity is, therefore, taken to supply this omission. Clause 5 of the Bill achieves this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.C. Bill No. 4 of 1961), be taken into consideration.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, this Bill says 12-00 that in cases where orders were passed by the Deputy Commissioner ^{now} before he became Commissioner, they should be referred to a Subordinate Judge. Is there no appeal against the order of that Subordinate Judge?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is final.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : There are certain orders which are appealable to the Government. They may be revised by the Government. This is rather an anomalous position. Ordinarily, Subordinate Judge's orders are revised only by the High Court.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Here he acts as Commissioner.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It is rather anomalous. The Government will have to introduce some other legislation to rectify the whole thing. I am sympathising with the Government so far as this particular matter is concerned. But once reference is made to a Subordinate Judge, all orders of the Subordinate Judge will only be appealable to the High Court. Therefore, it is stated that his decision should be deemed to be a decision of the Commissioner. This is rather anomalous. The Government themselves want to make a difference between the Commissioner and the Subordinate Judge. They think the Subordinate Judge is a different person with different powers. When that is so, it is rather inconsistent when it is said that his decision should be deemed to be the decision of the Commissioner.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sometimes judicial officers act as election tribunals.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : When he is referred to as the Commissioner, he is given all the powers of the Commissioner. When he acts as a Subordinate Judge, he has not got all the powers of the Commissioner. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam : He has got.) It is anomalous.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் திருத்தத்தின் பேரில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவை நிர்வாகத்தில் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிற சிரமத்தைத் தவிர்க்க, கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. அதை நாம் வரவேற்கத்தான் வேண்டும். வரவேற்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஸ்ரீ கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல், அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள சப்-ஜட்ஜுகளே விசாரிப்பார்களா, அல்லது அதற்காக ஒரு சப்-ஜட்ஜு நியமிப்பார்களா என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னால் ரௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த அறநிலைய பாதுகாப்பு நிர்வாகம் சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைக் கிடுத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இதுவரையில் அறநிலைய பாதுகாப்பு நிர்வாகத்தில் போடக்கூடிய Executive Officer சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் கூடுமான வரையில் அந்த நிர்வாகத்தில் நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த மத நம்பிக்கை உடையவர்களை Executive

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Officer- களாக ஏற்படுத்தி வந்தார்கள். பலவித நன்மைகள் ஏற்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். சமீப காலமாக கோவில் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தக்கூடிய சில உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் மத நம்பிக்கையற்றவர்களை போடக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு கோவில்களுக்குச் செல்லக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு மதிப்போ அல்லது கவுரவமோ நம்பிக்கையோ ஏற்படாதபடி காரியங்கள் நடக்கின்றன. அதைத் தவிர்க்க கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென கவனப்படுத்துகிறேன். நான் சொல்வதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தவறாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். கோவில் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு trustee-களை நியமிக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கோவில்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் சொந்தம், தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தம் அல்ல. ஊரில் உள்ள நல்லவர்களை trustee-களாக நியமித்து கோவில் நிர்வாகம் மேலும் நல்ல முறையில் நடப்பதற்கு வகை செய்தால் அதைக் குறைகூறத் தயாராய் இல்லை. ஆனால் இதை ஸ்ரீ நல்ல சாமி அவர்கள் தவறாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆளும் கட்சியைச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்று எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. கோவில் நிர்வாகத்தில் எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுபட்டு நல்ல காரியம் செய்ய ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். **Trustee-** ஆக நியமிக்கப்படுவார்கள் யார் நல்லவர்களோ, அவர்களைக் கட்சிப் பாகுபாடின்றி நியமித்து இந்த மாதிரிக் காரியங்களை நடத்தி வந்தால், சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இன்னுள்ள நிலைமையில், கூடுமான வரையில், ஒரு கட்சிக்குச் சாதகமாக உள்ளவர்கள்தான் அந்த நிலைமையில் நடந்து வருகிறார்கள். நிர்வாகம் நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, எல்லோருக்கும் சமசந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கிறோம் என்று சமதர்மம் பேசுகிறவர்கள், சமசந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்ததற்கு தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the House should feel obliged to the Minister in charge of Hindu Religious Endowments for the long explanation running to four or five pages. But my point is quite different. I am not prepared to toe the line of my esteemed friend or enter into an elaborate discussion on the working of the Act. What I like to say is this. Just within six months of the passing of the Amending Act, the Minister in charge came forward with an Amending Bill. Clever as he is, he put forth the case before the House by saying that some difficulty had arisen in the cadre of the Deputy Commissioner. The whole point at that time was that the Government did not anticipate all those things or if they anticipated, it was done too late. Now, the difficulty has arisen. They wanted to promote the Deputy Commissioner as Commissioner. I do not know who he is. I am not bothered

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about it. But the Government thought that there was a lacuna. After six months, they have again come forward with an Amending Bill. The main pretext has been to amend section 4. My point is this. When the Government came forward with the first Amending Bill, they knew that the Deputy Commissioner was going to take charge as Commissioner. They knew at that time that some of the matters had been decided by him. The Minister or the department is expected to know that. When the Deputy Commissioner is promoted as the Commissioner, the matters which he himself has decided as Deputy Commissioner will come up before the Commissioner. Am I to understand that the Hon. Minister with all his experience could not anticipate it of that his department or the Law Department could not bring up the matter before him? When once the Deputy Commissioner is appointed as Commissioner, this difficulty will arise. It has taken six months to bring forward this Bill. The Minister perhaps thinks that one day he may bring in seven or eight Bills and that the Members will pass them. After all, he has to satisfy the public also. In future, let the Government be very careful. When once a change is made, the implications are also there. I think the present procedure is wrong.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I would at once admit that we do not have in our advisers such a genius as we have in the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. It is not practicable to anticipate all possible difficulties. Of course, we have got very good draftsmen. But as I pointed out sometime ago, even in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the statutes have been amended so many times. Even there they do not have such ideal prophets as the hon. Member would like to have.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The Hon Minister may take it as a compliment.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: About the point made by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, the Subordinate Judge is there. This Bill is only for a contingency. The Deputy Commissioner disposed of certain cases and they have to come in appeal to the Commissioner. The same Deputy Commissioner has become the Commissioner. If it has to be referred to the Sub-Judge, it is referred to him not as a Sub-Judge but as a *persona designata*. I already pointed out what would happen when he was appointed as *persona designata* to decide election cases. He is there not as a Sub-Judge but as a *persona designata*. He acts as the Commissioner for these purposes and then his decisions are subject to appeal under the provisions of this Act. This is done only to meet a contingency. I may tell the hon. Member Sri Subbiah Chettiar that there is no idea of appointing any special Sub-Judge for this. Some existing Sub-Judge in the area will be asked to look into the case.

12th October 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

Then, the hon. Member referred to appointment of trustees which has no relevance to this Bill. Trustees are appointed by the Area Committees for certain categories of temples and institutions. The Commissioner appoints them in certain other categories of institutions. It is not the Government that exercise their mind about the appointment of trustees. Whenever there are appeals, of course, they go through them. There is no question of party spirit coming into the picture. The Area Committee is there and it is a statutory committee. If anybody has any grievances, he has a right to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner, as the case may be. It is in that way that the appointment of trustees is regulated. Anyhow, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the support given to this measure.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: When I referred to the Sub-Judge having all the powers of the Commissioner and, in fact, becoming almost another Commissioner, the Hon. Minister said that he was only a *persona designata*. My difficulty is not that. When the Government say that he will have powers of the Commissioner, then he practically becomes another Commissioner when under the Act they can have only one Commissioner. Now there will be two Commissioners. It is an important matter because the Commissioner is a person who has a seal and all that. The Sub-Judge, when he is trying the cases, becomes another Commissioner. I am not objecting to the Bill. I am only pointing out the legal difficulty. We cannot have two Commissioners under the Act. We have only one and that is an anomaly.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The anomaly will arise only when the proposal is to appoint another Commissioner. But the proposal is to empower a Sub-Judge to dispose of disputes and, therefore, the Sub-Judge will have only powers relating to the disposal of the cases. That is all. Therefore, I submit there is no such anomaly, as pointed out by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.C. Bill No. 4 of 1961), be taken into consideration’.

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

Clause 2 to 5 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

‘That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.C. Bill No. 4 of 1961) be passed’.

[12th October 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.C. Bill No. 4 of 1961), be passed.'

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

(6) THE MADRAS ESTATES (SUPPLEMENTARY) AMENDMENT
BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 43 OF 1961.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The matter dealt with in the Bill is with regard to two sections of the original Act, namely, 11(1) and 12. Section 11 refers to pending cases before any court or Tribunal or Settlement Officer. Section 12 refers to remanded cases, that is, cases which are remanded from the High Court. The Tribunal, under the existing provision, is empowered to go into a particular question only, namely, whether a particular area is an estate or inam or not. When the whole matter is referred to the Tribunal, pending the decision on this particular point by the Tribunal, all further proceedings are blocked and no interim order could be made. No question other than this could be gone into by it. Therefore, it was thought by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation whether this alone could not be referred to the Tribunal and other matters proceeded with by the courts in which they had been instituted or appealed. We considered whether this amendment could be made under the rule-making powers of the Government. We found that to effect this change legislation was necessary. Therefore, this amendment has been brought before the House for the purpose, namely, (1) that in the case of any suit, appeal or other proceedings in which the question whether a particular non-ryotwari area is or is not an estate or is or is not an inam is in issue either solely or along with certain other issues, only the issue relating to the said question should be referred to the appropriate Tribunal, (2) that the court, Tribunal or the Settlement Officer concerned should keep the suit, appeal or other proceedings pending till the finding of the Tribunal on the question is received and then dispose of the suit, appeal or other proceedings, (3) that the Court, Tribunal or Settlement Officer concerned may in the meantime pass such interim orders in respect of the suit or appeal or other proceeding as are allowed by the law. This will facilitate matters instead of blocking all the issues till the tribunal comes to a decision about a particular issue. In the practical working of the Act this was found necessary.

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 328-331 infra.

[12th October 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

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

Clauses 2 to 9 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 (Supplementary) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 3 p.m.

The House then rose.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

(7) THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS (FIXATION OF CEILING ON LAND)
BILL, 1960 (L.A. BILL NO. 8 OF 1960)—cont.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, never in the history of this legislature, never during the fifteen years that I have been here, have I ever heard a discussion on a subject wherein so much of emotion and so much of sorrow were expressed by hon. Members of this House who were not just juvenile members but members who have had a good deal of knowledge and a good deal of experience of the legislatures of the country. As I sat listening to them, I could not help feeling that this measure, which I know is going to be passed for reasons which I shall explain presently, is a measure that is going to cut at the root of society and that will eventually lead us to the goal that some people have but many people do not want. It is going to be the death-knell for all ideals of justice, fair-play, and equity. Let me not be misunderstood. It is not that I yield to anyone in regard to the necessity to improve the conditions of those less fortunately circumstanced. Often we have been told that this expropriatory measure is required because there are so many people who do not have a square meal. If after fifteen years of Independence we are not able to give a man a little cottage to live

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [12th October 1961]

in and a square meal at least once a day, who is responsible for this? Who is it that has brought about this state of affairs? Yet we are going on merrily with the idea that if this or that particular reform is carried out, immediately the whole thing will change and that this country will be flowing with milk and honey. It is surprising that in a measure of this expropriatory nature, it should be stated in the Preamble, ' . . . And whereas such distribution will best subserve the common good, increase agricultural production and promote justice, social and economic; . . . Be it enacted in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows. . . ' Let me state categorically that this is wishful thinking, and that none of these statements will come true. I have been deemed to be, what they call, unfortunately a pessimistic sort of man who always spells evil where there is none. When several years ago I raised my voice on more than one occasion against the division of India into linguistic States, I was laughed at, ridiculed, and criticised, and people sitting on the Treasury Benches here said that it was all nonsense. To-day we know, even though they may not accept it, that, whatever was stated in this House by a few of us on that occasion, has happened and is continuing to happen whatever may be the manner in which the Government may try to integrate the nation. Sir, the independence that we got was, at that time, considered to be a measure of independence for all alike, that there would be no differentiation between man and man, and that there would be no feeling that just because a person had by the sweat of his brow earned a little property, he should be considered a criminal and that his property should be taken away. Hon. Members have stated that long before this Bill was introduced, many people had already parcelled their lands. I think they are wise people. One should be a fool, knowing in what way legislation is being carried on in India, to think that there will be any hope for one or one's progeny to survive in the face of such legislation.

Sir, we started with the Maharajas and rulers. We liquidated them, because we said that these were the people who were responsible for the foreign domination of India. Then we came to the zamindars. We said that these were the people who were none too grateful, and that they acquired property to which they had no right. Then we came to the inamdars. We said that inamdars also deserved to be liquidated along with the zamindars. Lastly we have come to the mirasdars. I do not think that they will be the last. There are still others to be taken note of. We have come to the landowners now. It is said that they must also be liquidated. This measure is aimed at the liquidation of the landowners. Those who by the sweat of their brow, hard toil and perhaps by straining every nerve, have acquired property to protect their families, are now considered as people who are, what may be called wealthy, and that they have no right to lay claim to their property, and therefore they should also be liquidated. Sir, we had several Acts to promote the welfare of the people. This word 'Welfare State' covers a multitude of sins,

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which I need not refer to. When we had many taxation proposals in one year—taxation measures undreamt of in any other country—we had not anything to say. Let there be an equitable method of distribution of the burden of taxation, an equitable proportion with reference to the ability of the persons who can bear it. But this particular measure is not like that. We want that ceiling on land holding should be put. We do not care to enquire how the person came in possession of land. Thirty acre limit has been reduced to 24 acre limit. Was this land ill-acquired land? Was it not land that had been bought by hard earned savings of the person concerned? Have we made enquiries whether the person has got enough means of sustaining himself and his family? Have we seen to it that we control the income from other directions? All this may come later on. Sir, there are whispers of old-age pensions being given. I do not think I will be entitled to it. But I still welcome this old-age pension in these days. Sir, are there any measures by which the life, the culture, and the education of the children in the manner in which their parents, want, can be guaranteed? It has been stated in very clear terms that this legislation is subversive of all provisions of the Constitution. But even if eminent lawyers who have held high judicial offices are to say that, it will not be taken into consideration. If unfortunately—I deliberately use the word 'unfortunately'—the High Court or the Supreme Court were to say that this Act is illegal, a eleventh amendment to the Constitution will be passed in the twinkling of an eye, and the whole thing will be set right. Ten amendments have already been passed, not because the country wanted them, but because the petulant power 3-10 wanted them. It is usually considered that when an amendment p.m. to the Constitution is brought forward, there will be an attempt to persuade all sections of opinion whatever their political views may be to see as far as possible whether they can agree to such an amendment. I know definitely in most cases the amendments were passed because the majority were in favour of them and the majority, if I may respectfully say so, is, what may be called, a controlled majority. If the ruling party desires it, it can afford to change the Constitution in the twinkling of an eye. That has been the experience within the last twelve years. Incidentally, I like the expression 'ruling Party', an expression that a foreign Government dared not use, but in a democratic Government, I suppose we have a ruling party and we, the ruled have to submit ourselves to the decisions of the ruling Party. That is only a small affair.

Let me refer to another aspect of the question which has troubled me very much. This measure was brought before both Houses; a large Select Committee was constituted to consider the Bill; the Committee met on several occasions; they met in the cool heights of Kodaikanal to calmly consider all the provisions. They heard many people for and against the Bill. They recorded evidence in voluminous pages. Memoranda were received, discussions were held and the Ministers were present. Let me apologise

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that by mistake I consented to be a Member of the Joint Select Committee and could not attend more than two meetings. The Ministers who actually participated in the meetings gave very valuable suggestions. I am grateful to them for that. These suggestions were accepted, I suppose, and the Members who were on the Joint Select Committee were on the whole inclined to think that, as far as possible, they had achieved something which might be considered to be reasonable for both sides of the party. I shall not use the expression that the Hon. the Revenue Minister used for the two sides; but that was the impression that we got. Suddenly when the Bill came to the other Chamber, it was radically altered. Many of the provisions have been changed completely, as my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar said, and the Bill as it has emerged has, I understand, very little resemblance to the Bill that was passed by the Joint Select Committee. Many of the things are still in the womb of the future. We do not know what compensation will be given. These are all to be regulated by rules which will be made hereafter by the Government and which, no doubt, will be placed on the table of the House. I have known something of the rules placed on the table of the House all these years. With not a single comma or semicolon changed, these rules will remain, we may take it, as framed at the Secretariat level and approved by the Government.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: May I point out that whatever change was made in the Bill in the other House was because of the initiative of the Opposition and not because of the Government or the ruling Party? The hon. the Leader of the Opposition alone cannot claim to be the Opposition and not the others.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I entirely agree and that is my grievance that this Government are so strong, so numerically strong also and so materially and morally strong that they can defy any opposition at present.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If we do not yield to the Opposition, it will be said that we are having a brute majority. That will be the argument then.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Let the people decide it. I know the difficulties. I readily admit that opposing Parties take advantage of the elections and try to change the tone of the people who are unfortunately very little accustomed to deal with it in a manner that should sound as steady careful thinking. The result of this is, I do not deny, that the Government are in a difficult position at this stage. In fact, I would have preferred this Bill being brought after the elections if it were possible so that the Government might have studied and said, 'Thus far and no further' if they believed in it. Otherwise, it is very difficult for any Select Committee to be constituted and to function.

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I want to come to the other point. After all, in a measure like this we know that the Government of a State have got their own limitations. These are decided by a higher power. I have repeatedly stated that in these matters of high policy the Planning Commission is the authority which has got to decide things. I am right in saying that the Planning Commission, once it decides, does not give much latitude except in minor matters. I was not surprised, therefore, to read a statement in the papers by one of the members of the Planning Commission, Mr. Shriman Narayan who, speaking in Bangalore, stated on the 9th October that the Planning Commission was not bound to accept any legislation if it departed radically from the essential features of its recommendations. Mr. Shriman Narayan added—this is with reference to another State; I am sorry I have to quote it because it has a bearing on what I have got to say—that he had not studied the Mysore Land Reforms Bill and that the Bill would have to be sent up for getting the assent of the President and that then the Planning Commission would again have an opportunity to have its say. He pointed out that in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Land Bills, substantial changes had been effected even after the passage of the Bill through the Assembly while, in the case of Orissa, almost the entire Bill had to be scrapped. He ended by significantly stating, 'We (the Planning Commission) do not yield easily.' That Planning Commission is composed of nine good men and true of whom five have no responsibility to any Legislature. If the Centre and the Lok Sabha where we have our representatives have passed a Bill applicable to all the States, I will be the last man to say, 'No'. They have passed many Bills. But here is a Bill where we are supposed to be having a voice in the matter. Here is a Bill over which the Assembly and the Council sit in a Joint Committee and yet we are given to understand frankly that this is not a matter where we can afford to have our views. We are frankly told, 'Obey us if you want that Bill. If not, we know how to deal with it. Unfortunately, when I said that the State Governments, not this particular Government, had been more or less converted to the status of a district board, many people objected to it. But, time and again, it has been my misfortune to quote instances of this kind which have proved to the very hilt that I was not mistaken. If you are going to have a superior body, let that superior body be an elected body representative of the people, and not a high priest. I am sorry I have to use the expression. I have the greatest respect for some of the Members of the Planning Commission. But when there is power without responsibility and when there is no opportunity of that power being questioned by a Legislature, there is always an inclination to force your will on others and to make it the absolute will or the majority opinion. That, I feel, is not the correct procedure if, as we understand, democracy is to be established in this country.

Let me refer to another aspect of the question. Hon. Members here speak of 30 acres being reduced to 24 acres. Are they

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sure that this is going to end? I prophesied and I stated it without any fear of contradiction at a meeting of the Joint Select Committee that this was the beginning of the end and that this would gradually come to less and less. It would be asked. 'Why 30 acres? Why 24 acres? Why not 5 acres? When there are landless people starving for land, why allow anybody to keep more than one acre?' As somebody said, if a person has 6 feet of holy ground and perhaps a foot more for one who is taller, in the evening of his life, for speeding up to that greater and nobler life beyond, he should be perfectly happy. It seems to me that the particular thing that we have got to remember is the trend of the legislations. Once you make it difficult for the people to realise that there are certain sanctities in life, that certain standards have got to be adopted—nobody could have more emphatically emphasised the sanctity of life and standards than the Government now in power; I say it in all humility because we did expect them as inheritors of the great tradition of the Father of the Nation who has conceded that there should be no question of depriving people of their just rights and justice should be the only aim of any civilized society—there will be nothing left.

A great author dealing with the problems of majority rule and minority rights—a very important problem in our country and in so many democratic countries—has stated: 'If the majority were to control all branches of the Government, debts would be abolished first; taxes laid heavy on the rich and not at all on the others; and at last a downright equal division of everything would be demanded and voted. The idle, the vicious, the intemperate, would rush into the utmost extravagance of debauchery, sell and spend all their share, and then demand a new division of those who purchased from them. The moment the idea is admitted into society (mark these words, Mr. Chairman), the moment the idea is admitted into society that property is not as sacred as the laws of God and that there is not a force of law and public justice to protect it, anarchy and tyranny commence'. These are words of a great political thinker in another continent. We may pool-pooch him but the day will come when even those who are now prepared to actively support this measure, even friends like Sri Kosalaram—he is not here just now (An hon. Member: here he is) I am sorry. The hon. Member Sri Ethirajalu confounded me—will come to realise that once you allow the forces of desire to spread in the country, once you make people feel that nobody has a right to property, then surely there will be anarchy in the country. I am not trying to exaggerate the picture, nor have I the least desire to score a point over the Treasury Benches. I feel so acutely that this particular measure will lead, not gradually but by a rapid inclined plane travel, all of us into a morass. Once the final step is taken from the precipitous road, the nation will be forced to move on eventually falling into the abyss from which there can be no salvation. As I heard the debate in the other House and as I realised what the purpose of those

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who were criticising the Government was, I realised that the Government had no alternative but to yield and successive Governments would have no alternative but to yield. For many, many years the evil cannot possibly be stopped. When once the way is made clear, it will never be stopped.

I know, Sir, that this legislation is going to be passed. There is no doubt about it and all the amendments that will be moved by my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar—he is not here now because he wants to get ready all the amendments before four O'clock and I do sympathise with him—will be rejected. But they will be all on record for posterity perhaps for the socialistic pattern of society to laugh at those who moved them.

We realize that most of us who partake in the discussion are old with no modern concepts of society, with no knowledge of the essential principles, of scientific principles of administration, with no ideas of where the world is moving in this dynamic age. I agree. We have not much to survive. We have passed the biblical age and, therefore, we should not stand in the way of the younger spirits trying to see what can be done for the poor, dumb millions. By all means let them do it. I do not worry. I do not grudge them that. But let us be left to end our days in a little more peaceful manner not with regard to the wealth of the country but with regard to the greater treasure, the sentiments that we feel and the heartaches that we have to put up with. My esteemed friend Sri P. T. Rajan was speaking. I have known him for over 35 or 40 years. I never felt so moved as when I heard his speech. He is not easily inclined to be emotional. And when he said that he was singing his own funeral oration, I felt that that was a matter which everybody should take note of. It is not a question of grabbing at property. Take it away if you like. After all is said and done, people who are not accustomed to the ancient methods of civilization in this Tamil Nad, as he put it, had never had an opportunity in their youth to live in India and see conditions and imbibe, with the mother's milk as it were, the great traditions of the land. That is why when they come back, they are at sea, because they do not know what is happening and therefore it is they feel that the whole of it is all nonsense and think, therefore, that fresh ideas should be ingrained. I wish them all joy. But let me say this, that in so doing there has been, imperceptible perhaps, a passion of hatred created against certain other classes. Sir, this began with the Maharajahs and Rajahs. Then it came to Zamindars and then it went on to the inamdars and then to mirasdars. Now it has begun with the landlords. Have we not heard of mirasdars and landlords being butchered on their way from their fields? Have we not heard of other tragedies that have occurred only recently in Tuticorin? They were two of my old students; both with their children were butchered to death for a little bit of money. Why was that spirit created? No amount of this legislation will prevent that. People

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have come to realise that there are people who will support them or at least say that there should be equal distribution of wealth and nobody has a right to have more. If he has got more, he should be deprived.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Butchering is not a modern development.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Yes, it is more existent today.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not know; I will have to look into figures.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I can say undoubtedly all over India there is more of these ghastly crimes committed, political crimes, economic crimes, social crimes. I do not say that the other countries are free from it. We have to take note of the tendencies and we have to take note of the people whom we are dealing with. We have to take note of the fact of what happened when Mahatma Gandhi was there. I respectfully quote his name and I had an opportunity of delivering a radio talk on the second day after his crucifixion. He was moving about because of these communal troubles when everybody else was celebrating and rightly the Independence Day. When bells were rung and slogans were shouted, Mahatma Gandhi was walking from village to village in Noakhali. That was the spirit which gave the nation the courage, to everybody, not only to the followers of Gandhiji. I have great respect for Mahatmaji. But people like myself felt that we had not the moral strength to follow his lead. I confess that. But we were there admiring him in all the noble task that he had undertaken, travelling in third class, living in Bungli colony, sparsely dressed and marching on with the whole nation united. Then there was no necessity for any conference for integration of emotion. It was created by the spiritual and moral force of the greatest, not merely patriot, but patriot saint that the country had produced. But, let me not indulge more in this. I will probably be made to feel that I am speaking with no sort of real sense and using this occasion as a lever for argument. I have no such intention. In spite of all this gloom when we are passing through the valley of humiliation, we may yet by Divine grace be given the strength and wisdom to bear all these sufferings. After all, man wants but little here below nor wants that little long. It is a question of adjustment. I am sure within six months, if this process goes on, I will completely adjust myself to the realisation that I need not worry about it. After all, those who are in the evening of their life probably may more easily adjust themselves but for the sufferings of their little ones to whom they owe a duty and whom they have nurtured with so much love. Let us—those of us who believe in Divine Guidance, be we Hindus, or Christians or belong to any other religion—take consolation in the

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fact that it is not in things temporal, it is not in the glories of political, economic, or social existence, that man's salvation lies. Let us pray. There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in the philosophy of 'the socialistic pattern of society'. After all, those of us who still have faith may pray for divine aid. There is a star to guide the humble and let us do the right. Let us do the right by everybody, whether he is a poor person living in a humble cottage or anybody else. That has been the spirit in which this great country has been nurtured. I hope and trust that those who are moving this measure will one day feel what it is to be inspired by the religious, cultural and moral tone of the great society that has kept India still flourishing as a centre which attracts the attention of the people of the world. I have seen many nations. So has my hon. Friend seen. Every time I have come back to the realisation that I would rather be a poor beggar in India than a rich millionaire in a country like America or any other. Let us keep to that goal. After this measure is passed, the Government may distribute all the wealth and feel that they have done the right thing. I wish the Government success. May God guide them in their endeavours.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, I rise to say a few words in support of this Bill. Not that it requires my support, but I do feel that on a controversial measure like this, I would be failing in my duty not merely to the House but to myself if I do not indicate my attitude and sit glum when the debate goes on. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition said that the debate was emotional. I will try to be as unemotional as possible.

The House will recall that at the first reading stage of this Bill, when it was referred to a Joint Select Committee, I declared myself as favourable to the principles of the Bill, because landed property, in my humble opinion, stands on a special footing. The availability of landed property is limited by the geographical boundaries of the country. Therefore, it does not stand on the same position as other species of property. One of the declared objects of the Constitution is to prevent the concentration of property in a few hands. Such concentration is possible to be avoided specially by this kind of reform, because landed property is supposed to be conducive to the stability of society. If as large a number of people as possible come to acquire vested interests in land, I do believe that the society will be rendered more stable on that account. If concentration of landed property in a few hands is allowed to that extent they gain and society will be rendered unsafe. Therefore it was I declared myself as favourable to this measure at the very outset. The House will also recall that I criticised the measure in various respects in very strong terms. I said that some of the provisions of the Bill, as originally drafted, were monstrosities. In the Joint Select Committee the various clauses were thrashed out in full and the lack of definition of 'public purpose' was remedied to some extent by indicating what could be really

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considered to be a public purpose. I cited some observations of the learned Judges of the Supreme Court to show that what was considered to be sufficiently clear in the preamble would not amount to public purpose. For instance, the public purpose mentioned in the original Bill will not *per se* be a public purpose. The other objects now given in the Preamble of the Bill may fulfil the requirements of public purpose.

Then, Sir, I strongly pointed out on that occasion and also in the Joint Select Committee my opposition to religious trust properties being affected by a Bill of this sort, because I held and argued before the Joint Select Committee that it would be unconstitutional under Article 26 that the temple properties or the math properties or properties of other religious institutions should be affected. Their properties could not be taken away and restrictions could not be placed on their acquiring further property. Both these things should be avoided. I submitted with some conviction that it would be against the Constitution. I find that objection has also been removed. Similarly my objection to the provisions relating to the distribution of the compensation among reversioners, Hindu widows and usufructuary mortgages have also been removed.

3.40 p.m. With reference to the definition of 'standard acre', I pointed out that there were very valuable lands bearing an assessment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 in various parts of the country. To club all of them as bearing an assessment of Rs. 10 and above and to bring them all under one category would not be fair. Therefore, I suggested that in respect of those lands paying an assessment of Rs. 15 and above, an extent of 30 standard acres might be fixed and that in the case of lands paying an assessment of Rs. 10 and above, it might be forty or fifty acres. Even before the Select Committee stage, during the first reading I suggested that it would be an equitable distribution of the landed property if a family of five individuals could be assured an area of 50 acres. It is not merely a question of living from hand to mouth but a family has got various social functions to perform and it must have sufficient resources to fulfil them, and, apart from living in a luxurious manner, for a normal, decent living. The argument about people standing in the streets ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-sheltered whenever some properties are taken away cannot hold good. Whenever a property is taken away and distributed among the highly populated people of this country, that all these people will otherwise stand in the streets ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-sheltered is no argument for depriving a person of decent means of livelihood. If a man has more than 50 acres, then he may be deprived of the excess area. But such properties as would enable him to lead a decent life to which he is entitled and of which property he has rightly or wrongly become the owner should be assured to him and not taken away on the plea that there are poor people in the country who are ill-fed and ill-clothed. Whenever legislation of this description is brought

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in, then it would be argued that there are so many people in the streets without property. In this land of high population poverty cannot be eliminated and poverty is bound to persist. That is no argument for bringing in an expropriatory legislation. Unless you want all these people also to swell the ranks of the people standing in the streets, people who are already in possession of a property should be assured of decent means of livelihood. Beyond that the State would be justified in depriving them of the excess property. My observations are directed in respect of landed property and not other kinds of property. While my suggestion of narrowing the gap has been accepted, I find that the actual number of acres has been reduced in the category of lands bearing an assessment above Rs. 10. I do hope that the Government will reconsider the position and restore the 30 acres in respect of the highest assessed lands and give something more in respect of lands carrying a lesser assessment like Rs. 10, Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and so on.

Then, as regards compensation, no doubt, the original Bill contemplated payment of a certain amount of interest. It was said on behalf of the Treasury Bench at the Select Committee stage that the Reserve Bank had to come into the picture and that, therefore, the Government were unable to commit themselves at that stage since consultations had to be held with the Reserve Bank officials later on. That seemed a reasonable explanation. They have merely relegated this to the rules stage. By that time the consultation with the Reserve Bank would have been completed and, therefore, the Government would be in a position to say, 'We will be able to award so much interest on the compensation money and no more', so as to fit in with the scheme of interest on Government securities prescribed by the Reserve Bank. That is a reasonable position. Rightly or wrongly, the scheme of rate of interest in respect of Government securities has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank in the interests of general economic considerations and the Government are bound to conform to those rules and regulations. As high a rate of interest as the Reserve Bank would be prepared to allow, I do hope the Government will allow in respect of the compensation.

As regards the period during which the payment of the compensation could be spread, objection was taken on the ground of the Constitution that the compensation should be immediately paid and that it could not be deferred. I do not think that is a correct position. In the case of the Zamindari Abolition Act, payment of compensation was spread over a period of forty years, and the Supreme Court has upheld the provisions relating to payment of compensation. Therefore, the Government may take possession of the land and they need not pay compensation all at once. But they can fix a reasonable period within which compensation should be paid. I need not go into the various other provisions which were also attacked because I am sure the Hon. Minister will reply to them. But I would say, even at the risk of exposing myself to the

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comment that as a nominated Member, I cannot but support the Bill, I do support the Bill. But the House knows and you, Sir, know that on occasions when I felt that a particular measure was wrong or that particular provisions were against equity and justice, I was no less sparing in criticism than any other hon. Member. I support the Bill.

SRI O. P. RAMASAMY REDDIAR :

தலைவரவர்களே, அநேக வருஷங்களாகச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தது வந்து விட்டது. கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் இருந்தது. அதை எப்படிச் செய்கிறது என்ற முறையிலே அநேகமாக கொண்டு வருவதும், யோசிக்கிறதும், அப்படியே இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது land ceiling வந்திருக்கிறது. அது pass ஆகி விட்டது. இங்கேயும் அது pass ஆனபோல்தான், அர்த்தம். நாங்கள் எல்லாம் பேசவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இது இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறது. பேசி பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். இருந்தாலும் சொல்ல வேண்டிய கடமை உண்டு. எல்லோரும் இளைஞர்கள் என்னேவிட. ஆதலால்தான் நான் சொல்ல எழுந்து இருக்கிறேன். எனக்கும் கொஞ்சம் அனுபவம் உண்டு. நானும் ஒரு விவசாயி. அரசாங்கத்திலும் இருந்தேன். ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மை தீமை—அதிலும் எனக்கு நம்பிக்கை உண்டு. ஏழைகளிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கை உண்டு. ஆதலால் எந்தெந்த விதத்தில் இது நல்லது செய்யப்போகிறது, எந்தெந்த விதத்தில் கெடுதல் செய்யப்போகிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்கிற எண்ணம் உண்டு. ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கத்தில் இந்த மாதிரிச் சட்டங்கள் வரவேண்டும் என்கிற நிர்ப்பந்தம் உண்டாகியிருக்கிறது. சென்ற 12 வருஷங்களாகப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும் எப்படி இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று. ஆனாலும், எதற்காக நாம் செய்கிறோம் என்பதையும் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கத்தில் எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்தால், அது பிரயோஜனப்படும் அல்லது Regimentation எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்தால் பிரயோசனப்படும் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். முதலிலிருந்து அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே வருகிறேன். இந்த Bill விஷயமாகப் பேசும்போது சட்டசபையில் அதைத் தான் நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கொண்டே வருகிறேன். ஆதலால் அநேக விஷயங்கள்—முதலில் Bill-ல் இருந்ததைவிட கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகச் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சில விஷயங்களில் முன்பு இருந்ததைவிடக் குறைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் ஏன் ஒரு Bill-ல் கொடுப்பதாகக் கொடுத்து, இன்னொரு ல் அது இல்லாமல் செய்யப்படுகிறது? இதையெல்லாம் ஞாபக மூட்ட வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கத்தில் தேர்தல் முக்கியம். தேர்தலை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு எல்லாம் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. ஜனங்களும் அது தெரிந்தோ தெரியாமலோ ஆதரித்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டு வரும்போது, சட்டமான பிறகு எல்லோரும் நமக்கு இஷ்டமிருந்தாலும் இல்லாமற் போனாலும்,

[Sri O. P. Ramasamy Reddiar] [12th October 1961]

அதற்கு நாம் இணங்கியாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் இந்த நிலையில் ஜனங்களுடைய உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்காகத்தான் செய்யப்படுகிறது என்பது preamble-ல் இப்போது மாற்றிச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகாது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். எதற்காக நான் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் இம்மாதிரி பிரித்துப் பிரித்து திறமை இருக்கிறவர்கள், வசதி இருக்கிறவர்கள் அவர்களை யெல்லாம் நீக்கி இல்லாத மற்றவர்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கும் போது, அவர்கள் அதைச் சரியாகச் செய்வார்களா? அவர்கள் அந்த நிலத்தைக்கொண்டு வாழ வேண்டும். இவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இதை எடுத்து அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து, அவர்கள் மூலமாக உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகரிக்கும் என்று செய்கிறார்கள். எண்ணத்தில் தவறில்லை. ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

இப்போது சென்ற 30, 40 ஆண்டுகளாகச் சட்டங்கள் செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பத்து, பன்னிரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாகக் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம். அதற்கு முன்பு அநேக அரசாங்கங்கள் இருந்திருக்கின்றன. ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சி அரசாங்கத்திலும் செய்யப்பட்டது. இப்போது இவர்கள் Scheduled Caste அவர்கள் கைகளில் அந்த நிலத்தைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் மசோதா preference காண்பித்தது. அந்த நிலம் இப்போது எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறது அவர்களிடத்தில் என்பதைச் சோதிக்கட்டும், எந்த அரசாங்கமாகட்டும் அவர்களிடத்தில் எவ்வளவு நிலம் விடப்பட்டது சென்ற 15, 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்குள்? அது அவர்களிடத்தில் இருக்கிறதா? எவ்வளவு percentage அவர்களிடத்தில் இருக்கிறது, மற்றது எங்கே போயிருக்கிறது என்று பாருங்கள்.

Backward Communities அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

அது எவ்வளவு? அவர்கள் பயிரிட்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா என்று பாருங்கள். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் நான் கொடுக்கிறேன். இரண்டு ஆயிரம் பேருக்குக் கொடுத்தோம். வசதியும் செய்து கொடுத்தோம். நிலம் ரூ. 200 கொடுத்தோம். 5,000 வரை கொடுத்தோம். இப்போது எத்தனை பேருக்கு நிலம் இருக்கிறது? விற்றுகிப் போச்சு. கடன் பேர்கிட்டே நிலம் இருக்கிறது? இதெல்லாம் நடந்து கத்தில். அதற்குப் பலவித நிர்ப்பந்தங்கள். இதெல்லாம் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதெல்லாம் எதைக் காட்டுகிறது? நிலம் வேண்டுமென்ற கூக்குரல் இருந்தது. தியாகிகளுக்கு அவசியம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற கூக்குரல் இருந்தது. அப்போதே நான் சொன்னேன், “உங்களுக்கு வேண்டாம் உங்களால் பயிரிட முடியாது. U.P.-யில் போல” என்று. தலா இரண்டாயிரம் கொடுப்போமென்று சண்டை போட்டார்கள். இருந்தவரை கொடுத்தோம். இன்னும் அநேகம் பேருக்குக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. கொடுத்தோம். இன்னும் அநேகம் பேருக்குக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. பத்து ஆயிரம் பேரில் 2,000 பேர் போனால் 8,000 பேருக்குக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. அந்த முறையில் கொடுத்த நிலங்கள் எங்கே

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p.m.

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இருக்கின்றன என்று பார்க்கும்போது, நிலம் இல்லை என்பதற்காக மாத்திரம் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் உற்பத்தி ஆகிவிடாது என்பதை உங்களுக்கு ஞாபக மூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். சென்ற, 10, 20, 30 ஆண்டுகளாகக் கொடுத்து வந்த அந்த நிலங்கள் யாருக்காகக் கொடுத்தோமோ யாருக்காகச் சலுகை செய்து அவர்களுக்கு அவசியம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற நல்லெண்ணத்துடன் கொடுத்தோமோ, அவர்கள் அதை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் நிலையிலும் இல்லை. மனமுடில்லை. வசதியுடில்லை. வசதி கொடுத்தாலும் சரியாக நடப்பதில்லை. என்ன காரணம் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஆதலால் நாளா வட்டத்தில் எந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் யாரும் வேலை செய்யாமல் எல்லா சௌகரியமும் வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில் போய்க்கொண்டு இருக்கிறது நாடு. அதில் மேலே இருக்கும் பண்டிதர் நேரு முதற்கொண்டு கீழே இருக்கும் நாம் வரை சொல்வதிலே இப்படித்தான் நடக்கிறது. ஆறு ஆயிரம் கோடி நாம் கொடுத்தோம் சென்ற இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களில் இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு கோடி வந்திருக்கிறது என்று கணக்கு எடுங்கள். பாரபட்சமில்லாமல் நடக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தில் statistics கொடுப்பார்கள். அது எனக்குத் தெரியும். கிராமங்களில் எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள்.

இந்த நிலையிலிருந்து செய்யும்போது கொஞ்சம் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப்பற்றியும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக இது செய்யப்படுகிறது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் உணவு உற்பத்தி இதனால் சரியாகச் செய்ய முடியாது என்பது என்னுடைய தீர்மானமான அபிப்பிராயம். இம்மாதிரியான முறையில் யாருக்காவது இந்த நிலத்தைக் கொடுக்கும்போது, வசதி இருக்கிறவர்கள் வசதி இல்லாதவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும்போது அரசாங்கம் பூராவும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களிடத்தில் கடன் இருந்தால், இவர்கள் கொடுக்க மாட்டார்கள் Co-operative Society ஆக இருந்தாலும் சரி அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி. ஆதலால் நாமெல்லாம் Co-operative Common wealth என்று சொல்லி அதன் மூலமாக Co-operative farming நடத்த விரும்புகிறார்கள். இப்போது அந்த சபையில் Bill pass ஆகி இருப்பதாக ஞாபகம். Select Committee-ல் இருக்கிறதா என்று எனக்குத் தெரியாது. அதில் இந்த நிலங்களில்கூட Co-operative farming நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. Co-operative farming நடக்கிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 30, 40 இடங்களில் எப்படி நடக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் அது சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை. டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரே ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். நீங்களும் ஒத்துக் கொள்வீர்கள்—சிலபேர் வேண்டுமென்று ஒத்துக்கொள்ளாமல் இருந்தாலொழிய. அதில் பாரபட்சமில்லாமல் பார்க்கும்போது அது பிரயோசனமில்லை. வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் அவர்கள் வேலை செய்வது இல்லை.

[Sri O. P. Ramasamy Reddiar]

12th October 1961]

ஆகையினால் இந்த முறையில் நாம் வேலை செய்யும்போது எல்லா வற்றையும் ஒரே நாளில் சட்டத்தால் ஆக்கிவிட முடியாது. இயற்கைக்கே விரோதமாகும் அது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் சொத்து சுதந்திரம் எல்லோருக்கும் வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். இல்லாதவர்கள்கூட வசதி வேண்டுமென்றும், கார் வேண்டுமென்றும், வீடு வேண்டுமென்றும் நினைக்கிறார்கள். வேண்டாமென்று யாரும் சொல்வதில்லை. ஆனாலும் இன்னோர் இடத்திலிருந்து எடுத்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டால், நாம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு வாழலாம் என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. அந்த எண்ணத்தை நாம் உண்டாக்கியிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் ஜனநாயக நிலையில் இது வேலை செய்யும்போது தனி மனிதனுக்கு அக்கரை உண்டாகும் நிலையில் செய்ய வேண்டும். அது உண்டானாலொழிய உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியாது என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். சட்டத்தினால் செய்யலாமா என்று பார்க்கும்போது அது அனுபவத்தில் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. கூட்டுறவு டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இவ்வளவு டிபால்ட்ஸ் (defaults) ஏன்? எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் மூன்று இடங்களில் நடந்திருக்கிறது. மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலோ சொல்லவே வேண்டாம். அது போய்க்கொண்டேயிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றிக் கேள்வியே கிடையாது. அது வளர்ந்து கொண்டேயிருக்கிறது. யாராவது தப்புச் செய்தால், அவனை உடனே தண்டித்தாலோ அல்லது தகுந்த முறையில் ஏதாவது செய்தால்தான் அவனுக்குப் பயம் இருக்கும். மனிதன், தான் எந்த முறையில் நடக்க வேண்டுமென்றுதானே சட்டம் போட்டுக் கொண்டு வாழ்க்கை நடத்தவேண்டும். அதைத்தான் பெரியவர்கள் வைத்தார்கள். பயம் உண்டாக்கித் திருத்துவது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. தவறுகளைத் திருத்துவது அரசாங்கத்தின் தொழில். சட்டத்தையும் மீறி அதுபோல் நடக்கும்போது, அது சாதாரணமாக மதிக்கப்படுகிறது. அப்படி மதிப்பதால்தான் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் பொதுப் பணத்தைத் தங்கள் சுய உபயோகத்திற்கு உபயோகிக்கலாம் என்று நடந்து வருகிறது. இந்த நிலையில் நாம் கூட்டுறவு டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் மூலமாக விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் சரியாக நடக்குமா? 4.00 p.m.

நடக்காது என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். இந்த நிலையை வளர்ப்பதற்கு நீங்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்தால், வேண்டுமென்றால் ரெஜிமெண்டேஷன் முறையில் செய்யலாம். ரஷ்யாவிலும், சீனாவிலும் விவசாயத்தில் இந்த முறை பெயிலாகிவிட்டது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அங்கெல்லாம் இந்த முறையில் என்ன உற்பத்தி என்று பார்க்கும்போது மற்ற நாடுகளைவிடக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்று இண்டர்நேஷனல் பத்திரிகைகள் சொல்கின்றன. அது தவறாகவும் இருக்கலாம், சரியாகவும் இருக்கலாம். எல்லா இடங்களிலும் பெயிலாகிக்கொண்டு வருவதை நாம் இப்போது துவங்குகிறோம். ஆகையால் இது நியாயமா என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். எப்படியோ பாசாகப் போகிறது. இருந்தாலும் நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதைச் சொல்கிறேன். பணமும் நிலமும் நாம் கொடுக்கிறோம். கூட்டுறவு பார்மிங் கொண்டுவரும்போது

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அதற்கு ஒரு டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேட்டர் வேண்டும். ஒரு மேஸ்திரி வேண்டும். ஃபீல்டுமேன் வேண்டும். இதற்கு என்ன ஆகும்? இப்போது விதைப் பண்ணை இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஆரம்பித் தோம். எவ்வளவு விதைப் பண்ணைகள் வேலை செய்கின்றன, எவ்வளவு மார்க்கெட் என்று காட்டுங்கள். அப்போது தெரியும். நீங்கள் செய்வதெல்லாம் தப்பு என்று சொல்லவில்லை. நடை முறையில் எப்படி வருகிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். நானும் கொஞ்சம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று முதலில் நினைத்தேன். நடைமுறையில் என்ன ஆகியிருக்கிறது என்பதை அனுபவத்தில் தெரிந்துகொண்டு பரந்த நோக்கத்துடன் ஜனங்களுக்கு உணவு கிடைக்கத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்போது விலை வாசிகள் குறைய வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோம். விலைவாசிகள் ஏறிக்கொண்டே இருக்கின்றன. இன்னொரு பக்கம் வசதி இருக்கிறவனிடத்திலிருந்து திறமை உள்ளவனிடமிருந்து குறைத்து இன்னொருவனிடத்தில் விடும்போது அரசாங்கம் மற்ற வசதிகளை அவனுக்குத் தரவேண்டும். இந்தத் தொல்லையில் எவ்வளவு தூரம் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமென்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே, முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட உற்பத்தி இன்னும் குறையும் என்பது என் தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். நகரங்களில் எல்லாம் சாப்பாட்டிற்குத் திண்டாடும் நிலை இனி வரும். நகர ஜனங்கள் தான் அதிகப் பணக்காரர், பணம் படைத்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இங்குள்ள மின்சார விளக்குகளைப் பார்க்கும்போது, அந்தக் குடிசையில் விளக்கல்லாமல் இருட்டில் வாடுகின்றவனை நான் நினைத்துக்கொள்வேன், இந்த விளக்குகள் அவனுக்கு இல்லையே என்று. என்ன செய்வது? இன்னும் கிராமத்தான் சோம்பேரியாக இருக்க நினைக்கிறான். கிராமங்களிலிருந்து எல்லோரும் நகரங்களுக்கு வந்துவிட்டார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்தையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். பனிரெண்டு வருஷங்களில் மூன்று மடங்கு நான்கு மடங்கு பெருகிவிட்டது. ஜனங்கள் எங்கு அதிக வசதிகள் இருக்கிறதோ எங்கே வேலை கிடைக்கிறதோ எங்கே சிரமமில்லாமல் சம்பாதிக்க முடிகிறதோ, வாழ்க்கை சௌகரியமாக இருக்கிறதோ அங்கே வருகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் இன்னும் தகுந்த ஆட்களை கிராமங்களிலிருந்து விரட்டும்போது என்ன ஆகும்? இப்போது சென்னை நகரத்தில் முன் இரண்டாயிரம் இருந்த ஒரு கிரவுண்ட் 8 ஆயிரம் 10 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் ஆகி விட்டது. என்ன காரணம்? எல்லோரும் இங்கே வருகிறார்கள். கூட்டம் பெருகிறது. ஆகவே, இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது நகரங்களில் அதிகமாகப் பணம் குவிவதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் சட்டம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஜனங்கள் பெயரால் நாம் செய்யும் போது ஜனங்களுடைய நடைமுறைக்குப் பிரயோஜனமாக இல்லாத முறையில் நிலைமை உண்டாக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த முறையில் தான் உணவு உற்பத்தி குறையும். இப்போது லேபர் எனேக்ட் மெண்ட் சட்டம் எல்லாம் செய்கிறோம். அதைப் பார்க்கும்போது அநேகக் கோளாறுகள் உண்டாகின்றன. நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் குத்தகைக்காரர்கள் வேலையாட்கள் இவர்கள்

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விஷயத்தில் எப்போதும் அடிதடிகள் கிராமங்களில் நடப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். கலைட்டரும் போலீசும் போய்க்கொண்டே இருக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையில் உணவு உற்பத்தி நடக்குமா என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே இதையெல்லாம் யோசிக் கும்போது நமக்கு உணவு உற்பத்திக்காகத் தானே நாம் செய்கிறோம். இந்த உணவு உற்பத்தியை நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும் போது அனுபவத்தில் பார்க்கும்போது நேர்மாறாக நடந்து வருகிறது. இதை யெல்லாம் செய்கிறது பிளானிங் கமிட்டி என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பிளானிங் கமிட்டி மாத்திரம் தனி என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. His Masters' Voice பண்டிதருடைய வாய்ஸ், அவர் என்ன சொல்கிறாரோ, என்ன நினைக்கிறாரோ அதைத் தான் அவர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்தான் கூட்டுறவு காமன் வெல்த் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இருந்தார். காந்திஜி இருக்கும்போதே சொன்னார். காந்திஜி இருக்கும்போது கண்ட் ரோலில் இருந்தார். இப்போது நினைத்தபடி நடக்கிறது. அவர் சொல்கிறபடிதான் கமிஷன் நடக்கிறது. இப்போது இப்படி நடக்கும்போது என்ன செய்வது? அனுபவத்தில் இவையெல்லாம் நேர்மாறாக செயல்களை உருவாக்கி வருகின்றன. அனேக இடங்களில் சட்டத்தில் சில சலுகைகளைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கூட்டுறவு பில்லில் எல்லாவற்றையும் சேர்த்து இழுத்துவிட்டார்கள். எந்த ஏழைக்காக இவையெல்லாம் செய்கிறார்களோ அவன் தன் வாழ்க்கையைத் தனியாக நடத்த முடியாத நிலையில் செய்கிறோம். கூட்டுறவு ஃபார்மிங் நான்கு விதமாக ஏற்படுத்துவது என்று அந்த பில்லில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இங்கே அது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதோ இல்லையோ தெரியாது. அதிலே மொத்தமாக எடுத்து தனித்தனியாகச் சாகுபடி செய்வது மொத்தமாகச் சாகுபடி செய்வது என்று பலவிதமாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரிச் சாகுபடி செய்யும் போது 5 வருஷங்களுக்கு அதைத் திரும்ப வாங்கக்கூடாது என்று போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு கூட்டுறவிற்குக் குந்தகமாகியிருந்தால் சரியாக நடைபெறவில்லை என்று சொன்னால் அதற்குப் பிறகு கூட அந்த நிலத்தை விவசாயி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்றிருக்கிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும். இந்த முறையில் சட்டம். சட்டம் பாஸ் ஆகிவிட்டது. என்ன தெரிகிறது? இப்படி தனித்தனியாக கோ-ஆபரேடிவில் சாகுபடி செய்கிறான் என்றால் அவனுடைய நிலை என்ன என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்போது இருக்கிற நிலங்களில் deltaic areas கொஞ்சம், delta இல்லாத மானம் பார்த்த பூமி தான் அதிகம். மொத்தம் 1½ கோடி, 2 கோடி 50 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்கள் நஞ்சை, 20 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்கள் ஆற்றுப் பாசனம், மற்றது எல்லாம் மானம் பார்த்த பூமி அதாவது ஏரிகள், பருவ மழையைப் பார்த்து சாகுபடி செய்யப்படுகிறது. அதுபோக புஞ்சை 1½ கோடி ஏக்கர். அது பூராவும் பருவ மழையைப் பார்த்துத்தான் நடக்க வேண்டும். அந்த நிலங்களை நஞ்சை 1 ஏக்கருக்கு இவ்வளவு புஞ்சை என்று பாகுபாடு செய்திருக்க

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கிராமங்களே, அதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது தெரிகிறது. நீங்கள் அதிகமாகத்தான் உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறீர்கள். தான்யம் வேண்டும், எண்ணெய் வேண்டும், பருப்பு வேண்டும், துவரை வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் திட்டம் செய்து சட்டம் செய்ய வேண்டும். எவ்வளவு தானியம் என்றால் எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் பருப்பு, எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் எண்ணெய் விதைகள் என்று தெரிய வேண்டும். Planning Commission-ல் என்ன குறித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் எழுதுகிறார்கள். நாம் சொன்னால் கேட்கப்போகிறது இல்லை. இதைப்பற்றிக் கவலை இல்லை. அதிகமாக சர்க்கரை உற்பத்தி பண்ணினாலும் பிரயோசனம் இல்லை. இப்போது என்ன scarcity வெளி நாட்டுக்குக்கூட ஏற்றுமதி பண்ணுகிறார்கள். ஏன் விலை கூடுதல்? அநேக இடங்களில் அடித்துக் கொள்கிறார்கள். ஏன்? மனிதன் நல்லவனாக இல்லை. அந்த மனிதனை வைத்துத்தான் நாம் செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆகையினால் இந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறபொழுது, தினசரி சட்டங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டு போனால், சட்டங்கள் ஜனங்களிடம் சரியான முறையில் நடக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால், சட்டம் பூராவையும் துர்வினியோகப்படுத்துகிறார்களே, அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் பணமாக மாற்றச் சலுகை உண்டாக்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இந்த முறையில் செய்துகொண்டே போனால் இது கீழேதான் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கும்.

Co-operative farming -ஐப் பற்றிச் சொன்னேன். தனியாகச் சாகுபடி செய்கிறான் என்று வைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். பருவ மழை தவறிவிட்டது. உழுது விரைக்கிறான். நன்றாகப் பயிர் வரும்போது கதுரு சமயத்தில் ஜலம் 40 நாளைக்கு இல்லை என்றால் பயிர் சாகி யாகிவிடும். அவனுக்குச் சாகுபடிச் செலவு வேறு இருக்கிறது. நஷ்டம் உண்டாகிறது. மாடுகளைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். தன்னைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மறு சாகுபடிக்கு விதை முதலிய வற்றை வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். கடன் யார் கொடுப்பார்கள்? இப்போது வெளியே அதிக வட்டியானாலும் எப்படியும் வாங்குகிறான். co-operative farming வரும்போது எல்லாம் இவைகளை எங்கே வாங்கப் போகிறான்? சாகுபடி fail ஆகிறது. கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலைமை. அதிகமாக 3 பங்கு கேட்க முடியுமா? இந்த முறையில் வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியாமல் ஏழையாக இருப்பவனுக்குச் சட்டம் செய்து அவன் வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியாதபடி செய்தால், ஏழைக்குச் செய்கிறோம் என்றால் சரியா என்று யோசனை பண்ணுங்கள். அந்த முறையில் செய்யும் பொழுது தேர்தல் வருகிறது. எந்தக் கட்சியானாலும் தேர்தல் தான். அரசாங்கம் நடத்துகிற கட்சி செய்கிற தப்பு என்ன என்று எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் எல்லோரும் என்ன செய்துகொண்டிருந்தாலும் எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரு பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் நடத்துகிற கட்சியானாலும், எதிர்க்கட்சியானாலும் சரி, எதிர்க்கட்சி ஆளும் கட்சி பூராக வருகிற பொழுது, ஒரு பொறுப்பு வருகிறது. மற்ற நாடுகளில்

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ஜனநாயக நாடுகளில் உண்டு. இந்த நாட்டில் அந்தப் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிற மாதிரித் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில், ஏழைகளுக்குச் சட்டம் செய்வதில், ஏழைகள் தகுந்த முறையில் வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதற்கு நேர்மாறாகச் சட்டங்கள் இருந்தால், எப்படி வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியும் என்பதைப் பாருங்கள். என் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சொல்லுகிறேன். இதுமட்டுமல்ல. நான் முன்பு சொன்னேன். சட்டத்தில் மானுவாரி நிலங்கள் அதிகம் என்று பாகுபாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு ஸ்டான்டர்ட் ஏக்கருக்கு 2 ஏக்கர், 3 ஏக்கர் புஞ்சை என்று. நஞ்சைதான் standard ஏக்கர். பூராவும் நஞ்சை இருப்பது போல் பாவித்து சட்டத்தில் அதற்கு 2, 3 மடங்கு என்று செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வறகு அல்லது சோளம் விதைக்கிறார்கள் புஞ்சை நிலங்களில் என்று எவ்வளவு லாபம் ளுங்கள். அது ஏழைகள் சாப்பாடு. அதில் எவ்வளவு செலவு என்ற வரும், என்ன மிச்சம், அவனுக்குச் சாகுபடிச் செலவு என்ன என்பதைப் பாருங்கள். அதைப் பார்த்தால், அவனுக்கு மிச்சம் என்ன என்று கணக்கிட்டால், 100 ஏக்கர் விட்டாலும் ரூ 1,000, 1,200-க்கு மேலாகாது. மானுவாரி நிலங்களுக்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன். வட ஆற்காடு, தென் ஆற்காடு, செங்கற்பட்டை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். இந்த மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். கோயம்புத்தூரில் efforts இருக்கின்றன. பாதாளத்திலிருந்து மேஜாரட்டி ஜனங்கள் எப்படி கூட தண்ணீர் எடுப்பார்கள். மெஜாரட்டி ஜனங்கள் எப்படி இருக்கிறார்கள்? அதற்காகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகையினால் இந்த முறையில் இருக்கும்போது, நீங்கள் அதிகமாகச் செய்துவிட்டோம் இந்த நிலங்களிலிருந்து 1,000 ரூ. அதற்கு ரூ. 1,500 அதற்கு மேல் வராது. ஏழையாக இருப்பவனுக்குச் சட்டம் செய்து, ஏழைகளுக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் அவன் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த முடியாதபடி இக்கட்டுகளை உண்டாக்கி இருக்கிறோம் என்பதை ஞாபகமூட்ட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இதை ஆதரிக்கிறேனோ, எதிர்க்கிறேனோ, அது வேறு விஷயம். அபிப்பிராயம் இதுதான். சட்டங்கள் செய்தால் சட்டங்கள் யாருக்காகச் செய்கிறோமோ அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படுவதற்குப் பதிலாக தீமை, pinpricks ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் தொல்லை கொடுப்பதுபோல் செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதற்கு இதை ஞாபக மூட்டினேன். சட்டம் வந்துவிட்டது. வராது இருக்கப்போகிறதில்லை. இங்கேயும் 'ததாஸ்து' தான். இருந்தாலும் என்னுடைய கடமை சொல்லி விட்டேன். நிறுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* Sri S. NATARAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that at this time a Bill of this nature should have been placed before the Legislature. As we examine many of the measures that have been passed by the Legislature, we find they have generally contributed to the well-being of the people. But this particular legislation seems to be one, as was so ably pointed out by the previous speaker and our revered leader Sri Ramaswami Reddiar, that will not serve the purpose for which it is intended. It will make the poor more poor. It will create frustration and

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serious heart-burning amongst people who are now toiling hard on the lands. So, if I describe this as a black measure of this Legislature, I will not be in the wrong. On the other hand, I will only be giving a right description of this Bill.

Sir, in the preamble of the Bill it is stated that this Bill is intended to bring about fair distribution of wealth and property to ensure social justice. Now is it social justice to take away what a man has earned by virtue of his hard labour and give it to a person who by no standard could be described as a person who knows how to use it? From the figures given just now by the previous speaker this experiment of giving lands to these people has already been tried and it has proved a failure. If it was given to the Harijans, people who were actually tilling the land and working on the land, they were not able to retain the land. They sold the lands away. When it was given to the political sufferers, those who worked for freedom and who had a high sense of responsibility, they also did not fare better. They have allowed the land to remain fallow after taking all the amenities and concessions that the Government gave them. In many other cases they have also sold the lands. This clearly shows that agriculture is a specialised field of work and that it is not just possession of land that enables one to get the best out of the land. It is a special skill, it is a special attachment to the land and a special incentive to work and to produce, that is necessary. If in our country the landed class has contributed to the stability of the country, if they have worked hard and stepped up production by adopting various improved methods, it is because we had two types of people—one who can think scientifically, who can direct the agricultural operations intelligently and profitably and the other who can contribute physical labour. It is not necessary to believe that a man who can contribute physical labour, if given land, can step up production. This is so because unless there is proper direction, physical labour alone will be unproductive. Direction is necessary and you cannot get the direction unless the man has a stake in the property, unless he feels that it belongs to him and he is challenged to apply his mind towards battling with unfavourable conditions and thus secure good production. If the Government take away land by such kind of expropriation, as this measure contemplates, then the incentive is gone. There will be no direction. You will have only labour which will be wasted and it will bring about only a reduction in production. And as was rightly remarked by the previous speaker, we will be leading the country towards a chaotic condition resulting in great impoverishment and poverty.

Sir, in the Preamble to the Bill it is stated that concentration of all the material resources of a community in the hands of a few is not good for democracy. I think we can accept that in principle. But it has got to be interpreted in a fair way. A few days ago I had the opportunity of listening to a discussion where a group of young people, very enthusiastic young people, were discussing the

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political ideologies of the different parties. They were referring to the capitalistic democracy and the communist democracy as they are sometimes described. They also discussed the socialistic pattern of democracy. When referring to one type of democracy, they were saying that the ideal of that democracy was this. If you have two shirts and there is another person having no shirt, you take the extra shirt from the person having two shirts and give it to the person not having even one. And when one person asked the question as to what will be done when one person had only one shirt and there was another without a shirt, the reply came: 'Tear away the one shirt so that both will go without a shirt'. That seems to be the ideal behind this legislation for the expropriation of land.

Sir, a person has land which he has acquired by dint of his hard labour. Other people who did not work hard have no land or even the land they had inherited they have sold away. But now Government want to take away land from those who have it and give it to persons not having it. What will happen? The person now getting the land will again throw the land into waste and come back to you and say 'I have no land now, take land from the persons having it and give it to me'. This, I feel, is putting a premium on laziness, idleness and extravagance as it were because they feel that there is always the Government which is wedded to a socialistic pattern of life and which is ready to bring measures to equalise property. This kind of democracy has come to mean only taking away from the rich and giving to the poor, not to enable the poor to become rich but only to bring down the total wealth of the whole nation. This will not increase the wealth of the people. This legislation is one of that type. It is not a question of enabling the poor to become rich and grow richer. It is only a question of breaking up the total wealth of the nation and not increasing the wealth of the people. This legislation is one such type. 4-20 p.m.

I do not know what will become of house property hereafter. Because, that also adds to the material prosperity. We want houses. We are taking so many measures to see that houses are built. There are thousands of people without houses. There are also people living in houses without adequate space. We may at the time of the 1967 elections have a legislation which may say that for a family of five persons a house having a plinth area of only 500 square feet will be allowed. If a house has 600 square feet of plinth area, it is likely that 100 square feet of plinth area is taken away and given to a person who has no house to live in. Therefore, this kind of legislation can be extended in so many ways which will make a person's life unhappy and which will take away every incentive from people for hard work. No democracy can sustain itself on such a principle. Therefore it is I would strongly recommend to Government that they pause a little over this Bill and not rush it through immediately. It is better that they obtain some clear legal opinion not necessarily from experienced Lawyers, but from the constituted legal authority on a

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matter like this. The Government can well request the Hon. President of the Indian Union to refer this matter to the Supreme Court for its ruling whether what is stated here is valid, and whether it can be passed into an Act.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It was already done by certain persons.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : Has the Supreme Court given its opinion? I was suggesting that the President should be requested to approach the Supreme Court. If the President has already requested the Supreme Court in the matter, has the Supreme Court given its ruling? Very recently there was an enactment whereby the Central Parliament regulated the price and the page numbers of newspapers. They were then sure that the Act was quite legitimate and that it was within the Constitution. It was thought that it did not offend the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. But only a few days ago the Supreme Court ruled that it was a legislation which affected the freedom of the press guaranteed in the Constitution and therefore, held that Act void. Now questions were raised whether there would be another amendment to the Constitution. I am very happy that the Hon. Minister concerned said that he was not going to move for an amendment of the Constitution, and that he would leave it as it is. This is a legislation which, I consider, would offend the fundamental right guaranteed to us—a right to own property. It is said that property can be requisitioned for a public purpose and property can be requisitioned in order to help a certain type of people. But this kind of wholesale requisitioning of property and giving it to the landless members of the village community, we have not heard of anywhere. Nowhere have we got a definition of what is meant by a landless person or other members of the village community. We have definitions for various other things. But there is no definition for this. This is a matter on which legal opinion is necessary, and I would strongly advise the Government to drop this measure or keep it in abeyance. It can be taken up after the elections and after securing adequate legal opinion. Then it can be suitably amended. The Bill after it emerged from the Joint Select Committee has been greatly modified in the lower House. It has been modified not by the amendments moved by the Opposition Members, but by the Government. This is a point which one should seriously consider. When Government themselves thought it fit to make amendments of a substantial nature, they should have referred the matter again to the Select Committee and then brought them before the Assembly. On the other hand, the amendments were moved by the Government themselves while the Bill was under discussion after the Select Committee had examined the Bill clause by clause. This only indicates that the Government are using their powers in order to rush through a legislation of such an expropriatory nature.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sri Mohamed Raza Khan will now speak. I have to cut down the duration of speeches to seven minutes each.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, three eminent personalities in the House—Dr. Mudaliar, Sri Patanjali Sastriar and Sri Ramaswami Reddiar—have just now spoken. But the reaction of the Hon. Sri Manickavelu is, 'The speeches are very good, some of the points are very convincing; with all that I do not want any change to be made, let us carry on with it'. The tragedy in the whole drama, if I may say so, is that the Bill has the very able and aggressive support of the hon. Member Sri Kosalram. If only he had his way at the Select Committee stage, the Bill would have undergone radical changes.

The Hon. the Revenue Minister said at the first reading stage in the Lower House that this was a revolutionary measure brought in a democratic manner. I say that the first part of it is correct. It is a revolutionary measure. What effect it will have on the people, the future alone will decide. I may not be here then and most of us will not be here by then. Only the future will know whether this revolutionary measure has served the purpose for which it was brought in. Particularly personalities like Omandur Reddiar, who has got great experience of agriculture have cautioned this Government against this measure. The Preamble has been so nicely drafted in the Select Committee stage to suit constitutional requirements regarding public purpose and to remove the disparity in the ownership of agricultural land. Is disparity there only with reference to agricultural land? There are disparities in other sectors also. My friend Sri Kosalram also talked of disparity in the ownership of agricultural land. But in every walk of life there is disparity. In the political field there is disparity. We have got 300 members in our Legislature, and hardly 7 or 8 can become Ministers. On this account, can every person have a grievance why this is so? That is the law of nature.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Everybody can become a Minister.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : That tragedy has not yet come. God help us. (laughter). This is by the way, Sir. When there was a discussion at the time the Bill was introduced, the Revenue Minister was definite that it would never affect the agricultural production. I do not know what his arguments are. The future alone will decide the issue. As was stated by Mr. P. T. Rajan, the stability which we have in the villages is now being upset. The drive, the zeal and the capacity of the landlords to work hard from morning to evening so that they may earn something not only for their people but also contribute to the general interest of the people, are sought to be taken away. This 30-acre limit is not a big limit. The question may be raised, 'After all, we had a number of meetings of the Joint Select Committee; our Ministers and officials were in a reasonable frame of mind; they were ready to yield something and to accept something else; how is it that you were not able to press your point of view? I am arguing as if the Hon. Minister is putting the question to me. We felt that there were certain good changes, particularly in the matter of discrimination between community and community and stridhana land.

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The question of fixing 30 acres as the ceiling was taken up last. We thought that the Government would introduce some change. Cleverly—I do not say that we were hoodwinked—the Minister for Revenue used one set of arguments against the other. He gave the analogy himself in the Lower House that his position was that of a person who in his old age was going in for the luxury of having two wives, one very old-fashioned and the other modern. Naturally the tendency is to be modern particularly in the case of old people, if I could use the word. Of course, our friend Sri Kosalam is ultra-modern because he wants everything ultra. The Minister has yielded to the ultra-modern wife. It is only an analogy. Let me not be misunderstood. We said that the 30 acres would not be sufficient for a family accustomed to a set standard of life. As Sri P. T. Rajan said, in a particular year the harvest may be good and the prices may be all right, but there is bound to be fluctuation depending upon rains and other circumstances. The Hon. Minister said, 'If you tamper with these thirty acres, there are, on the other side, people,—I need not mention the name of the Party—who want to reduce it to fifteen acres.' The result was, thirty acres remained. But I ask how these thirty acres were reduced to 24 acres in respect of lands whose assessment is Rs. 15 and above. I am not an expert in these matters and my figure may be wrong. When Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was speaking, the Finance Minister said, 'We have yielded to the demand of the Opposition and Opposition means not only the Opposition here.' 'Which Opposition' I am asking. Of course, there is a solitary Member here, Sri Subbiah Chettiar, who says that he is a Swatantra Party man. In the Lower House there is no Swatantra Party Member. The I.N.D.S. want the ceiling to be fixed at 50 or 60 acres, subject to correction. Only the Communist Party and the D.M.K. wanted to reduce it as much as possible. But that is a political question. Is it because the Communist Party led the agitation that the Government yielded and lowered the ceiling? Otherwise, what is the rationale behind it? When it suits them, they use one set of argument. They say, 'Granting that we do not agree to the principle of land ceiling, what can we do? We are powerless. There is the Planning Commission. They have asked us to do and we have to do it.' In the same breath, when the Planning Commission say that well-managed farms can be exempted, the Minister says, 'It is very difficult to decide which is a well-managed farm.' This sort of argument will not convince the people.

To-day the Government have got all the power. But they should think of the repercussion the fixation of a ceiling will have on the people. Much was said about compensation. My esteemed Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar was not able to convince the Minister for Revenue. I do not think I am going to succeed. Even with regard to payment of compensation to zamindars, though it was decided in the year 1948 and more than eleven years have

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elapsed since then, how many zamindars have received full compensation? I know of a case where a zamindar had to wait at the door of the Estate Manager just for a paper to be sent to the District and Sessions Judge just because he might get a thousand or two thousand rupees. Here, also, apart from arbitrariness, from the way in which it has been laid down, it may take a long time for the Government to pay the amount particularly when they are depriving people of their source of income to which they are legally entitled. At least let them pay it as early as possible so that they may invest it in other fields like industry and commerce. Now they have to wait for small mercies. God alone knows when the compensation amount will be paid.

Then, I come to the other aspect of the question. The Minister for Agriculture is not here now. Of course, I give all credit to the Revenue Minister. They two have done a wise thing. They have taken away from this Bill lands belonging to charitable institutions which were included in the Original Bill. There were two factors involved, if I am not divulging any secret. One was the contribution made by Sri Patanjali Sastri. He put forward the Constitutional aspect. As long as the Constitution is there, it allows any trust or charitable institution to have as much property as possible. In future, nobody could endow any land according to the restriction proposed. Sri Patanjali Sastri pointed out that it would not be upheld if the matter went before the Supreme Court. That was one reason. The second reason was this. It was the aggressive way in which my Friend Sri Kosalam persisted in his views. I think Sri P. T. Rajan will bear with me when I say this. It looked as though he had taken cudgels against these institutions. I do not know what those institutions have done. Some of them might have gone a little bit wrong. But collectively what have they done?

Then cattle farms have been exempted from this Bill. The lands for sugar factories have also been exempted. The idea was this. There may be one or two sugar factories which are already having lands. Therefore, in future, we should not put any obstacle in the way of the sugar factories. Otherwise, they feel that they cannot be assured of their supply for various reasons. These are some of the features where the Government have accepted some of the suggestions. But on the major questions of compensation, of the suggestions. But on the major questions of compensation, the manner of payment and the fixation of ceiling on land, their one attitude was: 'We have decided; our decision is final.' Surely I do not like to go into the question whether it is for the purpose of election. Much has been said about it. The future alone will decide it. I shall, however, pray for a long life for my esteemed Friend the Revenue Minister, so that he may see the results. Anyhow, his name will go down in history as the man who has done so much—he has done some good also. As Sri Kala Venkata Rao had the name in regard to the zamindari legislation, our present Revenue Minister will have the name in regard to this measure. I leave the matter at that.

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* SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்று இந்த உச்சவரம்பு மசோதாவைப் பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய இந்திய நாட்டிலே இந்திய தர்மங்கள், கலாசாரங்கள், இந்தியாவுடைய உயர்ந்த பண்புகள் இவற்றை நம்முடைய முன்னோர்கள் நல்ல வழியில் வகுத்துத் தந்த காரணத்தால் நாட்டில் பல மதங்கள், நம்மை ஆக்ரமித்து அழிக்க பல சக்திகள் வேலை செய்தாலும் கூட, அவைகளிலெல்லாம் மீண்டு ஓரளவுக்கு—உலகம் இருக்கும் அளவுக்கு—இந்திய மதம் வளரும் சக்தியைப் பெற்றிருக்கிறோம். இதற்குக் காரணம் நம்முடைய முன்னோர்கள் உயர்ந்த பண்பாலே நமக்குக் காட்டிய வழி. குடியரசிலே சேர்த்து நம் ஏழை மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை உயர்த்த பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்திருக்கிறோம். அந்த அளவில் யார்க்கும்போது அரசர்கள் இன்று இறந்துவிடவில்லை. அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழ வழிகாட்டியிருக்கிறோம். அடுத்தபடியாக, ஜமீன்தாரி ஒழிப்புச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தோம். அதிலும்கூட அவர்கள் அழிந்து போகவில்லை. அவர்கள் வாழ இடம் அளித்து, வறுமையில் வாடும் மக்களுக்கு இதுபோன்ற பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்து வழி காட்டினோம்.

இன்று நிலம் வைத்திருக்கும் பணக்காரர்கள் எத்தனையோ ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அந்த கிராமத்தில் இல்லாமல்கூட வேறு பட்டணங்களில் வசித்துக்கொண்டு நாகரீக வசதிகளை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் காரணத்தால்தான், இன்று அவர்களுக்கும் குடியானவர்களுக்கும் நெருங்கிய நல்ல ஒரு தொடர்பு இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய முன்னோர்கள் அந்தக் காலங்களில் பெரிய நிலம் வைத்திருந்த பணக்காரர்கள் பண்ணையாட்களிடத்தில் அன்புகொண்டு நல்ல முறையில் அவர்களுடன் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டு தங்களுக்கும் குடும்பத்துக்கும் ஓரளவு உணவு வைத்துக்கொண்டு தர்மத்துக்கும் கோயில் குளங்களுக்கும், ஏழைகளுக்கும் தர்ம காரியம் செய்த காரணத்தால்தான் இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட அவலநிலை வராமல் ஓரளவு சுந்தோஷமாக வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்கள். அந்த நிலைமாறி இருக்கும் காரணத்தால்தான், இப்போது நம்முடைய நாட்டு மக்களை இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட பணக்காரர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் கவனிக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கையைக் கவனிக்காத காரணத்தால்தான் அதிகமாக நிலம் உடையவர்கள் நேர்மையாக நேரடியாக கண்காணிக்க வில்லை என்ற காரணத்தால்தான் விளைவுப் பொருள்கள் ஓரளவு குறைந்திருக்கின்றன. அத்துடன் அநேக நிலம் பயிரிடப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றது. நல்ல முறையில் வாழ்வதற்கு இந்த நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படும் என்று கட்டாயமாக நான் நம்புகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு அமெரிக்காவில் ஒரு சாதாரணக் குடும்பத்தில் 4 பேர் இருந்துகொண்டு, விஞ்ஞான முறையில் Tractor கொண்டும், மிஷின்களைக் கொண்டும், ஒரு நகரத்துக்கே உணவுப் பொருள் அளிக்கும் சக்தி அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நம் நாட்டில் ஒரு சாதாரண குடும்பத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள்கூட அரை ஏக்கர் ஒரு ஆளுக்கு சராசரி இல்லை

[12th October 1961] [Sri K. Kamalakannan]

என்றால் இது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்போது நம்முடைய தமிழ்நாடு உணவுப் பொருள் அதிகரிப்பில் நான்காவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அமெரிக்காவில் ஏக்கருக்கு Three thousand பவுண்டு விளைவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்தியாகிறது. ஆனால் நம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் 800 (lb) பவுண்டு என்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த அளவில் பார்த்தாலும் நம் நாட்டில் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகம். நிலப்பரப்பு குறைவாக இருப்பதால் நாம் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து 5 ஏக்கருக்குக் குறைவாக உள்ளவர்களுக்குப் பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுத்தால் தான் ஓரளவுக்கு அவர்கள் இந்த நிலத்தைப் பயிரிடுவதில் அக்கறை கொண்டு சிறந்த முறையில் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகரிக்க சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். அத்துடன் கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் மூலமாக, கூட்டுறவு ஏற்படுத்தினால்தான் இந்த உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு நல்ல முறையில் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும் என்று இந்த நேரத்தில் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : கனம் தலைவரவர்களே, அரசாங்கம் இந்தமாதிரி மசோதா கொண்டுவருவது இந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒரு fashion என்று சொல்வார்களே, அதுமாதிரி ஆகிவிட்டதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த மசோதா அரசாங்கத்துக்கு சோஷலிஸ்ட் சமுதாயத்தில் இருக்கும் நம்பிக்கையால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதா அல்லது எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர்களும் மற்ற வர்களும் குறிப்பிட்டதுபோல், டில்லியில் இருக்கும் டிட்டக் குழுவினரின் கடமைக்குப் பயந்துகொண்டு அதை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்களா, அல்லது மாநிலத்தில் இடது சாரிகட்சிகள் கூச்சலுக்குப் பயந்து கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று சரியாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. இந்த மசோதாவின் preamble-இல் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பது போல் (disparity) விதிகளும் அதிகமாக உள்ளதா களுக்கும் குறைச்சலாக உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் இருக்கும் விதப்பா சத்தை ஒழிக்க வேண்டும் என்று எண்ணுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒரு துறையில்தான் ஒழிக்க எண்ணுகிறார்கள். அல்லது உண்மை யாக சோஷலிச பாணி சமுதாயத்தில் விருப்பம் இருந்தால், இந்த மசோதாவுக்கு பதிலாக இந்த மசோதாவின் எண்ணம் நிறைவேறக் கூடிய வேறு வழிவகையை எண்ணிப் பார்த்தார்களா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். மதங்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நிலங்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தி அடுத்த சபையில் ஒரு மசோதா சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது எந்த முறையில் யாருடைய நலனுக்காகக் கட்டுப் படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் மீண்டும் யோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணுகிறேன். அந்த முறையிலேயே இப்போது நிலம் உள்ளவர்களின் விஷயத்தைக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாதா என்பது என்னுடைய கேள்வி. அதனால் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு என்ன பாதகம்? எதனால் அதை ஒழிக்கிறார்கள்? நிலத்தில் பாடுபடுகிற வர்களுக்கு என்ன குறைச்சலாகிவிடும்? மதசம்பந்தப்பட்ட துறையினர் எவ்வளவு நிலம் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்? அதை உழுபவர் களுக்கு அனுசாரணையாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்பதுபோல்,

[Sri S. K. Sambandhan] [12th October 1961]

இந்தச் சட்டத்தையும் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடாதா என்பது என்னுடைய கேள்வி. இந்த சோஷலிஸ பாணியில் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்குமானால், அரசாங்கமே செய்யக்கூடிய இன்னும் பல துறைகளில் செய்துவிட்டு, இந்த உரிமையை பாதிக்கும் மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கலாம். உதாரணமாக ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போதும் இது அரசாங்கத்தின் கையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. எவருடைய உரிமையையும் பாதிக்காத வகையில் Bus route கொடுப்பதோ, தொழில் ஆரம்பிக்க லைசென்ஸ் கொடுப்பதோ அந்தத் துறைகளுக்கு எல்லாம்—செல்வம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கும் வருமானம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நோக்கம் இருந்தால், கூட்டுறவு முறையில் Bus தொழிலாளர்கள் கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் ஆரம்பித்து அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். ஏனென்றால் இன்று எல்லோருக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும் Bus route -இனால் எவ்வளவு வருமானம் வருகிறது என்று. சாதாரணமாக சென்னை நகரத்தில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் ஒரு ரிக்ஷா வண்டி வைத்திருப்பவன் அல்லது வேறு ஒருவரைவிட Bus conductor -க்கு அதிகமாக வருமானம் வருகிறது. கனம் அமைச்சருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும் அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு லாபம் இருப்பதால்தான் போட்டி அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் துறையில் சோஷலிஸ பாணி நிறுவி இருக்கலாமே என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதையெல்லாம் விட்டுவிட்டு உரிமையைப் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த பிரியாம்பிளிஸ்

".... there is great disparity in the ownership of agricultural land leading to the concentration of such land in the hands of certain persons;"

என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரண முறையில் யாரும் புரிந்துகொள்ளும் முறையில் இருப்பார்களானால், கைவிட்டு எண்ணக்கூடியவர்கள்தான் இருப்பார்கள் என்று எண்ணவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கைவிட்டு எண்ணக்கூடிய நபர்களுக்காக இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்கள் எத்தனை பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்? அவர்களிடத்தில் எவ்வளவு நிலம் இருக்கிறது என்று அரசாங்கம் கணக்கிட்டிருக்கலாம், கணக்கெடுத்திருக்கலாம். இன்று வரையில் அரசாங்கம் நிச்சயமாக இவ்வளவுதான் கிடைக்கும், இவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்குத்தான் நிலம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்ற கணக்கெடுத்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இவ்வளவு வருகிறது, இவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு விநியோகிக்கப்படும் என்று சொல்லி, பிறகு இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்திருந்தால் இன்னும் நல்லவிதமாக இருந்திருக்கும் என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து. அடுத்தபடியாக, நான் செலக்ட் கமிட்டி ஸ்டேஜிலேயே இந்த மசோதாவானது இந்திய அரசியல் நிர்ணயச் சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமானது என்ற பிரச்சனை எழும்போது விரோதமானதுதான் என்று அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டு. நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கிற பகுதியில் அதைக் கொடுப்பதில் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் டிஸ்கிரிமினேட் பண்ணி கொடுப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. நிறைய சொத்து உள்ளவர்களுக்குக்

[Sri S. K. Sambandhan] 12th October 1961]

கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால், அவர்களுக்குக் குறைவாக நஷ்டஈடு என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வருமான வரி போன்றவைகளைக் கழித்துக்கொண்டு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு வீட்டுக்கு நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், அப்போது எவ்வளவு கொடுக்கிறோமோ அதேமாதிரி இரண்டு வீட்டிற்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒன்றிற்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதை இரண்டிற்குக் கொடுக்கும்போது, இரண்டு மடங்காகத்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதுதான் நியாயம். அதில் வித்தியாசம் பாராட்டினால், அது டிஸ்கிரிமினேஷன் என்றுதான் பொருள்படும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். அந்த முறையில் டிஸ்கிரிமினேட் செய்தால், அது சட்டவிரோதமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got only a few observations to make on this legislation. I am not a lawyer. Therefore, I do not know whether the legislation is in accordance with the Constitution or against it. In the Preamble they have stated the objectives and they have also assumed certain things. Whether these assumptions are correct or not we have to examine. The Preamble states '... there is great disparity in the ownership of agricultural land leading to the concentration of such land in the hands of certain persons'. They have themselves admitted that the ownership is concentrated in the hands of a few people. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue sometime back admitted that those who owned more than hundred acres were only a few so far as this State was concerned. Now, if the Government take away the surplus land and distribute it to others, how many people will be benefited? Out of the four crores of people in this State a few lakhs of people only will be benefited and not many. Therefore, by distributing the so-called surplus land you are not going to benefit a large number of people. Even granting that it will benefit some, what will be the extent that you can distribute?

(Sri S. Natarajan in the Chair)

It was stated the other day that if the entire land in this State was distributed, each would get about 0.6 or 0.7 acre. Will it be possible for the Government to give at least 5 acres to each one?

Then, Sir, the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act and the Fair Rent Act were passed with a view to increasing agricultural production. But I do not know whether these two Acts have helped in increasing agricultural production. If they have really helped in that direction, then there is no necessity for this legislation at all. You want to increase agricultural production, by imposing a ceiling. You will get only very little surplus land for distribution and you cannot distribute this to all. Even now the ownership is vested in only a few hands. Already you have passed Acts to benefit the tenants to concentrate on the production of more food. That being so, I do not see there is any justification for bringing in this measure to take away surplus land and distribute bits of land

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [12th October 1961]

to others. There was every justification to liquidate the big zamindars. They had large extents of lands, 1,000 acres and 2,000 acres. Here you are going to liquidate small people and not allow them to own more than 24 acres and in some cases 30 acres? In this connection, Government should remember that in our State there are two or more districts only where the lands are good and fed by river irrigation. Even in those districts they cannot say that all parts of the districts are fed by river. For instance, in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli only parts are irrigated by the Cauvery. In Tirunelveli also only parts are irrigated by the Tambraparni. In the Indo-Gangetic plain it is a different matter. Throughout the year they can raise crops. The ceiling of 30 acres in our State is quite insufficient. I know families, having 45 or 50 acres some 25 years ago, have become paupers now, even though they were living economically. Some thirty years ago they could pull on with this extent of land. But now it is impossible. Then there are seasonal failures. If the Government can guarantee that there will be no seasonal failure, then this ceiling would be all right. The landlords have to incur a lot of capital expenditure. They have to purchase bulls and other things. A bull may die and the man may lose Rs. 1,000 or so. Again if they have to use tractors, it is absolutely impossible to use them over such a small extent of land as 30 acres. A minimum of 100 acres or so is required to use a tractor. These the Government have not taken into consideration.

Then, there is the question of cultivating tenants. Some provision has been made to give them five acres. That is good. But I would like that to be increased to 10 acres. It has been brought to my notice by retired Government servants and teachers and others that on retirement they would like to go back to the village and take to personal cultivation. If you restrict it to five acres for the cultivating tenant and the owner together, it will not be possible to carry on personal cultivation profitably. Therefore, it may be increased to 10 acres.

I find the Bill requires modification in certain respects. It is no use saying that it should be dropped. It requires modification if you want people to be benefited, if you want production to increase. The hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar clearly pointed out that production would not increase as a result of this legislation. I am also of the same opinion. By such distribution of small bits of land the Government are not going to increase production.

Thank you, Sir.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : உபதலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்று கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த உச்ச வரம்புச் சட்டத்தைப் பற்றி நினைக்கும்போது பழைய சரித்திரங்கள் என் முன்னே நிதிநிர்வாகம் காரணம் என்ன? அதற்கிடம் கிடைப்பதற்கு முன்னால் எவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு இருந்ததோ அந்த எதிர்ப்பையெல்லாம்

THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS (FIXATION OF CEILING
ON LAND) BILL, 1960 (L.A. BILL NO. 8 OF 1960)

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [12th October 1961]

கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேலே நாடுகளில் நடந்த புரட்சிகரமான மாறுதல்களை எல்லாம் நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இங்கு பலர் பேசினார்கள். மதிப்பிற்குரிய திரு. சுப்பையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் என்னென்னவோ சொன்னார்கள். இது தேர்தல் பிரசாரத்திற்காகக் கொண்டுவந்தது; மக்களிடத்தில் தேர்தல் பிரசாரத்திற்குப் பணம் ஏன் வாங்குகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்டார்கள். நான் சொல்கிறேன். உண்மையிலேயே இந்தத் தமிழ்நாட்டில் காமராஜ் அரசாங்கம் பொறுபெற்றுக் கொண்ட பிறகு அரசாங்கம் கொண்டுவந்த சட்டம் ஏதாவது இன்றைக்கு பெய்லியர் (Failure) ஆகியிருக்கிறதா அல்லது வெற்றியடைந்திருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் அத்தனையும் அமோகமான வெற்றியைத்தான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம், இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் இவற்றைப் பார்க்கும்போது விவசாய உற்பத்தி, தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி, சிறு கைத்தொழில் பெருக்கம் அத்தனையும் நாட்டிலே ஒன்றுக்கு பன்மடங்கு அதிகரித்திருப்பதை கண்ணால் பார்க்கிறோம். இதிலிருந்து காமராஜ் ஆட்சி காலத்தில் கொண்டுவந்த சட்டங்கள் அத்தனையும் வெற்றி பெற்றிருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருக்க இந்தச் சட்டத்தை எதிர்த்து முறியடிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஒரு இயக்கத்தை ஆரம்பித்து எதிர் பிரசாரம் செய்கிறார். அவர் முதல் அமைச்சராக இருந்த காலத்தில் கொண்டுவந்த கல்விச் சட்டம் தான் இங்கே பின்வாங்கி ஓடிவிட்டது. மக்கள் எதிர்த்து வாபஸ் பெறச் செய்தார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. காமராஜ் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவரும் சட்டம் அப்படி ஒருக்காலும் வீண் போகாது. பின்வாங்கி போனதில்லை. இந்தச் சட்டமும் மக்களால் வெற்றியடையும் என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இது நன்றாகப் பரிசீலித்துக் கொண்டுவரப்படவில்லை என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். 1953-ல் பண்ணையாள் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். பின்னர் குடிவாரச் சட்டம் வந்தது. பின்னர் நியாயவாரச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அது எல்லாம் ஓடிவிட்டதா? வாபஸ் பெறப்பட்டதாக இப்போது நான்காவதாக இந்தச் சட்டம் சட்டசபையில் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. யார் எதைச் சொன்னாலும் ஒரே யடியாகக் குவிந்திருக்கும் நிலம் பரவலாக ஆனால் தான் நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரம் முன்னேறும், பசி பட்டினி, எல்லாம் தீரும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆகவே, தமிழ் நாட்டில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற உச்ச வரம்புச் சட்டம் காமராஜ் ஆட்சியில் எதிர்காலத் தேர்தலுக்காகக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை, மக்கள் சுபிட்ச வாழ்விற்காகக் கொண்டுவந்த சட்டம் இது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பல ஆண்டுகளாய் நிலைத்துள்ள முடியரசு மாறி குடியரசு தோன்றியிருக்கிறது. சிறந்த குடியரசு என்பது சமத்துவப் பொது உடமை, Socialistic pattern என்ற அடிப்படையில் அமைவேண்டும். இந்த சித்தாந்தத்தை உண்மையில் தெரிந்துகொண்டால் இதை எதிர்க்கமாட்டார்கள். வீண் விவாதமும், எதிர்ப்பு இராது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவை எதிர்க்கிறார்களே

THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS (FIXATION OF CEILING
ON LAND) BILL, 1960 (L.A. BILL NO. 8 OF 1960)

12th October 1961] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

என்றால் உண்மையில் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கட்டும் சுதந்திரத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் அர்த்தம், குடியரசை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் அர்த்தம். சுதந்திரத்தை—குடியரசை எதிர்த்து பழையபடி ஆங்கிலேயரை—அந்நியரை அரியணையில் ஏற்றி, அவனுக்கு தாசானுதாசனாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள் என்பதுதான் அர்த்தம். ஆழ்ந்து சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தால் நான் சொல்வது உண்மையென்பது புலனாகும். குடியரசு சமதர்ம சமுதாயத்தில் ஏழை என்றும் அடிமை என்றும் எவனும் இருக்கக்கூடாது. எல்லோரும் ஓர் இனம், எல்லோரும் ஓர் குலம், எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர். மனிதன் உணவை மனிதன் பறிக்கும் வாழ்க்கை, அறவே ஒழிய வேண்டும். “இனி ஒரு விதி செய்வோம், அதை எந்நாளும் காப்போம், தனி ஒருவனுக்கு உணவு இல்லையெனில் ஜகத்தினை அழித்திடுவோம்” என்று பாரதியார் பாடினாரே, அந்த சமதர்ம சமுதாயத்தை அமைக்கத்தான் இந்த மசோதா, பாவம், ஜமீன்தார்கள், ஜாகீதார்கள், மிட்டாதார்கள், சாம ராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று, கிராம ராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று, அவருடைய கனவை நனவாக்க துணை செய்வதுதான் இந்த மசோதா. பாவம். ஜமீன்தார்கள், ஜாகீர்தார்கள், மிட்டாதார்கள், மிராசதார்கள், பட்டாதார்கள், பணக்காரர்கள் இவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள் எல்லாம் கூப்பாடு போடுகிறார்கள். முதலைக் கண்ணீர் வடிக்கிறார்கள். அதன் சாயையை இங்கே நேற்றுப் பார்த்தோம். இன்றைக்கும் பார்க்கிறோம். அவர்கள் அப்படித்தான் செய்வார்கள். அது இயற்கைதான். ரூசிகண்ட பூனை உரியைத்தான் தாலும். பாட்டாளிகளை, உழவர்களை, அடக்கி ஒடுக்கி, அடிமையாக்கி, அவர்கள் ரத்தத்தை உறிஞ்சி வாழ்ந்த இச்சீமான்கள், அந்த ஏழைகள் குடிக்க பருக்கையற்ற கூழும், அரை வயிற்றுக் கஞ்சியின்றி, உழைத்து, உழைத்து ஓடாய் தேய்ந்து உருக்குலைந்து போக இவர்கள் மட்டும் ஏழு அடுக்கு உப்பிரிகையில் பஞ்சணை மெத்தையில் புரண்டு, பாலும் பழமும் தின்று கொழுத்து இருந்தார்கள். அந்த நிலை போகிறதே என்று கூப்பாடு போடுகிறார்கள். இந்த மசோதா, ஏழைகளை அடிமையாக்கி வருத்தினீர்கள், நீங்கள் மட்டும் வாழ்ந்தீர்கள். நீங்களே வாழ்ந்தது போதும். இனி வாழுங்கள், வாழ விடுங்கள், Live and let live, என்ற அடிப்படையில் தான் அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இது மரண கீதம் என்று நேற்று சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பிரலாபித் தார்கள். ஆம்; இது உண்மையாகவே மரண கீதம்தான். ஆண்டான் அடிமைத் தனத்துக்கு இம் மசோதா சாவுமணி என்று வைத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். நேற்று சிலர் சொன்னார்கள். இம் மசோதாவால் பழந்தமிழன் பண்பாடு பறி போகிறது. விருந்தோம்பல் போயிற்று என்றார்கள். Tamilian culture has gone. Hospitality has gone என்று சொன்னார்கள். Have they really understood the ancient culture and hospitality of Tamilians? Certainly not. புரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் பேசுகிறார்கள். தமிழர் பண்பாட்டையெல்லாம் வீணாக இழுக்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான்

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நினைக்கிறேன். பழந்தமிழனுடைய பண்பாட்டைக் கொஞ்சம் பார்ப்போம். உங்கள் பழந்தமிழர் பண்பாட்டை பட்டணத்தில் பிளாட்பாரத்தில் பாருங்கள் என்று அவர்களுக்குச் சட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். பிளாட்பாரத்தைப் பஞ்சணையாகவும், மடித்த கையை தலையணையாகவும், வானத்தைக் கூரையாகவும் வைத்து, வாடி வதங்குகிறான் குடியானவன். இது தான் பழந்தமிழர் பண்பாடா? உணவு விடுதியின் பக்கத்தில் உண்ட மிச்சத்தைத் தூக்கி எரிகிறபொழுது, நாபுடன் போடுகிறார்களே அந்த ஏழைகள், நமது மனித இனத்தார். இதுதான் உங்களுடைய பண்டைத் தமிழர் விருந்தோம்பலா என்று அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன். இந்த நிலைமை எப்படி வந்தது, இந்த ஏழை மக்கள் யார் என்று யோசித்துப் பாருங்கள். தலைமுறை தலைமுறையாக உங்களுக்கு உழைத்துப் போட்ட எஜமானர்கள், உங்களுடைய பாட்டாளிகள், அடிமைகள், உங்களுக்கு உழைத்து உருக்குலேந்து போனவர்கள், உங்கள் வேலைக்காரர்கள், கூலிக்காரர்கள். உங்களுக்கு உழைத்து ஓட்டாண்டியாயி இன்று பசியினால் பட்டணத்தில் தஞ்சம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதுதான் உங்கள் பழந்தமிழர் தர்மம் என்று அந்தப் பிரபுக்களைக் கேட்கிறேன்.

சமதர்ம சமுதாயத்தில் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் இந்த பேதத்தை நீக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறது. நேற்று, நண்பர் திரு. சுப்பையா செட்டியார் சமதர்ம சமுதாயம் என்ற முறை, இதுவரை வீட்டுவாயிலில் இருந்தது. இப்போது உள்ளே வந்து புகுந்து கொள்ளப் பார்க்கிறதே என்று கலங்கிறார். பொது உடமையைக் கண்டு அலறுகிறார். ஐயோ பாவம்! இந்த நாட்டுப் பெரியார் ஒருவர் கம்ப்யூனிஸ்ட் சைனாவுக்குப் போனாராம், அங்கிருந்து நேரே ஆவடி காங்கிரஸுக்கு வந்தாராம், அந்தக் கொள்கையை அப்படியே இந்த நாட்டில் புகுத்தப் பார்த்தாராம், அப்படி வந்ததுதான் இந்த மசோதா என்று ஏதோ ஒரு புதுமையைக் கண்டுபிடித்து விட்டதுபோல் நேற்று பேசினார் மற்றொரு நண்பர்.

இந்தச் சமதர்மச் சமுதாயம் தமிழ் நாட்டுக்குப் பழமையானது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். சங்க இலக்கியத்தைப் பாருங்கள். நெற்றிக் கண்ணைத் திறந்தாலும் குற்றம் குற்றமே என்று கூறிய நக்கீரர் சொல்லுகிறார், “உலகத்தில் ஆண்டானாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவனது அடிமையாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, இருவருக்கும் உண்பது நாழி உடுப்பது இரண்டுதான். ஏனைய எல்லாம் இவருக்கும் சமம் தான். “என்னிடம் ஏராளமாகச் சொத்துள்ளது. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நான் சிறப்புற வாழப்போகிறேன்” என்றால், பிறகு எல்லாம் நாசமாய்ப் போய்விடும் என்று கூறுகிறார். “தென்கடல் வளைகம் பொதுமையின்றி, வெண்குடை நிழற்றிய ஒருமையோர்க்கும் நடுநாள் யாமத்தும், பகலும் இஞ்சான், கருமாப்பார்க்கும் கல்லா ஒருவற்கும் உண்பது

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நாழி உடுப்பவை இரண்டே, பிறவும் எல்லா ஓர் ஒக்குமே செல்வத்துப் பயனே ஈதல்; துய்ப்போம் எனவே துப்புற பலவே” என்கிறார். பல ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் ராமாயணம் நிகழ்ந்த காலத்தையோ அல்லது ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் கம்பர் வாழ்ந்த காலத்தையோ எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். சமதர்ம சமுதாயம் இந்த நாட்டிலே அப்பொழுதே நிலவியிருந்தது என்பதை அறிவிர்கள். கம்பர் கூறுகிறார், அந்தக் காலத்தில் திருடர்களே இல்லையாம். காவலும் இல்லையாம். பிச்சை போட ஆள் இல்லை. ஏன் பிச்சை எடுக்கவே ஆள் இல்லையாம். “கள்வர் இலாமைப் பொருள் காவலும் இல்லை, கொள்வார் இலாமை கொடுப் பாரும் இல்லை” என்று சொல்கிறார். படிப்பற்றவர்களே இல்லையாம். “கல்லாது நிற்பார், பிறர் அதிகமாகப் படித்தவர்களும் இல்லையாம். “கல்லாது நிற்பார், பிறர் இன்மையின், கல்வி முற்ற வல்லாரும் இல்லை, அவைவல்லர் அல்லரும் இல்லை” என்கிறார். “எல்லோரும் எல்லாப் பெரும் செல்வ மும் எய்தலாலே, இல்லாரும் இல்லை, உடையோர்களும் இல்லை”, என்று அழகாகக் கூறுகிறார். ஏழை இல்லை, பணக்காரனும் இல்லை. எல்லோரும் சரிநிகர் சமானமாக வாழ்ந்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இந்தப் பழைய சமதர்மச் சமுதாயம் இடைக் காலத்தில் சுரண்டிச் சூரையாடிய பிரபுக்களால் பறிபோய் விட்டது. பறிபோன சமதர்ம சமுதாயத்தை மீண்டும் அமைக்கக் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் பாடுபடுகிறது. அதற்கு அடிகோலுவது இந்த மசோதா. “பாடுபட்டுத் தேடிப் பணத்தை புதைத்துவைத்து கேடுகெட்ட மானிடரே கேளுங்கள்”, என்று எசுகிறார் அவ்வையார். சொத்தைச் சேர்த்து வைப்பவர்களைப் பாவிகள் என்று அழைக்கிறார். ஆகவே பருத் துண்டு பல்லுயிர் ஒம்பி வாழ்வதுதான் உண்மையான தமிழர்ப் பண்பாடு; விருந்தோம்பல், அந்தச் சமதர்மச் சமுதாயத்துக்கு வித்திடும் இம்மசோதாவை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

* SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : தலைவர் அவர்களே, தமிழில் 5.10 பேசலாம் என்று இருக்கிறேன். ஒன்றே ஒன்று புதிதாகச் சொல்லி P.m. விடலாம் என்று பார்க்கிறேன். சட்டவிரோதம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதற்கு மந்திரி பதில் சொல்லுவார். ஜமீந்தாரி சட்டத்தைப் பார்த்தாய்விட்டது. Articles 31, 39 பார்த்தாய்விட்டது. அடிக்கடி பார்க்கப்போகிறோம். நாம் இதைப் பற்றி அவஸ்தைப் படத் தேவையில்லை. ஏதோ, ஆபத்து வரும் என்று நினைத்தோம். நிச்சயமாகப் பார்த்தால் மிராசதாரர்களுக்கு உள்ளுக்குள்ளாக சந்தோஷம்தான். இங்கே அழுகிறதாக வேஷம் போடுகிறார்களே ஒழிய நிச்சயமாக மிராசதாரர்களைப் போய்ப்பார்த்தேன். எல்லோருக்கும் சந்தோஷம். பட்டணத்தில் வாங்குகிற மனையின் விலை ரூ. 50. குறைவாக விற்கவில்லை. இங்குதான் வட்டிக்கு வியாபாரம் பண்ணிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ரிசர்வ் வங்கியில் தினந்தோறும் பணம் போடுகிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகிறமாதிரி சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டம்

[Sri M. Seshachariar] [12th October 1961]

வந்தால் என்ன கஷ்டம்? வரட்டும். அதற்கு முன்னாலே எல்லாம் பங்கிட்டாய் விட்டது. ஒரு ஏக்கர் விற்றிருப்பார்களா? ஐந்து ஏக்கர், நான்கு ஏக்கர் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் எல்லாம் production கெட்டுப் போய்விடும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பயிரிடாத நிலம் ஒரு சென்ட் இருக்கிறதா? நான்கு ஏக்கர், ஐந்து ஏக்கர் பூமி வைச்சிருக்கிறவன் பம்பு செட்டு போட்டு எல்லாரும் பயிரிடுகிறான். சந்தோஷமாகப் பயிரிடுகிறான். ஆசையோடு பயிரிடுகிறான். Tractor வைத்துப் பயிரிடுகிறான். போய்ப் பார்த்தால் தூறு ஏக்கர் பயிரிடுகிறான். Production 10 per cent, 5 per cent அதிகமே தவிர, குறையவே குறையாது. குறைந்து போய்விடும், சிட்டிக்கு ஆபத்து என்று ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் சொல்லுகிறார். சாப்பாடு இல்லை என்று பேசினார். வாஸ்தவத்தில் Production குறையவில்லை. நன்றாகப் பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். கடன் அளவு இல்லாமல் ரிசர்வ் பாங்க் கொடுக்கிறது. கோஆபரேடிவ் சொசைட்டி அளவு இல்லாமல் கடன் கொடுக்கிறது. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். கிணறு வெட்ட ரூ. 2,000 கடன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தோம், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தோம். இவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தது பூராவும் தரிசு நிலம். தியாகி பணக்காரன் கிட்டே விற்று தொலைச்சிட்டுப் போயிட்டான். செளகரியம் செய்து கொடுத்தால்தான் பயிரிடுவான். Tenant பயிரிடுகிறான். பணம் கிடையாது. அவன் நிலத்துக்காரனிடம் தான் போகவேண்டும். இனிமேல் கடன் வாங்க landlord கையெழுத்துப் போடத் தேவையில்லை. கடன் கொடுக்க வேறு வழி செய்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே சட்டத்தைக் காட்டி, ஆபத்து வந்துவிட்டது, எலக்ஷனுக்காகச் செய்கிற சட்டம் என்று சொல்லுவதெல்லாம் அர்த்தம் இல்லாத விவகாரம். ஜப்பானில் feudalism இருந்தது. MacArthur வந்தவுடன் reforms பண்ணினார். இத்தாலியில் பண்ணினார்களே, என்ன சொன்னார்கள்? இருக்கக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பத்தை உபயோகித்து Trust-ஐப் பிரித்தாய்விட்டது. Sugar Factory -க்கு விலக்குக் கொடுத்தாய் விட்டது. Grazing ground வேறே, ஆகையினாலே பல விதச் சலுகைகளுக்கும் ஏற்பாடுகள் பண்ணியிருக்கிறோம். ஒரு கஷ்டமும் இதனால் ஏற்படாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவைகள் ஏற்படாதபடி முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று கூறிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, while thanking hon. Members for their expression of views and suggestions, I wish to approach this subject calmly and dispassionately without any emotion but with a sense of human feeling. (Sri P. T. Rajan: Hear, hear.) Sir, hon. Members, while dealing with the subject, went far back to the very olden times and said how in early times there was no right of ownership, how people were nomads, how there was no sense of proprietorship, and how slowly, as civilization advanced, there arose this right of ownership. Now the change was not only with regard to property. The change was slowly taking place even with regard to the governance.

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In very early times, it was a case of tribal rule. Later on States developed, and the main aspect of a State was the military aspect. They used to call it a military State. The main purpose of a military State was to guard the country against invasion and maintain law and order. Though there were other objects, this was the main object. Then it became a Police State. The main object of the Police State was the maintenance of law and order. This was the primary object. There was the other object of preventing aggression and invasion. But the main object was that of maintaining law and order. Then it was one of a Welfare State. We are at that stage now—not merely to keep law and order and guard against external aggression. But the main object is to look after the welfare of the people. So, we are now concerned with the welfare of the people. So, we are now concerned with the greatest good of the greatest number. Then only we can say that it is a Welfare State. The welfare of a handful of people is not the welfare of the country or the welfare of the people. If we look after the welfare of the largest number of people, then only it can be said that we are looking after the welfare of the people. In shaping our State with this object, we have adopted the socialistic pattern of society. We are shaping a new India. What is the pattern? The pattern is a socialistic one. I do not use the term 'socialism' in the restricted sense or the technical sense. It varies according to countries and even between countries according to the various parties or sections of people. But what I understand by socialistic pattern is that by and large there must be equal opportunities for all people to eke out their livelihood, to have a profession or avenue of employment, and that there should not be restrictions on people to have their own way as to how best to lead their life. In that way the Constitution has also laid down how this socialistic pattern should be. It is very clearly laid down in Articles 38 and 39 of the Constitution.

Article 38 says—

"The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life".

Article 39 says—

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment".

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Having these objects in view, we are trying to give effect to these principles. Now it is asked, 'Why do you apply the principle only to the landed class? Why not apply it to income in the urban areas?' It was rightly pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri that in an agricultural country like India the pressure on land was high and that 80 per cent of the people depended upon the land to eke out their livelihood. Therefore, it is necessary that we should see that the vast number of people have equal opportunity to develop. Therefore, we embark on this legislation first. That does not mean that other sectors are not dealt with. For instance, in the urban sector, no doubt, there is no restriction on holding of property, but there is restriction on the income that a man can enjoy. Hon. Members are aware that the tax is 14 annas per rupee or even more. It is so high. But reference was made to house property. Probably it may be taken up later on, I do not know. We are moving fast. From the bullock-cart civilisation we have come to atomic civilisation. We were travelling in the bullock cart. Now we go by motor van or by plane. People keep pace with that development. They cannot keep quiet. When people go in a pleasure car or motor-car, the villager thinks, 'Why not I?' There are also people who set him think that way. There are many upheavals in the world, political, economic and agrarian. In our country also they are bound to come. Times are moving so fast. Changes are taking place quickly. Man cannot be as he was 30 or 50 years ago with his angavastram tied round his neck. He is discarding all that now. Therefore, before there is an explosion, it is wise on our part to anticipate things, having an idea of the trend of events taking place and see that no such upheaval takes place. Only small upheavals are taking place now and then. Now and then we have to intervene and plug such loopholes. Luckily nothing untoward has happened. We have to bear in mind the Directive Principle and also the advice of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission are in the nature of an advisory body. Their advice is in the nature of a Directive Principle and not of the fundamental right. Fundamental right is justifiable. The matter can go to a Court of Law if it is infringed. But the Directive Principle, though one cannot go to a Court of Law in respect of it, is as much binding as any other thing. Similarly, the Planning Commission's advice is morally binding and we have to take into account what they say. They have given us ample latitude. In this matter there cannot be a uniform plan or reform everywhere. Conditions vary. Therefore, a certain latitude has been given to the States. We have taken advantage of it. The Bill has reference to the conditions prevailing here.

Now, the socialistic pattern is that there should not be concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. In order to slice it, we have adopted as reasonable a course as possible. It is argued that this is a case of interfering with the rights of other people. But I may tell hon. Members that Government have also

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interfered with their own rights and decentralised their rights also. What is the Panchayat Raj? All power was concentrated at the top. Now the Government of their own accord have decentralised the whole thing. They have given ample powers to the panchayats so that they may look after the people committed to their care. So, it is not a case of Government doing one thing for others and another thing for themselves. Whatever they do to others, it applies to them also. Naturally a man who enjoys power will not like to divest himself of it. (Interruption) We are trying to decentralise whether it is power, land or wealth to be made use of by the vast majority of the people. Now it is in the case of land. It may be in the case of other property also. But that also has in a way been controlled by heavy taxation. So, there is no use of setting the rural against the urban. That would not hold water because we have been following a consistent policy.

Now, it was also pointed out that this was a vote-catching device. I want to refute it categorically and emphatically because this process of reform or legislation started long ago, long before anybody could dream of catching votes. We started in the year 1936 when we had no broad democratic system and no need to catch votes. We had the Inams Act in 1936, the Rent Reduction Act in 1947, the Estates Abolition Act in 1949, the Tanjore Pannaiyals Act in 1952, the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act in 1955, and the Fair Rent Act in 1956. We are now having this Land Ceiling Bill. Therefore, how can the charge be levelled? We have been doing it continuously stage by stage. This is a natural corollary of the legislative process that we have been adopting. So, to level a charge just to spite us or to blame us cannot stand the scrutiny of any test.

Much was said about Tamilian culture and tradition. The Tamilian culture and tradition is such that the Tamilians cannot be easily deceived, especially the villagers. They have a sturdy common sense. The other day the Prime Minister also was saying that people who had University degrees thought that they alone were clever people and that the ordinary villager was not able to appreciate the good and bad things. The villager can certainly understand whether this measure is a device to catch vote or whether we are passing it in his own interest. I am satisfied that the villager can appreciate it. If he appreciates it, the charge cannot be levelled that this is a vote-catching device. The Tamilian tradition is such that he cannot be easily deceived by bringing in a legislation like this. This is only political polemics, just one party charging the other party. We are only pursuing the policy dictated by the Constitution and also the Planning Commission. We are trying to do it as smoothly as possible. Well, now I claim to be an eminent surgeon in this operation. The other surgeon is an eminent surgeon only in cutting and doing surgery. But I claim to be an eminent surgeon in the matter of doing the operation stage by stage, getting it done smoothly and nicely. I will give an illustration of how smoothly I do it.

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Now the train runs on the main line when travelling between stations. When it reaches and passes the station, it has to take the side line. Now a clever driver will so manage it that the passengers will not feel the jerk when the train changes over to the side line. It goes from the main line into the side line smoothly without your dashing your head against the back of the seat which will be the case when the train is driven by an experienced driver. I say I am doing this operation smoothly so that it can go smoothly, as smoothly as possible without the people feeling it much.

Taking the analogy of the surgeon again, there was a time when if a man had to be operated on, he would be put on the operation table with his hands and feet tied and half a dozen sturdy fellows holding him and then the operation will be performed. Now nothing of that sort happens. He sleeps on the operation table like a peaceful person. Anaesthesia is given and the operation is now performed on the patient for one hour, two hours, three hours and even four hours without the person feeling anything all the time. Similarly anaesthesia has been given and the changeover is taking place smoothly.

Then, Sir, the idea is not as simple as was described, of taking away lands and distributing them to others. It is not the main consideration of the Bill. It may be a corollary but the main object is to break concentration. Therefore, we have to slice up the thing. There are landlords owning thousand acres and two thousand acres and more. What is the fun of a single man or a family having 10 thousand acres and lakhs of people having no right to own land but only toiling day and night, cultivating the lands and getting some portion of the produce? He may have a meal or no meal. How can we tolerate that? Can we continue this state of affairs in the circumstances that we have now, with the leaders of certain parties going to them and exciting them, these poor people? Now these people are resigned to their fate. They said to themselves: 'Well, that is our fate'. That fact has given us this much of peace and tranquillity. If they had been people of a different mentality, things would have been different. But this mentality was given to them on account of our religion and other traditions. That is why they had been a quiet lot. But this state of affairs cannot continue for a long time. If you want to avoid a great upheaval, we have to look forward to what will be the repercussion. Therefore, in doing this, we are not doing injustice to the other classes of people. People think that we are particularly against the landlords. No, it is not so. It is good in their own interest. The hon. Member who spoke from behind me put it in a graphic way. I do not want to put it like that. Now there are landlords owning thousands of acres. They were not able to husband them properly. Whatever is given by the tenants he accepts. Vast tracts are left uncultivated and even if they are cultivated, nothing is paid to him. He does not care about these things. He gets something and gets on with it. Now

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what will happen when that extent of property is restricted? He will see to it that it is intensively cultivated. Though the generation accustomed to neck tie and open coat may continue, the next generation will discard them. If this is not done, that change cannot be brought about. He will try his best to do intensive cultivation.

Now, I consider that 30 acres is a decent extent taken in apposition with the other circumstances. You can have 100 acres or 200 acres. Considering what has been done in the other States and the advice of the Planning Commission, I think that 30 acres is a very liberal extent of land. I will now give the equivalent of this 30 acres. We have adopted a new classification. For lands paying Rs. 15 and above land kist the ceiling will be 24 acres. Now we should not go away with the impression that nobody will be allowed to have more than 30 or 24 acres. There are different slabs. For lands paying kist between Rs. 6 and Rs. 8, the ceiling extent will be 48 acres. Then lands paying between Rs. 4 and Rs. 6, the extent will be 52½ acres. Below Rs. 4 it is 60 acres and then in the case of dry lands paying above Rs. 2, it is 75 acres. It goes up to 120 acres in the case of lands paying Rs. 1-25. Even in the case of wet lands there is scope for having 30 to 60 acres. Now one can make wonders with 60 acres if any one is interested in land and if he is not to be an absentee landlord. It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. All these people who say: "How can we get on with this?" if they really want to get on well, they must work hard, and that is the only way. Look to the cultivation business and work hard. Do not be an absentee landlord, going to the Cosmopolitan Club, or here and there. (Sri P. T. Rajan: Don't be a Minister either). Extract work from the people and adopt improved methods of cultivation. There are various other countries which have lesser extent of land under cultivation than India. Take Japan, for instance. They cultivate on not only land but they cultivate on door and window sills and grow vegetables and fruits. In Kashmir the extent of land available for cultivation is very much less than the area covered with water and therefore, they cultivate on water. Many of you may not know. But I have seen it. You will wonder how it is done. There is a lake called Dal lake. The lake is 10 to 15 feet deep and they prepare the ground or earth on water by putting dry leaves and all that to a thickness of two to three feet. On that they raise fruit and vegetables. But what is one man's land on one day becomes another man's land another day and they are blown off to a distance of four to five miles by the winds. I say this to illustrate that because they have no land, they have taken recourse to cultivate on water. Now we are given 60 acres and if you are really intent on business, well, you can produce any amount. That is why we adopted the extent and not the income basis. The Planning Commission said that the income should be limited to Rs. 3,600. We differed from that view. If we fix a limit based

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on income, then there will be no incentive. The moment the income is raised to Rs. 4,000 or more the ceiling will come in. And no man will produce more than the ceiling. Therefore, we thought it would be wrong to fix the ceiling based on income. We, therefore, decided on the extent of the land. If the ceiling is related to the extent, it is a different thing. Whatever you can produce by your effort and skill, you can produce and keep with you. Why should a spoke be put in there? Therefore, we differed from the view of the Planning Commission. But the Andhra State thought they could base the ceiling on income. Originally they said it would be Rs. 3,600. Then they have raised it to Rs. 5,400. But later on they changed to extent of the land. But that works less than the acreage fixed by us. Here I will give some idea how favourable our ceilings are. In Kerala it is 18 to 25 acres. Here it is 30 to 60 acres. Now in Mysore it is 27 or 18 acres. Twenty-seven is for the present. For the future, it is only 18 acres. There is a lot of controversy about it. In the case of Orissa, it is 25 to 50, in Madhya Pradesh, it is 28 to 53, in Uttar Pradesh, 40 to 54, in West Bengal, 25, in Delhi 30 to 60, in Jammu and Kashmir, 20 acres, and in Assam 50 acres. Assam is full of hills and dales. Considering all this, we have fixed a very liberal limit right from the beginning. We have stuck to that limit. It requires some effort to stick to a certain limit. In spite of the attacks against this figure, we said 'No'. In our country there are certain peculiar conditions and traditions. Unless it is 30 acres, we cannot be reasonable. We have struck to this 30 acre limit. Now it is said that quite a larger number of landlords are affected. But how many are actually affected? I will give an idea now. Pattadars owning above 30 acres are 9,600. Pattadars owning lands between 12½ acres and 30 acres are 19,000. Pattadars owning below 10 acres are 45 lakhs. So, the interference of this Bill affects only a few people.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: So, the surplus land will be quite small for distribution.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: We calculated the surplus one or two years ago, and we thought it might be about 2½ lakhs acres. But it may not be so much now. It may be less. But still our idea is not to get the surplus. Our idea is to slice the big concentration of land in a few hands. (Sri P. T. Rajan: You have succeeded. You could have cut it down to a lower figure.) But I will have to conform to the socialistic pattern also, since we are in a democratic system of Government. If democracy is to be carried on well and successfully, as was stated by Mr. Rajan, a good and sturdy peasantry is necessary. We know from history that the sector in the society that keeps up the balance is the peasantry. It is the landed people. Therefore, we must take care that an independant peasantry is maintained. Otherwise, the oscillation will be too great and from one end to

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the other that one will be nowhere. That is why I am trying to have a sturdy peasantry. It is no use having a peasantry of only 9,000. Therefore, I want to make these 45 lakhs of people and more independent of others. Our idea is to make the peasantry independent. We must also see that we fix a ceiling area which will be an economic one. It is no use having half an acre or quarter acre. The legislation contemplates that displaced persons must be given preference. It was stated that we had not made any provision as to the manner in which the land should be distributed. We have stated that surplus land will be distributed first to the displaced persons. The man who had been a tenant but on account of the legislation goes out of the picture will be first given the surplus land. Next the man who is owning less than the economic holding will be given land to make his holding an economic one. Then come the landless class and the landless labourer. It is just like feeding people in a feast. We go little by little. That is the law of nature.

Hon. Members spoke about compensation. We are not taking the land free. We are giving compensation. We are giving reasonable compensation. Though the Constitution allows the giving of a nominal compensation, we are giving a reasonable compensation. I give now a few figures which I hope will satisfy hon. Members. We have got some rough figures about the net income per acre of paddy cultivation. This ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per acre. If it is Rs. 300 per acre, the income is Rs. 9,000. If it is Rs. 200, it comes to Rs. 6,000. If it is Rs. 250, it comes to Rs. 7,500. Where is the figure of Rs. 3,600 contemplated by the Planning Commission and our figure? The figures I have given are the average figures. But it can be doubled or even trebled. If one is not absent from one's place and attends to the agricultural work, one can make this Rs. 9,000 into Rs. 18,000 or even Rs. 30,000. Suppose one grows sugarcane, one can get double the average income. Suppose one grows turmeric, one can get even Rs. 40,000. What I say is that if one means business, there is very great scope.

Now for fixing the ceiling on land, I have taken the Tanjore district as an example. It was stated that we were carrying on by brute majority. By convincing arguments I will now give figures to show that we are not carrying on by brute majority. Tanjore lands were sold at the rate of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 or at the most Rs. 4,000. In Tiruchi and other places like Gobi or Tirunelveli, an acre is sold at Rs. 6,000, or Rs. 8,000, or even Rs. 12,000. These are all fancy prices. Ordinarily, taking the Tanjore delta as a model, we see that an acre of land was not sold for anything beyond Rs. 3,500. Working on our compensation formula, we find that it has more or less approximated to our figure, viz., 12 times the net income, in the case of lands getting a net income of less than Rs. 5,000. Then the rates are eleven times, ten times, nine times, and so on. If we take it at

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12 times, the amount comes to Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000. We are giving more or less market value for the lands. It is not as if we are giving a nominal value. With regard to compensation it was pointed out by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar that we had put it in a particular section. Section 55 deals with the mode of payment. In Schedule III the scale of compensation is given. Under the original Bill, compensation was to be only in bonds. But at the Select Committee stage, we have put it as either cash or bonds. We have put it like this to enable smaller amounts to be paid in cash. But we cannot categorically say that it will be paid only in cash. It depends on so many factors. The idea is to give small amounts in cash. With regard to bonds, the point was explained by the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri. The terms and conditions of the bond will be determined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. That is why we are not able to put the terms exactly in the Bill. But the rate of interest will be a reasonable one.

Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar asked why the ceiling should be restricted to 30 acres. Even at the Select Committee stage we introduced one or two slabs. For instance, there are lands paying a high assessment. The lands in the Tambaraparani area are fertile. The return is very much. Therefore, a slab had to be created. One gentlemen said, "When you interfere with one slab, why not you interfere with other slabs? There is not much difference between Rs. 1.25 nP. and Re. 0.50 nP." At that rate, there is no end to it. All sorts of slabs can be claimed.

About the illustration, Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar said that it was all jugglery and that he could not understand it. If one wants to understand the illustration, there is no use of reading it over and over again. You must have a formula. You must write it down A, B, C . . . and then you must look into it. Here if you look into it, you can easily understand. I do not know why he said that he did not understand. One must write it down and then only one will understand it. The illustration is as follows:—

"An undivided Hindu family consists of the husband, A, his wife and his three sons B, C and D, and the wife of B and grandsons E and F. B is a major and C and D are minors. E and F are the minor sons of B. The extent of land held by the undivided Hindu family is 80 standard acres, that is to say, A's share and the share of his sons in the land held by the undivided Hindu family is 20 standard acres each. A's wife has 30 standard acres of stridhana land and B's wife has 20 standard acres of stridhana land. For the purpose of ceiling, A's family and B's family will each constitute a separate unit . . ."

In calculating, each gets 20 acres. If A's wife elects to put part of her property into the family property, then A's family will get 30 acres and she will have to discard 20 acres. B is entitled

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to 10 acres. If his wife elects to put her share in the family property, then the ceiling will be calculated for the whole family. If she wants to retain it, she can do so. Suppose the husband has 10 acres and she has 10 acres. She can have 10 acres over and above the 30 acres.

Now, the time is short. I do not want to be pulled up. We have done our best. (Sri P. T. Rajan: You have done your best.) We have to conform to certain patterns. The Leader of the Opposition said that the landlords and the Rajas were disappearing. I do not know whether he has gone to a hut in a village. I have gone to huts in villages. As Sri Ramaswami Reddiar said, there is no light in a hut. There will be a light without any bulb and smoke will be coming out. Even that some people do not have in their huts. That is why they take their meal before nightfall. They are forced to do so by circumstances. The standard of living is sub-human. How can we tolerate a sub-human level for the vast majority of people for the sake of a few people? There is a Tamil proverb which means this. There is a man who cries he has not got salt. I cannot allow the man who is already having sugar to have cream coffee. In Delhi you have cream ready having sugar to have cream coffee. In Delhi you have cream coffee. One will be drinking cream coffee. The other fellow will not have even a pinch of salt. When we try to raise the standard of living, we cannot be always looking at the man at the top.

Lastly, I want to pay my humble but high tribute to Sri Patanjali Sastri. He has been a constructive critic throughout. He has been very useful both here and in the Select Committee. It is on his advice we re-drafted the Preamble. He said that there would be trouble and that the Act would be held unconstitutional. On his advice, we re-drafted it. He is not enamoured of the legislation. But taking things as they are, he was able to point out the defects and also plug them by offering constructive criticism, unlike some other Members going at a tangent. That does not mean that I do not compliment others. I compliment them also, but in a different way.

Thank you, Sir.

VICE-CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried.

VICE-CHAIRMAN: The Bill will be taken into consideration clause by clause to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

— House then adjourned.

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

* 481. *Annexure to the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961), and the Explanatory Memorandum.*

* Laid on the table of the House on the 9th October 1961.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide item IV (1) on page 251 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 44 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951 (Madras Act XX of 1951), for the purpose 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 Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1961.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 3rd August 1961.

2. *Insertion of new section 9-A in Madras Act XX of 1951.*—After section 9 of the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951 (Madras Act XX of 1951), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 9-A. *Salaries and allowances of Deputy Speaker or Member of Legislative Assembly while performing duties of Speaker.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, while the office of Speaker is vacant and the duties of the office are performed by the Deputy Speaker or a Member of the Legislative Assembly as provided in clause (1) of Article 180 of the Constitution, the Deputy Speaker or the Member shall during the period he so performs such duties, be paid salary and allowances and be entitled to the use of a house free of rent and a suitable conveyance in the same manner, to the same extent and subject to the same conditions as the Speaker is paid or entitled to under sections 4, 7 and 8 and the rules made under section 9 :

Provided that during the period aforesaid, the Deputy Speaker or the Member shall not be entitled to the salary and allowances attached to the office of Deputy Speaker or Member of the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be.”

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (2) on page 254 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 42 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), for the purposes hereinafter

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Be it enacted in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1961.

2. *Amendment of section 21, Madras Act V of 1882.*—In section 21 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the first paragraph, for the words “shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting court may direct to be paid”, the following words, brackets and figures shall be substituted, namely :—

“shall, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting court may direct to be paid, be punished—

(1) in any case where any of the acts aforesaid relates to sandalwood, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees;

(2) in any other case, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both”.

3. *Amendment of section 26, Madras Act V of 1882.*—In section 26 of the principal Act, for the words “The Government may by such rules prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both”, the following words, brackets and figures shall be substituted, namely :—

“The Government may by such rules prescribe as penalties for the infringement thereof—

(1) in any case where such infringement relates to sandalwood, imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees,

(2) in any other case, imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both : ”.

4. *Amendment of section 35, Madras Act V of 1882.*—In section 35 of the principal Act, after clause (k), the following clause shall be added, namely :—

“(1) provide for the maintenance of accounts in respect of all classes of sandalwood stored in private lands, depots, markets or factories, for industrial or commercial purposes.”.

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5. *Amendment of section 36, Madras Act V of 1882.*—In section 36 of the principal Act, after the first paragraph, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely :—

“Without prejudice to the provisions contained in the preceding paragraph, the State Government may, in relation to sandalwood, prescribe as penalties for the infringement of rules made under section 35, not being a rule made under clause (a) of that section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.”.

6. *Insertion of new Chapter V-A in Madras Act V of 1882.*—After section 36 of the principal Act, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“ CHAPTER V-A.

POSSESSION OF SANDALWOOD.

36-A. *Possession of Sandalwood under licence.*—No person shall have in his possession any quantity of sandalwood in excess of five kilograms, unless under a licence granted by the District Forest Officer in that behalf or unless such sandalwood is affixed by a Forest Officer with such mark and in such manner as may be prescribed :

Provided that the District Forest Officer may refuse to grant or renew a licence to any applicant or licensee in respect of whom he is satisfied that by reason of his conviction of an offence under this Act or the rules thereunder or the previous cancellation or suspension of any licence granted thereunder, or the contravention of any of the requirements as to the possession of sandalwood, or for any other reasons which may be prescribed, he is not a fit person to whom a licence should be granted or renewed under this section. Every such order shall be communicated to the applicant or the licensee, as the case may be, as soon as possible.

36-B. *Form and conditions of licence.*—The Government may make rules to provide for—

(a) the form and manner in which applications for licences may be made;

(b) the terms and conditions which may be included in any licence and the fees for the grant of such licence;

(c) the grant of duplicate licences and the renewal of licences and fees for the same.

36-C. *Power to cancel or suspend licence.*—The District Forest Officer may cancel or suspend any licence granted under this Chapter if it appears to him, after giving the holder thereof an opportunity of being heard, that the licensee has contravened, or failed to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or any of the terms or conditions of the licence.

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36-D. *Appeal*.—Any person aggrieved by the decision of the District Forest Officer refusing to grant or renew or cancelling or suspending a licence under this Chapter may, within such time as may be prescribed, appeal to the Collector, and the Collector may make such order in the case as he may think fit.

36-E. *Penalties*.—Whoever, in contravention of this Chapter or of any rule made or licence granted thereunder, possesses sandalwood, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees ”.

7. *Amendment of section 43, Madras Act V of 1882*.—In section 43 of the principal Act,—

(i) for the words “ shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation ”, the words “ shall be confiscated to the Government ” shall be substituted;

(ii) the words “ Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence ” shall be omitted.

8. *Insertion of new section 64-A in Madras Act V of 1882*.—After section 64 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 64-A. *Rules to be placed before the Legislature*.—Every rule made by the Government 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 ”.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV (3) on page 256 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 45 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888), 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 City Police (Amendment) Act, 1961.

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2. *Substitution of new section for section 41 in Madras Act III 1888*.—For section 41 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 41. *Power to regulate assemblies, meetings and processions in public places, etc.*—(1) The Commissioner or, subject to his orders, any Police officer above the rank of head constable, may, from time to time, as occasion may require, direct the conduct of all assemblies, meetings and processions in public places; prescribe the routes by which and the times at which such processions may pass; keep order in public places and prevent obstructions on the occasion of such assemblies, meetings and processions, and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship and in any case when public places may be thronged or liable to be obstructed; and may licence and regulate or prohibit the use of music or of sound amplifiers in public places.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4), the Commissioner may, by order in writing, prohibit any assembly, meeting or procession if he considers such prohibition to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or public safety :

Provided that no order under this sub-section shall, without the sanction of the State Government, remain in force for more than fifteen days from the date on which such order takes effect.

(3) (a) When the order referred to in sub-section (2) is in force, any person who intends to convene or collect any assembly or meeting in any public place or to direct or promote any procession, shall make an application to the Commissioner for permission. The application shall be in such form and contain such particulars as may be specified by the Commissioner in this behalf and shall be made not less than five days prior to the date on which the assembly or meeting is to be convened or collected or the procession is to be formed :

Provided that the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing receive such application within five days prior to the date aforesaid.

(b) On receipt of the application under clause (a) the Commissioner may by order in writing served in the manner specified in sub-section (7), grant permission to convene or collect the assembly or meeting or to direct or promote the procession subject to such conditions as he may specify or refuse to grant such permission.

(4) Except in cases where immediate action is necessary for the preservation of the public peace or public safety, no order refusing to grant permission shall be passed under clause (b) of sub-section (3) without giving the person concerned an opportunity of appearing before the Commissioner either in person or by pleader and showing cause against the order refusing to grant permission and the Commissioner shall record in writing the reasons for such order.

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(5) The Commissioner may, by order in writing, depute one or more Police officers or other persons, to be present in any such assembly, meeting or procession, for the purpose of causing a report to be taken of the proceedings.

(6) Any person who—

(a) opposes or fails to obey any order under sub-section (1), or

(b) contravenes the conditions of any licence under sub-section (1), or

(c) when the order referred to in sub-section (2) is in force, convenes or collects any assembly or meeting or directs or promotes any procession—

(i) without permission of the Commissioner under clause (b) of sub-section (3), or

(ii) in contravention of any of the conditions subject to which the permission was granted under the clause, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(7) The order referred to in clause (b) of section (3) shall be served—

(a) by giving or tendering the order to the person concerned; or

(b) if such person is not found, by leaving such order at his last known place of abode or business or by giving or tendering the same to some adult member or servant of his family; or

(c) if such person does not reside in the City of Madras and his address elsewhere is known to the Commissioner, by sending the same to him by post registered; or

(d) if none of the means aforesaid be available, by affixing the same in some conspicuous part of the place of abode or business of such person.

(8) Nothing in this section shall apply to any assembly or meeting of a purely religious character held in a recognized place of worship, any assembly or meeting gathered together purely for the purpose of taking part in sports, any procession on the occasion of any wedding, funeral or similar domestic occurrence, or of any religious ceremony, or to any public meeting held under any statutory or other express legal authority, or to public meetings convened by the sheriff, or to any public meetings or class of public meeting exempted for that purpose by the State Government by general or special order.

(9) For the purposes of this section—

(a) the words "assembly", "meeting" and "procession" include any assembly, meeting or procession which is open to the public or to any class or portion of the public;

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(b) a place in which an assembly or meeting is held may be a public place notwithstanding that it is held in a private place and notwithstanding that admission thereto may have been restricted by ticket or otherwise.

3. *Amendment of section 74, Madras Act III of 1888.*—In section 74 of the principal Act,—

(i) in the marginal note, after the words "burning straw", the words "drawing, carrying, dragging or burning any effigy", shall be inserted;

(ii) after the words "burns any straw or other matter", the words "or draws, carries, drags, or burns any effigy or" shall be inserted.

4. *Substitution of new section for section 76 in Madras Act III of 1888.*—For section 76 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"76. *Power to cancel or suspend any licence and penalty for breach of conditions of licences.*—(1) The Commissioner may, at any time and for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel or suspend any licence granted under this Act:

Provided that no such cancellation or suspension shall be ordered unless the holder of the licence has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the order proposed to be made in regard to him.

(2) In the event of breach by the holder of a licence granted under this Act or by his servants or by any one acting or purporting to act with his express or implied permission on his behalf, of any of the conditions of such licence, such holder shall in addition to the cancellation or suspension of the licence granted to him, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(3) Any person who commits any such breach shall, whether he acts with or without the permission of the holder of the licence, be liable to the same punishment."

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item IV (4) on page 265 supra.]

L. A. BILL No. 46 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A Bill further to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), for the purpose 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 State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Act, 1961.

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(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 10, Madras Act V of 1923.*—For sub-section (b) of section 10 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

“(1) (a) Every loan granted under this Act shall be secured by a mortgage upon the whole or such portion of the assets of the business or enterprise as the sanctioning authority may consider sufficient and where the whole of the assets of the business or enterprise is in the opinion of the sanctioning authority insufficient, by such collateral security as may be required by the sanctioning authority and shall bear interest payable on such dates and at such rates as the State Government may determine.

(b) A mortgage executed under clause (a) after the commencement of the Madras State Aid to Industries (Second Amendment) Act, 1961, shall have priority over all other claims against the assets secured by such mortgage”.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

Fort St. George, Madras,
28th September 1961.

B. BHAKTAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker,
Madras Legislative Assembly.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item IV (6) on page 274 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 43 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Act, 1956.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXX of 1956), 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 (Supplementary) Amendment Act, 1961.

2. *Insertion of new section 4-A in Madras Act XXX of 1956.*—After section 4 of the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXX of 1956) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“4-A. *Tribunal to give decision in certain cases referred to it.*—(1) Where, in any suit or appeal or other proceeding pending before any Court (other than the High Court) or Tribunal

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or Settlement Officer as defined in section 2, clause (13), of the Abolition Act, any question is in issue whether a particular area is or was an estate as defined in section 3, clause (2), of the Estates Land Act, or is or was an inam estate as defined in section 2, clause (7), of the Abolition Act, such question shall be referred to the appropriate Tribunal constituted under this Act for determination.

(2) Notwithstanding any reference made to the Tribunal under sub-section (1), or any appeal preferred before the Special Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 7, the Court or Tribunal or Settlement Officer, as the case may be, may pass such interim orders in respect of the suit or appeal or other proceeding as are allowed by law.”

3. *Amendment of section 6, Madras Act XXX of 1956.*—(1) Section 6 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and in the sub-section as so renumbered, after the word and figure “section 4”, the words, figures and letter “or a reference under section 4-A or section 12” shall be inserted;

(2) after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2) The decision of the Tribunal on the reference made to it under section 4-A or section 12 shall be communicated to the Court or Tribunal or Settlement Officer who made the reference”.

4. *Amendment of section 7, Madras Act XXX of 1956.*—After sub-section (4) of section 7 of the principal Act, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(5) The decision of the Special Appellate Tribunal on the decision of the Tribunal on a reference under section 4-A or section 12 shall be communicated to the Court or Settlement Officer or Tribunal constituted under the Abolition Act who made the reference”.

5. *Insertion of new section 7-A in Madras Act XXX of 1956.*—After section 7 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“7-A. *Power of Court, Tribunal or Settlement Officer to dispose of suit, appeal or other proceeding.*—On receipt of the decision of the Tribunal or the Special Appellate Tribunal on the reference made under section 4-A or section 12, the Court or Settlement Officer, or Tribunal constituted under the Abolition Act shall proceed to dispose of the appeal, suit or other proceeding in which the reference was made :

Provided that on receipt of the decision of the Tribunal such appeal, suit or other proceeding shall not be disposed of—

(i) until after the expiry of the appeal time provided for in sub-section (1) of section 7; or

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(ii) where an appeal has been preferred under sub-section (1) of section 7, until after the receipt of the decision of the Special Appellate Tribunal on such appeal".

6. *Amendment of section 10, Madras Act XXX of 1956.*—In clause (a) of section 10 of the principal Act, for the words "to entertain or adjudicate upon any question", the words "to adjudicate upon any question" shall be substituted.

7. *Amendment of section 11, Madras Act XXX of 1956.*—In section 11 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(1-A) Notwithstanding the transfer of any suit, appeal or other proceeding under sub-section (1), the Court or Settlement Officer or Tribunal constituted under the Abolition Act who made the transfer shall be deemed to be seized of such suit, appeal or other proceeding and may pass such interim orders in respect of such suit, appeal or other proceeding as are allowed by law."

8. *Substitution of new section for section 12, Madras Act XXX of 1956.*—For section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"12. *Tribunal to give decision in certain cases remanded by the High Court.*—(1) If on remand by the High Court in respect of a case pending before it or after the commencement of this Act, a Court subordinate to the High Court is seized of the question whether a particular non-ryotwari area is or is not an estate as defined in section 3, clause (2), of the Estates Land Act, or is or is not an inam estate as defined in section 2, clause (7), of the Abolition Act, such question shall be referred to the appropriate Tribunal constituted under this Act for determination.

(2) Notwithstanding any reference made to the Tribunal under sub-section (1) or any appeal preferred before the Special Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 7, the Court may pass such interim orders in respect of the case as are allowed by law."

9. *Transitory provisions.*—(1) In any suit or appeal or other proceeding transferred under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the principal Act to the appropriate Tribunal constituted under that Act and pending before it at the commencement of this Act, the question in issue shall be deemed to be a question referred to the said Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 4-A of the principal Act as amended by this Act and the said Tribunal shall determine the question and communicate its finding thereon to the Court or Settlement Officer or Tribunal constituted under the Abolition Act, who transferred such suit or appeal or other proceeding and thereupon the Court or Settlement Officer or Tribunal constituted under the Abolition Act shall proceed to dispose of the suit or appeal or other proceeding.

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(2) In any case transferred under section 12 of the principal Act to the appropriate Tribunal constituted under that Act and pending before it at the commencement of this Act, the question in issue shall be deemed to be a question referred to the said Tribunal under section 12 of the principal Act as amended by this Act and the said Tribunal shall determine the question and communicate its finding thereon to the Court which transferred the case and thereupon the Court shall proceed to dispose of the case.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 18th October 1961.

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

I. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Pumpsets

* 384 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM (on behalf of Sri M. Ethirajalu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the number of pump-sets for which electric connections were given taluk-war in the South Arcot district during 1960-61?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH:

<i>Taluk.</i>	<i>Number of pumpsets.</i>
Chidambaram	36
Cuddalore	358
Gingee	119
Kallakurichi	155
Tindivanam	358
Tirukoilur	263
Villupuram	545
Vridhachalam	143

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: May I know the number of applications pending on this date or the number of applications pending for over one month?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I do not have the particulars. A separate question may be put.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: May I know the number of applications received and the number complied with and the number still pending?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I have just stated the number of pumpsets for which electric connections have been given already. As for the number of applications received and the number pending, I am not in a position to give the particulars just at present. In regard to extension of electricity, we have to take into consideration the various demands and prepare schemes.

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So far as South Arcot district is concerned, it has come under the jurisdiction of the Electricity Board and a number of schemes have been prepared. Some have been executed and others are pending execution.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Were there complaints regarding delay in giving service connections? If so, what are the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: There are complaints from not only this district or taluk but all the places in the State. The reason is that people want supply to be given very quickly.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Is there a time-limit fixed for the disposal of these applications?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Actually we have not fixed any time-limit as such. The expansion is so rapid and the Electricity Board has prepared thousands of schemes and they are executed one by one. Our target is about 1,000 to 1,500 villages per year. We have more schemes than what we can execute. That is why we have now a phased programme and intend to cover the entire State before the end of the Third Plan period.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is not shortage of cement posts the main reason for such delays, especially in the South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: No, Sir.

Taxi fares

* 385 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to allow the baby taxi fares to be increased?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The matter is under consideration.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Some months ago it was stated that the matter was under consideration. Has it not been finalised yet?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Well, if the hon. Member realises the position, he won't press that I should come to a very quick decision in the matter.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether representations have been made to the Minister that the fares should not be raised?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: We have also received representations that the fares should be raised.

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SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: The cost of cars and spare parts has gone up considerably. Therefore, is it not necessary to increase the fares?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: That is why I said that all these things were being considered.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Did the Government consider the question of the number of persons to be carried in a taxi and, if so, do they intend increasing the number to be carried in a baby taxi?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: That question was considered and decided. I believe baby taxis should take in only four passengers.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: But are the Government aware of the fact that they are not taking four?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Some are taking four.

Tirunelveli-Palayamcottai Co-operative Stores

* 386 Q.—SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instances of defalcations have been brought to the notice of the Government in regard to the Tirunelveli-Palayamcottai Co-operative Stores, recently; and

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

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

(b) It has been reported that a sum of rupees twenty-three thousand, five hundred and fifty-two and naye Paise twenty-five (Rs. 23,552-25 nP.) is involved in the fraud on the basis of the records available in the Stores. Of this, a sum of rupees one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five (Rs. 1,725) is said to have been recovered from one of the delinquents. The report of the Enquiry Officer is under examination.

SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Is it a fact that the amount was defalcated within a period of one year?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I have no information.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: May I know who are the persons responsible for the defalcation?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I do not have the information.

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SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: May I know whether the investigation has disclosed the real offenders responsible for the defalcation?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I have just now stated that the report of the enquiry officer is under examination by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. So, no information is available about it.

SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Is it a fact that notices have been issued on the Directors to make good the amount leaving alone the primary offenders?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: That information is not available with me.

SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Will the Government take prompt action to bring to book the real offenders, leaving alone the poor Directors?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: If the Directors are also offenders, they should also be punished.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. Minister tell us how the defalcation was found out?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: On a report from the President of the Tirunelveli-Palayamcottai Co-operative Stores that the ex-manager of the Stores has committed misappropriation. From that the whole thing came up.

SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Was there an audit after that period?

An hon. Member: No information.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Not that the information is not available. It is not found here. That is all. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will give the information.

SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Is it a fact that there was an audit and that the auditors were not further willing to bring forward the guilt of the person concerned?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I am afraid I must ask for a separate question on this.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Was it a departmental enquiry or an enquiry conducted by a Magistrate?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: It was a departmental enquiry.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Are the Government aware of the fact that because of such delays in audit, the defalcations take place? If the audit is conducted soon after every co-operative year, there won't be so many defalcations.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: This is a suggestion, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I know whether there is a complaint that this matter is not being looked into properly but hushed up? In regard to this particular case, many of us have, I must tell the House, received printed copies of the complaint from presidents of societies. Therefore, I would request the Government to look into the matter very carefully.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Yes, Sir, I will look into the matter.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether this particular society is still working or has been superseded?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: This is, I think, now managed by a Special Officer and the society is working.

Government Hospital at Chidambaram

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

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p.m.

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the strictures passed against the Civil Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Government Hospital at Chidambaram in a recent judgment delivered by the High Court with regard to his refusal to admit a serious case of assault, to the hospital for non-payment of an unauthorised fee; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) An enquiry has been conducted. The allegation that the Assistant Surgeon demanded illegal gratification for admitting the patient has not been proved.

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The Director of Medical Services has had the matter enquired into by the District Medical Officer.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does the Hon. Minister seriously think that the High Court has erred in this matter and the department has succeeded in exonerating the Assistant Surgeon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is not a question of exoneration, Sir. Permit me to explain a little explicitly. Four witnesses including the wife of the deceased were examined in the presence of the doctor, the Sub-Inspector of Police, and the brother of the deceased. The enquiry revealed that the statement that the patient was brought to the hospital and seen by the doctor at 11 a.m. is wrong. Similarly the allegation of demand by the medical officer of a bribe of Rs. 60 for admitting the patient is also held to be not true. The only fault that could be laid upon the medical officer was that, on an erroneous impression, he wanted a requisition from the Police for admitting the patient and thus delayed his admission. Though the medical officer did not formally admit him, he attended to his wounds immediately. He need not have formally insisted upon a requisition from the Police. He could have admitted the patient and then informed the Police. But he did not do so. For this he was censured.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : At the time when the case was being enquired into by the Magistrate, did not this accused have any opportunity to produce witnesses, which he seems to have produced at the time of the departmental enquiry? I would like to know whether these witnesses were produced before the Magistrate, when he was charged with the offence.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I think the hon. Member is confused about the accused. Whom does he mean by 'accused'?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I mean the doctor himself.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The accused is a different person. Though the department exonerated him, the District Medical Officer seems to have said that there had been some dereliction of duty on his part. The doctor figured in the Court as witness—P.W. 8—and not as an accused. The accused is a different person who had something to do with the death of the deceased.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Did not the doctor repudiate the suggestion made by the petitioner in this case that he was responsible for any negligence? Was any such thing heard during the course of the patient's attendance in the hospital?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Certainly he should have repudiated. Otherwise, he is not worth his salt.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Was it a case of dereliction of duty on the part of the Magistrate?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the business of the Magistrate.

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Mariamman festival

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

(a) whether any public health arrangements were made during the Mariamman festival in April 1961 in Mangalur Block area in Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, and if so, what they are; and

(b) the authorities responsible for such arrangements?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) The festival took place in March 1961 and not in April 1961. Eight sweepers were appointed and water pandals were maintained.

(b) The villagers made their own arrangements.

Vaccination

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the methods adopted for mass vaccination in the City of Madras; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to avoid the complications arising therefrom?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) No complaint has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that there has been considerable agitation in the lay press about the complications that have arisen after the vaccination? Has this been brought to the notice of the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No question of complication has been brought to the notice of the Government. Everything is going on quietly and smoothly and there is no complication.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is there a separate department in the Secretariat to furnish Hon. Ministers with the letters that are published in the various newspapers accusing this and that? If that be the case, the department should have drawn the attention of the Hon. Minister to these complaints, and I wonder whether he received any complaint from the department. Or, would he accept the letters I have got with me?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. Such publications are brought to the notice of the Government, and they are carefully looked into. I also endorse on them and send them wherever necessary. But no such complaint has been

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brought to our notice. I know, Sir, from accounts and from personal experience also, that the vaccination process is going on well. No untoward event has happened.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Sir, what are the methods generally adopted for this sort of 'mass' vaccination in Madras City?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The method adopted is this. If it is a single man, a single man is vaccinated. 'Mass' means a good number of people are vaccinated. (Laughter.)

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: I mean the special method adopted in this case.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The usual precautions are taken. There is sterilisation. They clean the spot where they want to vaccinate and then rub it with a piece of cotton.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, what is the material used for sterilisation in this case?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The rotary lancet is used for the vaccination operation. After sterilising it in boiling water for at least five to six minutes and then allowing it to cool down, it is used. If it is very hot, we cannot use it.

Electrical Inspectorate

* 390 Q.—SRI V. M. SURENDRA RAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Gazetted posts (Technical) are vacant in the Electrical Inspectorate; and

(b) if so, the number and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) No Gazetted post (Technical) is vacant at present in the Electrical Inspectorate.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreshore Estate in Santhome, Madras

* 391 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no conservancy measures have been arranged for over two months in the N.G.Os.' quarters in the Foreshore Estate in Santhome, Madras?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Arrangements have been made with the Madras Corporation for getting the streets in the Foreshore Estate, Santhome, cleared twice or thrice a week pending the blacktopping and handing over of the streets to the Corporation for maintenance.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, are the Government aware that there were no conservancy measures for over two months in the N.G.Os.' estate, in the Santhome foreshore?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I just now answered—

'Arrangements have been made with the Madras Corporation for getting the streets in the Foreshore Estate, Santhome, cleared twice or thrice a week pending the blacktopping and handing over of the streets to the Corporation for maintenance.'

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: When were these arrangements made?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Some time in May this year.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Are the Government aware that a number of letters appeared in the Press complaining about the lack of conservancy measures in that foreshore estate and that there was waterlogging for a number of days?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Now, according to the present arrangement, I do not think there is any difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

[NOTE—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the member]

II. GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS (FIXATION OF CEILING ON LAND) BILL, 1960 (L.A. BILL NO. 8 OF 1960)—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill.

There are no amendments to clause 2. So, I put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

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

I see there are several amendments to the various sub-clauses. They can all be moved one after another and seconded.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

'In clause 3, omit sub-clause (11).'

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment, Sir.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Do the Government want each sub-clause to be discussed separately?

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

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Sambandhan has got the same amendment. But it says—

‘For the existing sub-clause (11) substitute the following:—

“‘date of the commencement of this Act’ means the date on which this Act is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is quite a different amendment.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Both the amendments can be taken together for discussion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, I move—

‘For the existing sub-clause (11), substitute the following:—

“‘date of the commencement of this Act’ means the date on which this Act is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*”.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the most important point about my amendment is this. It is an ordinary well-known rule of law that when an Act is passed by the legislature affecting seriously the rights to property, that law is made to take effect from the date on which it is passed. In this particular case they have stated ‘on the date of the commencement of this Act’, namely, the 6th day of April 1960. My objection is this. Where property rights are interfered with, there can be no retrospective effect at all. The rights can be affected only from the date of passing of the Act. In this particular case, under Article 31, the President has also to give his assent. It is only after that that the Act comes into force, according to Article 31. Therefore, the Act cannot have any retrospective effect from 6th April 1960. Some people ask why retrospective effect should not be given from the year 1955. All these arguments are put forth on the ground that some people have taken advantage of the time-lag. There is nothing wrong in taking advantage of it. So long as we respect property rights, the owners can deal with them in the best way possible. There is nothing immoral or wrong about it. The question of imposing a ceiling has been in the offing during the time of the First Five-Year Plan and also the Second Five-Year Plan. In the First Five-Year Plan it was stated that there would be a ceiling only on future acquisitions. The question was being discussed openly. Because they expressed that a ceiling would be imposed, they naturally dealt with their properties in their own way. There is nothing wrong about it. It is suggested that there

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is something seriously wrong about it. I cannot understand it. Of course, matters like Budget proposals should be kept secret. Otherwise, they may lose their effect. But in all cases where property rights are seriously affected, difficulties arise. Some members of a family may die. That is why various precautions are taken. For instance, clause 10 (2) (a) says—

‘For the purpose of calculating for the first time the ceiling area of a family holding land on the date of the commencement of this Act in excess of 30 standard acres, the authorized officer shall take into account only those members of that family who are alive on the notified date. But for the purpose of calculating the ceiling area of such family for the second or for any subsequent time, the authorized officer shall take into account only those members of that family who are alive on the date of the preparation of the draft statement under sub-section (1).’

Various steps are taken. In the meantime, the members of the family should be alive. Then the property rights will go on varying from day to day. Ten acres may become twenty, thirty and so on. That is why jurisprudence wisely lays down that any Act affecting property rights should come into force only from the date of passing of the Act. The present legislation is a serious infringement of property right ever known in the history of India. ‘Date of commencement of the Act’ is one thing, and ‘notified date’ is another thing. When preparing the draft statement, the authorized officer will have to take into account all transactions that have taken place. Clause 22 says that he can declare any transaction to be void. What is to happen to the parties to the transaction? That is not stated in the clause. Moneys have been received and given. What happens to them? All these difficulties were examined in the Joint Select Committee. When ceiling is imposed, there is always hardship. That was one of the arguments advanced. But several complications arise on account of giving retrospective effect. Even if retrospective effect is given for six months, there may be serious consequences. There will be serious disturbance to the agricultural economy. That is why I say that any Act should come into force from the date on which it is passed. That is the general rule in all cases. Joint family is a complex institution. There are several sharers. They cannot be predicated at any time. There are various transactions between the parties. It will take a year or two for disposal in a Court of Law. Various members of the family have to be accounted for. One would have borrowed a lot of money. The other man may say that it is not binding on him. Partition suits sometimes take one year or two years for being disposed of. When retrospective effect is given, it leads to a lot of difficulties. The whole world has changed. Many Members have stated that the world is moving at a giddy pace, covering a track of centuries. It is moving so fast that we ourselves do not know how it is moving.

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Everything is done in the name of the poor people of India. Everybody is anxious that the poor people of India should be prosperous and should be helped. The question is how they should be helped. Giving even six months' retrospective effect creates a lot of trouble. People have distributed their property among others. There is nothing wrong about it. As the hon. Member Sri Kosalram said, even if it is a benami transaction, the property changes hands. Therefore, 'date of commencement of the Act' should be changed as 'date of passing of the Act'.

3.30 p.m. SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, it has been stated that the object of the Bill is to reduce the disparity in the ownership of agricultural land. If that is the intention, is it necessary that the Government alone should bring about the reduction of disparity? Why not allow the people themselves to do that so that the Government may not be faced with so many worries and difficulties as was pointed out by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition? Government are fully aware of the fact that many landlords holding property above the proposed ceiling have already transferred the excess land in the name of others. This fact was mentioned by many hon. Members and the Hon. Minister also knows it. One or two may still remain who might not have distributed their excess land, thinking that the Government may not, after all, introduce such a legislation. Why should these people be made to suffer by making the date of commencement of this Act as the date of publication of the Bill in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, namely, 6th April 1960? If the date of commencement of this Act is notified as the date on which this legislation receives the assent of the President, then it will give some time for these few landlords who possess lands over and above the ceiling to transfer the excess land to their relatives who may not own anything at all. Will it not be better instead of the Government taking away the property and giving it to X, Y or Z? It is with this intention to give some time to these people that I have moved my amendment.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I oppose the amendment, Sir. No doubt it is usual to enforce an Act from the date of the passing of the Act. Not only that, in some cases it is not enforced even after passing, but only after a notification is published saying that it will be enforced from such and such a date. But in this case we cannot take recourse to that procedure because this Bill is brought with a particular purpose. Now, already the object with which this Bill was brought has been defeated to some extent. That being so, I cannot understand how we can further put off the date to a later day.

Now hon. Members are aware and have already pointed out that some other hon. Members wanted the date to be put still further back, even to the year 1955. If we have to fulfil the object of the Bill, it may also be necessary to put back the date to a year

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earlier than 1958-59. But I thought it should not be put further back than the 6th of April 1960 because if we did that a lot of complications will arise. The transactions would have passed many hands and it would become impossible to determine whether the transaction was a benami transaction or a transaction made *bona fide*. Even though I was in a way inclined to give a date even a little further back, it was not agreed to because of the complications that it would give rise to. Thereby the object of the Bill has been defeated to some extent because the expected surplus may not be much. Now if I am asked to put the date to a day later than the one given in the Bill, I cannot at all agree to that, having in view the object with which this Bill has been brought forward.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : You are not taken out of your breath.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : This crucial date was thought the most reasonable one. As I already pointed out, this was very elaborately discussed by the Joint Select Committee and only then we have come to this conclusion. I do not think we can further try to alter this date. I think it should stand as it is.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar pressing his amendment?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'In clause 3, omit sub-clause (11)'

The amendment was put and lost.

The amendment of Sri S. K. Sambandhan was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I am not moving my amendment to sub-clause (13) of clause 3 as it is only a consequential amendment.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'In clause 3, omit sub-clause (14)'

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second it, Sir.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, fixing the ceiling for a family as defined in the Bill may give rise to a lot of complications. The Hon. Minister himself admitted that he was not able to understand many of the illustrations given in the Bill. If the ceiling is fixed for each individual instead of for a family, all these complications could be avoided. That is the intention with which I have brought this amendment. If this idea is adopted in the other clause, it may not be necessary to define what a family is.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, if I accept the amendment and have the individual as the basis for fixing a ceiling, then the ceiling limit cannot be this thirty acres. That is certain.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [31st October 1961]

We will have to reduce it to five or ten acres or whatever it is. Even though you may have some advantages in fixing the ceiling on the basis of individual holding, there may arise other difficulties in the state of affairs we are living in. We are having the Hindu Law and all that. Under the Hindu Law, there is a right by birth. Therefore, it is necessary to have the family as the unit. And that is why we have defined what a family is, namely, husband and wife and minor children. According to the scheme of the Bill, it is necessary and that is why we have retained it. Then, Sir, in adopting the individual basis there is another difficulty. If there is a family of more than five, the question will arise as to who should be omitted. So, having regard to the scheme of the Bill, I am not able to accept the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I do not move my amendment to sub-clause (30) as it is only a consequential amendment.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'In clause 3, for the existing sub-clause (34) substitute the following:—

"(34) 'person' means any individual, male or female, a major or a minor and does not include a family, a firm, a society or an association of individuals".

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, this is more or less a consequential amendment to my earlier amendment. Today we are broadcasting that we are a secular State but in reality we are making legislation which in real application works differently in the case of the Hindus, Muslims and Christians. If the Government adopt my suggestion, then there will be no distinction made between a Hindu, Christian and a Muslim. Therefore it is that I have defined 'person' as meaning any individual male or female, a major or a minor and does not include a family, a firm, a society or an association of individuals. This will enable the Government to fix the ceiling on the individual basis instead of on the basis of family. If they take a family as a unit, there may be two in a family. There may be more also but they have limited it to five. This will result in making a difference between a family consisting of only two persons and a family consisting of five. If my suggestion is adopted, they can give less to a family consisting of two members and if the family has five members, they can give as much as five persons would require. Because, over and above five persons in a family, every person is entitled to have five acres. When the Government have allowed 30 acres for five persons, it works out to six acres per person. Why should then there be a

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reduction of 1 acre in the case of one individual? This means discrimination against an additional member of the family. If my definition is accepted and the ceiling fixed accordingly, it will avoid all complications.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: This amendment is also on the same pattern as the one which was already moved. I have already explained how in the circumstances we have defined 'family'. In the original Bill we have the joint Hindu family. But that was discarded. We are now having the definition of joint family only in the case of joint Hindu family. Therefore this family definition is necessary. Again we wanted to lessen the difference as much as possible between the Hindu family and Muslim family, etc. That is why we discarded the original joint Hindu family definition and introduced this joint family notion. As I explained already, the scheme of the Bill requires the present definition. I cannot alter it now.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: I do not press my amendment, Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to sub-clauses (35) to (39). I now come to sub-clause (40).

Sub-clause (40).

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I have given notice of three amendments to this sub-clause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member can move either his first amendment or his second and third amendments to this sub-clause.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: My first amendment is with reference to the definition of the standard acre. There is a history behind this sub-clause. The Select Committee's definition of standard acre is a little different from the one adopted by the Assembly. The Select Committee definition of standard acre is one acre of wet land assessed to land revenue of Rs. 10 and above. The next stage was in respect of lands paying an assessment of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10. I do not want to repeat the whole thing now. The Select Committee decided that a standard acre should be defined as an acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at a rate of Rs. 10 and above. Now a change has been made, and that change is this:

'standard acre' means—

(1) in any area in the State, except the transferred territory—

(a) 0.8 acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at any rate above Rs. 15 per acre; or

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(b) One acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 10 and above but not exceeding Rs. 15 per acre; or, Usually one acre is one standard acre. It is rather in artistic to say that 0.8 acre of land is one acre. This is my first objection. Standard acre must be one. That is departed from here for the sake of the poor people of the country. To say that 0.8 acre of land assessed to land revenue at a rate above Rs. 15 per acre is a standard acre, is a serious thing. It means that people who are having lands to the extent of 30 acres will have their lands reduced to 24 acres on the calculation of 0.8 acre as a standard acre. That is the sum and substance of this definition. A man may not have all the 30 acres. He will have 10 acres or 8 acres or 5 acres paying an assessment of more than Rs. 15 per acre. We have to take the cases of people who are in this position. Under the definition of the standard acre given in the Bill, the total acreage will be reduced. The total will become far less than the limit of 30 acres. In Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, and Tiruchirappalli districts, the assessment is greater. Statistics have also been given. In these districts the people will be affected greatly by having their extent of land reduced to 24 acres. Therefore, I say that this definition of standard acre should not be adopted. The standard acre should be the same as was decided by the select committee. But in my amendment I have stated that 1 acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 20 and above per acre must be the standard acre. In the case of lands paying an assessment of Rs. 15 and above but below Rs. 20, the standard acre must be 1.25 acres. In the case of lands paying an assessment of Rs. 10 and above but below Rs. 15, the standard acre must be 1.5 acres, and so on. If this is worked in this way, the people will have some lands. We are all begging for a little more thing. It is also the situation in the country. Assessment does not, fortunately or unfortunately, give the real picture of the income from land. I do not want to expatiate on this, because it will take some time. What I am saying is that the assessment may be one thing and the income may be another. The assessment will be at the settlement rate based on taram, soil, etc. The soil may be good but the tenant may not be very enthusiastic. Then, nothing will come out of the land. Everything may be good, but the season may upset all agricultural operations. There are so many factors to be taken into consideration. An owner may employ an agent to look after his land, and this agent may misappropriate the income, and the owner will not get anything. Therefore it is I say that assessment has nothing to do with the income from the landed property. If standard acre given in the Bill is adopted, then this '30 acres' will come to nothing. It will not help the landowner at all for eking out his livelihood. So far as this is concerned, an argument may be put in like this, 'why should he have all the usual amenities of life and not reduce them and live like others?'. Sir, at the time of the struggle for freedom, when people were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, many

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were given A class and some others B class. It was stated then that the people who should be given A class were persons who were leading a very decent life and they were enjoying certain amenities in life, which, if denied to them, would make their lives very miserable. It was also stated that they would not be able to adjust themselves to a lower standard of life. In the same way, the landowners also will be hit hard if the limit is to be reduced to 24 acres. One can say that a man can get on with Rs. 50 per month. But that will mean a very hard life. (Sri K. T. Kosalram : Hard life is healthy). That would be the next propaganda. What I am stating is this. One acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 20 and above should be the standard acre. If we calculate the standard acre on this basis, it will be all right. This is my first amendment. Then there are two more amendments. I should like to move them also for the sake of a better understanding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should move either his first amendment or the second and third amendments.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I will move the first amendment, and if it is defeated, I will move the other two amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That will not be taking a very correct view of the position, Mr. Chairman. You will understand what has happened in this particular case. They have made a change in the Assembly. The select committee's definition has been changed. I am here for the purpose of supporting the select committee's proposal. But I go a little further in my amendment. I shall move my first amendment. If it is not accepted, I shall then move the other two amendments. I have given those amendments as alternative amendments. Because you know that the select committee's definition of standard acre has been changed in the Assembly.

It has been changed after the Joint Select Committee report. My amendment is necessitated by the circumstances of the case. 3.50 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can move either the first or the second and third amendments. The amendments given notice of are not a series of amendments. They are in the nature of alternative amendments.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : The rule does not apply to this particular case, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I take it that the intention of the hon. Member is that if amendment No. (4) is not accepted, he will move amendments Nos. (5) and (6). That is not permissible. Only the first amendment or the other two amendments can be

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moved. The hon. Member has already spoken on amendment No. (4). He cannot move an alternative amendment. There is a precedent for it.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Then I lose the opportunity of moving amendment No. (5).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has spoken on amendment No. (4).

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Instead of amendment No. (4), I would like to move amendments Nos. (5) and (6).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall give full liberty to the hon. Member. Which amendment does he want to move?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I do not move amendment No. (4). I move amendments Nos. (5) and (6) which run as follows:—

"In clause 3, in sub-clause (40), omit item (1) (a) and reletter item (1) (b) as item (1) (a) and reletter other items suitably."

"In clause 3, in sub-clause (40), for item 1 (a) so relettered for the words 'above but not exceeding Rs. 15 per acre; or', substitute the words 'above per acre, or'."

My amendment is to retain what the Joint Select Committee did. "Standard acre" means 1 acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 10 and above per acre. The other slabs will be adjusted accordingly. The Revenue Minister said that this was argued elaborately and none of the Members showed any inclination to change their attitude and that, therefore, he accepted it. Therefore it is that I am moving this amendment to keep what the Joint Select Committee did.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendments.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, I would only add that after a very elaborate argument at the Joint Select Committee stage, no reason has been disclosed in the speech of the Hon. Minister why they are going back upon the decision of the Joint Select Committee. Therefore, I submit that the decision of the Joint Select Committee should be adhered to and not gone back upon at this stage.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, according to the original Bill there was one slab less. At the Joint Select Committee stage, one more slab was added. In the Assembly one more slab has been added at the top. As it stood originally, standard acre would mean an acre of land paying a land revenue of Rs. 10 and above. It was thought that there was too much of a gap between Rs. 10 and Rs. 18 and Rs. 20. Therefore, it was thought desirable to have another slab there. Therefore, an acre of land paying a land revenue between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 falls under one category and an acre paying above Rs. 15 falls under another category. Just as we created one slab at the Joint Select

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Committee stage so also we created one more slab at the Assembly discussion stage. That is all what happened. It does not affect the calculation because we say standard acre is 0.8 acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at any rate above Rs. 15 per acre. The original equivalent of standard acre will stand. Only for the sake of simplicity we added this slab in this way. Only to narrow down the gap between Rs. 10 and Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 we have added this slab.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Why was this not done at the Joint Select Committee stage?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Wisdom dawned later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In clause 3, in sub-clause (40), omit item (1) (a) and reletter item (1) (b) as item (1) (a) and reletter other items suitably."

"In clause 3, in sub-clause (40), for item (1) (a) so relettered for the words 'above but not exceeding Rs. 15 per acre; or', substitute the words 'above per acre; or'."

The amendments were put and lost.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: Sir, I move—

"In item (1) (i), in sub-clause (40) of clause 3, after the letters, figures and words 'Rs. 1.25 per acre' add the following:—

'and above Re. 0.50 per acre'."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, he wants another slab. Well, the disparity here is not so vast as in the case I mentioned. After all, there is not much difference between Rs. 1.25 and Re. 0.50. Any land paying land revenue below Rs. 1.25 is more or less in the same nature. Therefore, I do not think any further slab will be appropriate.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

"In clause 3, sub-clause (40) in Explanation I, for the existing items (iii) and (iv), substitute the following as item (iii):

"(iii) In the case of any land (other than an inam land) referred to in clause (ii) a ryotwari settlement is not in force on the date of commencement of this Act and in the case of any

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land in respect of which a ryotwari settlement effected in pursuance of section 22 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) has not been brought into force before the date of commencement of this Act, or in the case of any inam land, the land revenue assessment notified by the Government in this behalf with due regard to the highest rate of ryotwari assessment payable for any land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the nearest ryotwari village :

Provided that no notification shall be issued under this clause, unless the persons likely to be affected by such notification are given a reasonable opportunity to make representation and adduce evidence in respect of the rates proposed to be specified in the notification :

Provided further that the land revenue notified by the Government under this clause shall not be modified notwithstanding a different rate of assessment is fixed under—

(i) any settlement that may be brought in force;

(ii) The Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XL of 1956) after the date of the publication of the said notification. "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Sir, in Explanation I distinction is made between items (iii) and (iv). In regard to items (i) and (ii), at the time of the commencement of the Act, if a ryotwari settlement has been made in all the cases, the revenue will be all right. In other cases you must take into consideration how it existed at the time of the commencement of the Act because you want it for all purposes or at the time when the Act was published. Here is a case where you try to take the revenue even at the time of the draft statement. Under the Estates Abolition Act, if there is a ryotwari settlement in respect of the adjacent land, you can take that revenue but here it refers to a settlement to be made hereafter. That probably would make a distinction and a discrimination also. Therefore, I think sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) could be clubbed together and in both cases assessment could be notified by the Government as found in the adjacent ryotwari area.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, the principle involved here is this. When a ryotwari settlement rate is available, we need not have any recourse to a sort of *ad hoc* principle in finding out what the rate of assessment is in the neighbouring area. When a scientific formula is not available, we have to depend on the formula of what is prevailing in the nearest ryotwari village but now when the settlement is over and it has been given effect to, we can adopt it. This was also raised in the Assembly and it was pointed out that it prejudicially affected them because it was more advantageous to have recourse to the ryotwari rate. In another case it was pointed out that the adoption of the principle

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would affect them adversely. So, the only course open to us was to adopt the scientific formula arrived at after taking into consideration all aspects of the question. So, I am unable to accept the amendment, Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

' In clause 3, sub-clause (40), in item (1) (i), for the words " at any rate below Rs. 1.25 per acre ", substitute the words " at the rate of Rs. 0.75 and above but below Rs. 1.25 ".

' In clause 3, sub-clause (40) after item (1) (i), insert the following as new item (j) :

" (j) Six acres of dry land assessed to land revenue at any rate below Re. 0.75 per acre ".

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendments, Sir.

* SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, this is intended only to have one more slab for dry lands. There are vast stretches of dry land assessed at Re. 0.75 and below, namely Re. 0.75, Re. 0.50 and Re. 0.25 especially in South Arcot and North Arcot districts and many other parts of this State. It is really unjust to compare the lands that are assessable to Rs. 1.25 with those lands assessed at Re. 0.75 and below. If there is another slab for this class of land, it will be helpful to people who have vast stretches of such lands and who get only Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per acre. They incur loss also at times. If we show some concessions to such people, it will be better, I think, and it is with that object I have moved the amendment.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, if I can adopt a particular phraseology to describe them, I would say all the lands which come under Re. 1.25 assessment belong to one genus. You cannot make them separate species as lands paying Re. 0.50, Re. 0.25, Re. 0.75 and so on. The nature of the lands is such that they are more or less of the same type with only a little difference here and there. We cannot provide for these small variations. Already it has been pointed out that we have been very liberal in fixing the ceiling for such class of lands at 125 acres. If the suggestion of the hon. Member is adopted, the ceiling will go up to 185 acres and more. But I am not afraid of the extent of land going up but of the substance of it. I may say, since we have carefully gone into all these things and then fixed that all lands paying a kist of Rs. 1.25 and below should come under one slab, I do not think another slab can be provided now.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

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SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

In clause 3, sub-clause (40), Explanation I, after item (i), add the following proviso:—

“Provided that in the case of any land whose ryotwari settlement has been determined before the commencement of this Act with reference to the supply of water for irrigation from Kasakal, the ‘land revenue’ shall mean, the ryotwari assessment as may be prescribed hereafter with reference to whether the kasakal facility is or is not available.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment, Sir.

* SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: ஆற்றிலிருந்து எரிக்கத் தண்ணீர் வருகிறது. ஆற்றுக்கால், எரிக்கால், இரண்டும் சம்பந்தம் அல்லாத கசக்கால். அது மண்ணைப்பரிசுசு கால்வாயாக தண்ணீர் கொண்டுவந்து பயிர்களுக்குப் பாய்கிறது. எஞ்சு இடத்தில்தான் இருக்கிறது. எல்லா இடத்திலும் இருக்காது. மழை பெய்ய வேண்டும். நீர் மட்டம் ரொம்ப கீழே இருப்பதால் வரத்து ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட கசக்காலுக்கு எல்லாம் பழைய காலத்தில் நல்ல சுபிட்சமாக மழைபெய்ய, தரம் 12 ரூபாய். இப்போது low level. பம்பு செட்டு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு விடுகிறது 20 அடி, 25 அடி, 30 அடி ஆழத்தில் தண்ணீர் வரும். கசத்தில் தண்ணீர் வருவது இல்லை. வெறும் புஞ்சை நிலமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. கசக்காலே இப்போது நீங்கள் Standard ஆக நிர்ணயம் செய்தால் தீர்வை ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு 12 ரூபாய் நிர்ணயம் செய்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலம் தற்போது புஞ்சை நிலம் போல. ரூபாய் 1 தீர்வையில் இருக்கிறது. அதை வந்து கலைக்கருக்கு ரிமிஷன் மனு போட்டு, தரம் ரஞ்சு கும் புஞ்சைக்கும் உள்ள வத்தயாசம் கழித்துக் கொடுத்து விட்டார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது அதனுடைய தரம். அதை நீங்கள் இப்போது எடுத்து 12 ரூபாய் என்று கணக்குப் போட்டால் நாம் எப்படி தரத்தை நிர்ணயிக்க முடியும்? தரம் நிர்ணயிக்கிற போது, எந்த ஆதாரத்தைக் கொண்டு முதலில் தரம் நிர்ணயித்தார்களோ, அந்தத் தரத்தின் கீழ் நிலம் இப்போது வருகிறதோ, அந்தத்தரம் இருக்கிறதோ, கெட்டுப் போச்சா என்று பார்த்து நிர்ணயம் செய்து Standard பண்ணுங்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இவ்வளவு தான்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, it is stated that the land revenue shall mean, in the case of any land in respect of which a ryotwari settlement is in force on the date of commencement of this Act, the ryotwari assessment payable on that date. If water is not available, then there would be difficulty. That is why he has moved the amendment and wants that it should be taken into consideration. You can make provision for this at least in the rules.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR: இது மாதிரி நிர்ணயத்தில் கூட இருந்தது. இப்போது பம்பு போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். ஊற்று கீழே போய் விட்டது. அநேக ஊற்றுக்கால்களில் ஜலம் வருவது இல்லை. அதுமட்டுமல்ல, மழை காலத்தில் அதிக மழை பெய்து ஜலம் வந்தால், ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு ஒரு அனை அனுப்ப வேண்டும். டீசலை பிரங்கவேண்டும். அது எடுக்கவில்லை என்றால் தண்ணீர் வராது. ஒருவன் 250 ஏக்கர் சாகுபடி என்றால், 200 அனை அனுப்ப வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் தண்ணீர் பாயும். இந்தத்தொலை எல்லாம் இருக்கிறது. பார்த்துச்செய்தால் நல்லது.

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: நிலம் வீதாச்சாரத்தைப் பற்றி சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதில் தரம் பார்த்துச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் வேறுவிதமாகப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இப்போது எதற்காக assessment-ஐ எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறோம்? Crucial date என்று அந்த சபயத்தில் நிலத்தின் தரத்தை கவனிக்க ஒரு date சொல்கிறோம். அந்தத்தேதியில் என்ன assessment இருக்கிறதோ, அதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அதனால் குறைந்து போகாது. இல்லை என்றால் எட்டிப்பரிசாரம் தேடவேண்டுமோ அதைத் தேடி, குறைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அப்படிச் செய்வதால் இதற்கு உதவாது. அந்தத்தேதியில் என்ன நிலைமை இருக்கிறதோ, அதைக் கொண்டுவர நிர்ணயம் செய்கிறோம். தண்ணீர் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் பாதகம் ஏற்படாது, வழவகை தேடி குறைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். கஸ்தையைக் குறைக்கலாம் தவிர, நலம் இவ்வளவு தான் இருக்கு என்று நிர்ணயிக்கப் பிரயோசனப்படாது. ஏதாவது ஒரு extension வேண்டும். அந்தத் தேதியில் நிலைமை என்ன, அப்போது என்ன தீர்வை என்று எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமே தவிர, அதற்கு இப்போது வழிசெய்ய முடியாது. அதிகமாகத் தண்ணீர் இல்லாததால், அதிகமாகத் தீர்வை கொடுக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டால், கஸ்தைத் தொகை குறையும். தரத்தை நிர்ணயிக்கப் பிரயோசனப்படாது. குறித்த நேரத்தில் என்ன நிலைமை இருக்கிறதோ, அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

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Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“In clause 3, sub-clause (40), Explanation I, after item (i), add the following proviso:

“Provided that in the case of any land whose ryotwari settlement has been determined before the commencement of this Act with reference to the supply of water for irrigation from kasakal, the ‘land revenue’ shall mean, the ryotwari assessment as may be prescribed hereafter with reference to whether the kasakal facility is or is not available.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to sub-clauses (41) to (49). So, I put clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 5.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“That clause 5 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

“In clause 5, in sub-clause (1) (a), for the figures and words ‘30 standard acres’, substitute the figures and words ‘50 standard acres’.”

“In clause 5, in sub-clause (1) (b), for the figures and words ‘30 standard acres’ substitute the figures and words ‘50 standard acres’.”

Sir, my amendment is that the limit of 30 standard acres should be increased to 50 acres. One reason for my amendment is that 30 standard acres will not be sufficient for a family to get on

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according to the definition of the standard acre given in the Bill. My second reason is that on account of the law relating to joint Hindu family and the law of inheritance, this 30-acre limit will get sub-divided in two or three generations, and will ultimately become very much less. If it is 50 acres, then it will last for a longer period. Therefore it is I say first that thirty acres will not be sufficient for a family to continue the same status which they were having before, and secondly by the operation of the law relating to joint Hindu family and inheritance, this 30 acre limit will become less and less after each generation on account of sub-divisions. If it is 50 acres, then it will take a much longer time for it to become less. Therefore, I suggest that it should be 50 acres and not 30 acres.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, I second the amendments moved by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. In seconding the amendments, I just wish to say a few words. If anybody can guarantee that the income from this 30 acre limit will be the same throughout and that it will not go down, it is all right. But we must remember that there is the failure of the rains and other unexpected damage to the crops and so on. The owners have to incur heavy expenditure in agricultural operations. Besides, each family has to incur much expense on the education of their children, giving them medical treatments, and so on. If unfortunately the bulls die, he will be forced to purchase a new pair of bulls. This is an item of capital expenditure. A few years ago—especially between 1947 and 1951—there was continuous drought and no rain. Even springs dried up. The family had to contend with all this, and they had no income. If the Government can guarantee the landowner that this 30-acre limit will be stationary and that he can get adequate income, it is all right. I have also given notice of a similar amendment suggesting that the limit of 30 acres should be increased to 50 acres. I know of persons who owned fifty acres but still became paupers. They are now having nothing to live on. They incurred heavy debts and at present they have nothing. Therefore, the Government must think of at least fixing a limit of 50 acres for a family and not 30 acres. I am not moving my first amendment separately, Sir.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, as far as the limit of 30 standard acres to be allowed for a family is concerned, I should like to say that after a good deal of discussion, we arrived at this figure. As a matter of fact, in the Joint Select Committee there was a point of view that even this 30-acre limit would be too much and that it should be reduced to 15. As a *via media* we arrived at 30 acres. I can very well understand the argument that there should be no limitation on holding at all. Once we come to the conclusion that we have got to fix a limit, whether we like it or not, we have got to arrive at a figure. Even if we fix 50 acres, I am sure arguments will be advanced that the limit

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should be increased to 100 acres or 75 acres, and that 50 acres will not be sufficient for a family to get on decently. We have, therefore, to arrive at some reasonable figure, and I think we have arrived at a reasonable figure of 30 acres. If there can be any grievance, the grievance can be only against the decision in the Assembly, where a further reduction was made in respect of lands paying an assessment of more than Rs. 15. That decision was taken because there was a point of view expressed that particularly those classes of lands paying an assessment of more than Rs. 15 were very fertile lands and that the income from those lands was very considerable and much more than the income from lands paying an assessment of more than Rs. 10. Therefore, it was pressed by hon. Members that there should be another classification in regard to lands paying more than Rs. 15. Of course, some hon. Members stated that this thirty-acre limit should start from Rs. 15 and above. But we thought that we were not justified in further increasing the number of acres which a person would be entitled to get in respect of lands paying an assessment of more than Rs. 15. That is why we thought that we should adopt the formula of having 0.8 acre as the standard acre in the case of lands paying an assessment of more than Rs. 15. A point of view was put forward that income from this 30-acre limit would be sufficient to meet the ordinary family expenses like meeting the expenses of the education of the children and other expenses. It is not expected in the context of a developing economy that a person or a family will be confined to agriculture alone. Such a person cannot have five or six acres alone. My contention is that there should be one member of the family looking after the agricultural land. Others should take to various other occupations. Our economy is chiefly an agricultural economy. As a matter of fact, it is only by the process of the limitation of the agricultural holding that we will be able to achieve the breakthrough to an industrial economy. You may take the economic history of any country, even the economic history of England or America. It is only by the break-through, I mean, breaking away from the traditional attachment to land and land alone that we will be able to achieve an industrial economy. By sticking on to land alone we will never be able to achieve industrialisation and, what we call, modern economy in our community as a whole. Therefore, I look upon this as a process of bringing about a change in the traditional economy of our country. We are changing from the traditional economy to an industrial economy. Eighty per cent of the people get stuck up to agriculture. Their attachment is only to land. Land is not an increasing commodity. If you add one person, the quota of land diminishes. It is not so in the case of industry. Therefore, I look upon this measure as the transition from one type of economy to another type of economy. It is inevitable if we want to transform ourselves from the agricultural economy to an industrial economy. This is an inevitable process which takes place in any country. Through that process it should be possible to see that more and more people get diversified

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occupations apart from agriculture. Therefore, I would appeal to Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar that we should not think in terms of our own generation, of our own ways of livelihood and our own professions. We are passing through the transition stage. We have decided that we should have an industrial economy and that there should be industrial development. Therefore, Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar need not be under the impression that every family would be tied down to the 30 acres alone and that the income would be limited to the agricultural income alone. My own impression is that while one person will be engaged in tilling the land, all the other persons would take to other occupations which would bring greater prosperity and greater income to the agricultural family.

Apart from that, Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar put forward the idea that this should be capable of division. When it gets divided, it will become small, I agree. But such a process will not take place once industry becomes the prominent and dominant feature in our economy and it is bound to become within the next generation which generation Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar wants us to take into consideration. It is our hope and firm faith that we will achieve that. Therefore, I respectfully appeal to Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar not to look upon this measure as one for limitation of holdings, as a measure of oppression, or as a funeral song as somebody put it in regard to agriculture, but as a measure of liberation from our old habits so that we may go forward to achieve something better. That is how I view this Bill. Thirty acres are good enough and the income is not going to be limited to the 30 acres alone. My own view is that there would be diversified vocations available for all the people in our country as we go on progressing industrially. Therefore, what we have decided is a golden mean. Let us stick to it. In all humility, I would appeal particularly to Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar not to get upset by this. After all, we should not think in terms of what we alone are accustomed to. If we think in that way, there is no question of transformation of our society. Therefore, even though we may have our own ways of thinking, I would appeal to him in the interests of the future generation that we should shed our prejudices and give our blessings to the Bill which is a forerunner of an industrial development which is bound to take place in our country. If he looks upon this from that point of view, instead of shedding tears over it, I have no doubt, in spite of what the Leader of the Opposition said yesterday, the future generation is going to bless us that by this process we unleash new forces in the community which new forces will lead us on from development to development and ultimate prosperity of the Indian community as a whole. In that light, I would appeal to all the Members of the Opposition who have got sentimental opposition to this Bill to shed that sentiment of emotion and look at it from a more rational point of view. If we look at it from a rational point of view, all opposition

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to this Bill should drop. That is my respectful submission. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members to accept the clause as it stands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“In clause 5, in sub-clause (1) (a), for the figures and words ‘30 standard acres’ substitute the figures and words ‘50 standard acres’.”

“In clause 5, in sub-clause (1) (b), for the figures and words ‘30 standard acres’ substitute the figures and words ‘50 standard acres’.”

The amendments were put and lost.

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

“In clause 5, sub-clause (4) (a), for the figures and words ‘10 standard acres’, substitute the figures and words ‘20 standard acres’.”

There are two reasons for this amendment. One is that very few ladies have got stridhana land. The second reason is that even if 20 standard acres are allowed and if that lady has got two daughters, the land has to be divided and it may even be further sub-divided. In the course of two or three generations that will get sub-divided. The female member may not get even three or four acres. There must be economic independence for the ladies. It is for these reasons that I move my amendment.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment. Stridhana property even from the days of Manu has been held very sacred. A woman has been treated in India like Lakshmi though it has got the opposite description in other countries who have not yet realised it. This is a sacred property upon which nobody can tread. A Hindu married woman can dispose of her property even without the consent of her husband. It is enough if she signs the document and the heirs are female heirs. The property does not go to the sons. In this sacred manner the property has been held. I do not know how by treading upon this right in these modern days we can increase prosperity.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, we are interfering with the rights of men. With regard to the rights of women, we give a special concession. Over and above the ceiling, a woman having stridhana land can hold 10 acres extra. Now, arguments can be advanced for increasing it to 20 and then to 30 and so on. Arguments can be advanced for decreasing it to 5 and less also. There is no hard and fast rule in regard to this. So, we came to the conclusion that 10 standard acres would be reasonable. That he can hold over and above the family ceiling. If the family ceiling is 30 acres, then he can hold ten more acres. He need not worry about Manu Script and all that. The principle has been accepted. The hon. Member need not worry whether it is one acre or ten acres. The principle is accepted and the hon. Member should be satisfied.

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Mr. CHAIRMAN : Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment?

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Yes, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In clause 5, sub-clause (4) (a), for the figures and words '10 standard acres', substitute the figures and words '20 standard acres'."

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—the following :

"(1) Subject to the provisions of Chapter VIII, the ceiling area in the case of every person shall be 10 standard acres."

(2) In clause 5, omit sub-clause (2) and renumber other sub-clauses suitably.

(3) In clause 5, omit sub-clause (3) (a).

(4) In clause 5, for sub-clause (3) (b), substitute the following :

"(b) In calculating the extent of land held by an individual person, the share of the individual person in the land held by a firm, society or association of individuals (whether incorporated or not) or by a company (other than a non-agricultural company) shall be taken into account".

(5) In clause 5, for the existing sub-clause (4) (a) and (b), substitute the following :

"(4) In the case of stridhana land held by any female person the female member concerned may hold land not exceeding 20 standard acres".

(6) In clause 5, omit sub-clause (5).

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendments, Sir.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : I do not, Sir, oppose the measure in toto by moving these amendments. As I have already said, I welcome the object of the Bill. The intention behind moving these amendments is that the legislation may work smoothly without creating any complication, and causing difficulty to the officers and the people holding lands in excess of the ceiling now fixed. If the ceiling is fixed on individual basis, as I have already stated, it will facilitate the smooth working of the Act and the officials and the people concerned also will not be put to unnecessary difficulties. In this connection, I must again point out that the Hon. Minister himself said that he was not able to understand the many illustrations given in the Bill.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Please go through them calmly and then you will understand them all right. By a cursory reading you cannot understand anything.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : That there is difficulty in understanding the various provisions of the Bill is accepted by all. Therefore, if ceiling is fixed on individual basis, then I think it will solve all the problems. If there is to be division in a family of more than five people, it will lead to all sorts of complications. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to accept my amendments.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : This is a consequential amendment to the one moved by the hon. Member and withdrawn. So, I do not know how it will fit in here. We have proceeded on the basis of fixing a ceiling for the family, each member getting five acres and so on. If we introduce the principle of individual holding now, I do not think it will fit in. We have carefully gone into all aspects of this question and finally come to the conclusion that we have put in the Bill. Therefore, I am sorry I am not able to accept the amendments of the hon. Member.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : Sir, I move—

"In clause 5, for the existing sub-clause (4) (a), substitute the following :—

(4) (a) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (5), where the lands held by other members of a family together with stridhana land held by any female member of that family is in excess of 30 standard acres, the other members of the family may hold in addition to the extent of land which the family is entitled to hold under sub-section (1) the land not exceeding 10 standard acres."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

* SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : சீதன் சொத்தைப் பின்னால் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதைப்பற்றித்தான் நான் சொல்லுவது. குடும்பத்தில் வந்து சேர்ந்தபிறகு கொடுக்கிறவர்கள், சீதனம் பெண்ணிடம் தாய் தந்தைகளுக்கு இருக்கும் அன்புக்கும் ஆதரவுக்கும் கொடுக்கும் இந்தச் சொத்து எப்போதும் அழியாமல் ஜாக்கிரதையாகப் பாதுகாக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்ற மனப்பான்மையோடுதான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் குடும்பத்தில் பலவிதத்தொந்திரவுகள் இருக்கும். அதிலெல்லாம் இந்தச் சொத்து போய்விடக்கூடாது என்றும் பாதுகாப்புடன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதனால்தான் குடும்பத்தில் கடன் வந்து விட்டால்கூட இந்தச் சொத்தைப் பாதிக்காத முறையில் சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் சொத்து பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்க முடியும்தான். 30 ஏக்கர் சீதன்ச் சொத்து இருக்கிறது இவனுக்கு. 30 ஏக்கர் இருக்கிறது என்றால், 10 ஏக்கர் கொடுத்து விட்ட மீதியை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்போகிறார்கள். சட்டத்தில் சீதன்ச் சொத்தை முன்னால் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். சீதன்ச் சொத்து சட்டத்தில் பின்னால் சேர்க்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. அந்தச் சொத்தை நாம் கழித்துவிட்டால், அதை எடுத்து வேறு ஒருவருக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடுவார்கள். சீதனம் கொடுத்தவர்கள் நல்ல எண்ணத்தோடு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பணத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் அது அழிந்துவிடும், செலவாகிவிடும் என்றுதான் சொத்தாகக் கொடுக்கும்

[Sri M. Seshachariar] [13th October 1961]

வழக்கம் இருக்கிறது. புருஷன் கடனாக இருந்தால்கூட இந்தச் சொத்தை அது பாதிக்காது. சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தால் இப்போது நான் புருஷனுடனில்லை என்று தான் சொல்லப்போகிறார்கள். 5, 6 வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னாலேயே புருஷனை விட்டு வந்து விட்டேன் இப்போது குழந்தைகூட இல்லை என்று சொல்வார்கள்.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR: லேடி. மெம்பர்கள் ஒன்றும் இதைப்பற்றிக் கேட்கவில்லை. நீங்கள் கேட்கிறீர்களே?

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: அவர்களுக்கு நாம்தானே கொடுக்கிறோம். நாம்தான் கேட்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் புருஷன் கொடுப்பான் என்று இருப்பார்கள், அதனால் சீதன சொத்தைக் கடனாகக் கூட எடுத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாது என்று சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. பொல்லாத கடன் காரர்களாக இருக்கிறீர்களே, நீங்கள். இந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது திருவள்ளூர் எழுதிய கொடுங்கோல் ஆட்சி என்ற அத்தியாயத்தைப்போல் இருக்கிறது. அதைத்தான் இவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாம். ஆகையால் இதை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, I strongly support the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Thangavel Mudaliar. The amendment says that if the Government are particular about limiting it to 30 plus 10 acres, the stridhana land may be reserved as the first item and then the share from the family property may be given to make up 30 plus ten acres. It does not affect the Government's position and, therefore, the amendment may be accepted by the Government. The sacredness of the Government principle will still be maintained.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: சார், கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கொடுத்திருக்கிற திருத்தம் சரியாக விளக்கமாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அவர்கள் பேசினதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிந்துகொள்கிறேன் என்றால் வரம்பு இருக்கிறதே அதை அப்படியே வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். 30 என்பதை மாற்றாமல் அதற்குமேல் 10 ஏக்கர் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார். சீதனமாக இருந்தால் சேர்ப்பதற்கோ விடுவதற்கோ அந்த அம்மாளுக்கு உரிமை இருக்க வேண்டுமென்கிறார். 20 ஏக்கர் சீதனமாக இருந்தால் அது அப்படியே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்கிறார். நான் சொல்வது அப்படியல்ல. அந்த அம்மாளுக்கு சீலிங்கில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால் 20 ஏக்கரையும் சேர்த்துவிடலாம். புருஷன் சொத்திலிருந்து சர்ப்பாசை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். இந்த அம்மாள் இஷ்டப்பட்டால் அதை முழுக்க வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். தன் வீட்டிலிருந்து வந்தது என்ற கௌரவத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். புருஷன் வீட்டிலிருந்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

*SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: சீதனம் அல்லாமல் 30 ஏக்கருக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று இருக்கிறது. இப்போது 50 ஏக்கர் குடும்பத்தில் இருக்கிறது. 30 ஏக்கர் அந்த அம்மாளுக்கு இருக்கிறது. 50 ஏக்கரும் 30 ஏக்கரும் சேர்ந்து 80 ஏக்கராகிறது. முன்னால் இருப்பதில் 30ஐ எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதில் 20-ஐ எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதில் 10 கொடுப்பார்கள். 30-ஐ வைத்துவிட்டு குடும்பத்தில் 50-ஐ கொடுத்துவிட்டு பாக்கிபேருக்கு உங்கள் கணக்குப்படி கொடுங்கள்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: நீங்கள் சொல்வதற்கும் நான் சொல்வதற்கும் வித்தியாசம் இல்லை. 50 ஏக்கர் இருந்தால் 30 ஏக்கரை சீதனமாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். 10 ஏக்கர் அந்த அம்மாள் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

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SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: பின்னால் அந்த அம்மாளுக்கு 10 தான் வைப்பது. அந்த அம்மாள் எவ்வளவு பெரிய வாழ்க்கை நடத்தி இருக்கும். 50 ஏக்கர் எதற்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும், அவர்களுக்கு 10 ஏக்கர் போதுமென்று அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்களை பாப்பராக்கி அனுப்பிவிடுகிறீர்களே நீங்கள்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் வைத்திருந்தவர்கள் எவ்வளவு நன்றாக வாழ்ந்திருப்பார்கள்? அதையும் நரங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறோமே.

4-40
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'In clause 5, for the existing sub-clause (4) (a), substitute the following:

"(4) (a) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (5), where the land held by other members of the family together with stridhana land held by any female member of that family is in excess of 30 standard acres, the other members of the family may hold in addition to the extent of land which the family is entitled to hold under sub-section (1), the land not exceeding 10 standard acres."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 5 was put and carried.

Clauses 6 to 8 were put and carried.

Clause 9.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

'That clause 9 do stand part of the Bill'.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sub-clause (1) of this clause says—

'If any person who has held or is deemed to have held land in excess of 30 standard acres fails to furnish the return under section 8 or furnishes an incorrect or incomplete return under that section, the authorized officer may, by notice, require such person to furnish the return or the additional particulars as the case may be, within the time specified in the notice, or within such further time not exceeding thirty days as the authorized officer may, in his discretion, allow'.

I move—

'In clause 9, sub-clause (1), for the words "thirty days", substitute the words "sixty days".'

Let the person concerned be given time up to sixty days.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment, Sir.

THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS
(FIXATION OF CEILING ON LAND) BILL, 1960
(L.A. BILL NO. 8 OF 1960)

[18th October 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : In the notice itself, a certain time is given. In addition to that, the authorised officer may in his discretion, give further time. If we are to say in the Act itself that 60 days may be given, that will be too much. A particular period is fixed in the notice. Again the person may be given further time not exceeding 30 days. If it is 60 days, another may ask for 60 days. At this rate we cannot go on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'In clause 9, sub-clause (1), for the words "thirty days" substitute the words "sixty days".'

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

Clauses 10 to 16 were put and carried.

Clause 17.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 17 do stand part of the Bill'.

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

'In clause 17, after sub-clause (2), add the following proviso :

Provided that no such compensation shall be payable by the landholder if he is not entitled to resume the land for his personal cultivation and the Government may make rules providing for the manner in which such land shall be disposed of, subject to the payment to the landlord of the lawful rent in respect of such land'.

Sir, sub-clause (1) speaks of land held by a tenant which should revert to the landowner in certain cases. If land held by a tenant is in excess of the extent of land which he is entitled to hold, the excess shall revert to the landowner. If after the land reverts to the landowner, it is seen that the landowner himself has got surplus lands, what is to be done? Sub-clause (2) says—

'Where in respect of any land, the possession of which reverts to the landowner under sub-section (1), the contract of tenancy provides for the continuance of the tenancy after the expiry of the agricultural year immediately succeeding the date of such reversion, such landowner shall pay as compensation to the tenant an amount equivalent to one-eighth of the fair rent calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 4 of Part I of Schedule III.'

My amendment says that if the land is not resumed by the landowner and it is owned by the Government, the landholder shall not pay any compensation.

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SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : It goes to Government.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Yes, the Government will give the land to some one else. If the landlord cannot resume the land for personal cultivation, he need not pay any compensation. The Government should make rules providing for the manner in which such land shall be disposed of, subject to the payment to the landlord of the lawful rent in respect of such land. When the tenancy ceases, the land should revert to the landowner. If it is found that the landowner has got excess on reversion of such land, then the Government should take steps to give the excess to somebody on payment of lawful rent to the landowner. The second tenant must pay the lawful rent.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I second the amendment. Sir.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, this refers to a contract for a particular period. Therefore, there are legal obligations. When such a legal obligation is there, the tenant has got a right to continue his lease up to the contracted period. Therefore, if we take up that land, only payment of compensation will alleviate the legal difficulty. That is why we have provided for it in this clause. It is a relationship between the landlord and the tenant, and the landlord is bound to carry out the contract till the period stipulated in the contract. That is why the liability comes in.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : If the Government take away the land instead of the landowner taking the land, why should the landowner pay compensation? Suppose the Government take away five acres from the tenant and add them on to the extent of land owned by the landowner. Then if it is seen that the landowner himself gets surplus land by this process, the Government will take away the surplus and give it to some other tenant. Then the landowner need not pay any compensation to the original tenant. He must, however, get his fair rent from the second tenant.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : But the landlord has to honour the contract that he has entered into. That is why he is bound to pay compensation.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : If the land is resumed by the landowner for his personal cultivation, it is all right. But here the Government take away the excess land. Why should the landowner pay compensation to the tenant?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : He has to pay compensation.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : If the surplus land is given to some other person by the Government, should not the landowner get from the second tenant a fair rent?

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The Government take over a land on which there is an existing contract. In the meantime, in order to compensate the tenant for taking away the land before the contracted period, the landowner is bound to pay compensation. This we have provided for.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'In clause 17, after sub-clause (2), add the following proviso :

"Provided that no such compensation shall be payable by the landholder if he is not entitled to resume the land for his personal cultivation and the Government may make rules providing for the manner in which such land shall be disposed of, subject to the payment to the landlord of the lawful rent in respect of such land."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 17 was put and carried.

Clauses 18 to 21 were 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 have given notice of three amendments to this clause. I now move the first amendment, viz.,

"In clause 22, line 12 for the words 'after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make', substitute the words 'after due enquiry and hearing the representation from the parties'."

"In clause 22, lines 14-15, for the words 'any of the provisions of this Act, substitute the words 'provisions of this Act relating to the ceiling area'."

Sir, clause 22 relates to the transfer, sale, or gift of land made after the date of the commencement of this Act, namely, 6th April 1960 and before the notified date. The notified date will be the date specified in the notification issued by Government. The Government will notify the date after the date of the commencement of this Act. Between the notified date and the date of the commencement of this Act, there might have been various transfers of land within the ceiling area allowed. The clause says—

"Where, on or after the date of the commencement of this Act, but before the notified date, any person has transferred any land held by him by sale, gift (other than gift made in contemplation of death, exchange, surrender, settlement or in any other manner whatsoever except by request or has effected a partition

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of his holding or part thereof, the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction such land, holding or the major part thereof is situated may, after notice to such person and other persons affected by such transfer or partition and after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, declare the transfer or partition to be void.

I have got two amendments. The expression in the clause is "after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make". That is a large order. Suppose he does not make an enquiry. Therefore, I have stated that the expression "as he thinks fit to make" should not be there. It is also stated in the clause "declare the transfer or partition to be void if he finds that the transfer or the partition, as the case may be, defeats any of the provisions of this Act". It should not be "any of the provisions of this Act". It should have reference to only the provisions relating to the ceiling area. Suppose the party makes a mistake in regard to furnishing of a return. That will amount to defeating any of the provisions of the Act. The whole transfer may then be declared void. I did not state this in the Joint Select Committee. The Hon. Sri Subramaniam said that I might pursue it later on. I did not bawl out at that time. Sometimes there may be transfers between the date of the commencement of the Act and the notified date, even within the ceiling area fixed. If there is any infringement of the provisions relating to ceiling area, then they may be declared to be void, I have no objection. But the authorized officer should make due enquiry in this behalf. Transfer is a sale for proper consideration. Suppose it infringes not the provision relating to ceiling area but some other provision of the Act. The transfer will not be void on that account. Any other punishment may, if necessary, be given. This is a very important thing. This is really a hardship.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, this clause refers to a particular thing, that is, any partition made after the date of commencement of the Act. This matter will be looked into by a responsible officer. He is expected to act as a man of ordinary prudence. 'After such enquiry as he thinks fit' does not mean that he can arbitrarily do anything. Restricted by the circumstances of the case, he has to act as a judicial person. Still, if the hon. Member feels some doubt about it, we shall try to make it clear in the rules.

With regard to the expression "defeats any of the provisions of this Act", this is to be construed in relation to this clause alone. It has reference to defeating the object of this clause alone. The authorized officer cannot bring into his perspective all other provisions of the Act. The expression is limited to this particular purpose. I do not think the authorized officer will take up any stray provision and say that it has been defeated.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In clause 22, line 12, for the words 'after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make', substitute the words 'after due enquiry and hearing the representation from the parties'."

"In clause 22, lines 14-15, for the words 'any of the provisions of this Act, substitute the words 'provisions of this Act relating to the ceiling area'."

The amendments were put and lost.

Clause 22 was put and carried.

Clause 23 was put and carried.

Clause 24.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That clause 24 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (2) (d), add the following words after the word 'Government':—

'one of them being a landowner'."

This clause also underwent various changes. Clause 24 contemplates the appointment of two members. Originally it was "two members, one of them representing the tenants and the other the landowners". On the representation of somebody, it was changed. It is now put "two members nominated by the Government". What I am saying is this. As the whole of the Ceiling Bill affects the landowners, one of them must be a landowner. The nominated member must be a landowner. The Land Board shall consist of one judicial officer, the Land Commissioner, the Director of Animal Husbandry and two members nominated by the Government. Originally it was mentioned that one of the two members should be a representative of the tenants and the other a representative of the landowners. On the last day, somebody raised objection and the provision was charged."

The amendment was duly seconded.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In sub-clause (2) (d), add the following words after the word 'Government':—

'one of them being a landowner'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 24 was put and carried.

Clauses 25 to 49 were put and carried.

Clause 50.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 50 do stand part of the Bill.'

6 p.m.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

"In clause 50, sub-clause (1), for the words 'according to the rate specified in Schedule III', substitute the words 'according to the market value on the date of the acquisition'."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, this is one of the important provisions in the Bill. Clause 50 says: 'Every person whose right, title or interest in any land is acquired by the Government under Chapter II shall be paid compensation according to the rate specified in Schedule III'. Instead of that, I say by my amendment that compensation shall be paid according to the market value on the date of the acquisition. This amendment was moved even at the Joint Select Committee stage but they did not accept it. But I wish to press it here again. If land is taken away by legislation, the only compensation and the proper compensation to be paid for such lands is the market value on the date of the acquisition of the lands. Any other compensation would not be just compensation at all. Market value on the date of acquisition is the most adequate compensation that could ever be given to property taken over by the Government. If it is low, it is all right. Even if it is high, it is all right. The party cannot murmur if the market value is adopted. Justice demands that compensation should be based on market value. Fair rent and 11 times or 12 times that fair rent and so on will not do. The fair rents are, after all, only rough estimates based on the extent of land, and what it would fetch if it was properly cultivated and all that. Being a rough estimate it is no use in determining the fair and adequate compensation payable to the party. Market value is a well-known principle everywhere and we act upon it whenever we acquire land or property for public purpose. There is no use of saying that it will be difficult to arrive at the market

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value and all that. So far as land is concerned, everybody knows the market value. It is fairly certain. Wherever you go, you know the particular land, the fertility of the land, the income from the land. It is public property. There is the village munsif, the karnam. Everybody knows the value of the land and what it will fetch. Market value is a very definite thing and nobody can grumble also. Take the property and give just and adequate compensation based on the market value. It is no use drawing up a schedule saying so many times the fair rent. According to the Schedule, if the income is greater, the compensation will still further be reduced. This is against the principle of paying compensation and wrong also. Therefore it is I am stating that market value is the only just and adequate compensation that could be given for any property taken away by the Government. If the value rises, let it rise. It has been held by courts in acquisition cases that the person is entitled to take advantage of the rise in prices. When there is rise in prices all round, the landholder is entitled to take advantage of rise in prices of lands also. The Government are taking away lands at a particular time and the landlords are entitled to the market value at that time. In this connection, I may refer to the offers made. They said: 'Give us three years' time. We will sell all our properties and realise the value'. Amendments were also moved to that effect during the Joint Select Committee stage of the Bill. It was not accepted. If we give two or three years' time to the landlords, they will sell their lands for the best offers and get rid of their property and they will also get compensation that is fair and equitable. I should say that fair compensation and adequate compensation is the market value of the property at the time of acquisition. No other arguments against it can really hold water. The majority might carry through this provision but that cannot hold water in the face of justice and fairness.

Sir, it was also said at the Select Committee that compensation at 12 times the fair rent would be much greater than the market value. It is never so. It is not at all right to say so. It was also said that some people might take advantage of the possession of land and demand higher rate and the market value would go up. If there is any prospective value, I do not know why it should also not be taken into consideration. Therefore it is I am saying that the only principle, the honest principle of paying compensation whenever property is acquired or taken away, is the one based on market value of the property.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In supporting the amendment, I wish to say a few words. There has been a yearning to earn money in all men simply because they have some security in property. Now without that yearning to earn money in men there can be no activity in the country, no trade, no commerce and no competition. Men have accumulated wealth and invested it in land thinking that it would be secure. If that land is to be taken away, then it is the market value that must be paid as

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compensation. If market value is not given, then the security that was in property will wane and people will have no inducement to earn money by doing hard work. Trade, commerce and industry will thereby suffer and progress will be hampered. In the interest of the better administration of the country, I think market value should be paid as compensation and, therefore, I strongly support the amendment.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, it will be illusive to adopt the market value for payment of compensation. It is very difficult to arrive at the market value because now the transactions may be artificially cooked up by either inflating or deflating the prices. Further, the courts, in arriving at the market price, take into consideration even smaller areas if they had been sold, and award compensation at that rate. We have experienced lots of difficulties in arriving at the market value in respect of cases dealt with under the Land Acquisition Act. Now we have adopted a very workable and scientific formula which is not subject to variations and manipulations. I referred to this yesterday and I wish to repeat it to-day that the formula adopted will give more or less the market value. In some cases it may be a little above the market value also. I do not say it will be very much above. But it may be a little above or even a little low, in some other cases. As I said yesterday, only in the case of one district, the average net income from an acre works out to Rs. 130. In several of the districts in the State it ranges from Rs. 180 to Rs. 308. Therefore, if you have 12 times this Rs. 308, the compensation for one acre would work out to Rs. 3,600. It is at the highest rate. Even if we take it at Rs. 258 or Rs. 266 per acre, the compensation would come to Rs. 3,000. These are the figures collected in the year 1959. We have also collected particulars regarding the sales of lands at market value in the period. In Tanjore, where there is lot of wet lands and where people will be most affected by the Bill, the price in Tiruturaipundi was Rs. 2,500 and in Kumbakonam the price ranges from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 3,636. In Pattukottai taluk it ranged from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,400. Kumbakonam area is the most fertile area where the lands are considered to be very valuable. The highest point reached was Rs. 3,636 per acre. Here also, according to our valuation, at so many times the fair rent, it works out to Rs. 3,500 or Rs. 3,600. Therefore, I should say we are giving fair and reasonable compensation. We have not taken advantage of the amendment of the Constitution to give a nominal compensation. Therefore, I think the hon. Member should be satisfied with what we have provided.

* SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: கவர்ன்மென்ட் எடுத்தது கொள்ளுகிற நிலத்திற்கு காஷ் தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். பாண்டுகள் கொடுத்தால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. அந்த விஷயத்தைக் கணக்குப்படி கொடுக்கிற ஸ்தூபம் இப்போது வாழ்கிறதற்குப் போதாது. பாண்டுகள் வட்டி 4½ சதவீதம் என்றால் வாங்கமுடியாது. கைமில் தங்க

5-10
p.m.

[Sri A. K. Thangaval Mudaliar] [13th October 1961]

நீலையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வாங்க ஆள் காத்திருக்கிறது. பணமாக இருந்தால் அதிகமாகவரும். வாழ்வதற்கு வழியிருக்கும். கொடுக்கிறதே குறைவு. அதில் வருவதும் நஷ்டமாகிறது. ஆகையால் இப்போது அய்யா சொன்ன பிறகு எவ்வளவு வருமானம் என்று சொல்லும்போது அவர் கொடுக்கும் ரூபாயை காஷாகக் கொடுத்தால்தான் அதிக வட்டியில் கொடுத்து வியாபாரம் செய்யவும் வாழவும் முடியும் ஒரு குடும்பம்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Compensation கொடுக்கிற விஷயம் முதலில் மசோதாவில் cash பற்றிப் பிரஸ் தாபிக்கவில்லை. Bond என்று இருந்தது. பிற்பாடு சிறிய நிலச்சுவான் தாரர்களுக்கு (Bond) என்று வைத்தால், கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும், பணம் இடைக்காது என்று சொன்னதால், பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டி "either cash or bond" என்று போட்டது. ஆகையினாலே எந்த தாத்பரியத்தோடு போட்டது என்றால், சிறிய நிலச்சுவான்தாரர்களைப் பொறுத்த மட்டிலும் ரூபாய் 5,000, 10,000 பணம் கொடுக்கிறதுக்கு ஏற்பாடு பண்ணுவது சலபம். ஆகையினால், சந்தர்ப்பத்துக்கு நிதி வசதிசெய்து பணம் பண்ண இடம் இருக்கிறது. எல்லாம் cash கொடுக்கிறது என்றால் பெரிய கஜானாவைத்தான் திறக்கவேண்டும். சில இடங்களில் ஒன்றுமே கொடுக்காமல் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மார்கெட் விலையாவது கொடுக்கிறோமே, அது பரவாய் இல்லை. Interest-ஐப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். மற்ற, loans float பண்ணுகிறோம். நாம் குறைத்து விட்டால் சரிப்பாது, Reserve Bank இருக்கிறது, அவர்கள் 1% 1%, என்று வைக்கமாட்டார்கள். இருக்கிற நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து நிபாயமானதை வைப்பார்கள். எப்படிப் போனாலும் compensation கொடுக்கிறது என்று ஒத்துக்கொண்டோமோ இல்லையோ, எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு நல்ல முறையில் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமோ, அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம் என்று இருக்கிறோம்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In clause 50, sub-clause (1) for the words 'according to the rate specified in Schedule III', substitute the words 'according to the market value on the date of the acquisition'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 50 was put and carried.

Clauses 51 to 54 were put and carried.

Clause 55.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 55 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (1) for the words 'be paid either in cash or in bonds or partly in cash and partly in bonds as the Government may deem fit', substitute the following words:

'be paid in cash to the extent of half the amount of the compensation and the other half in bonds or in cash as the Government may determine.'"

Sir, the Government said that there was some difficulty about the Reserve Bank. We are not concerned with it. So far as the State is concerned, the Reserve Bank is bound to pay in cash. To state that the Reserve Bank has objection to pay cash.

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is no answer at all. What I am stating, therefore, is that the whole thing should be paid in cash not like paying the zamindars over a period of twenty years in dribblets. This is ryotwari land for which hard cash was paid by people when they purchased it. When Government take away that land, they must pay for it in cash very early. I am only giving a concession here, when I say that half the amount may be paid in cash and the other half in bonds or in cash as the Government may determine. If Government do not have cash, they can give bonds to the extent of half the amount. The other half should be paid in cash. Otherwise, what will the poor landowner do? Paying in bonds over a period of twenty years is of no use, even though the Government may say that the bonds are transferable. Let it be paid in cash. If that is not possible, at least half the amount should be paid in cash and the other half in bonds.

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

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, the clause says—

'The amount of compensation as finally determined under this Act shall, within such period as may be prescribed, be paid either in cash or in bonds . . .'

The time is not stipulated within which the amount should be paid. Here it is stated 'within such period as may be prescribed'. I want that the payment should be made in cash within a period of one year. I move—

"For the existing clause 55, substitute the following:—

'Mode of payment of compensation.—The amount of compensation as finally determined under the Act shall, within a period of one year from the date of taking over of the lands by the authorised officer, be paid in cash. For any period by which payment is delayed beyond the above period of one year, interest shall be paid at 6 per cent per annum'."

Sir, I know many zamindars whose lands have been taken over are yet to receive compensation. They are getting in dribblets, once in two or three years. In the case of ryotwari areas, the landowners paid hard cash for the purchase of the land. They would, therefore, certainly expect to be paid in cash. Therefore, my amendment says that the amount should be paid in cash within one year and for any period beyond one year, interest shall be charged on the amount due at six per cent per annum. Here it is stated, 'The bonds shall be issued on such terms and carry such rate of interest as may be prescribed. My amendment pinpoints two things. One is that the amount should be paid in cash and the other is that the rate of interest shall be six per cent per annum for any period above one year.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment, Sir.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar, are you not moving your other amendment?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am moving that amendment also, Sir. I move—

"In clause 65, in sub-clause (2), for the words 'on such terms and carry such rate of interest as may be prescribed', substitute the words 'on such terms as may be prescribed and shall carry interest at 6 per cent per annum'."

Sir, six per cent is the ordinary rate. All decrees carry a rate of six per cent interest. Six per cent is the ordinary and decent rate of interest. The Government should pay this rate of interest on the amounts due by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In sub-clause (1) for the words 'be paid either in cash or in bonds or partly in cash and partly in bonds as the Government may deem fit', substitute the following words:

'be paid in cash to the extent of half the amount of compensation and the other half in bonds or in cash as the Government may determine'."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In clause 55, in sub-clause (2), for the words 'on such terms and carry such rate of interest as may be prescribed', substitute the words 'on such terms as may be prescribed and shall carry interest at 6 per cent per annum'."

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, I am not pressing my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 55 was put and carried.

Clauses 56 to 59 were put and carried.

Clause 60.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 60 do stand part of the Bill."

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

"For the existing clause 60, substitute the following:—

"60. In this Chapter 'cultivating tenant's ceiling area,' means 7 standard acres held by any person partly as cultivating tenant and partly as owner of five acres as cultivating tenant."

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The reason for this amendment is this. Many pensioners after their service want to be owners as well as cultivating tenants. If they are allowed only five acres, they are not sufficient for them. So, my amendment is to change five acres into seven acres. As regards a pure cultivating tenant, five acres may be retained.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I am not able to accept the amendment. It is a question of each person saying that it should be 7, 8 or 9 acres. We have taken the opinions of all and we have come to a decision to stick to five acres. We cannot be changing it to seven or eight or nine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"For the existing clause 60, substitute the following:—

'60. In this Chapter "cultivating tenant's ceiling area" means 7 standard acres held by any person partly as cultivating tenant and partly as owner of five acres as cultivating tenant'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 60 was put and carried.

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

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 14th October 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.

Guinea-worm disease

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

(a) whether it is a fact that guinea-worm disease is prevalent in Mangalur Block area in Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district;

(b) whether the Government have received any report from the Block Development Officer in this regard; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken for the control and eradication of the disease?

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

(b) No.

(c) Periodical intensive chemical treatment of all drinking water sources in the affected villages is being carried out by the Special Guinea-worm Eradication Programme staff.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Is there only one drinking water tank in Mangalur?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Does the hon. Member refer to the Block or to the village?

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I refer to the village.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The people are drinking open pond water. Therefore, it is hyper endemic. So the contamination spreads. That is why we have got a special programme. It has been working from 1st November 1959 for two years. The staff are doing intensive work to combat this disease.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Are there cases of guinea-worm attack in Mangalur?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Out of 84 villages in Mangalur 81 villages have been surveyed and found to be endemic for the disease. The population is estimated at 23,000 and odd. In 1960 there were about 187 cases. In 1961 there are 132 cases.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Was this disease prevalent only in the Mangalur area or was it common in the other areas of South Arcot also?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Not only in South Arcot district but in the Tiruchirappalli and North Arcot districts also, it is hyper endemic, and in the districts of Madurai, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Chingleput, it is in a moderate, not endemic form. Only Sri Kosalram's district is free from it.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Has the incidence of this infection come down as a result of the active measures taken by the Public Health Department to counteract the spread of this infection?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. There is much improvement. But we have not yet been able to control it completely. We will know it only at the end of November, because the period of operation of the intensive programme is still continuing.

Enquiries against Government servants

* 393 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. 26 on 24th January 1961—

(a) whether the complaint was examined by the Enquiry Officer, and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the procedure laid down for enquiries against Government servants on complaints received from the public?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) No, Sir. The orders of the Tahsildar complained against were found to be correct. It would have been only a waste of time to have summoned the complainant and examined him.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Board's Standing Order No. 133.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will it not be conducive to the Government if people making false complaints against the Government servants are hauled up in the public interest and in the interests of the complainants themselves?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Here the complaint is most unfounded. The officer has done what he is lawfully and legally entitled to do. When a person wants a transfer of the patta, enquiries are made and in *bona fide* cases transfer of patta is made. This was done before the crucial date of the Land Ceiling Bill, that is, April 1960. The order was passed in March. So, anybody could transfer his patta. According to our Bill, even after the introduction of the Bill, many people could do it. So, what the officer did was right. What the karnam complained of is wrong. The karnam must have done it with some motive.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In order to enable the Members to put supplementary questions, may I ask the Hon. Minister what question No. 26 answered on 24th January 1961 was?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That is why I gave a long answer why it was that the Tahsildar did it.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I would like to have a little clarification on this point. When a person makes serious allegations against a Government servant, will it not be conducive to the public interest if the complainant himself is hauled up and made to prove all his allegations?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : We are accustomed to a certain procedure. Even here in the Council if any matter is brought up for consideration, there should be a *prima facie* case for looking into it. Only if there is a *prima facie* case, the Chairman will allow us to proceed further. Here in the preliminary enquiry there was no *prima facie* case.

Medical consultation and aid

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

(a) whether Government servants have been divided into different groups for purposes of free medical consultation and aid; and

(b) if so, on what basis grouping has been done?

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

(b) On the basis of salary drawn by Government servants.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Is it not a fact that people from one area are asked to go to a doctor who is put up in some other area, far away from their residence?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The question is whether Government servants have been divided into different groups for purposes of free medical consultation and aid. Ordinarily, for treatment in the hospital, they are divided into different classes according to their status. As regards consultation with authorised medical attendants, we cannot have one doctor for each street. Wherever a doctor is available, he will be allotted to as big and reasonable an area as possible.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : At present, people in George Town area are asked to go to Mylapore. If that be the case, will the Hon. Minister see that such things are rectified and that people in a particular area, say, in George Town are asked to go to a particular doctor in George Town itself?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The point is this. Consultation may be with a Civil Surgeon or an Assistant Surgeon.

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If it is case of Assistant Surgeon, there will be many Assistant Surgeons and the area of operation will be small. But if it is a question of Civil Surgeon, naturally the area of operation will be big.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Minister aware that on many occasions Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar has brought to the notice of the Government that the Government, by their action, are bringing in a new class as far as medical aid is concerned among Government servants?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is not a new class. It is an already existing class and certain facilities are given to that class.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Admitting that facilities are given, is it a fact that high class Government servants are given all sorts of costly medicines whereas servants in the lower cadre, although those medicines are necessary, are denied them with the result that discrimination is made between one Government servant and another?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Facilities with regard to giving medicine are the same for all. Only in the case of Government servants, there is free medical aid.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Have complaints been received about the difficulties experienced in getting treatment for the dependants of the Non-Gazetted Officers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The only representation that was made was that there was some delay in the matter of attending to these people because they wanted to go to the office and wanted to be treated quickly. For that, we made some arrangement which would mitigate the difficulties.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : When dependants of the Non-Gazetted Officers are taken to the hospital, they are strictly asked to prove their dependency. If a dependant gets a pension of Rs. 15, he is not construed as a dependant. Is it a fact that people who get a meagre amount as pension or a meagre income from their property are not considered as dependants? Now parents of the Non-Gazetted Officers are treated. Will the Hon. Minister do something in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Free medical attendance is only to the Government servant and his family. Naturally some proof is required as to whether a person coming for treatment is a member of the N.G.O.'s family. Otherwise, in the guise of belonging to the N.G.O.'s family, any friend or even a distant relative may come in.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : It is not a question of personation. Even the parents of N.G.O.'s find it very difficult to get the medical treatment on the plea that they get some pension of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 from the Government or income from some property

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If they get an income of Rs. 50, they are treated as not depending on the N.G.O.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How are the fathers dependant on the sons?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Who is to give the proof that the patients are the dependants of the N.G.Os? 3-10 p.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The person coming for treatment will have to give some idea that he is a dependant of the N.G.O.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While we are on the subject of giving free medical aid to the Government servants, may I ask, what about the promise of the Hon. the Minister for Health that in future free medical aid would be given also to the Members of the Legislature? (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not get it.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : We have got a dispensary at the Legislators' Hostel where treatment is given free.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In view of the fact that Members of the Legislature, particularly Members of the Opposition, have to fall sick because of the policies of the Government (laughter), is it not necessary on the part of the Government to give them free medical aid?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : For that medical treatment won't help. (Laughter.) They should have an equitable mind and poise. (Laughter.)

Operation theatres

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

(a) the date of sanction for the air-conditioning of the operation theatres in the General Hospital, Madras; and

(b) the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) 28th October 1960.

(b) The air-conditioning plant has been commissioned with effect from the 4th September 1961.

Removal of iron shoes

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government for the removal of iron shoes falling on roads from the hooves of beasts of burden, and if so, what it is; and

(b) the stage at which the matter now stands?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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District Board Hospital

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition has been presented to the Chief Minister during his tour on 20th September 1960 by the Hospital Development Committee, Tittagudi, South Arcot district, to take over the District Board Hospital; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) & (b) The petition has not been received by the Government. The institution was taken over by the Government under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, on 13th April 1961.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சார், திட்டக்குடி ஆஸ்பத்திரியானது தென்னாற்காடு, திருச்சி ஜில்லா சாலையில் இருக்கிற காரணத்தால் சுமார் 20 மைல் சுற்றளவுக்கு பொதுமக்கள் நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு 500 பேர்களுக்கு மேல் சிகிச்சை பெற வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அங்கு அவர்கள் தங்கி சிகிச்சை பெறுவதற்கு வசதி இல்லாத காரணத்தால், அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு வேண்டிய படுக்கை மற்ற வசதிகளை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு உத்தேசமுண்டா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இதுவரைக்கும் இந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரி தனி ஸ்தாபனத்தின் கீழ் இருந்தது. ஏப்ரலில்தான் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்தது, அரசாங்கம் எடுத்ததும் வேண்டிய வசதிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாகச் செய்யும்.

Government General Hospital, Madras

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a child died on 6th July 1961 in the Government General Hospital, Madras, for want of prompt medical attendance; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such occurrences?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) It is true that a child died on 6th July 1961 in the Government General Hospital, but the death was not due to want of proper medical attendance.

(b) Does not arise.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I suggest the other question (No. 399) on the same subject may also be taken up along with this question as it will facilitate hon. Members in putting supplementary questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dean of the Government General Hospital, Madras, gave a statement to the Editor of "The Mail", Madras, on 5th August 1961 about the death of a child; and

(b) if so, whether he has consulted the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Dean obtained necessary permission from the Head of the Department concerned and Government approved the action of the Dean in the matter.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the child was not given proper feeds on account of its unconscious state and when the parent of the child approached the Sister in charge of the ward, she seems to have replied saying "Langanam Parama Oushadam". . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the meaning of that?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Starvation is the best treatment.

I would also like to know whether the father of the child who seems to have made serious allegations against Government officers concerned, was present at the time when the Dean of the Hospital conducted an enquiry?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I may be permitted to make a somewhat detailed statement about it, Sir.

Now, on the 6th July 1961 at about 8-45 a.m. a child, aged 5 years was brought to the children's out-patient department by the parents and was examined by one of the doctors in the out-patient department. The child was reported by the parents to be having fever for four days and to be unconscious for the previous two days. It was brought in an unconscious state and after admission into the ward, further examination was made and the investigations made. The child was in an unsatisfactory and unconscious condition. In order to arrive at a correct diagnosis and to institute a proper treatment besides symptomatic treatments, a number of investigations were done between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, namely, the lumbar puncture and examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid for sugar, cell's and Pandy's test in the side room laboratory, fundus examination, blood smear examination for malaria, total and differential counts, etc. At about 11 a.m. with the orders of the doctor in sub-charge, an attempt was made to pass a Ryle's tube by the nurse to put feedings through it into the stomach; but this was unsuccessful, as the tube would not go beyond a short distance. It was 12 noon then. The child came into the hospital at about 8-45 a.m. and till 12 noon the examinations were made and the trial was made to feed the child. But it was not possible. At about 12 noon the case was shown to Dr. S. T. Achar. He

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is an expert in the treatment of children. He was available two or three hours after the child was admitted and the results of the investigations already available then were given to him. The case was diagnosed as "overwhelming septicaemia" or "acute encephalitis". Since the rubber tube would not get in, for giving fluids and feeds, a special indwelling polyethylene tube, was suggested to be used in this case through which fluids and feeds ought to be put in by means of syringe. This polyethylene tube must be immersed in Cetavolon for an hour to sterilise it before it was passed. So, after sterilisation the tube was passed at about 2 p.m. and about 2 oz. of milk and water was given by the nurse.

Then, in the afternoon blood was sent for culture for organisms and also for Widal. The other treatment ordered for the child was also given. Both the Internee and the Post-graduate on day duty were in attendance looking up this child frequently. The condition did not improve. At about 8 p.m. a second feed was given by one of the day nurses.

Four ounces of milk and water mixture were put through the polyethylene tube and the staff nurse watched for five minutes after milk and water went in. Another nurse was also present while this feed was given. There was no change in the patient's condition during and immediately after the feed. The day nurse handed over the case to the night nurse saying that it was a bad case of Encephalitis and the Post-graduate who came at 8 p.m. was also told about this case by the day duty Post-graduate.

The night duty Post-graduate saw this case from time to time after 8 p.m. and had given the various treatments by way of injections. While the general condition of the child was bad from time to time, there was nothing to indicate that the child's bad condition was due to anything going wrong with the feeding. At about 9 p.m. the Staff Nurse found the condition of the child deteriorating with regard to the pulse and general condition and she sent a memorandum to the telephone clerk to inform the relatives about the seriousness of the case (at about 9 p.m.). Somebody from the telephone office came and verified the address and went to inform the relations that the child was getting worse. The lady who was attending on the child gave a telephone number to the night Post-graduate doctor, who dialled that number but got no response at all. Death occurred at about 11 p.m. The despatch rider came a little after death and told the staff nurse that he went to the house, but there was nobody in the house; evidently they had left. Fifteen minutes before this, the other relatives had come to the ward.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, I do not want to go into the details of the manner of treatment and other things. As one who has worked in the hospital for a long time, I may inform the House that it has been the usual practice, when the nasal tube could not be inserted, to requisition the help of the ENT specialists who generally come and pass the tube. If the House Surgeon could not do it, he should have contacted the ENT people to pass

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the tube because they have a knack of doing things which ordinary doctors cannot do. This was not done. The second point is when the patient was not in a position to take feed, saline injection should have been given. If only the saline transfusion had been resorted to when the child had been starving for hours on end, something could have been done to save the child. My submission is that there has been a mild dereliction of duty on the part of the medical officer.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I would like to say, just as watches differ, doctors also differ in the diagnosis and all that. Here at that time, about 8 p.m., where is the man available in the E.N.T. department? They did everything they could.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, I say the Hon. Chairman has been in charge of the department for years and there used to be House Surgeons always in charge of the E.N.T. Department to attend on cases operated upon. This House Surgeon has failed to contact that House Surgeon in charge of the E.N.T. Department. That is my charge.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I ask how the enquiry arose? Is it after seeing the report in the press about the complaint of the parent, the enquiry was ordered, or the Government *suo motu* ordered the Dean to make an enquiry? 3-20 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: A representative of the Press came and met the Dean and asked for his reaction to the report. It was a serious statement. Therefore, the Dean made an elaborate enquiry and he communicated his view also to the Press representative.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, lay men like ourselves find from the reply given by the Hon. Minister that everything possible was done to save the unfortunate child. But still, may I know what was the exact complaint of the parents? What was the complaint about negligence in the hospital?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: When an hon. Member who is himself a doctor says, after hearing all I said, that this should have been done or that should have been done, what can a lay man, who loses his child, be expected to say? When a man loses his child, he is more or less a delirious man. Because he has lost his child, he would make any statement he likes?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, the reply of the Hon. Minister is very exhaustive. He has stated all that was humanly possible was done in the hospital. But apart from this, I want to know what was the specific charge of the parents. What is the exact nature of the complaint? He has stated that a certain thing should have been done and that was not done.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: His complaint was that sufficient attention was not paid to this child by the nurses

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and others. Another version is that one nurse seems to have said 'langanam parama oushadam'. Then it is stated that the parent was not intimated of the death of the child and that all steps were not taken to contact him.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I request the Hon. Minister to place a copy of the case-sheet on the table of the House so that we may go into the matter further?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I have gone into all details and I have given them in my replies. I cannot understand the need for placing a copy of the case-sheet on the table of the House.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: There is a contradiction in the statement of the Hon. Minister. Encaphalitis is one which is a type of septicaemia—the inversion of the brain. That is that type of . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: What answer can the Minister give to this? If the Hon. Minister is prepared to give a copy of the case-sheet to the hon. Member, he can get the details from it. Why place a hospital case-sheet on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I do not know whether the Hon. Chairman can answer this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot answer.

Questions are over.

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

II. CALLING ATTENTION TO RISE IN PRICES OF COTTON YARN REQUIRED FOR THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, with your kind permission, I wish to call the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Electricity to a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the high and the continued and unwarranted rise in the prices of cotton yarn required for the handloom industry and the non-availability of good quality yarn which affects the day-to-day earning of the weavers and also exports of handloom fabrics.

Sir, the weaver is to compete with the mills in selling his products and so naturally he is to reduce his already meagre wages when he is forced to pay more for yarn. The price of 60 counts of good quality was Rs. 47.50 in April and Rs. 49 in May and was rising steadily when it reached Rs. 54 in September 1961. Though the price for 40 counts has been agreed to between Rs. 28 and Rs. 29.50 by the mill-owners, the market rate was always between Rs. 32 and Rs. 33. These are one or two examples only. The rise was too much in the prices of almost all counts. In these days

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of competition among the many countries to capture export markets and when it is the endeavour of every industry to earn more foreign exchange, the most unfortunate thing is the opportunist mentality of the mill-owners in not only exploiting the situation by increasing the prices but also in manufacturing sub-standard quality yarn which in turn helps to produce only sub-standard fabrics and which may result in our losing foreign markets and the good name the handloom fabrics enjoy abroad to-day. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, there is the danger of the weavers losing both internal and external consumers of handloom fabrics, throwing lakhs of men into unemployment. So, immediate action may be taken in this regard.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Mr. Chairman, in reply to a similar motion under rule 41 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, made a statement in the Council on 23rd August 1960 on the steps taken by the Government to bring down the prices of yarn. The prices of yarn began to increase from October 1959 and continued to be high till the middle of this year. The increase in price may be attributed to the shortage of indigenous cotton due to failure of cotton crop in North India and consequent rise in prices of cotton, to increase in manufacturing costs, to a certain extent, to increase in the export of yarn to foreign countries and to speculative activities.

The Government have been closely watching the situation and have been taking steps to keep the prices in check.

With a view to considering the question of fair prices of yarn, an informal meeting of representatives of some State Governments with the Government of India was held in New Delhi in October 1960. The Government of India have referred the question of devising a formula for fixing fair ex-mill and retail prices of yarn to the Tariff Commission. Only on receipt of its report will it be possible to say whether any reduction in the prices of yarn is feasible. At the instance of the Minister for Industries, a conference of representatives of handloom weavers was convened at Coimbatore on 24th June 1961 to discuss the scarcity and high prices of certain varieties of yarn. The following decisions were taken at the conference:—

(1) So far as co-operative societies are concerned, the arrangements now made by the president of the State Society with the South India Mill Owners' Association whereby societies would be enabled to obtain yarn at ex-mill rates, be continued.

(2) In regard to supply of yarn to weavers outside the co-operative fold, the Director of Handlooms might check the accounts of the associations through his field staff and allotments of yarn to the associations would be made on the basis of the recommendations of the Director of Handlooms. This arrangement might be tried for a period of three months in the first instance.

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(3) Yarn to weavers outside the co-operative fold will be supplied at ex-mill rate plus one per cent profit plus tax and freight.

(4) The retail rates of lower counts of yarn would be published in the newspapers for the benefit of the independent weavers.

(5) If there are any difficulties in implementing the above decision the question of opening retail depots by the mills might be considered.

The latest trend of yarn is downward. The restoration of the power cut and the onset of the monsoon has slackened the up-country demand. Fine counts value has declined. The price of Egyptian cotton is also reported to have gone down and the market is said to be weak. Generally, it is said that there are more sellers than buyers.

The Government have not spread any efforts to bring down the prices of yarn.

3-20 p.m. SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Minister in his reply has not referred to . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There can be no discussion on the statement.

Now the Hon. Minister will move the motion standing in his name..

III. MOTION UNDER RULE 23 (1) OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I move—

'That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business on Saturday, the 14th October 1961.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business on Saturday, the 14th October 1961.'

The motion was put and carried.

IV. GOVERNMENT BILLS.

THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS (FIXATION OF CEILING ON LAND)
BILL, 1960 (L.A. BILL NO. 8 OF 1960)—cont.

Clause 61.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

'That clause 61 do stand part of the Bill.'

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

"In clause 61, sub-clause (1), for the words 'within ninety days from the said date', substitute the words 'within four months from the said date'."

The provision is that every cultivating tenant who holds on the notified date land in excess of the cultivating tenant a ceiling area shall, within ninety days from the said date, furnish to the authorized officer a return. My amendment seeks to allow four months instead of ninety days.

The amendment was duly seconded.

(Sri S. Natarajan in the Chair.)

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, we have fixed a reasonably long time, namely, ninety days. The hon. Member wants it to be extended to four months. Now, another may say 'five months', and yet another may say 'six months' and so on. 'Ninety days' is a reasonable time.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 61 was put and carried.

Clause 62.

VICE-CHAIRMAN (Sri S. Natarajan): The motion is—

'That clause 62 do stand part of the Bill.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

"In clause 62, for the words 'shall, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf and subject to the rights of the owner of the land, take possession on behalf of the Government, of the land held by the person as cultivating tenant and in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area', substitute the following words:—

may order that the owner of the land shall resume possession of the land in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area'."

Now, the cultivating tenant got possession of the land from the landowner. Clause 62 says that the cultivating tenant should not possess any land in excess of the ceiling area. Naturally he has been given possession of the land according to an agreement. The excess land must, therefore, revert to the landowner. That is the ordinary law. But here the clause says that the authorized officer shall take possession of it. Of course, he does so on behalf of the Government. Then, for some time from the date on which the authorized officer takes possession of the land under clause 62 the Government shall be deemed to be the owner of the land. Really the owner of the land is the person who gave possession to the cultivating tenant. But here the Government take over possession and hand it over to the landless person or persons who have got

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lands below the ceiling area. I submit that this is wrong. According to the statute, no doubt, the authorized officer shall take possession. But according to the ordinary law of the country, it is only fair that the landowner who has given possession to the tenant, should resume it. The clause also uses the expression "subject to the rights of the owner of the land". One of the rights of the landowner is to resume possession. Why should the Government take possession of it? According to the ryotwari system, the Government are the landlord and every ryotwari proprietor is a tenant. Here the landlord should be considered to be a sub-tenant. The clause injures the landlords. (Sri M. Seshachariar. It is fiction). It is not fiction. It is not a thing that can be spoken of in legal procedure. No reasons are advanced for the procedure outlined in the clause. The Legislative Assembly has introduced this provision. In the Joint Select Committee this was not discussed. This is harmful and injurious to the landlords. The Government have sufficiently injured the landlords. This is adding insult to injury. I feel that this amendment should be accepted by the Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Sir, it really does some amount of injustice. In regard to smaller landowners, the commitment was that they would not be disturbed in any manner. That was what was talked about at the Committee stage. Even prior to that, it was said that the smaller landowners would not be affected in any manner by this legislation. We are introducing this legislation for the purpose of fixing a ceiling. In regard to tenancy, we have got the Cultivating Tenants protection Act. But now the cry was that a large number of tenants would be affected. The point here is this. Here is a case where the tenant is sought to be evicted by the Government. There is a ceiling fixed by the Government, of five acres. Beyond the five acres the Government themselves take possession of. The Government evict the tenants from the excess over five acres. In a case of this kind, the smaller landowner now cannot lay claim to it. Now, the Government introduce another provision and say that under the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act they can resume the land for personal cultivation. There also difficulty will arise. What are the other conditions to be fulfilled before a man applies, for personal cultivation under that Act? In that the Government are trying to ward off any kind of eviction. Here is a case where they are evicting some persons and giving back to the landlords lesser extent for personal cultivation. The liberal definition in regard to the cultivating tenant is also this. He need not contribute personal labour. His family need not contribute personal labour. Practically he is an intermediary. He is not an actual cultivating tenant, as he does not contribute labour. Therefore, he is actually an intermediary. If it is a case of an actual cultivating tenant, then it is a different thing. I am not saying that the tenant should be evicted. Let him be there. But where the Government fix a ceiling and ask

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the man to get out because he has more, should not the Government allow him to enjoy the land or make some other arrangements? The Government are not entitled to be in possession in case the land comes within the ceiling. The Act cannot take hold of that land. If it is beyond the ceiling, then the Government will be entitled to it. If it is within the ceiling limit, then the Government will not be legally entitled to take hold of the land. It will be construed as illegal also.

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, the one important change made by the Assembly in the Bill is with regard to this Chapter. The whole chapter has been redrafted. Another change made was about the slab. I consider that a minor change, putting in only one more slab in the Bill. But the other I consider a very important change made in the Assembly. In the original chapter as it emerged from the Joint Select Committee there was provision made for the landholder to resume land for personal cultivation, that is, a landowner can resume five acres after two years, after the passing of the Act, and before that also one can resume three acres. There were two categories of resumptions. Now the whole thing is in a nebulous state. We do not know how many will be affected and all that. On hearing that ceiling on land was coming, many people went on dividing their land. So, we also thought that in their anxiety, the landlords might resume the land for personal cultivation in order to avoid the land going out of their hands. Normally a person may not resume land for personal cultivation. But on account of a provision like this, he will be very anxious to evict the person actually on the land. We did not want any large-scale eviction of tenants and that was why we wanted to protect the tenants from being thrown out or evicted. As it is, there is a ceiling for the landowner. But there is no ceiling for the tenant. If you do not have this provision, a tenant can hold any number of acres, even forty, fifty, sixty or eighty. He can hold any extent of land. That would also mean that a lot of lands would be blocked in a single hand. It is for this reason that we want to fix a ceiling for the tenants also. The ceiling is five acres. So, anything over that extent, instead of going to the landowner, will temporarily vest in the Government, the Government becoming a tenant. I admit that it is a little funny position that the Government should become a tenant under these circumstances. But still the Government would be construed as a tenant and only for a short period so that when we know something definite about the situation, we can allot it to some others. We want to be tenants for an interim period because we want some time to decide the whole thing. After a tenant ceiling or an economic holding, or whatever is fixed, as three acres or five acres, a certain amount of land could be distributed. But by fixing a particular ceiling, three or four acres only, a very small number of people could be provided with lands. Others will have no land. After knowing that situation, we can bring down the economic holding. It must be really an economic holding. So instead of five or four acres, we may fix it at three or 2½ acres, or any workable

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economic holding. In order to decide all that, we require time and that is why temporarily the Government have chosen to become tenant. They want to distribute the lands as best as possible, and also to see that there is no large-scale eviction. It is with that view that this provision has been made in the Bill. There is no difficulty as far as the 30-acre ceiling is concerned so long as personal cultivation has been taken to already. If only he had not taken to it even within the ceiling, and if the land is cultivated by a tenant, then under this plea of personal cultivation, he cannot resume the land. Because the land is surplus with the tenant, the landlord may say, 'I am the owner and I am entitled to resume the land for personal cultivation'. But the result would be that man will be affected and the tenant will have no facility to carry on his profession as a cultivator.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister an instance where actual and real hardship would be caused by this clause?

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That is why we have made this important change. The only criterion is this. No doubt, we have provided for resumption for personal cultivation under two categories of cases. Then, anticipating large-scale eviction, we have plugged the eviction business for some time temporarily. That is also the reason why we have fixed a ceiling for the tenant also. While fixing a ceiling for the landholder, we cannot allow a free hand to the tenant to have a number of acres. That is why even in his case, not only the cultivating tenant but a tenant also, who is not actually cultivating the land but is only an intermediary, if he is in possession of large extent of lands, he will be entitled to cultivate only five acres. This is the only object with which this change was effected.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Suppose there is a person owning three acres of land and he is a Government servant. He had given it to a tenant who owns or cultivates large extent of lands. Now you have imposed a ceiling on him and that three acres is an excess over the ceiling. The Government servant on retirement from service may want to go to the village and take to personal cultivation on this three acres of land. In such cases what would the Government do? According to the provisions of the Bill, the Government will take possession of it as a tenant.

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The idea is to enable such persons also to take to personal cultivation, but not during this interim period. According to the original provision, we intended to take immediate possession of the land, and give it back after a period of two years. But now we are not allowing it for some time temporarily in order to study and know the exact situation and to arrive at the economic ceiling and all that. After that, the Government have in mind to allow the small landlords to resume land for personal cultivation. All this will be done after that question is settled.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In clause 62, for the words 'shall, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf and subject to the rights of the owner of the land, take possession on behalf of the Government, of the land held by the person as cultivating tenant and in excess of the cultivating tenants' ceiling area', substitute the following words:—

'may order that the owner of the land shall resume possession of the land in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clauses 63 to 67 were put and carried.

Clauses 63 to 67 were put and carried.

3-50
P.M.

Clause 68.

VICE CHAIRMAN (SRI S. NATARAJAN): The motion is—

'That clause 68 do stand part of the Bill.'

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

"Clause 68 be numbered as sub-clause (1) of clause 68 and after sub-clause (1) so renumbered, add the following as sub-clauses (2) and (3):

'(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) and in addition to the provision contained in sub-section (1) any landowner who holds not more than five standard acres may evict any cultivating tenant and resume possession of land for the purpose of personal cultivation.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) and in addition to the provision contained in sub-section (1), any landowner who holds more than five standard acres and who is not assessed to income-tax under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (Central Act XI of 1922) may, after the expiry of two years from the date of the publication of this Act, evict any cultivating tenant and resume possession of land for the purpose of personal cultivation:

Provided that the extent of land so resumable by the landowner together with the extent of land, if any, already under his personal cultivation shall not exceed 20 standard acres."

Sir, I should like to explain in brief the scope of my amendment. The clause says "Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be deemed to affect the right of any landowner under the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) to resume possession for purposes of personal cultivation." Now the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act specifies the conditions under which the landowner can resume the lands. They

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are (1) rent not paid in time, (2) any act done which is injurious to land; and (3) wilful denial of the title of landowner, etc. In these circumstances, the landowner can resume possession of the lands. My point is that at the time when the Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act was passed, there was no ceiling fixed on land holding. If a man had thirty acres under personal cultivation then without any tenant under him, he can now also have that extent of land under personal cultivation. So, there is no difficulty about that man. It is only in the case of small landholders, who have a certain portion of their lands under personal cultivation and who have given some other portion of their lands to tenants, the difficulty comes in. If the landholder has only three acres under personal cultivation and the balance of 17 acres are with the tenant, the landowner cannot resume those 17 acres. The Government allow the tenant to have five acres. Why should they deny the landlord the right to resume land from the tenant, if the landlord has got only three acres under personal cultivation and wants two more acres. If a person wants to cultivate personally, and if he has got only three acres under personal cultivation, he should be allowed immediately to resume from the tenant the extent of land which will make up five acres, without any notice. What justice is there to deny the landlord the possession of 5 acres under personal cultivation? The Government say that the tenant should not be evicted. But they should also see that the landowner is given the minimum extent of land for personal cultivation so that he can live. He is the owner of the land. (An hon. Member : Logically it is all right). Illogically it may be thrown out. (Laughter.) In the Joint Select Committee, this was considered. The Hon. Minister himself conceded this point. (The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu : No.) It passes our comprehension why this was changed. The rights of the small landowners were sacrificed at the altar of the rights of the tenants. The landowner also wants five acres and not more than that. If the Government say that 'five acres' is the limit for the cultivating tenant, why should they deny it to the landholder? He is also a human being, and he also should live. While caring for the interest of a particular class, the Government should not sacrifice the interest of another class.

Then, Sir, under sub-clause (3) in my amendment, I have suggested that the land resumed by the landowner together with the land, if any, already under his personal cultivation shall not exceed 20 standard acres. The Hon. Minister said a few minutes before that this could be changed. If the Government can give such an assurance, well and good. I do not know whether they will give such a concession. If a person had already under personal cultivation, 30 acres, in 1955, the Government do not interfere. But, if the landowner has got tenants, has given them some portion of his land, and now wants to resume those lands for personal cultivation, he should be allowed to resume. The Government should allow these small landowners to resume lands up to an extent which would make the total extent of land under personal

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cultivation 20 acres. The Government should be just and fair to the small landholders.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

We see an anomaly here. One person was better placed in 1955. The other person gave his lands to tenants for cultivation and did not have sufficient number of acres under personal cultivation. If this person wants to resume now his lands, the Government put impediments in his way. That is the difference. The Government give better treatment to the tenants, but they do not meet the reasonable demand of the landlords. The Government, if they want, can say that after five years the landowner can resume his lands. But the landlord should be allowed to resume land up to an extent which would make the total extent 20 acres.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Sir, I want to oppose the amendment.

நண்பர் திரு. டி. பி. சீனிவாசவரதன் அவர்கள் சொன்னதில் ஒரு வார்த்தை எந்த அளவுக்கு நியாயம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியவைக்க வேண்டியது கடமை என்பதற்காகப் பேசுகிறேன். இதை oppose பண்ணினால்தான் அது தோற் கடிக்கப்படும் என்பதற்காக அல்ல. பதினேழு ஏக்கர் சொந்தமாக நிலம் வைத்திருக்கிறவர் கட்டுக் குத்தகைக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அதில் 40 சதவிகிதம் உள்ள வருமானம் அவருக்குக் கிடைக்கிறது, ஒரு தனி மனிதனுக்கு இங்கே ஒரு விவசாயி 5 ஏக்கர் நிலம் சாகுபடி செய்கிறார். அதிலே 40 சதவிகிதம் நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறார். அறுபது சதவிகிதம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார். நாற்பது சதவிகிதம் கொடுத்து விடுகிறார். அங்கே 17 ஏக்கரில் 40 சதவிகிதம் முதலாளிக்குக் குத்தகைக்காரன் கொடுக்கிறார். நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு 20 ஏக்கர் நிலம் வருமானம் வாங்குவதற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இவனுக்கு 5 ஏக்கர் வைத்துக்கொள்ள உரிமை கொடுத்து விட்டோமே, நிலச்சுவான்தார்களுக்கு 5 ஏக்கர் கேட்க உரிமை யில்லையா, நியாயமா என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். இவனுக்கு 5 ஏக்க ருக்கு மேல் உரிமை கிடையாது. அவர்கள் நிலத்தில் சாகுபடி செய்து, வருமானத்தில் 60 சதவிகிதம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, மிச்சத்தை நிலச்சுவான்தாரிடம் கொடுக்க உரிமை இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இவனுடைய வருமானம் அவர்கள் வருமானத்தில் 100-ல் ஒரு பங்கு ஏழை விவசாயிக்கு இல்லாமல் இருப்பதை மறந்து விட்டுப் பேசுகிறார்களே என்பதற்காகத்தான் எழுந்தேன். அது தவிர ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட வருஷத்தில் நிலத்தைச் சொந்த சாகுபடி செய்தான் என்கிறார் ஒருவர். ஒருவர் கட்டுக் குத்தகைக்குக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறார். Lease-க்கு விட்டுவிட்டு இன்னொரு profession-க்கு வியாபாரம் அல்லது வாத்தியார் அல்லது உத்யோகத்துக்கு வந்து விடுகிறார். இங்கே இவனுக்கு இருப்பது 3 ஏக்கர். காலம் எல்லாம் உழைக்கிறான். குடும்பம் அதில்தான் பிழைக்கிறது. அவனைப்பற்றி நினைப்பதற்கு மனம் வரவில்லையே.

4-00
p.m.

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [14th October 1961]

நாம் மேலும் மேலும் நன்றாக இருக்கிறோம். ஒன்றும் இல்லாதவனை மேலும் ஓட்டாண்டியாக்கப் பேசுவது எந்த நியாயம் என்று புரியவில்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, even when the general discussion took place, this point was mooted, namely, "Once you fix a ceiling, say, 30 acres, why not you allow a free hand in it?" That is correct from one point of view. But we have to look at it from the tenant's point of view also. So long as there is a personal cultivation, there is no question of eviction arising at all, because it is already under personal cultivation. If it is not under personal cultivation and there are tenants cultivating the land, the natural tendency of the landowner will only be to evict them. That means the tenant who was cultivating the land will be thrown into the streets. Can we allow a state of affairs in which a large number of people are evicted from their lands and thrown out of their profession which they have been carrying on from generation to generation? That does not mean that in the case of small landowners also, we are going eternally to shut them out from having recourse to resumption for personal cultivation. We originally provided for it. But, for the reasons stated already we are not temporarily giving effect to it. The only reason for that is this. In that case the landowner will be anxious to evict the tenants because it is advantageous for him. Whether the landowner requires the land or not, he will see that the tenant is evicted from the land. That means that all the tenants will be evicted. We do not want that thing to take place all at once and at the same time. It does not matter if it takes place slowly, by stages. But I may tell the House that the Government are contemplating to allow the small landowners to resume some land for personal cultivation. How much will be allowed I cannot say now. It was originally contemplated and, as some hon. Members said, the public were made to understand that small landowners would be given the right of resumption. After we know the exact position and after determining how much will be an economic holding for a tenant, we will be able to fix a reasonable extent of land for the small landholder to resume. It is only with that object that the whole chapter has been changed.

The other provision with regard to the cultivating ryot stands. We cannot allow a man who denies the title to the land. Therefore, I am not able to accept the amendment. It goes far beyond what we had originally intended before the chapter was changed. The hon. Member might well have said, '30 acres'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"Clause 68 be numbered as sub-clause (1) of clause 68 and after sub-clause (1) so renumbered, add the following as sub-clauses (2) and (3) :

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) and in addition to the provision contained in sub-section (1),

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any landowner who holds not more than five standard acres may evict any cultivating tenant and resume possession of land for the purpose of personal cultivation.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) and in addition to the provision contained in sub-section (1), any landowner who holds more than five standard acres and who is not assessed to income-tax under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (Central Act XI of 1922) may, after the expiry of two years from the date of the publication of this Act, evict any cultivating tenant and resume possession of land for the purpose of personal cultivation :

Provided that the extent of land so resumable by the landowner together with the extent of land, if any, already under his personal cultivation shall not exceed 20 standard acres."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 68 was put and carried.

Clauses 69 to 72 were put and carried.

Clause 73

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

"That clause 73 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDAR : Sir, I move—

"In clause 73, for the existing item (ii), substitute the following :—

(ii) Any land already held or any land acquired on or after 6th April 1960 by means of assignment or otherwise from a landholder in respect of the land in excess of the ceiling area by—

(a) any charitable or educational institution of a public nature;

(b) any trust;

(c) any University constituted by any law."

Sir, this is a simple amendment just to get over a technical difficulty. Any of the three categories of institutions mentioned can have any extent. The difficulty here is this. There are *bona fide* transactions effected on or after 6th April 1960, notified as the date of commencement of this Act. I am not particular about transactions going to be effected in future. But I am anxious about transactions that have been already effected. So, the provisions of the Bill may be so liberalised as to have such *bona fide* transactions legalised. Of course, there is the provision under clause 22 about transfer or partition made on or after the date of the commencement of this Act, but before the notified date. There are strings attached to it. I am afraid that a *bona fide* transaction

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of the nature I have envisaged may not come under it. •So, I appeal to the Hon. Minister that this amendment may kindly be accepted and that the educational institutions, trusts and Universities may be enabled to have the lands assigned to them already kept intact. In case there are difficulties in accepting this amendment, may I appeal to the Hon. Minister to give an assurance that liberal provisions in this regard will be made under the rule-making powers of the Government? The rules may be so liberally framed as to provide for such contingencies. This is just to get over a technical difficulty.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, this clause deals with exemption granted to various categories of lands, such as orchards, topes, arecanut garden and lands used exclusively for growing fuel trees on the date of commencement of this Act. Only lands put to those uses on the crucial date will be exempt from the provisions of this Bill. That being so, if you want exemption for lands converted to any one of these categories after the crucial date, then it will come into conflict with clause 22 which says that transfer or partition made on or after the date of commencement of the Act but before the notified date will be void. If the amendment is accepted, it will defeat the very object with which the exemption is given fixing a particular date as the crucial date. Only the existing trusts and the other things could be protected by the exemption clause and not any future creation or accretion to the trusts or institutions. It is not also possible to make any provision for this under the rules because it will directly come into clash with the main provisions of the Act. As I said, clause 22 is there which makes void any future transfer or anything of that kind. In order to avoid the ceiling provision, they may transfer land for a trust. Therefore, I think it is not possible to accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“In clause 73, for the existing item (ii); substitute the following :—

‘(ii) Any land already held or any land acquired on or after 6th April 1960 by means of assignment or otherwise from a landholder in respect of the land in excess of the ceiling area by—

(a) any charitable or educational institution of a public nature;

(b) any trust;

(c) any University constituted by any law.’”

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, I move.

‘In clause 73, omit item (xiii).’

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAM : விலக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்ட பல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் கரும்புத் தொழிற்சாலையும் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது. எந்தக் காரணத்துக்காக விலக்கு அளித்து இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று புரியவில்லை. அரசாங்கம் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வரும்பொழுது அதை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகிறவர்கள் சோஷியலிஸ சமுதாய பாணியை நிறைவேற்றுகிறோம், இல்லை என்றால் விவசாயிகளிடையே up heaval வரும் என்று கனம் அமைச்சர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள், ஒரு புரட்சியைக் கிளப்பி விடுவார்கள் என்று கூறினார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது சர்க்கரை ஆலைக்கு மட்டும் எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் நிலம் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று விலக்கு அளிப்பது நியாயம் இல்லையே என்று சொல்லுவதற்குத்தான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். சாதாரணமாக, சர்க்கரை ஆலை நடத்துகிறவர்கள், Co-operative மூலமாக நடத்தினாலும், தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளி நடத்தினாலும் சாதாரணமானவர்கள் நடத்துவதில்லை. பணம் அதிகம் படைத்தவர்கள்தான் நடத்துகிறார்கள். அந்த ஆலைக்கு நிலம் சொந்தமாக இருந்தால்தான் பயிரிட முடியுமா? கரும்பு ஆலைக்கு வேண்டிய கரும்பை மற்றவர்கள் பயிரிட்டுத்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இது சாதாரணமாக நடைமுறையில் தெரியும். ஆகவே, கரும்பு ஆலைக்குச் சொந்தமாக நிலம் இருந்தால்தான் கரும்பு விளைவிக்க முடியும் என்ற வாதமானது அவ்வளவு சிறந்ததாகவும் பொறுத்த மானதாகவும் கருத முடியாது. தென்னாற்காட்டில் நமது நாட்டிலேயே மிகச் சிறந்த கரும்பு ஆலை இருக்கிறது. அதற்குச் சொந்தமாக நிலமே கிடையாது. தொண்டூற்றைந்து சதவிகிதம் கரும்பு, தனிப்பட்டவர்கள்தான் பயிர் செய்து ஆலைக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது கரும்பு ஆலைக்கு ஏன் விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் கேள்வி. அடுத்தது, கரும்பு விளைவிக்கிறவர்களுக்குத்தான், மற்ற தான்ய உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்களை விட அதிக வருமானம் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏழைகள் மீது கருணை இருந்தால், இதுமாதிரி கரும்பு விளைகிற நிலத்தை ஒரு ஏக்கர், அரை ஏக்கர் கொடுத்தால் வருமானம் வரும். நெல் தான்யம் பயிரிடும் நிலத்தைக் காட்டிலும் கரும்பு விளையக்கூடிய நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் பின்னும் அதிகமான வருமானம் கிடைக்குமே. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது ஏன் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்பதை யோசனை செய்து இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். இதை அமைச்சரவர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்வார்கள் என நினைக்கிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இந்தக் கரும்பு ஆலைக்கு விதிவிலக்குக் கொடுத்தது ஒரு காரணத்தை உத்தேசித்து. சர்க்கரை ஆலை மிகவும் அவசியமானது. தனியான ஒரு தொழில். அதுவும் மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து இதுவரையிலும் சர்க்கரை இறக்குமதி செய்து கொண்டிருந்தோம். இப்போது இன்னும் உற்பத்தி செய்து ஏற்றுமதி செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறோம். அந்த

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [14th October 1961]

மாதிரித் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்குப் பணத்தை ஒரு கோடி 1-1/2 கோடி என்று நிறைய போடவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, போதுமான கரும்பு இல்லாத நிலை ஏற்பட்டால், அவ்வளவு அதிகமான பணம் பேட்டு தொழிற்சாலை வைத்து அது வேலை செய்யாமல் போய் விட்டால், அது ஆலைக்காரர்களுக்கோ ஆலைகளுக்கோ மட்டும் நஷ்டமல்ல. நாட்டுக்கே பெரிய நஷ்டமாகும். தொழில் நிற்காமல் நடப்பதற்கு நாம் பாதுகாப்பு கொடுப்பது அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கரை ஆலைகளுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றித் திட்டக் கமிஷனும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசம், அஸ்ஸாம், மத்திய பிரதேசம், ஒரிஸ்ஸா, பீகார் இங்கெல்லாம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பம்பாயில் கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் இரண்டிற்கும் மத்தியில் நாம் ஒரு வழியைக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். சர்க்கரை போர்டு ஏற்படுத்தி, அவர்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஆலை தொடர்ந்து நடப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவு கொடுப்பது என்று நிர்ணயித்து, எக்ஸ் பார்ட்டி அவர்கள் சிபாரிசில் அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கலாம், மேலிடத்திலும் கொடுக்கலாம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும் இந்தக் கமிட்டி வைத்து “சுகர் போர்டு” (Sugar Board) எந்த அளவுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாமென்று சிபாரிசு செய்கிறதோ அதைத்தான் அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கலாம். சுகர் ஆலைக்கு 10 ஆயிரம் தேவைப்படுகிறது என்றால், சுகர் போர்டு 10 ஆயிரம் வேண்டாம், 5 ஆயிரம் போதும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால், அவ்வளவுதான் அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கும். அந்த பந்தோபஸ்து ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறோம். இதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் வரவேற்க வேண்டும். மற்ற இராச்சியங்களில் இது இல்லாமல் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நாம் எப்படி இதை எடுத்துக் கொள்வது என்பதை அங்கத்தினர்களே சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 73 was put and carried.

Clauses 74 and 75 were put and carried.

Clause 76.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

‘That clause 76 do stand part of the Bill.’

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, என்னுடைய திருத்தமானது ஒரு Land Tribunal-க்கு உத்தியோகஸ்தரை நியமிப்பதைப் பொறுத்தது. குறிப்பிட்ட மசோதாவில் Sub-Judge அளவுள்ள ஒருவரை நியமித்தால் போதும் என்று இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு முன்னால் பல போர்டுகள், Land Board, Land Commissioner இவர்களை எல்லாம் நியமிக்கும்போது, High Court Judge -க்கு லாயக்கானவர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். Land Tribunal-க்கு District Judge அளவுக்கு qualification உள்ளவர்களை நியமிப்பது பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும் என்று என்னுடைய

14th October 1961] [Sri S. K. Sambandhan]

கிறேன். மற்றும் இப்போது Sub-Judge-களுக்கு அதிகமாக வேலையிருக்கிறது என்பது கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். District Judge போன்றவர்களை இந்தப் பதவிக்கு நியமித்தால் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைப் பிரேரேபிக்கிறேன்.

I move—

‘In clause 76, sub-clause (2), for the words “not below the rank of Subordinate Judge”, substitute the words “not below the rank of District Judge”.’

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இதிலே District Judge-ஐ வைக்கலாம். High Court Judge-ஐக் கூட வைக்கலாம். கிடைக்கிறதைப் பொறுத்திருக்கிறது. District Judge-ஐ வைத்தால் கஷ்டம். அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம்தான். Sub-Judge அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வேலை நடக்கவேண்டும். Availability-ஐப் பொறுத்து இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே Sub-Judge தான் சரி என்று போட்டோம்.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 76 was put and carried.

Clauses 77 to 86 were put and carried.

Clauses 87 to 89.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you will allow me, I will move all the three amendments to clauses 87, 88 and 89 together as they all relate to penalties.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, the hon. Member may move all of them together.

The motion is—

‘That clauses 87, 88 and 89 do stand part of the Bill.’

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I move—

(1) In clause 87, for the words ‘one thousand rupees’, substitute the words, ‘five hundred rupees’.

(2) In clause 88, for the words ‘one thousand rupees’, substitute the words, ‘five hundred rupees’.

(3) In clause 89, for the words ‘one thousand rupees’, substitute the words, ‘five hundred rupees’.

The amendments were duly seconded.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : This is the first time we are introducing a Bill of this kind and people may not understand the implication of it. I think the ends of justice will be met if the penalty is reduced to Rs. 500.

[14th October 1961]

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இது எதற்காக அபராதம்? False return பொய் கணக்கு காண்பிக்கிற துக்கு. சரியாகக் கொடுக்காமல் போனதுக்கு அல்ல. பொய்க் கணக்குக் கொடுத்தால் ரூ. 1,000 அபராதம். அந்த அளவுக்கு extreme ஆகலாம். நான் ரூ. 1,000 என்று சொல்கிறேன். அவர் ரூ. 500 என்கிறார். பயம் அதிகம் ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்றால், ரூ. 1,000 என்று இருக்க வேண்டும். பயம் குறைய வேண்டும் என்றால், பணத்தைக் குறைக்க வேண்டும். ரூ. 1,000 உடனடியாகப் போடுவதில்லை. சட்டத்தில் இருக்கும். அனுசரித்துத் தான் போடுவார்கள். உடனடியாக extend ஆகப் போவதில்லை.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Clauses 87 to 89 were put and carried.

Clauses 90 to 112 were put and carried.

Schedules I and II were put and carried.

Schedule III.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

‘That Schedule III do stand part of the Bill.’

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘In Schedule III, for the existing paragraph 5, substitute the following :—

“5. In the case of land in the owner's personal cultivation, the fair rent shall be the actual mean income derived by the owner from the land.”

SIR G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment. Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, this is an important matter where a distinction is made between the fixing of the fair rent in the case of lands given to the cultivating tenants or other tenants and in the case of lands owned by the landlord for personal cultivation. In the case of lands cultivated personally by the landowner, my submission is that the compensation should be at a rate higher than in the case of those lands cultivated by cultivating tenants. The compensation is given to the landowner and not to the tenant. This matter was also considered by the Government of India and in a note which they have sent to this Government they have stated this, namely, that the rates of compensation payable for the surplus lands which are under the personal cultivation of the landowner should be higher, than the rates payable to the surplus lands under the cultivating tenants. But the Bill does not provide for this higher rate of compensation. (The hon. Member stopped at this stage as the Hon. Minister was seen consulting the Departmental officials.)

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I have got my ear on you.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : With your permission I will continue, Sir.

Therefore, even the Government of India is of the opinion that in the case of lands personally cultivated by the landowner, the rate of compensation must be higher. Therefore, my amendment says that the compensation will be at the rate of the actual income which the landowner derives from the land, and not merely based on the fair rent. Fair rent proceeds on the basis of 40 per cent share of the gross yield. But in the case where the lands are under his personal cultivation, he gets the whole yield which is bound to be much greater than this 40 per cent. Therefore, I am submitting that in the case of lands under personal cultivation, the rate of compensation should be the actual income which he was getting from the land at the time of acquisition. On that basis you may pay him 12 times or whatever it is. This is the view taken by the Government of India and they have communicated their views to this Government also. Therefore, I am taking my stand on the Government of India's recommendation and on the reasoning that so far as lands under personal cultivation are concerned, the landowner takes the whole of the yield and income which is much greater. Therefore, the compensation must be much greater than on the lands for which he gets 40 per cent. As a matter of fact, he gets very much less than 40 per cent. I am not going to refer to that story now. It is a different matter and we should say nothing against the tenant. Therefore it is I am stating that so far as this is concerned, the Government must give compensation based on actual income from lands under personal cultivation.

I am not moving the other amendment, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, while the clause relating to payment of compensation was discussed it was pointed out that the compensation should be paid on the market value of the land. Now in determining the compensation, we can find out what the market value is and then work out the compensation or we can give a multiple of the rent or the share of the produce from the land which the landowner gets and a multiple of that can be given as compensation. As I pointed out the other day, working on the basis of a multiple of the fair rent, we more or less arrived at the market value. The idea is to give compensation on the market value but to work out the market value for each and every land is very difficult. The question whether it is tilled by the landowner or by the cultivating tenant does not at all arise here. We were trying to find out a formula and the formula most fitted and the most scientific is the formula adopted in the Bill. Simply because the landowner cultivates the land himself and therefore he gets more out of the land and therefore the Government must pay compensation based on that income cannot be accepted. The central idea is to give the value of the land. We can pay compensation based on the market value. But we have adopted this better

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and scientific formula which also comes to about the market value. Whether he gets more or less by taking to personal cultivation, we cannot adopt that criterion. Even if that is adopted, we will have to lessen the multiple and all that, and work out the compensation. Our idea is to conform to the market value as far as possible. So, we cannot bring in this new category to show that there is difference in the income between the landowner cultivating the land and the cultivating tenant cultivating the land. Further there is a slight difference also. If it is cultivated by a tenant, a small portion goes to the tenant as compensation but if it is cultivated by the landowner, he gets the compensation. There is only that much of difference. Under these circumstances, I cannot adopt the formula suggested by the hon. Member. The main idea is to conform to the market value and that is achieved by the formula we have evolved whether the land is cultivated by the landowner or by the cultivating tenant.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Then, say, market value.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: There is difficulty, as I said, in finding out the market value. It varies from land to land.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'In Schedule III, for the existing paragraph 5, substitute the following:—

"5. In the case of land in the owner's personal cultivation, the fair rent shall be the actual mean income derived by the owner from the land."

The amendment was put and lost.

Schedule III was put and carried.

Schedule IV was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I move—

30 p.m. 'That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

*SRI P. T. RAJAN: Mr. Chairman, after 18 months of consideration, this Bill is going to become law. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: Not now; we have to await the assent of the President.) Well, that is there, of course. I am prepared to amend my statement by saying 'subject to the assent of the

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President'. Sir, for the consideration of this Bill, we have met at several places. In the cooler climate of the Nilgiris, in the warm climate of the districts in the plains, and again, in order to get ourselves a bit cool, in Kodaikanal, we considered this Bill. In all those meetings, naturally the mirasdars put forth their rightful claims as strongly as possible. Four Ministers were on the committee, and it must be said that they were very considerate, though at times they did not see eye to eye with us. The Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has piloted it through successfully. He has got winning manners about him. He does not want to offend people. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: That is our trouble!) Even when considering amendments proposed by hon. Members, he was apologetic and thereby he showed 'I am willing to oblige you; but there are certain difficulties in the way; there are limitations, this is a Bill on an all-India basis; there is the Planning Commission to deal with it. The Planning Commission wants to have a Bill like this'. I suppose the Government of India want to take credit for having brought in some sort of land legislation to tell the people that they have done something for the poor ryots. The result is we have this Bill. I wonder whether it will ever satisfy any section of the people in the State—be they landlords or tenants or those political parties who want to go to the extreme, namely, robbing Peter to pay Paul. But one has got to adjust and take a *via media*. The Minister has been able to achieve all he wanted in his own usual jovial manner. Of course, he wants to be serious, but he cannot. That is his nature. That is the good nature in man. We must also admit that hon. Members who have been seriously affected by this legislation have been as careful and polite as possible with the Hon. Minister and his colleagues.

Sir, we in this State have not been known to create difficulties in the way of the administration or in the way of a good Government. We want to help the Government. We want to help the administration. We want to help people who are less fortunately placed than ourselves. But we want things to be done on a rational basis. That is our request. Anyhow, the Government have done their duty. We have done our duty. We have done it in a polite way. For that, my Friend Mr. Manickavelu is responsible to a great extent. I take this opportunity to congratulate him not only on my behalf but on behalf of the entire Opposition, some of whom may rather stand to lose by this Bill. There is no bitterness left behind. As such, the Government should be satisfied and we should be satisfied that we have not left any bitterness or any legacy of bitterness to our successors. We have gone through this Bill in a way amicably I should say.

Now, Sir, with your permission, I would like to refer to my remarks the other day about Tamilian hospitality and Tamilian culture. I referred to Tamilian hospitality and Tamilian culture. It was thought that Tamilian hospitality and culture was confined only to the rich classes. When I said 'landed classes', I included

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people who owned even one acre. As a matter of fact, I am not a landowner in the technical sense. I am a ryot as well as any other humble ryot in the village. Because I have a little more land, others may call me a landowner. But technically speaking I am a ryot. When I talk here, I talk on behalf of the ryots, not on behalf of a particular class and a section of that class. I talk on behalf of the whole ryot population. Hospitality is not confined to this country alone. There is hospitality all over the world. If there is hospitality all over the world, the more humble a person, the greater is the hospitality. Hospitality is spontaneous. The richer people show hospitality with a view to creating an impression on others and to flaunt their wealth on others. To poor people, hospitality comes naturally. With reference to this statement of mine, the Hon. Minister made a jeering remark. I was not in the least hurt. But it pained me, because I have respect not for Mr. Manickavelu the Minister, but respect and regard for Mr. Manickavelu the man. When he did that, I felt an amount of pain. But be that as it may. I am not going to say anything more. But I should like to say how I came to know about the Indian hospitality, at least Tamilian hospitality. I was away in foreign land during my earlier years for a period of ten years. I came back to India. Soon after my return I got into politics. Having got into it, I had to go and canvass support from the people. In the early stages, a constituency was very wide in extent. A district was a constituency. In those days, only pattadars who paid Rs. 10 as land tax were enrolled as voters unlike the present times when every man is a voter. When every man is considered a king in these days, only humble people who paid an assessment of Rs. 10 were voters then. I had to get into contact with them and while so doing, I had to come across such people and receive their hospitality. As a matter of fact, in those days, all the votes given to me in the elections were the votes given to my family. What is more, the villagers whom we consider to be uneducated, were particular about their promise. They had profound respect for promises. Coming across such a set of people in the village, naturally I was very much impressed. I was proud to be a citizen or a member of a State wherein the people, especially the humbler folk, had respect for their promise. They were courteous and hospitable. They were in a way the embodiment of Tamil culture. When I said that the Tamil culture and hospitality were likely to be lost, because of this Bill, I meant that such set of people will decrease. Those people have changed with the times. Times have changed. We have got other times and other manners. It is a pity that this Bill rightly or wrongly gives the finishing touch to the unfortunate atmosphere prevailing in the villages. The villages have become as emotional or com-motional as the town. I may not be able to understand things in the same light as the more modern Members of the House. It is rather difficult for a man of my state, of my age, to learn something new. But in the evening of my life I would like to ponder over the courtesies and kindnesses received from my fellowmen, and

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that sticks to my memory in spite of the vast changes that are taking place in this country at a jet plane speed. I have learnt some lessons from the humble folk which have stood me in good stead throughout my career. Those people I wanted to serve to the best of my ability. I believe and I venture to think that I have attempted to do so. I do not say that I have succeeded, but I have spent my life for the sake of my fellowmen.

As I said the other day, I do not bother about the individual landowner, be he small or big. If I am convinced that the lands that the Government are going to take from us are going to make a real difference in making the living conditions of the country as a whole better, I am prepared to give the land. The Government need not take it from me. If they ask me, I am prepared to give it. I would even go and persuade men who are similarly situated and who are of similar temperament to give away their lands. After all, only when our neighbours prosper, we can prosper. We do not want to prosper at the expense of others. That is our Tamil culture.

I have taken much of your time. All that I can say is that we have done our job, a difficult job, with as much patience and with as much . . . (Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar: Grace.) grace. After all, a lawyer can come to the rescue. (Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar: You are also a lawyer.) I have done my duty. I must thank you for the courtesy you have shown me. Out of gratitude I once again convey our sincere thanks to the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill for the courtesy he has shown us. I hope whenever he gets an opportunity, he will utilize that opportunity to minimise the hardship in the working of this Act. As I said, the Government having achieved their general purpose, namely, equitable distribution of land, let them not have an Act because an Act means litigation and litigation means endless expenditure of money and time ending in ultimate ruin. If a man expects to get something, litigation begins and ultimately it ends in ruin. So, once more I appeal to the Hon. Minister to see that the Act is worked in such a way that it causes the least harm, be it to the tenant or be it to the landlord.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRI ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to offer my felicitations to my good Friend Sri Manickavelu on piloting this very important and necessary Bill through this House. This measure has become a very necessary one. We who are living in present times know which way the wind blows not only in this country but all the world over. There was a time when what are known as the higher classes prospered very often to the disadvantage of the so-called poor people. Times have changed in this country as in every other country. We would be

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really shutting our eyes to reality if we did not go along with the trend of the world. We in this country have always been considerate to the poor. I am glad that this measure has been brought forward and I am sure it will be of great help to the tillers of the soil. I trust that in working this measure every care will be taken to see that production is not affected. Of course, there were prophets who thought that as a result of this Bill, production would go down. On the other hand, we know that a large number of people being engaged in this industry, production is bound to go up.

4-50 p.m. Sir, I remember, eighteen years ago, when my hon. Friend Sri Omandur Reddiar was the Chief Minister, I suggested a similar measure. My hon. Friend Sri Reddiar indicated his agreement with this idea. I do not know whether he remembers it. I do not wish to take credit for it. I am glad that it has become a regularity now. We even then thought that the poor cultivator must have his due and, of course, it took eighteen years for the implementation of that idea.

I once again wish to thank and congratulate the Hon. the Revenue Minister on piloting this Bill through. I am afraid that attempts will be made to delay the passing of the Act. But all the same this measure is bound to become law. This measure will be considered to be one which will be advantageous to the poor cultivators and to the people who have nothing, and I hope, that the haves and have nots will live together happily.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : சேர்மன் அவர்களே, சுதந்திரத்துக்குப் பின்னால் இந்த தேசத்தில் மூன்று பெரும் மாறுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மகாராஜாக்களை, ரத்தப் புரட்சியில்லாமலே, பதவியை விட்டு நீக்கியது. அடுத்தபடியாக, இங்கு இருக்கின்ற மதிப்பிற்குரிய திரு. ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்களுடைய மந்திரி சபையில் காளா வெங்கட்டராவ் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரியாக இருந்தபொழுது, ஜமீன் ஒழிப்பு மசோதா கொண்டு வந்து நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. மூன்றாவது, இந்த நிலச் சீர்திருத்த மசோதாவாகும். பிற தேசங்களின் சரித்திரத்தைப் பார்த்தால், இம்மாதிரியான புரட்சிகரமான சட்டங்கள், மாறுதல்கள், வரும் பொழுதெல்லாம் ரத்தப் பிரளயத்தில் மக்கள் மிதப்பதை, மக்கள் என்றால் பாதிக்கப்படுபவர்களை, வெட்டி, வீசி, துப்பாக்கியால் சுட்டு அதன் மூலம் ஒரு மாறுதலை ஏற்படுத்தியதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். காந்திஜி நாட்டில் அவர் காட்டிய வழிப்படி, இந்தச் சட்டத்தால் பாதிக்கப்படுபவர்களும், அனுகூலம் பெறுபவர்களும் அதைப் பற்றிப் பேசி, ஜனநாயகம் வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கிறது என்பதற்கு இந்த மூன்று சாட்சிகளே போதும் என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். மகாராஜாக்களைப் போகச் சொன்னது, ஜமீன்தார்களைப் போகச் சொன்னது, நிலப் பிரபுக்களை மாற்றம் செய்தது. ஆனால் ஆளும் கட்சியாக உள்ள காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு காந்திஜியின் அடிச் சுவட்டில் வந்தவர்களுக்கு யார்மீதும் துவேஷமே கிடையாது. எனது அருமை நண்பருக்கும், எனக்கும் வித்தியா

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சம் வந்தது என்றால், எனக்கும் அவருக்கும் குரோதமோ, அபிப் பிராயபேதமோ கிடையாது. இருவரும் நண்பர்கள். கொள்கை அளவில் பேசுகிறோம். ஆகவே ஜனநாயகம் இந்த தேசத்தில் வெற்றிபெற்றிருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு இதைவிட வேறு ஒரு சான்று இருக்கவே முடியாது. காமராஜர் அரசாங்கத்தில் கனம் திரு. மாணிக்கவேலர் செய்கிற இந்தச் சட்டம் சரித்திரத்தில் இடம் பெறும் ஒரு காரியமாகும். அந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்ய இருக்கும்பொழுது, ஒன்றை ஞாபகப்படுத்தாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. ஜமீன் மசோதா, இன்னும் மடாதிபதிகளை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் மசோதா கனம் திரு. ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் காலத்தில் வரும்பொழுது, இவைகளை நிறைவேற்றிய பின்பு, இதை நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவர யாரிடத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதோ, அதை நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாலும், காங்கிரஸ் அல்லாதவர்களாலும் எந்தக் கட்சியினராக இருந்தாலும், தன்னைப் பாதிக்கப் போகிறது என்று சொன்னவுடனே, அவர்கள் மனம் எவ்வளவு நோகிறது? மனம் நோகுவதில் அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது. ஒருவனிடத்திலிருந்து எடுத்து மற்றொருவனுக்குக் கொடுக்கும்பொழுது பரிசுப்படுகிறவனுக்கு மனம் நோவதில் தவறு இல்லை. அந்த நிலைமையை நாம் நன்றாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். கட்சிப் பாகுபாடு அல்லாமலேயே, இந்த மசோதா வேண்டாம் என்று நினைக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் எல்லாக் கட்சியிலும் இருக்கின்றனர். வேண்டுமென்று சொல்பவர்கள் எல்லாக் கட்சிகளிலும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அமைச்சர் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டி மென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுக்கப்போகிற அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்கள் ஜமீன் மசோதாவில், ஜமீன்தார் குமாரன் நீதிபதியாக உட்கார்ந்து administer பண்ணுகிறபொழுது, ஜமீன்தார் களுக்கும், இனாம்தார்களுக்கும் எவ்வளவு சாதகமாகத் தீர்ப்புக் கொடுத்து எவ்வளவு மண்டையிடி வந்திருக்கிறது என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். Supreme Court வரை போகவேண்டி வந்தது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் எந்த நோக்கத்தில் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறதோ, அந்த நோக்கத்தில் இதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு தகுந்த ஆட்களை ஏதோ பெரிய நீதிபதி என்று பார்க்காமல், seniority என்றெல்லாம் பார்க்காமல், கடவுளுக்குப் பயந்து இந்தச் சட்டத்தால் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோமோ, அதைச் செய்ய முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். நண்பர்கள் பேசினார்கள். நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவனுக்கு அதிகமான compensation, நிலமற்ற உழவனுக்குக் குறைந்த compensation, பணக்காரனுக்கு பணம் அதிகமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற நிலைமை நிலவுகிறது. ஆகவே அவர்கள்மீது கோபமே இல்லை. உண்மையில், இந்தச் சட்டத்தால் பாதிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றால், இந்த வரிசையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பட்டையக்காரர் ஏராளமான சூக்கர் நிலமுடையவர், அவர்தான். டாக்டர் பி. சுப்பராயன், ஜமீன்தாராக இருந்து, ஜமீன் ஒழிப்புக் கமிட்டிக்குத் தலைவராக இருந்து அதைக் கொண்டுவந்தார். அதுமாதிரி ஆட்கள் எங்கள்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [14th October 1961]

கட்சியில் இல்லாமல் இல்லை. இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அரசாங்கத்தின் நோக்கத்தை நல்ல முறையில் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு, அதிகாரிகளை நியமிக்கும்பொழுது, தக்க முறையில் பார்த்து நியமிக்காவிட்டால், உங்களுடைய object சர்க்காருடைய நோக்கம் எம்மாதிரி Select Committee-யில் தூக்கி எரியப்பட்டதோ, அம்மாதிரி அதிகாரிகள் தூக்கி எரிவார்கள் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வலியுறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அமைச்சர் திரு. மாணிக்கவேலுவை ஸர் பி. டி. ராஜன் பாராட்டினார். பாராட்டுக்குரியவர்தான். யார் மனதும் புண்படாமல், யார் யார் என்ன சொன்னாலும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு எவ்வாறு கட்சியின் கொள்கையை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமோ, அவ்வாறு செய்தார். அவரைப் பாராட்டிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I felt that it would not be proper that I should keep quiet or go away after having spent so much of time in regard to this Bill for all these years, both in the Joint Select Committee and when the Bill was discussed here. Certainly, Sir, with an amount of sincerity, I cannot congratulate the Hon. the Revenue Minister. But I congratulate Mr. Manickavelu. (Hear, hear.) He did his duty. He could have easily treated those people who differed in their opinion in a cavalier fashion and he could have added insult to injury and could have said many things which are not true even in the name of the poor people of our country. But he has not done all these things. He kept strictly to the necessities of the Bill. But on certain occasions—I have a feeling which I must express—he shared to some extent our opinions. (Hear, hear.) That is why I feel to some extent we expressed our views. But that is a different matter, on which I need not expatiate at all. I will leave it at that. It only shows that he is just, cool and collected and not carried away by slogans or ideologies.

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p.m.

So far as this Bill is concerned, there was one point which was mentioned by the Hon. the Finance Minister yesterday. He made some sweeping reference to me also. Therefore, I am bound to say a few words about that. He was frank enough to admit that this great Bill would really break the traditional economy of our country. That is the expression he used. He appealed to me not to shed any tears. I realise that I belong to a passing generation. Very well I realise it. But I feel that I also have got a duty to fulfil to posterity and to my country. I love my country as any other or as any of those on the Treasury Benches. I also love the poor people of our country. (Sri P. T. Rajan: Hear, hear.) I yield to none in my anxiety to help the poor people of the country. But I differ entirely from the method adopted and the ideologies that have been proclaimed, especially in regard to this Bill. I do not believe that the country will prosper if the farmer is annihilated. Mahatma Gandhi said in the hour of trial that he was a farmer. The farmer, according to him, is the centre of the village economy. I have read—those who have not read need not bother—Sir Henry

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Maine speaking eloquently about the village institutions of our country, the peace, the claim, the grace, and the soft atmosphere in the villages. All that was due not a little to the landowner in the villages. It is wrong to think that he has been sucking the blood of other people. I disclaim entirely with all the vehemence that I can command that the landowners were sucking the blood of the people. It is not correct. It is a lie and it is given out merely for propaganda purposes. Whoever has gone to any village has gone there and tasted the hospitality of the thousands of our farmers. The tenants are living peacefully. They are being helped in marriages, funerals, and in every other way. From the smallest man in the village to the highest, everybody depends on the landed class. We have experienced this ourselves. If one takes an ounce of yield from the land, immediately a man will come and ask for 'kalathu pichai'. Anybody who has been in enjoyment of property and has taken the yield from the property knows how many people he gives before he takes the net yield home. On account of the industrialization which he wants to bring into existence and also on account of our new ideologies, to say immediately that the whole landed class of people are parasites, is wrong. I entirely repudiate this statement, whatever the Bill may be. Therefore it is I am speaking rather vehemently (please excuse me, Mr Chairman) on behalf of the large class of good people of our country, about whom Gandhiji spoke. Gandhiji said that he was a farmer. Nothing should be done to injure the farmer. Whatever we want to talk, we may talk. But please do not add insult to injury. Let Government take away the property and distribute it. Let us see how they distribute. I think I will live to see how badly it is distributed. I am a prophet, and I yield to none in my capacity to prophesy. It will not be properly distributed. I am perfectly sure about it. It is not possible in this economy. The Finance Minister is young and he has a future before him, and I wish him well. I can say this to him. When this traditional economy passes away and we are all industrialized, we shall have a mechanised, soul-killing, and hopeless civilisation. There is no doubt about that. We will have a purely mechanised, soul-killing civilisation. Let us not imitate the West. We have not had revolutions as in Russia and other places. On the other hand, we had that great evolution led by Mahatma Gandhi. He himself was a believer in the peaceful life of the villages. We are now in for industrialisation. I am perfectly sure we will not be in favour of the great industrialisation and the tempo of industrialisation. We want that everything should be industrialised, and even if a man should be possessing two acres of land in the village, he should come to the town to eke out his livelihood giving up his land in the village. He should contribute to the industrial economy of the country. I am not in favour of this new civilisation. If this civilisation is going to give our country a mechanised, soul-killing, Godless and harrying legislation, I am not in favour of it. The peaceful life in the villages is going to be disturbed. In the past in our country several dynasties rose and fell. But none in the village suffered

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from any difficulty. The villagers might not have enjoyed freedom, but they had happiness. To-day we talk of freedom, but have no happiness. The peaceful times have gone. Therefore it is I feel that this ideology by which the Government are trying to take away property and interfere with property rights is not correct. Property is not sacrosanct at all. In our Assembly responsible people agreed to pay compensation for land taken over. But a large number of people do not understand all this. They are aware that people's lands have been taken away. That will be the impression of the outside people. As a matter of fact, I find from my experience that there is regard for property. All that regard has gone. I do not think that in a country where there is no property held by people there will be no anarchy. There will be no stability in society and there will be nothing lasting. Therefore, it is I feel, on a long-range view that this Bill has not taken the right step. I agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Rajan that the whole thing will become extinct. The whole population owning property will become extinct. The peaceful Tamil culture of our country will become extinct. That is the feeling I have. Others may have a different feeling. I have been studying this Bill fully and also the Constitution of India. I feel very much for the coming generation. I do not think that even if they prosper with a better standard of life, they will have a better civilisation. They will have a mechanised, soul-killing and harrying civilisation—each one fending for oneself. It means any amount of tension in society. Here I shall only recall the famous statement by John Ruskin. A person, who was very enthusiastic, spoke at Manchester about the glories of industrial revolution of England and said that coal was the essence of civilisation. We are also having our Neyveli Lignite Project here for the prosperity of our country. When that person said that coal was the essence of civilisation, Ruskin said, 'If coal is to be the essence of civilisation, then let the ashes of it be its epitaph'.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, in a few minutes this Bill is going to be passed by this House. Really I join my friends Mr. Rajan and Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar in paying my compliment and tribute to the Revenue Minister for his calmness and patience and trying to understand things but not yielding very much. The hard work of 18 months is now over. The Hon. the Finance Minister is not here. He was of immense help to his colleague, the Revenue Minister, and also other Ministers. Because many a difficult and complicated point he was able to explain to us, as many of the Members of the Joint Select Committee are well aware of. I am really happy that the Hon. Minister Sri Manickavelu paid a tribute and compliment to Sri M. Patanjali Sastri on the important part played by him. I was really a great honour to us that we should have him on the committee to advise and help the Members and the Minister. The officials also were listening to him with the respect which he deserves. Particularly in matters legal and constitutional, he was of immense help. I may also say another thing though it may not be fair to talk about my

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own colleague, Sir Balasubramanya Ayyar. It is one thing to bring in amendments if there is a chance of being accepted. But greatness does not lie in that. Greatness lies in the fact that knowing for certain the views of the party in power and knowing that amendments will be lost, Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar brings in amendments feeling conscious that he is doing his duty. I wish many others follow this example. Particularly the hon. Member has done well in moving amendments with a view to improvement wherever possible. If the Government could not accept them, it is not his fault. In the course of the discussion of this Bill, unfortunately contradictions have crept in. I may refer to the reduction of 30 acres to 24 acres. The Finance Minister interrupting Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said that they had done so to accommodate the views of the Opposition. Which Opposition, I ask. It is for the Members to draw their own inference. If the Government were convinced that they should reduce it from 30 to 24 acres, I shall take it as a credit to the Opposition. But was it under pressure that it was done? Was it because of people coming in large numbers and trying to prevent Members from entering the other House? Yesterday, in reply to the point raised by the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri, the Hon. Minister said that it was done with a definite object, namely, to have another slab. I do not know which is correct—the statement of the Revenue Minister or that of the Finance Minister. Or, is it because the Planning Commission said, "30 is too much: you should reduce it"? It is for the public to draw their own conclusion.

With regard to the working of the Bill, it is not an easy thing. The measure may be passed, but much depends on the officials. They should assimilate the feelings of the Government and the Legislature. I hope they will do it to the satisfaction of all. It is all right for anybody to make a speech about the difficulties of the poor. Unfortunately, we have heard enough about it.

In the matter of compensation, the hon. Member Sri Kosalam referred to Sri Ramaswamy Reddiar and Sri Kala Venkata Rao. He seems to have a very good memory of what was happening in the course of a decade. As I said on a previous occasion, even today many small zamindars have not got their full compensation. When the Government deprive the people of their own property, the compensation amount should be paid as early as possible so that they may divert it to a better channel.

The hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan referred to the great tradition, culture and hospitality of the Tamilians. I share with him his sentiments. Right from the introduction of the Land Ceiling Bill hospitality started. All people affected everywhere organized receptions, dinners and tea parties. Sri Kosalam is also included in this. That is really the culture of Tamil Nad. I may tell Sri P. T. Rajan, in conclusion, 'Governments may come and Governments may go. Changes may come and go. Bills may be brought and be passed. But the culture and hospitality of Tamil Nad of which you are so proud will ever remain.

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*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I must thank hon. Members for expressing their views in a forthright manner and bringing into play their valuable knowledge and experience in the discussion of this very important Bill. No other Bill has had such a spadework before it was brought before the Legislature. For about five or six years, I think, we are at it. A small Cabinet Sub-Committee was appointed. It went into the nature of this problem. Then the Joint Select Committee called for the views of individuals and institutions. Then we heard evidence from people. We thoroughly discussed the various aspects of the question for a number of days and finally a report was made. The anxiety of everyone was that we must do the correct thing as far as possible in respect of all sectors of the population. Even though some people very much emphasize one point of view and others another point of view, everything should be taken into account and a reasonable conclusion arrived at. The whole Bill is framed on the basis of some ideology. Ideologies can vary. But we had to base the Bill on a particular one that was pointed out to us. Even in the matter of framing our Constitution, it could have been framed in a different manner. I think we have adopted the unitary form of Government. It could have been federal also. Now, we have a mingling of what is obtaining in America and Britain. But it can be easily argued that the Constitution could have been framed in a different manner also. Like that, in the matter of this Bill, a set ideology was placed before us and we had to work upon it. But a different one is also possible. I do not deny it.

Now, we are shaping the progress of our country in the agricultural and industrial sectors. For the agricultural sector we have adopted this pattern. A large number of people who are working on the land are working as mere workers, I won't say, slaves. They simply work on the land and get a share in the produce for their labour. How long are we to allow that state of affairs? Changes are taking place and we have to keep abreast of the progress that is being made in different countries. Now and then we have examples of agrarian unrest. Therefore, we must go to the root cause of the trouble. The worker thinks that he is the man primarily responsible for producing whatever is produced out of the land. No doubt, the land is contributed by the landowner. But the worker thinks that he is primarily responsible for the production and he must have a better share of the produce. We found in certain areas the cultivator was getting only 20 per cent of the produce. Hon. Members will be aware of the amount of unrest that prevailed in Thanjavur. It was developing into a small conflagration. Now, is it correct that a man who toils on the land should get only 20 per cent of the produce from his landowner? So, it had to be changed and we changed it into 60 : 40. But the Planning Commission want us to go further. They say, "Make it 80 : 20, 20 for the landowner and 80 for the tenant." I am saying all this to show how the mind

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works, the minds of leaders and the people who are supposed to plan the progress of the country. Therefore, we have to take an equitable stand and see what can be done under the circumstances.

Sir, I have been telling that so long as man works as a mere workman and he has no attachment to the land on which he works, there is not much of incentive for him. Take, for instance, the case of the houseowner and the tenants. So long as a man is only a tenant in the house, he takes no interest about the House. He is quite indifferent. He does not keep the house well or clean and all that. He has no attachment to the property but thinks he is only a bird of passage. But the moment he finds the money and builds a house, look at the change in his attitude towards that property. He becomes industrious, looks after the house very well and nothing goes wrong. So also in the case of land. So long as he is a tenant he has no incentive, to produce more from the land because however much he may produce, only a part comes to him. And formerly a higher proportion of the produce went to the landowner. Therefore, the tenant just works a bit and just manages to get enough to eat. I know a concrete case and let me narrate it to you. I had a tenant. He was cultivating the land. So long as he was a tenant, he was doing routine work and nothing more. The moment he became the owner of the land—the land was given to him—day and night he was on the land walking on the 'varappu', the bund. He was taking away the bad growth on the bunds. He became attached to the land because he owned it. That sense of proprietorship, the magic of ownership comes in. That begins to work and he does whatever he can to produce more. That is how if you make a man who has no land, own two or three acres, he gets attached to the land and does his very best to increase production. That is why we say by this Bill production will go up and, as a matter of fact, we have seen concrete cases where production has gone up. By and large people have taken to hard work to produce more when they themselves own the land.

Then, Sir, coming to Tamil culture, I agree with what was said. But Tamil culture won't vanish simply because a man owning 5,000 acres owns only 30 acres. The innate culture will be there, only he will be having less land. He will have to go in for other professions to augment his income as the Hon. the Finance Minister suggested. Then he will think of business as he has already done. Many landowners have taken to other walks of life in trying to augment their income.

Sir, even for the successful working of democracy, it is good instead of a few people owning large extents of land, it is distributed to a large number so that they could work properly and get the maximum out of the land. If the lands are not distributed, then it is only autocracy that we would have. We are now having a democratic form of Government. If we want to work this democracy successfully, then there must be innumerable small peasants, sturdy peasants and they must also be independent. If they are always to be dependent on the mirasdars working on their lands,

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they have to be at the mercy of the mirasdars. Even in the matter of thought they have to be dependent on the mirasdars. They cannot have independent existence because they have to depend for the continuance in the profession on the mirasdars. In order to have freedom of thought and independence, it is better to have as many independent people as we can. Therefore, it is we have to create as many independent peasants as possible.

But I know there is some difficulty in individual small peasants carrying on their profession of cultivation. They may not have the wherewithal to do cultivation. In such cases they can form co-operatives. There is no compulsion at all. Somebody suggested that the people would be compelled to join the co-operatives. Nothing at all. It is only a voluntary process. Such people who find it difficult to carry on their own cultivation by their means, can group themselves together and form a co-operative and carry on the cultivation.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: It is like a rat getting into a trap, voluntarily.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, the rat gets into the trap when the attraction is great. But here we are not giving such attraction. It is only a small help by way of some capital or cash in the form of loan and all that to enable them to get certain things in bulk. The rat comes into the trap because there is the strong smell in the bait and so it attracts but here there is going to be nothing of that kind. Voluntarily of their own accord, if they combine, it is good for them. Therefore, there are these two good things here in this legislation, that is, independent small peasants and if the circumstances require, they can form themselves into a co-operative and carry on cultivation because joint work will always be better.

So, I say, instead of three or four archlights shining, we want to create a myriad of lights. It is grand to look at also from the point of beauty. If anybody were to look at the sky in a quiet moment, he would see the many stars in the sky. How beautiful it is! Like that we want that each peasant should be like a star, a light by itself. The concentrated light will light that particular area very brightly, no doubt, but the small myriad lights will give uniform light, very mellow light all over. It is good from the point of beauty and from the point of utility also.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can dispense with the sun and the moon. It is the sunlight that gives light to all else.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: For the successful working of democracy, it is better to make people who are dependent on others for their living to become independent and have the wherewithal to carry on their profession. That is one idea.

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Now, Sir, it was said that we yielded to the Opposition. I must make an amendment to what the hon. Member said. We did not yield at all to the Opposition. They put forward their view. We heard the point of view of our own side. We heard the views expressed all round. I think the hon. Member was referring to my view on this matter. My original stand was that when once a ceiling was fixed at 30 acres, we should wash our hands off and the landlord should be allowed to do whatever he pleased with that 30 acres. He could have tenants or cultivate it himself and all that. I thought it was logical. And some others were also of the same view. But subsequently I was converted to the other thing. Now if the landlord was allowed to do anything with that 30 acres, quite a large number of tenants would be evicted because the anxiety would be there to get rid of the tenants. Every man, whether there is necessity or not will begin to evict his tenants. We cannot face such a large scale eviction. That is why I had to change my original opinion and in order to safeguard the interest of the tenants being evicted in large numbers, we had to put in some other restriction. That is how we originally said that some land could be resumed but later on we put in some limitation on that. We have plugged it for three years. Three years we have put deliberately because we may have ample time to consider this difficult question. It does not mean that we will take all the three years in deciding this question. As early as possible we want to legislate providing some lands for the landowners to resume. That is only for the small landlords.

Now, Sir, they said that in the working of the Act we should take care to see that it is properly implemented. Certainly any Act passed must be worked in the spirit in which it was passed. All care will taken to see that it is properly worked. My friend said that officers who knew the business must be entrusted with the work. How are we to know about the officers before they begin to work? As far as possible, we will try men of experience and knowledge. What is required more is knowledge of this affair. Therefore, all care will be taken to see that the Act is worked properly.

Sir, the rules framed under this Act will be placed before the House. The object with which this Act is passed and also the spirit in which it is passed—not the technicality of it alone—will be taken into account and the spirit of the Act will be incorporated in the rules.

I am sorry if I have caused pain to my hon. Friend. I had no intention of causing pain to any one. I never think of injuring any one. It is part of our Tamil culture. It is part of man's culture. I think he refers to something about the absentee landlord (Sri P. T. Rajan: No, no.). This is the trouble of Members sitting just in front of me. When I am speaking, he comes in landy for illustration. This gentleman is an absentee landlord. I did not

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18 THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS (FIXATION OF CEILING ON LAND)
BILL, 1960 (L.A. BILL NO. 8 OF 1960)

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say anything about club. Club is a respectable place. I did not say he was residing in a club, etc. So, he should not take offence. I did not mean anything wrong. It is only by way of illustration. I did not mean any particular gentleman. It refers to every person who is not present in his own place. If the hon. Member is not a typical landlord but is taking interest in his land, it is good.

Now very much depends upon how this Act is implemented. This Act has been brought in with a definite object—a good object. What we have intended by our Constitution and by our ideas is to make the country progress. For that purpose, this is a first piece of legislation. This touches land. In an agricultural country like ours, there is great pressure on land. A large number of people depend on agriculture for their living. Therefore, their requirement have to be attended to. If not attended to, something may miscarry. Something may happen which will not be good. It is better to anticipate and provide for it. It is only in that way this is brought in. I hope it will serve the purpose for which it is intended. It requires the co-operation of the people—landlords and tenants and everybody else. Because the landlords have been affected, they should not have that lingering anger. They must know that this Act was brought in with a particular ideal, and therefore they must also be co-operative. The tenants also should not go at a tangent thinking that they have achieved this. It is only a fair distribution of the potentialities of production that is required. That is why this Act has been brought in.

Sir, once more I thank all hon. Members. In this connection, I wish to refer to the Tamilian culture. If it is not for the Tamil culture, this Bill would not have been gone through smoothly. In any other House where culture is lacking, so many things would have happened. It is in a very smooth, quiet, disciplined and gentlemanly manner we have deliberate upon this measure, and I am glad of it. I should thank you, Sir, for patiently bearing with our speeches. I think some of the things about land ceiling might sound 'Greek' to you. Still you have been very patient and helped us in going through this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1960), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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V. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 482. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2716, Home, dated 7th August 1961, regarding amendments to the Rules for the Management of Special Homes and Work Houses in the City of Madras, 1955.

483. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2947, Revenue, dated 17th July 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Entertainment Tax Rules, 1939.

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