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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER 1961

VOLUME XLV—No. 1

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Personnel of the Government of Madras	i
Principal Officers of the Madras Legislative Council	ii
List of Members of the Madras Legislative Council with their constituencies	iii-v
I Expression of sorrow at the demise of Diwan Bahadur Sri C. Arunachala Mudaliar, a Member of the old Legislative Council	1
II Questions and Answers	1-10
III Announcements—	
(1) Messages from the Assembly	10
(2) Message from the Governor	10
(3) Decision of the Business Advisory Committee	10-11
IV Government Bills—	
(1) The Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1961)	11-14
(2) The Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1961)	14-15
(3) The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 41 of 1961)	15-17
(4) The Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 53 of 1961)	17-20
(5) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961)	20-39
V Motion under rule 21(3) of the Madras Council Rules	14
VI Papers laid on the table of the House	39-40

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.

8th 9th and 11th to 16th December 1961.

Volume XLV (Ncs. 1 to 8).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGES

Friday, the 8th December 1961.

Personnel of the Government of Madras	i
Principal Officers of the Madras Legislative Council	ii
List of Members of the Madras Legislative Council with their constituencies	iii-v
I Expression of sorrow at the demise of Diwan Bahadur Sri C. Arunachala Mudaliar, a Member of the old Legislative Council	1
II Questions and Answers	1-10
III Announcements—	
(1) Messages from the Assembly	10
(2) Message from the Governor	10
(3) Decision of the Business Advisory Committee	10-11
IV Government Bills—	
(1) The Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1961)	11-14
(2) The Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1961)	14-15
(3) The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 41 of 1961)	15-17
(4) The Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 53 of 1961) ..	17-20
(5) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961)	20-39
V Motion under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules ..	14
VI Papers laid on the table of the House	39-40

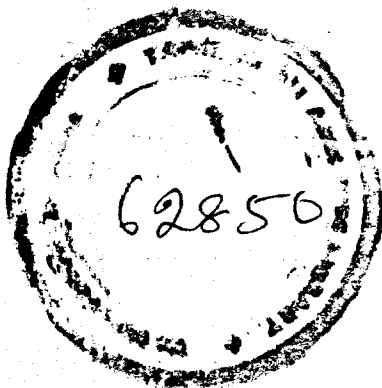
Saturday, the 9th December 1961.

I Questions and Answers	91-99 106-127
II Point of information	99

D

V211,32 N61

N61.4534



Saturday, the 9th December 1961—cont.

III Announcement <i>re</i> message from the Assembly	99
IV Calling attention to the damage caused to nanja and punja crops in Kancheepuram and Sriperumbudur taluks	99-101
V Presentation of the Budget for 1962-63	101-104 128-219
VI Papers laid on the table of the House	104-105

Monday, the 11th December 1961.

I Questions and Answers	221-231
II Announcement <i>re</i> messages from the Assembly	231
III Presentation of the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1961-62	231-233
IV Presentation of the statement of Demands for Grants for excess expenditure in 1958-59	233
V General discussion on the Budget for 1962-63	234-266
VI Papers laid on the table of the House	266-267

Tuesday, the 12th December 1961.

I Questions and Answers	269-280
II Announcements—	
(1) Message from the Governor	280
(2) Message from the Assembly	280
III Discussion on the Budget for the year 1962-63— <i>cont.</i> ?	280-314
IV Papers laid on the table of the House	314-315

Wednesday, the 13th December 1961.

I Welcome to the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries	317
II Questions and Answers	317-330
III Announcement <i>re</i> message from the Governor	330
IV General discussion on the Budget for 1962-63— <i>cont.</i>	330-361
V Papers laid on the table of the House	361-362

Thursday, the 14th December 1961.

I Questions and Answers	371-383
II Point of information <i>re</i> Strike in <i>The Hindu</i>	383
III Calling attention to acquisition of lands for the West Madras Neighbourhood Project	383-384
IV Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Rules of Procedure of the Council	384
V Discussion on the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1961-62	385-393

Thursday, the 14th December 1961—cont.

VI Discussion on the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1958-59	393
VII Government Bills—	
(1) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961* (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961)— <i>cont.</i>	393-401
(2) The Madras Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1961)	401-402
(3) The Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 52 of 1961)	402-406
(4) The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 55 of 1961)	406-407
(5) The Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 56 of 1961)	407-408
(6) The Madras Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 57 of 1961)	408-409
VIII Papers laid on the table of the House	409-410

Friday, the 15th December 1961.

I Questions and Answers	515-530 548-558
II Point of information <i>re</i> Strike in <i>The Hindu</i>	550
III Announcements—	
(1) Messages from the Assembly	531
(2) Messages from the Governor	531
IV Calling attention to exclusion of Oriental title-holders from the list of Graduates to be enrolled as voters in the Madras Legislative Council Graduates' Constituency	531-532
V Motion under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules	533
VI Government Bills—	
(1) The Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 60 of 1961)	533 559-560
(2) The Madras Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 59 of 1961)	534 560-563
(3) The Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 58 of 1961)	534-535 563-567
(4) The Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 47 of 1961)	535-545 567-600
(5) The Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 54 of 1961)	545-546 600-601
VII Papers laid on the table of the House	546-547

	PAGES
<i>Saturday, the 16th December 1961.</i>	
I Questions and Answers	609-621
II Calling attention to reduction from Grade I to Grade II of Tamil Pandits in the Board High Schools of South Arcot district	622-623
III Non-official Resolution—Constitution of a Committee to consider the best methods of preventing accidents on the roads in big cities— <i>cont.</i>	623-632
IV Government Business—Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Council	632-635
V Valedictory speeches	635-668
VI Papers laid on the table of the House	668-669
Index	671-704

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.

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 Vencatachelum	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.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
26 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. A., B.A., M.D., LL.D., D.S.C., D.C.L. F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.	Madras District Graduates.
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 Manradiar, 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 Ramaswami, 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 Authorities.
50 Sivanandam, Dr. T. V., M.B., B.S.	Madras West Central Graduates.
51 Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P., B.A., B.L.	Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.
52 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	Thanjavur Local Authorities.
53 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.R.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 Sundarambal, 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

NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Friday, the 8th December 1961.

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

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

I EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF DIWAN BAHADUR SRI C. ARUNACHALA MUDALIAR, MEMBER OF THE OLD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I regret to report to the House the death of Diwan Bahadur Sri C. Arunachala Mudaliar, formerly Zamindar of Chunampet, on the morning of 31st October 1961. He was a Member of the old Legislative Council from 1921 to 1923. He was a very prominent Member of the South Indian Liberal Federation and was a notable political and social figure in those days. He was the publisher of 'India', a Tamil Daily.

I request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a few minutes as an expression of our sorrow at his demise, which I shall convey to the members of the bereaved family.

Accordingly, the Members stood in silence for a few minutes

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Block Development Office in Mangalur.

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

(a) whether sanction has been accorded for the construction of Block Development Office in Mangalur in Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, and, if so, when; and

(b) the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) Yes, Sir. An estimate for Rs. 58,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of office building for Panchayat Union Council, Mangalur, on 3rd February 1961.

(b) Work order for the construction of the buildings was issued and it was proposed to take up the execution soon after the contractor executed the agreement. At its meeting held on 12th June 1961, the Panchayat Union Council has resolved to do request

[8th December 1961]

the Government through the District Development Council to change the headquarters of the Union from Mangalur to Tholudur. In view of this, the work of construction of the office buildings at Mangalur has been held over.

Wind Mills

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to install wind mills in the State for lifting water for small-scale irrigation purposes; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. A scheme for the establishment of wind observing stations at Tondi, Kilakarai, Pambur and Kamudi in Ramanathapuram district and for the extension of the wind observatory at Koilpatti in Tirunelveli district for conducting experiments for the utilization of wind power for irrigation purposes has been approved by Government. Steps are being taken to implement the scheme.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: May I know the amount spent on the execution of this scheme?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: So far no expenditure has been incurred.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Is there any proposal to extend the scheme to the Coimbatore district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: After this is worked for some time, the question of extension will be taken up.

Supply of milk

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

(a) the number of kiosks for the supply of milk in the City of Madras; and

(b) the quantity of milk supplied through these kiosks?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) There are at present sixteen kiosks.

(b) About 7,400 litres per day.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that most of the coupon-holders have not been able to get milk on account of the short-supply of milk in these places?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Whatever milk is available is being distributed and, of course, it is not adequate for the needs of the City.

[8th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Government see that more such depots are not opened when there is shortage of supply?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: When new depots are opened, this factor is being taken into account.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know on what basis the depots have been opened in certain divisions and why in other divisions, in spite of the demand, the authorities have not opened these depots?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The idea is to cover the entire area. The entire area cannot be covered immediately. The authorities have to choose certain places and there is no other basis for this.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a profitable proposition for the Government to run these depots?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The question is how to assess the profit. The people of the City are supplied with milk when there is so much short-supply and when people so badly need nutritious food like milk. That has to be taken into account in assessing the profit.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether these depots are run departmentally or through other agencies?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: This work is being done departmentally.

Madhavaram Dairy Farm

* 403 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the measures taken to step up milk production in Madhavaram Dairy Farm?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The following measures have been taken:—

(1) Provision of facilities for feeding, breeding and management of the milch cattle on scientific lines.

(2) Supply of good quality green grass and cattle feed.

(3) Payment to the licensees for the milk supplied by them to the Department at rates which would ensure a good return to them.

(4) Grant of loans to the licensees to purchase good quality animals.

(5) Provision of salvage facilities and artificial insemination for the cattle, and

(6) Free veterinary aid and hospital facilities for enabling the licensees to get timely treatment for their animals.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know the price at which the milk is purchased and the price at which it is sold to the public?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am sorry I do not have the particulars with me. If a separate question is put, I can answer.

[8th December 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Have the Government since raised the purchase price? There was a complaint that because the price was low, the Government could not get enough quantity of milk.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir; the Government have some time back revised the price.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is the dairy farm in a highly insanitary state?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is no such dairy farm. There is only a milk colony. I do not know whether the hon. Member has had a look at it. I do not think it is insanitary.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: What I mean to suggest is that the vessels and the utensils that are washed are allowed to stay in the compound itself and that they have given rise to a stinking smell all round the place.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have had no complaint so far. If the hon. Member would kindly pay a visit to the colony and make suggestions, I shall certainly have them looked into.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Has the Hon. Minister seen the number of letters to the editor in various papers regarding the insanitary state of this dairy farm?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I must confess that I do not go through these letters to the editor.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether the Government have any idea of opening another dairy farm in the south of Madras since this one is unable to cater to the needs of the people of Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is an idea of the Government. That has to be explored.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: There was a proposal to have residential quarters for the persons who work there. Has it succeeded?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Some residential quarters have already been constructed.

Arrears of pay

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

(a) whether the arrears of pay due to teachers employed in the District Board High Schools in North Arcot district for the months of June, July, August, September and October 1960 have not been paid; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

[8th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The arrears have been paid, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Note-books

* 405 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri Abdul Hameed Khan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any instructions have been issued by the Educational Department as to the minimum number of note-books each pupil has to provide himself with in each of the primary classes of the schools under the management of Government and Local Bodies and, if so, what they are?

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

Tamilnad Sculptors Co-operative Society

* 406 Q.—SRI K. RAMAKRISHNA ACHARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaint has been received by the Government about the President of the Tamilnad Sculptors Co-operative Society, Limited, from the Organising Director of the above society; and

(b) if so, what it is and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) The petitioner made certain allegations against the ex-President and the present President of the Tamilnad Silpakala Workers' Co-operative Society, Madras. On investigation, the allegations have been found to be baseless.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: As some of the office-bearers whom I know personally in connection with the renovation of some temples which I had to undertake, are not very desirable people, will the Government go through the work which these people have done for the public and come to conclusions on these matters?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If there is any specific complaint made against the working of this co-operative society, the Registrar will certainly go into it and take necessary action.

Pick pocket cases

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

(a) the number of pick pocket cases reported to the Police in the City of Madras during 1960; and

(b) the number of cases detected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) 141 cases.

(b) 64 cases.

[8th December 1961]

Groundnut plants

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

(a) whether any report has been received from the Collector of Madurai in November 1960 that damage has been caused by caterpillars to groundnut plants in Dindigul and Usilampatti taluks; and •

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused?

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

(b) An extent of 23,733 acres was affected by Red-Hairy Caterpillars in Dindigul taluk and Usilampatti sub-taluk.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it a recurring annual feature in Dindigul?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I can't say it is definitely recurring and definitely annual. Sometimes crops are affected by these pests.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Has any investigation been made to find out why certain parts alone are affected by caterpillars while certain other parts are not affected even though groundnut is grown there also?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It depends on the adequacy of rains and surroundings. Of course, preventive action is being taken.

*Hindi*3-10
P.M.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Government of India about the introduction of Hindi for purposes of Central Government Services examinations;

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact that South Indians are placed at a disadvantage when they appear for the Central Public Service Commission examinations when they have to pass an examination in Hindi also? Marks are allotted for knowledge of Hindi also.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The present practice is to have two papers in languages, one in Hindi and the other in any modern Indian language. But as far as the paper in Hindi is concerned, it is only optional and it has not been converted into an element of competition.

[8th December 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it a fact that the Central Government give preference to students who study Hindi in the High Schools in the matter of selection and appointment?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. Now the idea is that they should learn the Hindi language also and they can learn after they are recruited to the service. But those who have passed the Hindi examination at the time of the competition, need not pass it afterwards. That is all.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Is the Hon. Minister aware that recently an announcement was made in the Press that the Central Public Service Commission was going to conduct their examinations both in Hindi and in English?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That proposal has been given up. English will continue to be the medium of examination.

Special casual leave

* 410 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend the special casual leave allowed to Government servants participating in International Sports to College students in receipt of Government Scholarship?

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

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Has it been brought to the notice of the Government by College students who participated in inter-collegiate sports that when they exceeded the usual casual leave of fifteen days, their scholarship is cut off?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have not received any representation to that effect.

Food articles

* 411 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken to prevent exposure of food articles intended for sale on the pavements and roadside?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : In the City, periodical raids are conducted under the supervision of the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors to prevent the sale of food articles exposed to dust and flies on the pavements and roadside.

In the mofussil, the Health Officers take necessary action against the offenders under section 108 of the Madras Public Health Act.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact, Sir, that even to-day in all the streets of Madras articles of food are being exposed to the weather, flies, dust, etc., and is it not a fact that the Corporation has not strictly enforced the rules?

[8th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : True; no doubt I have made an imposing statement, but the fact is those conditions still prevail. To remove that a lot of educative propaganda and co-operation of the public are necessary. Under the conditions now prevailing in our country, I think it can only be gradual.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of improving the conditions, as prevention of diseases is more important than treatment of diseases? In the long run it is much cheaper also.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir, I quite agree. That is why I apply it to myself.

Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister visited the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, in the last week of August 1961; and

(b) whether and, if so, what instructions were issued by him about the treatment of out-patients in the hospital?

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

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the chauffeur of one of the Hon. Ministers attended the Ophthalmic Hospital for treatment of a complaint and that he disclosed to the hospital authorities that he was the chauffeur of an Hon. Minister and picked up a quarrel with the medical officers and the out-patients saying that he was not given priority in the matter of treatment when he happened to be the chauffeur of an Hon. Minister?

(An hon. Member : What has that do with the visit of the Hon. Minister?)

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That is about the visit of the Hon. Minister. I do not know how a chauffeur comes in. (Laughter.)

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Let not hon. Members laugh. I will explain. It seems that a person complained about this to the Hon. Minister and the Hon. Minister visited the hospital and reprimanded some of the officers in the out-patients department.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Oh God! That is far from the fact. I have said that I have not visited the hospital.

8th December 1961]

Buckingham Canal

* 413 Q.—SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 5, dated 7th December 1959—

(a) whether the High Power Technical Committee has submitted its report about the development of Buckingham Canal as tidal waterway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the report of the High Power Technical Committee (in two volumes) has been placed in the Legislative Assembly Library. The report is under consideration of Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall give the answer to question No. 414 also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

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

(a) whether any representation has been received about the emanation of foul smell during summer in the Buckingham Canal; and

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

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The High Power Technical Committee set up by the Government to suggest remedial measures to keep the Buckingham Canal and the Cooum as clean and tidal river, has submitted its report and this is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Works Minister agree with me that these reports about improvement of the Buckingham Canal are as old as the canal itself? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : They are not as old as the canal (Laughter.)

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்தக் கமிட்டி எப்போது நியமிக்கப்பட்டது? அதன் அங்கத்தினர்கள் யார் யார்?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : அங்கத்தினர்கள் சீப் இஞ்சினியர்—பி.டபிள்யூ.டி., சீப் இஞ்சினியர்—இரிகேஷன், சீப் இஞ்சினியர்—மெட்ரஸ் போர்ட் டிரஸ்ட், இஞ்சினியர்—மெட்ரஸ் கார்ப்பரேஷன்—மெம்பர் அண்ட் செகரட்டரி. இந்தக் கமிட்டி எப்போது நியமிக்கப்பட்டது என்ற விவரம் என்னிடம் இப்போது இல்லை.

[8th December 1961]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்தப் பிரச்சனை பல நாட்களாக இருந்து கொண்டிருப்பதால், அதை உடனடியாகத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : கமிட்டி இப்போதுதான் ரிபோர்ட் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட செகரட்டரி ரிபோர்ட்டை கவனித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். முடிவெடுத்தபிறகு அதை மேம்பர்கள் மத்தியில் வைப்பார்கள்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over

III.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received a message from the Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1961) as passed by the Legislative Assembly, for the recommendations of the Council, and certifying that the Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 109 of the Constitution of India

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

(1) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961).

(2) The Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1961).

(3) The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 41 of 1961).

(4) The Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 53 of 1961).

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also received a message from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly.

(3) DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

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

9—12—1961 Presentation of Interim Budget for 1962-63.

10—12—1961 Holiday.

11—12—1961 Presentation of Final Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1961-62 and statement of excess expenditure for 1958-59.

8th December 1961] [Mr. Chairman]

Discussion of the Interim Budget for 1962-63.

12—12—1961 and 13—12—1961 Discussion on the Interim Budget for 1962-63 (continued).

14—12—1961 Discussion on final supplementary statement of expenditure for 1961-62 and statement of excess expenditure for 1958-59.

Official Bills.

15—12—1961 Official Bills.

16—12—1961 Non-official business.

The Council will meet from 3 to 6 p.m. on all days. The Council will adjourn *sine die* on the 16th December 1961.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 26 OF 1961).

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

‘That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

Sir, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959), the tax payable by a dealer in respect of any sale of goods mentioned in the first schedule to the Act by such dealer to another for use by the latter as component part of any other goods mentioned in that schedule, which he intends to manufacture inside the State for sale, shall be at the rate of only one per cent on the turnover relating to such sale. The term ‘component part’ has not been defined in the Act. To remove difficulties arising on this account it is proposed to define the term. Clause 2 of the Bill accordingly provides for the addition of and explanation to section 3 (3) of the Act for the purpose.

Under the provisions of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, dealers in goods liable to single point tax have to register themselves irrespective of the quantum of their turnover and if they are dealers at the point at which the goods are liable to tax, they have also to pay tax irrespective of the quantum of their turnover. The burden of proving that any dealer or any of his transactions is not liable to tax under the Act lies on such dealer. In the case of articles specified in items 23, 39 and 54 of the First Schedule to the Act, the above provisions have resulted in hardship to dealers in and manufacturers of those articles on a small scale. The Government, therefore, decided to delete items 23, 39 and 54 from the First Schedule to the Act with effect from the 1st April 1961 and issued a notification in that behalf under section 59 of the Act. This notification came into force on the 1st April 1961.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 41 infra.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [8th December 1961]

Under section 59 (2) of the Act, the notification has to be replaced by a law enacted by the Legislature. Clause 3 read with sub-clause (2) of clause 1 of the Bill accordingly contains the provision for deleting items 23, 39 and 51 from the First Schedule with effect from 1st April 1961.

Under item 44 of the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, upholstered furniture, sofa sets, dressing tables and furniture of all types [including those made of steel and pile carpets (other than those mentioned in item 13)] are liable to single point tax at 6 per cent at the point of first sale in the State. The single point levy on furniture falling under this item has resulted in the following difficulties:—

(1) Small dealers having turnover of less than Rs. 10,000 have to pay tax and register themselves under the Act.

(2) They do not get the benefit of compounding sales tax even if their total turnover does not exceed Rs. 50,000.

(3) In respect of unfinished furniture bought by dealers and sold as finished furniture after fitting locks, handles, etc., tax has been levied on both finished and unfinished furniture causing hardship to the dealers.

(4) Secondhand furniture dealers are unable to prove that the articles had already suffered single point tax and have to pay again 6 per cent tax on sales of such furniture at auctions.

It is, therefore, proposed to delete item 44 from the First Schedule to the Act, so that all articles falling under that item may be liable to multi-point tax at 2 per cent. Provision for this purpose has been made in the present bill itself by moving an official amendment, when clause 3 of the bill was considered by the Legislative Assembly.

Cotton seed, which is an oil seed, is liable to a single point tax of two per cent at the point of first sale in the State under item 6 (a) of the Second Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959. By cotton seed being taxed at the point of first sale, the agriculturists, who sell cotton seed obtained from cotton grown by them become liable to sales tax as cotton seed is not an agricultural produce. They are consequently put to hardship. It was, therefore, proposed to shift the point of taxation in respect of cotton seed from the first sale to the first purchase point in the State. Clause 4 of the bill accordingly provided for the amendment of the Second Schedule to the Act. But further representations were made in this regard. It was pointed out that if clause 4 was enacted as it was in the original bill, it would lead to further and greater difficulties. Because, cotton seed is likely to be purchased by a large number of agriculturists, firstly as cattle feed and secondly as seed for sowing. By trying to remove one difficulty we will be creating a greater difficulty. Therefore, I decided not to press clause 4 but to have it voted down.

8th December 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

I request the House, Sir, that the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: தலைவரவர்களே, இந்த Sales tax Bill -வினாச் சாமான் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு இருந்த ஒரு அனுகூலமானது, இந்த amendment -னால் எடுக்கப்பட்டு விட்டது. அதனால் வரியைக் கூடுதலாக ஆக்குவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டது. எப்படியென்றால், இதுவரை கடலை வாங்கி, அதற்கு உற்பத்தி, வரி ஒரு per cent கொடுத்தவர்கள், திருப்பி அதைத் திரும்பவும் எண்ணையாக விற்கும் போது, அதனாலே வளஸ்பதிக்கு விற்குமல் ஒரு per cent கட்ட வேண்டும். வளஸ்பதிக்கு விற்காமல் பாக்கி உள்ளவர்களுக்கு விற்குமல், மூன்று per cent வரி கட்டவேண்டும். முன்பே இரண்டு வரி. இப்போது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், இந்த வளஸ்பதிக்கு விற்கக்கூடிய சாக்குகளுக்கும் மூன்று per cent கட்டக்கூடிய நிலை ஏற்படும். அதனால் சாமான்களுக்குக் கூடுதல் விலை ஏற்படும். இப்போது என்னெய் விலை கூடிவிட்டது. அதற்கு வியாபாரிகள்தான் காரணம் என்று குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறார்கள். இதனால் வரியை உயர்த்தினால், விலை வாசி ஏறினால் என்ன செய்வது? அதற்காகத்தான் கூறினேனோ தவிர, வேறு காரணத்துக்காகச் சொல்லவில்லை. அதனால் இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, this is not a measure intended to increase the tax. On the other hand, certain difficulties were pointed out in having certain articles in the list intended for single-point tax. Those articles are now being removed, and they will be subject to the levy of multi-point tax, so that the difficulties in their case can be removed. I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood the significance of the bill. It is brought forward specifically for the purpose of removing the difficulties which have been created by the imposition of high single-point tax.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 26 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 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the preamble were put and carried.

[8th December 1961]

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

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ’.

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

V.—MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES. ..

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

‘ That under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, items (3) to (5) under “ Government Bills ” be taken up before item (2), namely, the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961). ’

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, items (3) to (5) under “ Government Bills ” be taken up before item (2), namely, the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961). ’

The motion was put and carried.

IV GOVERNMENT BILLS—cont.

(2) THE MADRAS CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL,
1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 40 OF 1961).

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

‘ That the Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.

Sir, according to sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958; every employee shall be allowed in each calendar year a holiday of one whole day on the 26th January and the 15th August and five holidays each of one whole day for each festival as the Inspector may, in consultation with the employer and employees, specify. The employee will be entitled to wages on the above holidays. Sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Act prescribes that where an employee works on any holiday allowed under the Act, he shall at his option be entitled to wages at twice the ordinary rate of wages or to wages at the ordinary rate of wages and to avail himself of a substituted holiday with wages on any other day.

8th December 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

In the interest of the general public it may be necessary that catering establishments are kept open on national and festival holidays. It is, therefore, considered that provision should be made in the Act to enable the employer to require an employee to work on a national or a festival holiday provided he is given the option to avail of a substituted holiday or to get wages at twice the ordinary wages for the holiday.

It is also considered that section 29 of the Act should be amended to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation regarding the placing of rules on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature.

The Government of India have agreed to the proposal.

I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That the Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 40 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 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the preamble were put and carried.

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

‘ That the Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ’.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That the Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ’.

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

(3) THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS (NATIONAL AND
FESTIVAL HOLIDAYS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1961
(L.A. BILL NO. 41 OF 1961).

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

“ That the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 41 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, according to sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958, every employee shall be paid wages for each of the holidays

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [8th December 1961]

allowed to him under section 3. Under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the said Act, an employee who is paid wages by the day or at piece rates shall be entitled to be paid any wages for any of the holidays allowed under section 3 other than the 26th January and the 15th August, if he has not completed a period of thirty days' continuous service immediately preceding such holiday.

It has been represented that even workers who have put in long years of service are deprived of the benefit of the wages for the festival holidays granted under section 3 of the said Act as the employers insist that the workers must have been in continuous service for thirty days immediately preceding such holiday in order to enable them to claim wages for that holiday. Even if the worker is absent for one day during this period, he becomes ineligible for wages on the holiday.

The Government have examined the question in detail and they consider that it is not necessary for the employees to put in thirty days' continuous service immediately preceding the holiday every time before they are entitled to be paid wages for the holiday. They have decided that the employees should be entitled to be paid wages for all the festival holidays allowed under the Act, once they have completed a total period of thirty days, within a continuous period of ninety days immediately preceding such holiday.

It is also considered that on the lines of the amendment proposed to the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958, contained in the Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961, which has been passed just now by this House, provision should be made in this Act, also to enable the employer to require an employee to work on a national or festival holiday provided he is given the option to avail of a substituted holiday or to get wages at twice the ordinary rate of wages for the holiday.

It is also considered that section 12 of the Act should be amended to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation regarding the placing of rules on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature.

The Government of India have agreed to the proposal. I move that the bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 41 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 I and the preamble were put and carried.

8th December 1961]

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

“ That the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 41 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question, is—

“ That the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 41 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

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

(4) THE MADRAS HILL STATIONS (PRESERVATION OF TREES)
AMENDMENT BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 53 OF 1961)

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

“ That the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 53 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the existing provisions of the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955 (Madras Act XVII of 1955) do not permit the cutting or pruning of the branch of any tree for the purpose of providing proper shade for coffee or tea plantations. Under the provisions of the Act, the Collector may grant permission to cut trees only subject to the condition that provision is made for effective regeneration of an equal number of the same or other suitable species of trees.

It has been represented to Government that in the interests of improving coffee crops, permission should be granted for enabling the cutting down of silver oak trees in the coffee plantations in Yercaud area in Salem district and also to the lopping of branches of trees for providing proper shade for coffee or tea plantations. It has, therefore, been proposed to amend the Act suitably.

It has also been represented to the Government that permission may be granted to clear lands by felling trees for growing coffee or tea, so that the development programme in regard to these crops approved by the Coffee or Tea Board may be completed. It is, therefore, considered necessary that provision should be made in the Act to clear fell areas for purposes of planting coffee or tea.

I request the House, Sir, to accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 53 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to sound a note of warning. Unfortunately, in the past, the question of preservation of trees at hill stations was very badly neglected, and it was only after the horse was stolen

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [8th December 1961]

from the stable that the door was closed. I have referred to this fact particularly in Kodaikanal that long stretches—almost miles—of very good trees were cut. The question of preservation of trees is extremely important because they are in the catchment area and the problems of water-supply, soil erosion and various others are involved. While I have no objection to some trees or branches of trees being cut for the purpose of giving shade to coffee, it has to be very carefully considered whether for the purpose of coffee or tea plantations, trees should be cut off in hill stations, adversely affecting several other factors. Unless there is somebody who is familiar with the hill stations and the trees that have been there, it will be a dangerous thing to let the Coffee Board decide. Very often what we see is that a particular interest comes in which does not care for other interests at all. In order that coffee or tea plantations may be extensively developed, this measure has been suggested. What happens afterwards is not their concern. I think this aspect of the question has to be carefully considered by the Government. We should like to have some sort of information from time to time about the areas that are to be given for extension of coffee and tea plantations by cutting trees in these hill stations. I would like the Hon. Minister to consider that question in detail sometime later at least.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I myself could not understand what is the object of the bill. It looks as if the Minister for Agriculture and Forests feels that everything is done according to law. I feel it is not so. Particularly, in a matter like this, as was stated by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, we have seen that in the hill stations trees have been cut in thousands. I do not know why this Bill has been brought in only with particular reference to the coffee and tea plantations. I would like to know the present position. If they want to cut off some trees for the purpose of extending coffee or tea plantation or if they want certain trees or branches thereof to be removed because of too much of shade, they can do it. In such a case there is an agreement entered into with the Collector or somebody under him. I should like to know whether there is a machinery which goes into the matter and sees whether the Act which is in force is being observed. I do not know whether in the future there will be such a machinery so that somebody will go and visit the place before granting permission to cut some tree for the purpose of extending tea or coffee plantation. As was stated by the Leader of the Opposition, we have seen that while trees are cut, no attempt is made to replant. Even in the towns, such a thing is not being done. Therefore, while the object of the Bill is good, I am sorry that it is not observed in actual practice.

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** Sir, I do appreciate the point raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I do appreciate his anxiety that nobody should take undue advantage of these facilities that are afforded in the interests of tea and coffee plantations to cut trees indiscriminately. But there have been persistent

8th December 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

representations not merely from individual tea planters or coffee planters but from the United Planters' Association, on behalf of the Coffee Board, on behalf of the Tea Board and so on. We are no doubt interested in tea and coffee not only for meeting our own requirements; we are interested also in selling our tea and coffee which are in great demand in other countries. Therefore, we are interested in developing tea and coffee plantations further, wherever feasible. Still it has to be controlled. That is looked after by the Tea Board or the Coffee Board, as the case may be. There cannot be indiscriminate restriction on tea or coffee plantation. In regard to cutting off of branches of trees, it was seen in Yercaud particularly that unless some of the branches were cut, the coffee plants did not grow, and were affected seriously. But under the existing provisions, the Collector cannot give permission to cut even the branches in order to save the coffee crops. Therefore, this amendment was found necessary.

3-40
p.m.

Then, Sir, we are interested in the expansion of the coffee and tea plantations when there is scope for it. If that has to be done, it can be done only in hilly areas and not in the plains. In the hilly areas there are trees and forests. In the matter of expansion of these plantations, there won't be any indiscriminate expansion as individuals please to do. It is all controlled by the Coffee Board. If such expansion is necessary, then we must permit them to cut trees. The authority to permit the cutting is the Collector. The Collector goes into the whole matter and then comes to a decision. The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan raised the question as to the authority who would look into it. There is the prescribed authority in the original Act itself and that is the Collector. If cutting of branches of trees to protect the coffee crop in Yercaud and other areas or permission to cut trees in order to extend the tea or coffee plantation is necessary, the authority that it is to go into the question and permit such cutting under the provisions of the Act is, no doubt, the Collector. And I can tell hon. Members, in this connection, that after the passing of the Act, the trees are fairly well preserved. But there have been complaints that the authorities are too stringent and do not easily give permission even for valid purposes. The amendment now proposed is to enable the expansion of tea and coffee plantations and for enabling the proper growth of the coffee plantations without any damage on account of excessive shade. I can give this assurance to this House that the authorities will take all precautionary steps to protect the trees, and forests. They will be on the vigil and see that the forests are in no way seriously affected on account of the facilities now being extended under this bill.

With these words, I do hope that this House will accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Bill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 53 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

[Mr. Chairman] [8th December 1961]

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

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the preamble were put and carried.

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

'That the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 53 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Hill Station (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 53 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

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

(5) THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961
(L.A. BILL NO. 35 OF 1961).

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill,* 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

Hon. Members are aware that the changes contemplated in the White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration so far as it relates to the Reform of the Madras City Municipal Administration fall under three broad heads, namely: (1) Reform of the composition of the Council and the Council constituencies; (2) Reorganisation of the Standing Committees and Resettlement of their functions, and (3) Reform of the system of appointment to key posts in the service of the Corporation.

A Legislature Committee was appointed to scrutinise the White Paper proposals. In order to give effect to the decisions taken by the Committee in respect of the first of the three items of changes proposed in the White Paper, the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1958, was enacted.

The Bill which is now before the House seeks to give effect to the decisions of the Legislature Committee regarding the other two items of changes proposed in the White Paper. The important changes provided for in the bill are: (1) Division of the Madras City into two Municipal Districts, namely, North Madras and South Madras; (2) Constitution of a Central Committee and ten circle committees on a territorial basis in the place of the existing five functional standing committees, besides continuing the existing Accounts Committee renamed as Corporation Accounts Committee, a Contracts Committee, an Appointments Committee and a Licence Appeals Committee to deal with appeals, (3) Appointment of two

8th December 1961] [Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon]

Assistant Commissioners one to be in charge of each municipal district to function as the executive authority of the circle committees in that district, (4) appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner to assist the Commissioner in the performance of his duties; and (5) Reorganisation of the establishments under the Corporation of Madras into four classes.

The Bill has been finalised after a thorough and detailed examination by the Legislature Committee and after discussion between the Committee and a delegation from the Corporation of Madras. The compilation entitled 'An Introduction to the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961' which has already been circulated to the hon. Members contains the decisions of the Legislature Committee and the record note of the discussions between the Committee and the Corporation delegation and other connected matters. I am confident that this compilation would enable the hon. Members to appreciate the meticulous care with which this Bill has been prepared.

I, therefore, commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

'That the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a submission. We may have the general discussion on this Bill to-morrow. As it is a very important Bill, some of us may like to speak in detail on the changes proposed in the Bill.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The general discussion may go on now and the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill may be taken up to-morrow. We have hardly time to go through all the Bills that are before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan was present in the Business Advisory Committee meeting and he agreed to the decisions of the Committee.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sometimes the Government have also agreed to some such changes being made. They also make changes in the agreed programmes. It is only in that light I am making this submission to the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will have the general discussion now.

* SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சென்னை மாநகராட்சி யின்—நகரமன்ற ஆட்சியின் திருத்த மசோதாவை நான் வா வேற்று, சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த அரசு மசோதாவானது 1919-வது ஆண்டில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு, நடு மத்தியிலே பல திருத்தங்கள் வந்திருந்த போதிலும், 42 ஆண்டு களுக்குப் பிறகு இப்போதுதான் பல முக்கிய திருத்தங் களோடு மசோதாவாக நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மசோதாவானது சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களால் நன்றாகப் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு, அதன் பிறகு சென்னை கார்ப்பரேஷன்

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] 8th December 1961]

3-50
p.m.

மேயர், கமிஷனர், அதிகாரிகள் அங்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் போன்றவர்கள் நன்றாகப் பரிசீலித்த பிறகேதான், இந்த மசோதா மீண்டும் சட்டசபைக்கு வந்து பின்னர் மேல் சபை அங்கீகாரத்திற்கும் வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் நன்றாக அறிகிறோம். ஆகையினால் இந்த மசோதா மிகமிக முக்கியமான மசோதா. சென்னை நகரத்தை அழகுப்படுத்துவதின் நிமித்தமாக மட்டிலுமல்ல, சென்னை நகரத்திற்கு—குறிப்பாக கார்ப்பரேஷன் அதிக அதிகாரிகளை நியமிக்க வேண்டும்; அதிகப் பொறுப்புகளை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று தான் இந்த மசோதா இங்கே கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இந்தியாவிலேயே சென்னை நகரமானது மிக அழகான நகரம் என்று எல்லோராலும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லப்போனால், டெல்லி, கல்கத்தா போன்ற இடங்களில் வேலை பார்ப்பவர்களுக்கூட சென்னை நகரத்திற்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று, வாய்ப்பு ஏற்பட்டால், இங்கே வந்து வேலை செய்வதற்கு ஒலோடி வருவதைக்கூட நாம் பார்க்கின்றோம். அப்படிப்பட்ட நல்ல அழகு வாய்ந்த, தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு தலைநகரமான இந்தச் சென்னை நகரம், வளர்ந்து வருகின்ற நகரமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அதிலே இருக்கின்ற, வேலை செய்கின்ற ஊழியர்கள் சரியாக வளரவில்லை; பொறுப்புடன் வேலைபார்க்கவில்லை; ஊழல்கள் மலிந்து விட்டன; என்ற ஒரு பெரிய குறை சென்னை நகர மக்களால் அடிக்கடி சொல்லப்படுகிறது. சர்க்காருக்கும் புகார் வந்த வண்ணமாக இருக்கிறது என்று கேள்விப்படுகிறோம். காரணம் சென்னை மாநகரத்தின் கார்ப்பரேஷன் நிர்வாகம் சரியாக அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்ற ஒரே நோக்கம்தான். அந்தக் கார்ப்பரேஷன் நிர்வாகம் சரியாக அமைக்கப்பட்டால்தான், இந்த நகரத்திற்கு நல்ல மதிப்பும் தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு பெருமை யும் ஏற்படும் என்று நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றோம். பொதுமக்களும் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கமும் அவ்வண்ணமே எதிர்பார்க்கின்றது. அதற்காகத்தான் சென்ற கார்ப்பரேஷன் தேர்தலிலே கூட, 50, 60 டிவிஷன்களாக இருந்ததை 100 டிவிஷன்களாக்கினால், நல்ல நிர்வாக முறை ஏற்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். ஆனால் நிர்வாகத்திலே பல சிக்கல்கள், பல குறைகள்தான் மலிந்து காணப்பட்டன. பொதுமக்களாலும் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு அடிக்கடி எடுத்துக் காட்டப்பட்டன. இந்த நேரத்திலே இப்போது இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதா வருவது மிகமிக முக்கியம். முக்கியத்தோடு மட்டிலுமல்ல, நமது தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கே ஒரு பெருமை ஏற்படும் என்று எல்லோரும் கருதுகின்றார்கள்; இதிலே குறிப்பாக பல பெரிய ஏற்பாடு இந்த மசோதாவிலே இருந்தபோதிலும், சிற்சில விஷயங்களை மட்டும் நான் சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். முதலாவதாக இப்போது பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சி ஏன் ஏற்பட்டது என்று நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிவோம். அதாவது தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், குறிந்து கிடந்த ஆட்சியைப் பரவலாக்கி மக்களை அந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்று நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று தான் நாம் பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சி ஏற்படுத்தினோம். பஞ்சாயத்து

8th December 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

ஆட்சி ஏற்பட்டது. பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சில் ஏற்பட்டது. ஆட்சி ஏற்பட்டது. பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் என்று நாம் நினைக்கின்ற நேரத்திலே, நாம் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கின்ற பஞ்சாயத்தில் மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் மட்டிலும் பொறுப்பேற்று நடத்த முடிந்தாலும் அங்கே மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து சட்டசபைக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டவர்களுக்கூட பொறுப்பேற்று நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நாம் பஞ்சாயத்து Act-ல் வகை வைத்திருக்கிறோம். அதேமாதிரியாகச் சென்னை நகரத்திலே சுமார் 15 லட்சம் ஜனங்களுக்கு மேல் இருக்கின்ற இந்த நகரத்தில், பொதுமக்களால் சட்டசபைக்கு தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்பியிருக்கும் சட்டசபை, மேல் சபை பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இந்தக் கார்ப்பரேஷனிலே உட்கார்ந்து தங்கள் பகுதி மக்கள் சொல்லும் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல எந்த வாய்ப்பும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. இவர்களுடைய குறைகள் பொது மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்பப்பட்டு—என்னென்ன குறைகள் அந்தப் பகுதிகளில் இருக்கிறதோ, அந்தக் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவதற்கு, சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இந்த மசோதாவிலே ஒரு வாய்ப்புக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. இப்போது சென்னை நகரத்தில் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் தொகுதியிலே ஏதோ ரோடு போடுவது, பாலம் கட்டுவது, இன்னும் கக்கூஸ் போன்றவைகள் வேண்டுமானாலும் கூட சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அந்தப் பகுதியிலே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட கவுன்சிலர் மூலமாகத்தான் அந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இப்போது இருக்கும் சட்டப்படி சென்னை நகர சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான பொதுமக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. பஞ்சாயத்து -லும் குறைபாடு இருக்கிறது. சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் பஞ்சாயத்துக் கவுன்சிலில் சென்று அங்கே கூட மெம்பராக இருந்து, அவர்களின் எண்ணங்களைப் பரிமாறலாம் என்று செய்திருக்கிறோம். அதே நேரத்திலே இந்த Act-ல் சென்னை நகர சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு வாய்ப்புக் கொடுக்கவில்லை, அதற்கும் இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவில் ஒரு Clause போடவேண்டும். கூடுமான வரை Central Committee-யிலாவது சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் வாய்ப்புக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இப்போது கார்ப்பரேஷனுடைய நிர்வாகம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. சென்னை சர்க்காரிலே இன்று எட்டு அமைச்சர்களும், சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களும், அதற்குக் கீழ் எத்தனையோ அதிகாரிகளும் குமாஸ்தாக்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் தன் இஷ்டத்திற்கு அந்த அதிகாரிகளையோ அல்லது குமாஸ்தாக்களையோ இந்த அரசாங்கம் நியமிப்பது கிடையாது. அதற்கென்று ஒரு இலாகா அமைத்து, பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் என்று வைத்து அதன் மூலமாகத்தான் கிளார்க்குகளையோ பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களையோ தேர்ந்தெடுத்து நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்திவருகிறார்கள்.

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [8th December 1961]

அதேமாதிரி அரசாங்கத்தின் கீழ் இருக்கும் கார்ப்பரேஷன் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமிக்கும் விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்கும் தொடர்பு இல்லாமல் விட்டுவிடுவதானதான் மிகவும் சீர்கேடான முறையில் நிர்வாகம் அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்று பொதுவாக ஜனங்கள் கருதுகிறார்கள். அதை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும். இந்த மசோதாவில் திருத்தம் அதற்காகக் கொண்டுவிடுவோமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். உத்தியோகத்தில் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், மெட்ராஸ் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் இருக்கிறது. அதன் மூலமாக, தகுதி, திறமை இவற்றையெல்லாம் பார்த்து ஆட்களை நியமிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் தன் இஷ்டப்படிதான் அங்கு நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும். இன்றைக்கு அங்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், அங்கே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிற மெம்பர்கள், மேயர் அதாவது தற்காலிகமாக ஒரு வருஷ காலத்திற்கு வரும் மேயர் மனது வைத்தால்தான் உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், தற்காலிக உத்தியோகமாக இருந்தாலும்கூட, எம்ப்ளாய்மெண்டு எக்ச்சேஞ்சில் பதிவு செய்தபிறகுதான் வேலை கிடைக்கும் அதற்குக் கூடத் தெரிவிக் காபல் தாங்கள் வைத்ததே சட்டம் என்று வேலையில் அமர்த்துகிறார்கள். ரோடு போட பணம் இல்லை என்றால், தண்ணீர் டாங்குகள் கட்ட வேண்டும், பாலங்கள் கட்டவேண்டும்—அவற்றுக்கெல்லாம் பணம் வேண்டுமென்றால், உடனடியாக வரியாக வசூலித்த பணத்திலிருந்து லட்சம் லட்சமாகக் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்கு அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கிறது. நம்மிடமிருந்து சடன் வாங்குவதற்கும் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து எல்லாவிதமான நன்மைகளையும் பெற்று நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதற்குப் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் ஏற்படுத்தி வைத்திருக்கிற எம்ப்ளாய்மெண்டு எக்ச்சேஞ்சு களைக் கூடக் கேட்காமல் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமிக்க ஏன் அந்த அதிகாரத்தைக் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்மென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவில் அந்த மாதிரி ஒரு திருத்தத்தையும் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டுவிடுவோமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்றைக்கு மேயரை நாம் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் முறை எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். யார் மேயராக வந்தாலும்கூட, ஒரு வருஷத்திற்குமேல் பதவியில் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு வரவேற்பு கொடுத்து மற்றது எல்லாம் கொடுத்து முடிப்பதற்குள் மேயர் பதவிக்காலம் முடிந்துவிடுகிறது. அவசர அவசரமாக எந்தெந்தக் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தாலும்கூட அவர்களால் செய்வதற்கு முடியவில்லை. 1919-ல் வெள்ளைக்கார சர்க்கார் இருக்கும்போது கொண்டுவந்த முறைதான் இப்போதும் நடந்து வருகிறது. பஞ்சாயத்து

8th December 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

யூனியன், பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் எல்லாம் நாம் ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறோம். அங்கு இருக்கிற பிரசிடெண்டுக்கும் மெம்பர்களுக்கும் பதவிக்காலம் ஐந்து வருஷம் என்று வைத்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது இந்தக் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்கும் மூன்று வருஷ மாவது வைத்தால்தான் நிர்வாகத்தை ஏற்று நடத்தமுடியும் என்ற எண்ணம் நமக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, பொதுமக்களுக்குக்கூட பொதுவாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்போதுதான் பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யலாம் என்று நான் இந்த சபையில் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னொன்று ஜாதி முறைப்படி இன்றைக்கு அங்கே பதவி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஜனநாயக சர்க்காரில் ஜாதிமுறைப்படி என்ற முறையில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. ஜனநாயக அரசியல் சட்டப்படி தகுதியும் திறமையும் வைத்து எடுத்தோமானால், இன்னும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதையும் நாம் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்றைக்கு கார்ப்பரேஷனுடைய நிர்வாகத்திற்குக் கமிஷனர்கள் (ஆணையாளர்கள்) என்று நியமிக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் ஐ.ஏ.எஸ். ஆக இருந்தால்தான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நம் நிர்வாகத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் அந்த இலாகாவில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் முதல் கிரேடு முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் திறம்பட வேலை செய்துவாக்கூடியவர்கள், அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலேயே இருந்து தகுதியும் திறமையும் வாய்ந்தவர்கள் எல்லாம் இருக்கும் நேரத்தில், அதற்காக ஐ.ஏ.எஸ். படித்தவர்களைப் பேர்ட்வேண்டுமாவென்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். ஐ.ஏ.எஸ். காரர்கள் திறமையானவர்கள் என்று கருதுகிறோம். திறமையானவர்களாக இருக்கலாம். இருந்தாலும் அவர்களைத் திடீரென்று இந்தப் பதவியில் போடுவதால் நிர்வாக அமைப்புக்கூட நன்றாக இருக்கமுடியாது என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கோயம்புத்தூரில் உள்ள முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்கள் தகுதி வாய்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கலாம். மதுரையில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் முதல் கிரேடு முனிசிபாலிட்டியாக இருக்கும். அதில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் தகுதிவாய்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கலாம். அவர்களை இங்கே கொண்டுவந்து கார்ப்பரேஷன் நிர்வாகத்தை ஏன் நடத்தக்கூடாது? அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் வாழையடி வாழையாக பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்கள், நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தவும் நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யவும் ஊக்கத்துடன் செயலில் இறங்கி திறமையைக் காட்டவும் முன்வருவார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்யாததது, அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் உயர்வு கிடையாது என்று உற்சாகம் குறைந்து வேலையில் அலட்சியம் ஏற்படுகிறது.

மற்றொரு விஷயம் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளைத்தான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அதைப்போல மெட்ராஸ் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்குக்கூட ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு ஹைஸ்கூல்களை சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நல்லமுறையில் கல்வியைச் சொல்லி கொடுப்பதற்கு

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [8th December 1961]

வழியமைக்க வேண்டுமானால், இந்த ஹைஸ்கூல்களையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்துவதுதான் நல்லது என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்போது செய்யமுடியா விட்டாலும்கூட, அடுத்தடுத்து வருகிற மந்திரி சபை சென்னை நகர சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் கார்ப்பரேஷன் கமிட்டியி லாவது சேர்ந்து சேவை செய்வதற்கு வழி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டு மென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். வந்தனம்.

4-00 * SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIYAR: நண்பர் அமெண்ட்
p.m. மெண்ட் ஏதாவது கொண்டுவருகிறார்களா என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜெனரலாகப் பேசுகிறார்களா, திருத்தம் கொண்டுவருகிறார்களா என்று எனக்கு அர்த்தமாகவில்லை. அதனால் கேட்டேன்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Madras City has expanded considerably. It is known to everyone. It has expanded as far as Guindy in the South and as far as Tiruvottiyur in the North. I think the amendments that are proposed are with a view to solving some of the important problems, namely, the provision of at least the minimum amenities to the people under the Madras Corporation. To eliminate administrative delays perhaps it is proposed that the Commissioner should be assisted by two Assistant Commissioners, one for the North and the other for the South, and then there is a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner. But I do not know whether this provision will eliminate the delays. When the strength of the Council was raised to 100, some of us apprehended that the working of the Corporation would not be smooth. We all know that too many cooks spoil the broth. If we have too many members in a Council, each tries to represent the local interest and the overall interests are completely forgotten. Even today we find some people saying that in a particular part of the City the roads are tarred or are well laid and that another part is neglected. As a matter of fact, some parts of the Madras City require immediate attention. If we take West Mambalam, we find that it requires immediate attention.

Instead of Standing Committees, it is proposed to have five or six committees. They are replaced by a council, a central committee, circle committees, a corporation accounts committee, a contracts committee, and a licence appeals committee. If business is to be transacted and decisions taken quickly and if those decisions are also to be implemented quickly, in my humble opinion, the Madras Corporation should be divided into two Corporations, one for the North and the other for the South. In Calcutta there is one Corporation in Calcutta and another in Howrah. Madras also has come to such a stage. It is no use having only one Corporation for the whole City of Madras when the extent is very large and the population has increased.

There will be ten circle committees. My view is that the circle committees will quarrel with each other. They will look

8th December 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

after their territorial interests, so to say. When they come together, each committee will press its demands to the exclusion of the interests of other committees. There is that danger. It may be asked why I say so. Very recently I came across one incident. In the neighbouring district, one panchayat union started as many as 19 elementary schools. Now, under the Panchayats Act, the panchayat unions are empowered to start elementary schools. It was brought to our notice that when the union started these elementary schools, they did not consult the education authorities. They are expected to consult the education authorities. The second thing is that they started schools where there were already private aided schools in the neighbourhood. Rules are laid down that within a radius of one mile no school should be started unless the strength warrants it. Here what happened is, simply because the Chairman of the Union Council wanted to open elementary schools, they opened as many as 19 elementary schools in one firka. Here again we find from the powers given to the circle committees that they can open elementary schools. The central committee can open a high school. So, each circle committee will try to open a number of elementary schools without taking into consideration the requirements of the area. I do not know who will have the overriding power and who will ultimately decide the need for opening the elementary schools.

A number of committees are proposed to be constituted. One thing here I should like to point out. I think the language is not correct. If it is correct, I should like to have elucidation. It is stated on page 6 of the Bill that the Corporation accounts committee, in addition to the powers and duties assigned to it under such regulations, may conduct a monthly audit of the municipal accounts. Is it the committee that should conduct the audit or should the committee have the accounts audited? I think it is not the committee that is going to conduct the audit. The committee will have the monthly accounts audited. Perhaps, that is the intention of the framers of this Bill.

As I stated, I do not know how far the circle committees are going to work harmoniously in actual practice. The duties of the central committee extend to water-supply, drainage, sanitation, lighting, health protection, etc. Under health protection come water analysis, prevention of adulteration of food, control, supervision or removal of dangerous places, buildings, trades and practices, and so on. The duties of the circle committee cover establishment and maintenance of maternity and child welfare centres and so on. In my humble opinion, health protection should be taken as one unit. We cannot divide it into two. There will be a clash between the central committee and the circle committee. The circle committee will say that a particular thing is not within its jurisdiction. For instance, with regard to infectious diseases, the central committee is assigned the duty of opening and maintenance of infectious diseases hospitals. But it may as well say that the circle committee should look after the matter. So far as education is concerned, I would like to have only one agency instead

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [8th December 1961]

4-10 of two or three agencies. If there are two or three agencies, there
POT. will be no harmonious working. With regard to medical relief, certain amenities can be provided by the central committee and certain others by the circle committee. As regards remunerative enterprises, the whole thing must come under the central committee and not under the circle committees. Each circle committee will try to compete with the other circle committee, and then there will be unhealthy competition. Each committee will try to get as much revenue as possible. This will be the uppermost idea in them.

Sir, these are the only points that I have. My reading of the Bill confirms my view that for the quick disposal of business and for paying immediate attention to the minimum amenities of the citizens, the whole City should be divided into two Corporations. Even if the Government should have two Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner, I do not think it will be possible for him to administer the affairs of the Corporation. Because the problems have become too many, and they cannot be solved with the present set-up of the Council and the various committees that are to be formed.

* SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALI AR : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மெட்ராஸ் சிட்டி முனிசிபல் திருத்த பில், 1961, கொண்டு வருவதுபற்றி நான் ரொம்ப சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். சர்க்கின் கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரொம்பவும் சிறந்த முறை. இப்போது நாளுக்குநாள் கார்ப்பரேஷன் நகரத்தில் மக்கள் தொகை அதிகமாகி, பல வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு இடையூறு இருக்கிறது. ஒரே இடத்தில் இருந்துகொண்டு ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்வதைக் காட்டிலும் டிவிஷன் வாரியாகக் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவும் அங்கங்கு இருக்கிற குறைகளை சீக்கிரம் பரிசீலனை செய்வதற்கும் இந்தக் கமிட்டி நல்லதாக அமையும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே இம்மாதிரி வளர்ச்சி அடைகிற தேசத்திற்கு இது அவசியம். மாறுதல் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். அதிகாரத்தை ஒரே இடத்தில் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நண்பர் திரு. எத்திராஜலு அவர்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார். லோகல் செல்ஃப் கவர்ன்மெண்டு என்றால் நம்மை நாமே ஆண்டுகொள்வது. அதற்குத்தான் அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜாஸ்தி அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்து அதைக் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்யவேண்டும். இருக்கிற அதிகாரங்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால் எப்படி நடக்கும்? இந்த சபைக்கே உள்ள அனேக அதிகாரங்கள் இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்குப் போய்விட்டது. 1935-ல் இருந்த அதிகாரம் இப்போது இங்கு கிடையாது. நகரசபையில் இருக்கும் அதிகாரம்கூட எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லலாமா? உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பது எல்லாம் மேலேதான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார். எல்லாவற்றையும் அவர்கள் செய்யாமல் இருந்தால் அதையெல்லாம் இங்கேயேதான் பார்க்கும்படியாகும். வீட்டில்கூட ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஒரு வேலை என்று இருக்கிறது. முதலாளியே டிரார்க்கெட்டுக்குப் போய் காய்கறி வாங்கவேண்டு

8th December 1961] [Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar]

மென்றால், நன்றாக இருக்குமா? அதிகாரத்தை அளித்து அதைக் கண்காணித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் குடும்ப வாழ்க்கை ஒழுங்காக நடக்கும். நகரசபைக்கு அதிகாரத்தை அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதை நாம் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்ய வேண்டும். சரியாக வேலை செய்கிறார்களா இல்லையா என்று கண்ட்ரோல் செய்யவேண்டுமே தவிர, எல்லாவற்றையும் பிடுங்கி வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணுவது சரியல்ல. வீட்டில் பெரியவர் இடுப்புச் சாவியை தானே வைத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லாவற்றையும் நான்தான் பார்ப்பேன் என்று இருந்தால் கீழே இருப்பவன் எப்போது அதை எடுக்கலாம் என்றுதான் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருப்பான். ஆங்காங்கு சுகாதார வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்க மக்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை நேரடியாகச் செய்ய ஒரு கமிட்டி இருந்து வருவது சிறந்த முறை. இதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, I do admit that the Minister for Finance and the Minister in charge of Local Administration have really done a lot in the course of these two years by bringing in many changes in local administration. The first of its kind was the formation of the panchayats and the panchayat unions. I really appreciate that the Minister for Finance found so much time as to be present in all the meetings and come out with many of his ideas—some no doubt very brilliant. However, with reference to the working of the Panchayat Act, certain difficulties have arisen. Amendments had to be brought in with reference to certain things like the election of the representative from the Panchayat to the Union. With reference to the Madras City, there was a persistent demand for a change—no doubt, a change in the right direction in the light of the experience which we have gained. It has been made. I feel at the outset whether it would not have been proper for the Government not to push through this legislation at this time, but to leave it to the coming new Assembly to take it up. It would have been in the fitness of things to have deferred this matter.

Sir, ordinarily a Bill of this kind ought to have gone before a Select Committee—preferably a Joint Select Committee. But the Minister for Finance and the Minister in charge of Local Administration will say that, as the matter was discussed threadbare by a Committee of the Legislature wherein leaders of the various parties took part and had plenty of discussion ranging over a period of a year or two, there is no necessity for it. The representatives of the City Corporation, namely, the Mayor and the other Councillors, had a frank discussion with the members of the Committee. Sir, the Government may bring in a perfect Act. But much depends on how it is worked. Many changes had been made. Very recently we had a change, that is, representation to the chambers of commerce and other associations, should be given. There should be direct elections for all the 100 councillors from the different parts of the City purely on territorial basis. This change is made with the best of intentions. I appreciate it. But the

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [8th December 1961]

result will not be quite up to expectations. A type of people who became councillors and who, with their knowledge, contributed their best to the council, will not be able to come. The council is deprived of their membership. It is impossible for these people to come to the council. The Minister for Finance and the Minister in charge of Local Administration may say, 'Well; this is democracy; we have to accept it'. That may only be an argument. But the type of people who were contributing a lot to the administration of the Corporation of Madras have been prevented from coming into the council. I entirely agree with my Friend Sri Srinivasavaradan when he said that the City was growing bigger and bigger. I am sorry to say that some of the amenities provided are not commensurate with the expansion of the City. We get reports from the various areas of the City like Saidapet that there are no proper drainage facilities or that there is no proper water-supply or that the roads and streets are not kept properly.

We are now bringing in a radical change. I know it is not purely the decision of the Government. The Government did not force their ideas on the committee. There was free and frank discussion. Whatever decision was arrived at, was accepted. It was the committee's decision.

Sir, we have now brought in a new idea of a Divisional Committee. The City will be divided into ten parts according to the ten Legislative Assembly constituencies. This idea is conceived with a good purpose. It is probably thought that those people who have an adequate knowledge of the particular area in all matters like roads, sanitation, etc., will do good work, and that they will exercise whatever power is delegated to them carefully. It is also thought that they will take sufficient interest with reference to their areas. Further, if I understand the position aright, I see that certain amounts are allotted to them so that they may usefully spend them. The idea is all right. Nobody will have any valid objection to this. But how far it will be capable of practical implementation, is the point for consideration. We know that there is too much of competition with reference to the Mayoralty. For that matter, everywhere there is too much of competition, if it is a question of occupying an important position like the M.L.A. or the M.L.C. The idea will be more to take things in a sort of clannish way. It is good if the divisional committee functions well. With regard to the election of the Chairman of the committee or the election of a representative of the central committee, I would like to ask the Minister for Finance or the Minister in charge of Local Administration, whether the committee will function well. When in the Corporation Council itself the councillors are more beset with the idea of Mayoralty or Deputy Mayoralty, how is it possible for a small divisional committee consisting of ten members, when a certain dispute arises either with reference to the election of the Chairman of the Divisional Committee or the election of the representative to the Central Committee, to function well? If the Minister for Finance feels

8th December 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

that when once powers are delegated to them and they are made responsible, they will function well, I am quite happy about it. But the future alone will decide whether the change is good. I do concede that the changes have been brought in with very good objectives. But it all depends upon how they are worked. Several other changes have been made. One is with reference to the powers being delegated or rather divided between the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners and other officers. Under the existing Act, I think the Commissioner has the entire power, and practically he has not much time to attend to many of the important things. Therefore, we have made changes to enable the Commissioner to delegate some of his powers to his Assistant Commissioners.

4-20
p.m.

Sir, all along it has been the practice that a person just on the verge of retirement or almost retired or retired completely was made the Commissioner of the Corporation. I do not intend to cast any reflection on the persons who had been Commissioners in the past. Many of them have done good work and served the corporation well. But my point is that younger men should be posted so that they may have incentive to put in good work and show progress. Therefore, I have stated that senior civilians, I.A.S. officers with at least 13 or 14 years of experience, should be posted as Commissioners so that any one taking charge of the Corporation could show real and positive work. Since he has some 14 or 15 years more of service to put in, if any one should really put in good work as Commissioner, surely any Government or Hon. Minister will take cognizance of his good work and better his prospects. That is a very important thing.

Then, the other aspect which I want to refer to is with reference to contracts. We have a contracts committee. I have unfortunately forgotten the many provisions in the Bill and that is why I pleaded with the Chairman that the Bill might be taken up tomorrow so that we could devote some more time. Therefore, I have to talk from what I remember. I do not remember much because it all happened three years ago.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If it is taken up after some more days, the hon. Member will forget more.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member may talk on them when the clauses are taken up for consideration.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, so far as these contracts are concerned, we are not worried as to who gets them; particularly in respect of governmental administration, the M.L.A. or the M.L.C. is not bothered as to who gets the contracts. Our anxiety is that the man who can do the work satisfactorily, alone should get the contract. And what is more important, the Government or the Corporation should not lose by giving the contract to 'X' instead of 'Y'. Members on the committee could not agree as to who should take up the work. So, changes have been made with reference to the contracts committee.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [8th December 1961]

I remember we are to have a sort of a Public Accounts Committee. The Accounts Committee will go into acts of omission or commission by the officials, overspending and things like that. These will all be scrutinised by that Committee and that is a good thing.

Another important thing is this. We hear complaints of so many things not being attempted or done by the Corporation. All this ultimately revolves round the question of finance. Take, for instance, the question of the condition of the City roads. On the floor of this House we have to make strong criticism about the condition of roads in the City. Our anxiety is that the roads of the City, an important city like Madras, should be good, should be perfect. Something is definitely being attempted. I am happy about it. But it is also a question of finance. However, it seems to me a little paradoxical. The City is improving. The progress in the construction of houses in the City of Madras is enormous. A number of houses have come up in recent years in the City. Take for instance, the Mount Road area. So many buildings have come up. The income from this source should have definitely increased. I think there should be a definite drive by the Corporation also to improve their finances. In the matter of collection of house tax the same old system is being continued. There was a proposal to change the system so that tax would be levied with reference to area as a whole, the land, the plinth area and so on. Therefore, I am asking how it is that there has not been any improvement in the income from this source.

I have absolutely no doubt that the many changes that have now been made have been made with the best of intentions so that the administration of the Corporation may be improved. One or two changes to which I made reference, are no doubt intended to be a sort of experimental measure. We do not know how far they will work well, particularly the working of the area committee and the central committee.

Mr. Chairman, I feel there is no urgency to push through the measure now. Unless I am contradicted by the Hon. Minister in charge, the term of the corporation council is only a year more and it will cease by the next October or November. Therefore, there is no urgency to push through this measure now. I think the Government could have given an opportunity to the new Legislative Assembly which is to come very soon, by the end of June, to go into the matter and even allow the Bill to go before a Joint Select Committee. As I said in the earlier part of my speech, the fact that this was considered in detail by a Legislature Committee is no argument to keep the Bill away from the Joint Select Committee. If it is not too late, the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill, and particularly the acting Leader of the House should consider this matter and say whether there is any particular urgency and whether this could not be referred to a Joint Select Committee.

8th December 1961]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I must say that this Bill is really a complicated Bill. The whole structure of the municipal administration is likely to be changed by the provisions of this Bill. Hitherto, we had a smaller council and standing committees appointed for various subjects such as Education, Sanitation, etc. Now the whole thing is to be scrapped. We are to have a circle committee, a central committee and various other committees without reference to the specific subjects. There is also some general provision as regards additional committees and it is vaguely left to the council. Therefore, I think this Bill makes radical changes in the general structure of the administration of the Municipal Corporation. In fact, the very idea to make it not merely a Municipal Act, but a Municipal Corporation Act involves a legal point, and there are differences of opinion on that. We have now made it a corporation which can sue and be sued and which has a seal and all that. What I am trying to point out is the whole legal structure and the administrative structure have been altered. This is a matter which has got to be carefully looked into. The answer will be: 'We have already done that'. The better thing would be for the Legislature when it is seized of it to think about the various provisions and then come to decisions. It might be contended that the Bill is the outcome of previous deliberations. So far as that is concerned, I have no quarrel. There was a Legislature Committee. There was an all-party committee. There I have got some observations to make. When we mention all parties, unfortunately politics enters very much in municipal administration. I do not therefore, think that the all-party business is an answer at all. On the other hand, I would very much like that these political parties are not entirely reflected in the municipal administration. It might seem to be an old idea. I do not know what the new idea or the present idea on this is. I am an old-fashioned man. I do not know the new ideas. But it has been stated in England and other countries that the municipal administration is concerned with municipal problems only. Those who are fully acquainted with the municipal problems should be elected. Municipal administration has nothing to do with political ideologies at all. I do not say all political ideologies are bad. But in local administration, people who are fully conversant with the municipal problems and who are prepared to work unselfishly for the good of the country, should be elected. They should not be elected on the principle of politics of the Congress party or any other party. I am not now making any reflection on any party. Far from it. Politics need not enter into the municipal administration. In England it has been very often said that municipal administration is the training ground for leadership in politics. This is the way in which it is approached in all other countries. That is also the way in which we should approach the question. The very mention that the territorial constituencies of the Assembly will be taken into consideration for forming circle committees smacks of politics. I would rather request the Government to have the constituencies delimited on other principles. Sir, there are constituencies which

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [8th December 1961]

are progressive and also not progressive. Developments have taken place in some constituencies and no developments have been made in certain other constituencies. Forming the divisions on the basis of the territorial constituencies of the Assembly alone should not be the guide. Other things must be taken into consideration. I do not say that the division of the City on the basis of the territorial constituencies of the Assembly is not one consideration. But that should not be the only consideration. For example, there may be places which are developed. There may also be undeveloped places. There must be some link between the two. I would not here embark upon the principles that should guide one in delimiting the constituencies. I only say that there should be a better guide than territorial constituencies of the Assembly. This is my submission.

Then, Sir, I come to the circle committee and the central committee. In the hierarchy of committees you will find very little work will be done. Then there is the Contracts Committee. I think no work of any kind can be done efficiently in these committees. One should have rather small committees concentrating on particular subjects. That would be much better than having a circle committee and the circle committee electing one member to the central committee, and thereafter electing one chairman to the central committee. In the proposed arrangement of dividing the City on the basis of the territorial constituencies of the Assembly and forming a number of committees, one will find that the municipal administration will really be not so efficiently carried on. This is my submission so far as the general principle of the Bill is concerned.

There are other provisions which have tightened the powers of the Commissioner. Is it necessary that we should do all this, especially when there are many complicated cases? I would refer to one instance here. When a person is said to infringe some bye-law or has made some alteration not in accordance with the directions of the Commissioner, he is immediately given power to give notice of three days and to remove the person who directs the contractor or alteration. The persons who are working on the spot are given three days' notice and removed. Then the police also are asked by statute to give all assistance to the Corporation. Of course, it is said that lawful orders will be given. It is put as 'lawful orders'. Suppose they are not lawful orders. Suppose there are some minor points of alteration. Is the person to be bodily removed on three days' notice? This is rather a drastic provision according to me. Such a provision was not there in the old Act. Now the Government have come forward with new section 256-A giving large powers to the Commissioner. The Commissioner, where he feels that some infringement of the directions given has taken place, can remove the persons from the workspot on three days' notice. Most probably the persons concerned were ignorant of the bye-law. But it may be said that ignorance of the law is no excuse. Still to give such a large power which will

8th December 1961][Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

interfere with the liberty of the person is a serious matter. Various alterations are made by people for various purposes. I find in this Bill more and more attention being bestowed on the way in which the law should be enforced on the people and not on the way in which the law should be administered for the benefit of the people. The second aspect ought to be the criterion.

I am surprised to find that there are no strict provisions as regards audit. Various provisions are necessary for the purpose of internal audit of various accounts. They have to be correlated to the general administration. We must really have some provisions by which the accounts can be internally audited. At the same time, the general audit of all accounts also should be there. We are doing it in the case of all Government transactions. So far as the municipal administration is concerned, it is absolutely necessary that the moneys are properly utilised and properly accounted for. So many stories are afloat about so many things, and I am not here to enumerate them. Generally to ensure proper administration without any corruption or nepotism, it is better to have strict provisions as regards the internal audit and as to how they should proceed with the work.

The Contracts Committee is there. What about the audit of the various transactions of the Contracts Committee? What about the advances, and how are they to be utilised? For all these purposes, internal audit is necessary instead of a general audit. It has been found difficult to have a thorough audit of the whole accounts. Therefore it is I am stating that there should be some provisions about internal audit. I do not find any such provision in this Bill. They have put the same old provisions, and they have not worked as effectively as we would desire. Even though there might have been some thought bestowed by the various departments, it still requires, according to me, some careful handling of the problems of municipal administration of the City to ensure that the administration is carried on entirely with a view to obtaining a better and proper transaction of civic affairs. This should have nothing to do with the general political set-up of the country at all. The question really is that the municipal administration should be conducted properly. The whole structure should be improvised with this one objective, namely, that the municipal affairs of our City should be administered well. The municipal problems should be tackled properly and there should be only municipal politics and not general politics. So far as this is concerned, this is my view, and I would submit that the various provisions should be made and criticisms directed only against this background. According to me, forming the divisions on the basis of the territorial constituencies itself is a wrong step. On the other hand, dividing the City as North Madras and South Madras is a good thing. I am not against it. Because generally the municipal affairs of North Madras are not the same as those of South Madras. Therefore, dividing the City as North Madras and South Madras is a good thing. But as regards the other constituencies, we should advert fully to the fact of the various requirements of

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [8th December 1961]

the constituencies. Even if it is a small constituency of small population, still it may require to be a separate constituency and may require separate representation in the corporation, because of the various amenities that have to be provided in that area. These are the considerations which should be taken into account for the purpose of forming the constituencies and not merely the general principle of population, with reference to the constituency. Population is the element which enters into the consideration of the constituencies. But that is not the only consideration though it may be one of the considerations, so far as municipal affairs are concerned. That is why I am stating that the whole problem has been approached from quite a different angle.

It has been assumed that no longer there need be reservation for the Scheduled Castes. Even in the Constitution we are not yet prepared completely to remove the provision relating to reservation. It has to be considered whether it will be proper here to ignore it entirely. Of course, there is a provision that one man may be co-opted if no member of the Scheduled Castes is there. I do not know whether it is sufficient so far as the present circumstances are concerned. If necessary, the number of seats reserved may be reduced. I am not saying that it should not be done. It may be done considering the present progress that the Scheduled Castes have made. But still they have to make great progress. Therefore, it may be necessary to have reservations in order to satisfy their demands and fulfil their aspirations. Reservation may be necessary in the case of women also. These two things have been entirely ignored so far as this Bill is concerned. Of course, abolition of reservation may be an ideal. I agree that it should be the ideal. But under the present conditions, I think it is better to continue that system for a little more time. Co-optation is not good because it depends on the vote of the members. The Scheduled Castes people will not be satisfied with it. They would like to have their own men elected.

All these things require to be discussed. It would be very much better if there had been a Select Committee or a Joint Select Committee to consider the whole matter; as my hon. Friend Sri Mohamed Raza Khan said. There are now 380 or 400 sections of the Act and some Schedules. It will take four or five hours continuously to go into the provisions. I have attempted it and still I have not been able to succeed in understanding them, because there are so many sections and Schedules. The Schedules are as important as the sections. Various amendments are proposed. Of course, some of them are verbal amendments. But there are other important amendments also. Even a small phrase may create a great difference. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to have a little more time to go into the whole thing and see whether the provision is drafted properly, whether the amendments fit in and whether they do not go against the spirit of the other sections of the Act. All these things require very careful attention even from the legal point of view. From the legal point of view, once

8th December 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

an amendment is made, it is better that it is properly drafted so that there may be no difficulty in future. Remember that we are dealing with a big Corporation. The population of Madras City is increasing from time to time. It is 18 lakhs now. It may go up to 20 or 21 lakhs, in two or three years. The City has extended up to Guindy. I do not know whether we will go up to Tambaram. Whether we should expand is a matter for discussion. The population of Madras is increasing on account of various factors. In such a case we should have an Act properly drafted dealing with the lives of the people. The sections will impinge upon the various aspects of their lives. Therefore, I would beg of the Government to proceed with this matter slowly. This Corporation has been in existence so long. Even if this Bill has to wait for two or three years more, it does not matter. This Bill affects the structure of the Corporation itself. Therefore, I plead for more and more circumspection and more and more thinking. For all these reasons, I would urge that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses. Even if the Bill is taken up after the elections to the new Assembly, it will be better. The Council will remain as a body. We can then discuss the whole thing. That will be better than having a Bill like this pushed through on the eve of elections. I do not know whether all the Members were present in the Assembly while this measure was discussed. Very few Members attended the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee. Out of 25 members only four or five attended. That is because their attention is diverted. I am not blaming them. In the Assembly there might not have been a full House. Therefore, I submit for the consideration of the Government that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been compelled to bring in these new changes for improving the administration of the Madras Corporation. A Committee consisting of the Members of the Assembly and the Council scrutinised the proposals contained in the White Paper. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar stressed the point that members from all Parties should be given a place on the Committee. In fact, the members were taken from both Houses. That is an important thing. At the same time, in order to satisfy everybody and lest there should be a feeling that somebody was left out or that the ruling party or some other party alone had the opportunity of going into the whole matter, care was taken to see that members from all the parties were included in the committee. After scrutiny, those proposals were sent to the Corporation. They went through those proposals. After that, the Mayor and other members of the Corporation Council met the members of the Legislature Committee. Once again the matter was thrashed out from beginning to end. After that only these changes were made. The proposals were again considered carefully and then only this Bill was drafted. When the City was divided into North and South, it was not done with the expectation that they would quarrel with each other. That was done for the smooth administration of the Corporation.

[Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon] [8th December 1961]

Regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes people and so on, if a member is not on the committee, one can be co-opted. I do not think that there should be any reservation. Somehow we see that a Scheduled Castes member is on the committee. I think that would satisfy the general feeling. That is also what I feel.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Ethirajalu spoke as usual in a broad sense and with special emphasis on the question of appointments and powers thereof. We have appointed the committee in the good hope that the members would discharge their duties to their very best. Mr. Chairman, in this connection, I have to say again that the Bill seeks to give effect to the two items proposed in the White Paper. The constitution of these committees has been proposed on the basis of the recommendations contained in the White Paper. Therefore, I may not be able to reply immediately to the remarks made in a general way about these committees. As time passes and as and when the Bill comes before the House again, I think they will be able to get the proper explanation and reply to all those points.

The hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan spoke about the hundred divisions of the Corporation and expressed the fear that there might be clashes between the circle committees. He also expressed the view that too many cooks would spoil the broth. But I must remind him that the strength of the committees also would be more and we need not be frightened about it. It is only with the best of intentions and the expectation of good, that we have appointed these committees. The administration would be made easier by this.

The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan expressed some ideas. While trying to oppose the Bill, he was appreciating the attempt made to divide the City into North and South for administrative purposes. I must also emphasise that it is for the smooth administration of the Corporation that we have proposed to divide the City into two divisions. All the hon. Members who spoke on the Bill have accepted this. The Corporation as it is, is unwieldy, and is expanding with the population growing day by day. The changes made have been made only with a view to bettering the administrative set-up. I do not think there is anything fundamentally wrong to criticise the Bill,

Somehow, hon. Members seem to feel that the time given for the consideration of the Bill is not sufficient as they have much to talk on the various provisions of the Bill. I, therefore, think, Mr. Chairman, that we may postpone the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to the 14th so that Members may have ample time to express themselves fully on the various clauses of the Bill. With these words, I conclude my speech.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

8th December 1961]

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill will be taken up on the 14th. Amendments to clauses may be sent in up to 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th December 1961.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 516. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5385, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 6th September 1961, regarding amendment to rule 41 of the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924.

* 517. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3911, Revenue, dated 15th September 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1955 and the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1955.

* 518. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4025, Revenue, dated 21st September 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1955.

* 519. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1900, Home, dated 6th June 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Rectified Spirit Rules, 1959.

* 520. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3429, Home, dated 30th September 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960.

* 521. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5633, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 21st September 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Catering Establishments Rules, 1959.

522. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3383, Home, dated 27th September 1961, regarding exemption from the payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, vehicles MDE 4027 and MDE 4120 belonging to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and assigned to the District Medical Officer, Coimbatore.

* 523. Notification issued by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards regarding extension of certain provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act relating to building regulations to the Thevooor Panchayat, Sankari taluk, Salem district.

* 524. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1752, Health, dated 18th July 1961, regarding issue of the Madras Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1961.

* Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 21st November 1961.

[8th December 1961]

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

(i) The Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1961).

(ii) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961).

(iii) The Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1961).

(iv) The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 41 of 1961).

(v) The Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 53 of 1961).

8th December 1961]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide item IV (1) on page 11 supra.]

L.A. BILL NO. 26 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), 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 General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1961.

(2) Section 3 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st April 1961 in so far as it relates to the omission of items 23, 39 and 54.

2. *Amendment of Section 3, Madras Act 1 of 1959.*—In section 3 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), to sub-section (3), the following Explanation shall be added, namely :—

“ *Explanation.*—For the purpose of this sub-section, ‘component part’ means an article which forms an identifiable constituent of the finished product and which along with others goes to make up the finished product.”

3. *Amendment of the First Schedule, Madras Act 1 of 1959.*—In the First Schedule to the principal Act, items 23, 39, 44 and 54 shall be omitted.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

Madras, B. BHAKTAVATSALU NAIDU,
14—11—1961. Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (2) on page 14 supra.]

L.A. BILL NO. 40 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to amend the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958 (Madras Act XIII of 1958), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

[8th December 1961]

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Catering Establishments (Amendment) Act, 1961.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 11, Madras Act XIII of 1958.*—For sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958 (Madras Act XIII of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), any employee may be required by the employer to work on any holiday allowed under that sub-section, if the employer has, not less than twenty-four hours before such holiday,—

(i) served in the prescribed manner on the employee a notice in writing requiring him to work as aforesaid; and

(ii) sent to the Inspector and exhibited in the premises of the catering establishment copy of such notice.

(b) Where an employee works on any holiday allowed under sub-section (2), he shall, at his option, be entitled—

(i) to wages at twice the ordinary rate of wages as defined in the Explanation to section 8 for such day, or

(ii) to wages at the ordinary rate of wages defined as aforesaid for such day and to avail himself of a substituted holiday with wages on any other day.”

3. *Amendment of section 29, Madras Act XIII of 1958.*—In section 29 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), the words “by notification” shall be omitted;

(ii) for sub-sections (3) and (4), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) (a) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

(b) All notifications issued under this Act, shall unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, come into force on the day on which they are published.

(4) Every rule made or notification issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible, after it is made or issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification

[8th December 1961]

should not be made or issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.”

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV (3) on page 15 supra.]

L.A. BILL NO. 41 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to amend the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1958), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

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

1. *Short title commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Act, 1961.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 5, Madras Act XXXIII of 1958.*—In section 5 of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(i) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3, any employee may be required by the employer to work on any holiday allowed under that section if the employer has, not less than twenty-four hours before such holiday,—

(i) served in the prescribed manner on the employee a notice in writing requiring him to work as aforesaid; and

(ii) sent to the Inspector having jurisdiction over the area in which the industrial establishment is situated and displayed in the premises of the industrial establishment a copy of such notice.

(b) Where an employee works on any holiday allowed under section 3, he shall, at his option, be entitled to—

(i) twice the wages; or

(ii) wages for such day and to avail himself of a substituted holiday with wages on any other day.”;

[8th December 1961]

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the proviso and the Explanation thereto, the following proviso and Explanation shall be *substituted*, namely :—

“ Provided that no such employee shall be entitled to be paid any wages for any of the holidays allowed under section 3, other than the 26th January and the 15th August, unless he has been in the service under the employer for the total period of thirty days, within a continuous period of ninety days immediately preceding such holiday.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this proviso, a weekly or any other holiday or authorized leave availed of by an employee shall be included in computing the period of thirty days mentioned therein.”

3. *Amendment of section 12, Madras Act XXXIII of 1958.*—In section 12 of the principal Act—

(i) in sub-section (1), the words “by notification” shall be *omitted*;

(ii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be *substituted*, namely :—

“(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

(4) Every rule made under this Act shall, as soon as possible, after it is made, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.”

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item IV (4) on page 17 supra.]

L.A. BILL NO. 53 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to amend the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955 (Madras Act XVII of 1955) for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

[8th December 1961]

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Act, 1961.

2. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act XVII of 1955.*—In section 3 of the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955 (Madras Act XVII of 1955),—

(i) in sub-section (1), for clause (c) of the proviso, the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

(c) the tree is to be cut for the improvement of coffee crop in any coffee plantation in such area in any hill station as the Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf; or

(d) the tree has silviculturally matured;

(ii) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be *inserted*, namely :—

“(1-A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), permission may be granted by the Government to any person to clear any land by cutting, uprooting or burning or causing to be cut, uprooted or burnt, any tree subject to the condition that the land so cleared shall be used for growing coffee or tea.”;

(iii) in sub-section (2), *after* the proviso the following proviso shall be *added*, namely :—

“ Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall be deemed to prevent the cutting or pruning of the branch of any tree for the purpose of providing proper shade for coffee or tea plantation.”

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item IV (5) on page 20 supra.]

L.A. BILL NO. 35 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

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

1. *Short title.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1961.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint,

[8th December 1961]

2. *Amendment of section 1, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In sub-section (1) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after the word "Municipal", the word "Corporation" shall be inserted.

3. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 3 of the principal Act—

(i) for clause (4), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(4) 'Building' includes—

(a) a house, out-house, stable, latrine godown, shed, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall not exceeding eight feet in height) and any other structure whether of masonry, bricks, mud, wood, metal or any other material whatsoever;

(b) a structure on wheels or simply resting on the ground without foundations; and

(c) a ship, vessel, boat, tent, van and any other structure used for human habitation or used for keeping or storing any articles or goods";

(ii) in clauses (6) and (7), for the words and figures "Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914", the words, figures and brackets "Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939)" shall be substituted;

(iii) for clause (9-A), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(9-A) 'Company' means any company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (Central Act I of 1956), and includes—

(i) any foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of that Act; and

(ii) any body corporate, or any firm or association carrying on business in the State of Madras whether incorporated or not and whether its principal place of business is situated in the said State or not;

(9-AA) 'Councillor' includes a person co-opted to the council as a councillor.";

(iv) for clause (9-C), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(9-C) 'Dairy' includes—

(a) any farm, cattle-shed, milk-store, milk-shop, or other place from which milk is sold or supplied for sale, or in which milk is kept for sale or manufactured for sale into butter, ghee, cheese, cream, curd, buttermilk or dried, sterilized or condensed milk; and

[8th December 1961]

(b) in relation to a dairyman who does not occupy any premises for the sale of milk, any place in which he keeps the vessels used by him for the storage or sale of milk but does not include—

(i) a shop or place in which milk is sold for consumption on the premises only; or

(ii) a shop or place from which milk is sold or supplied for sale in hermetically closed and unopened receptacles in the same original condition in which it was first received in such shop or place.";

(v) for clause (10), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(10) 'Dangerous disease' means an infectious disease within the meaning of section 52 of the Madras Public Health Act, 1939 (Madras Act III of 1939), which is notified as a dangerous disease by the State Government.";

(vi) for clause (11), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(11) 'Filth' means—

(a) night-soil and other contents of latrines, cess-pools and drains;

(b) dung and the refuse or useless or offensive material thrown out in consequence of any process of manufacture, industry or trade; and

(c) putrid and putrefying substances";

(vii) in clause (12), for the words, "grass or thatch", the words "grass, thatch or metallic sheets" shall be substituted;

(viii) for clause (13-B), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(13-B) 'Milk' means the milk of a cow, buffalo, goat, ass, or other animal and includes cream, skimmed milk, separated milk and condensed, sterilized or desiccated milk, or any other product of milk.";

(ix) for clauses (14-A) and (15), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(14-A) 'Nuisance' includes any act, omission, place or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smell, or hearing or disturbance to rest or sleep or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to the health or property of the public or the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

(15) 'Occupier' includes—

(a) any person for the time being paying or liable to pay to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building or part of the same in respect of which the word is

[8th December 1961]

used or damages on account of the occupation of such land, building or part; and

(b) a rent-free occupant.”;

(x) for clause (25-B), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(25-B) ‘Scheduled Castes’ shall have the same meaning as in the Constitution.”.

4. *Substitution of new sections for sections 4 to 7, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For sections 4 to 7 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“4. *Enumeration of authorities.*—(1) There shall be a corporation charged with the municipal government of the City of Madras, to be known as the Municipal Corporation of Madras.

(2) The corporation shall be a body corporate with the name aforesaid having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property and may by the said name sue and be sued.

(3) For the efficient performance of the functions of the corporation, there shall be the following municipal authorities of the corporation, namely:—

(a) a council;

(b) a central committee, circle committees, a corporation accounts committee, a contracts committee, and a licence appeals committee; and

(c) a commissioner.

5. *Constitution of council.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the council shall consist of one hundred councillors elected in the manner laid down in this Act.

(2) If no person belonging to a Scheduled Caste is elected as a councillor from any of the divisions in a circle, then, the elected members of the council shall in accordance with rules to be made in this behalf by the State Government co-opt to the council as its councillor for such circle a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste and eligible for being elected as a councillor from any one of the divisions of such circle.

6. *Constitution of circles.*—(1) Each of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly in the City, shall, subject to the provisions of section 45, be a circle for the purposes of the municipal government of the City of Madras.

Explanation.—In this section and in sections 47 and 48, “Territorial Constituency” shall have the same meaning as in the law made in pursuance of the Constitution.

[8th December 1961]

(2) The State Government may, by order, divide the City into two parts, one part to be called North Madras and the other part to be called South Madras, and each part comprising such number of circles as may be specified by the State Government in the order.

6-A. *Central Committee.*—(1) There shall be established a central committee which shall consist of—

(a) the Mayor,

(b) the Deputy Mayor, and

(c) one member elected by every circle committee from among its members in the prescribed manner.

(2) The chairman of the central committee shall not be the chairman of any circle committee, and if the chairman of any circle committee, be elected chairman of the central committee, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as chairman of the circle committee on the date on which he enters upon his office as chairman of the central committee.

(3) A member of a circle committee shall hold office as a member of the central committee only so long as he is a member of the circle committee.

6-B. *Circle committees.*—(1) There shall be established for each circle a circle committee.

(2) A circle committee shall consist of the councillors of all the divisions constituting the circle and the councillor, if any, co-opted for the circle.

(3) A member of a circle committee shall hold office as such till his term of office as councillor is in any manner determined.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and the rules made thereunder, the council shall, by regulations provide for a conference of two or more circle committees or for the appointment out of such committees of a joint committee for any purpose in respect of which they may be jointly interested.

6-C. *Corporation Accounts Committee.*—(1) There shall be established a corporation accounts committee which shall consist of the Mayor and seven other members elected by the council from among its councillors.

(2) A councillor elected to be a member of the corporation accounts committee shall hold office as such, unless he sooner resigns the same, till his term of office as councillor is in any manner determined.

(3) When a vacancy occurs in the corporation accounts committee, the council shall fill up the vacancy as soon as may be by the election of another councillor.

[8th December 1961]

(4) The corporation accounts committee in addition to the powers and duties assigned to it under such regulations—

(a) shall supervise the utilization of the budget grants;

(b) shall have access to the accounts of the corporation, and may require the commissioner to furnish any explanation which it considers to be necessary as to the receipts and expenditure of the municipal fund;

(c) may conduct a monthly audit of the municipal accounts and shall be bound to check the monthly abstract of receipts and disbursements for the preceding month as furnished by the commissioner; and

(d) may write off the amount of any loss of or of any depreciation caused to, municipal property which appears to the committee to be irrecoverable.

6-D. *Contracts Committee*.—There shall be established a contracts committee which shall consist of the Mayor, the chairman of the central committee and the commissioner; and the Mayor shall be the chairman of the contracts committee.

6-E. *Licence Appeals Committee*.—(1) There shall be established a licence appeals committee which shall consist of five members to be elected by the council from among its councillors.

(2) A councillor elected to be a member of the licence appeals committee shall hold office as such only so long as he is a councillor.

(3) When a vacancy occurs in the office of a member of the licence appeals committee before the expiry of the term of his office as member, the council shall fill up the vacancy as soon as may be, by the election of another councillor.

6-F. *Powers of the committees and sanction of a staff for the committees*.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the council shall, by regulations framed for the purpose, determine the powers and duties of the central committee, circle committees, the corporation accounts committee, the contracts committee and the licence appeals committee.

(2) The council shall sanction such staff as may reasonably be required by the central committee, the circle committees, the corporation accounts committee, the contracts committee and the licence appeals committee to discharge their functions.

6-G. *Additional committees*.—The council may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, constitute additional committees for such purposes as the council thinks fit.

7. *Commissioner, assistant commissioners and personal assistant to the commissioner*.—(1) There shall be two assistant commissioners and a personal assistant to the commissioner.

8th December 1961]

(2) The commissioner, the assistant commissioner and the personal assistant to the commissioner shall be appointed by the State Government.

(3) The commissioner, the assistant commissioners and the personal assistant to the commissioner shall be wholetime officers of the corporation and shall not undertake any work unconnected with their offices without the sanction of the council and the State Government.

(4) The State Government may recover from the corporation the whole of the salary and allowances paid to the commissioner, the assistant commissioners and the personal assistant to the commissioner appointed under sub-section (2) and such contribution towards their leave allowances, pension and provident fund as the State Government may, by general or special order, determine.

(5) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the State Government shall have power to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the commissioner, the assistant commissioners and the personal assistant to the commissioner appointed under sub-section (2)."

5. *Amendment of section 8, Madras Act IV of 1919*.—In section 8 of the principal Act, for the marginal note thereto and sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"8. *Term of office of commissioner*.—(1) The commissioner shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of his appointment and shall be eligible for re-appointment for such further period as the State Government may fix but such further period shall not be for more than three years."

6. *Substitution of new section for section 9, Madras Act IV of 1919*.—For section 9 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"9. *Powers of commissioner and assistant commissioners*.—(1) Subject, whenever it is hereinafter expressly directed, to the sanction of the council or the central committee, as the case may be, and subject to all other restrictions, limitations and conditions as may be prescribed or as are hereinafter imposed, the executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be vested—

(a) in so far as such provisions relate to the council, the central committee, corporation accounts committee and the other committees except the circle committees constituted under this Act, in the commissioner; and

(b) in so far as such provisions relate to the circle committee, in the assistant commissioner having jurisdiction, subject to the general superintendence, direction and control of the commissioner.

[8th December 1961]

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the commissioner and the assistant commissioners shall also perform all the duties and exercise all the powers, specifically imposed or conferred on him or them, as the case may be, under this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), where the office of an assistant commissioner is vacant, the commissioner may, until the vacancy is filled up—

(a) himself exercise the powers conferred and discharge the duties imposed by or under this Act on the assistant commissioner, or

(b) authorise another assistant commissioner to exercise the said powers and discharge the said duties.”

7. *Omission of section 12, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—Section 12 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

8. *Substitution of new section for section 13, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 13 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“13. *Salary of commissioner, assistant commissioners and personal assistant to the commissioner.*—(1) The commissioner shall be paid out of the municipal fund such salary and allowances not exceeding two thousand rupees per mensem in the aggregate as may from time to time be fixed by the State Government.

(2) The assistant commissioners and personal assistant to the commissioner shall be paid out of the municipal fund such salary and allowances as may from time to time be fixed by the State Government.”

9. *Amendment of section 14, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 14 of the principal Act, for the marginal note thereto and sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“14. *Grant of leave to commissioner, assistant commissioner or personal assistant to the commissioner.*—(1) Leave may be granted to the commissioner or the assistant commissioner or the personal assistant to the commissioner by the State Government.”

10. *Amendment of section 15, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 15 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“15. *Service regulations of commissioner, assistant commissioner and personal assistant to the commissioner.*—If the commissioner, or an assistant commissioner or the personal assistant to the commissioner is a civil or military officer in the service of the Government, the corporation shall make such contribution towards his leave allowances, pension and provident fund as may be required by the conditions of his service under the Government to be paid by him or on his behalf.”

[8th December 1961]

11. *Amendment of section 16, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 16 of the principal Act—

(i) for the words “the commissioner may delegate to the holder of any municipal office”, the words “the commissioner may delegate to the personal assistant to the commissioner or the holder of any municipal office” shall be substituted;

(ii) the words and figures “Schedule IV, rule 14” shall be omitted;

(iii) clauses (b) and (c) of the proviso shall be omitted;

(iv) in clause (d) of the proviso, for the words “two thousand rupees”, the words “five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.

12. *Insertion of new section 16-A in Madras Act IV of 1919.*—After section 16 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“16-A. *Delegation of commissioner's power to the assistant commissioner.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 16, the commissioner may delegate any of the powers, duties or functions conferred or imposed upon, or vested in him by or under this Act to the assistant commissioner :

Provided that—

(a) such delegation shall be in writing and a copy of the order of delegation shall be laid before the council at the meeting held next after the order of delegation is made;

(b) when the commissioner delegates under this section any power, duty or function which is exercisable or is required to be performed subject to the approval of any other municipal authority, the commissioner shall send a copy of the order of delegation to such authority.”

13. *Amendment of section 17, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 17 of the principal Act—

(i) for the words “or discharge by a municipal officer”, the words “or discharge by an assistant commissioner or the personal assistant to the commissioner or other municipal officer” shall be substituted;

(ii) after the word and figures “section 16” the words, figures and letter “or 16-A, as the case may be,” shall be inserted.

14. *Substitution of new section for section 18, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 18 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“18. *Delegation of commissioner's extraordinary powers.*—The commissioner may, on his own responsibility and by an order in writing, authorize an assistant commissioner or any class I-A or class I-B officer or any person in temporary charge of the duties of any class I-A or class I-B officer to exercise the extraordinary powers conferred on him by section 11.”

[8th December 1961]

15. *Omission of section 19, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—Section 19 of the principal Act and the sub-heading before the said section shall be omitted.

16. *Omission of section 20, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—Section 20 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

17. *Substitution of new section for section 21, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 21. *Construction of references to standing committee.*—All references to the standing committee in any other law shall be construed as references to the central committee or the circle committee or the corporation accounts committee or the contracts committee or the licence appeals committee or any other authority, as the case may be, to which the power or duty conferred or imposed by such law on the standing committee is assigned under this Act or the rules made thereunder by the State Government or by regulations made by the council under this Act.”.

18. *Amendment of section 24, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—To section 24 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that, if, in the opinion of the commissioner any resolution of the council or a committee constituted under this Act contravenes any provision of this or any other Act or of any rule, notification, regulation or by-law made or issued under this or any other Act, or of any order passed by the State Government, he shall, within fifteen days of the passing of the resolution, refer the matter to the State Government for orders, and inform the council or the committee, as the case may be, of the action taken by him at its next meeting and until the orders of the State Government on such reference are received, the commissioner shall not be bound to give effect to the resolution.”.

19. *Amendment of section 25-A, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—To section 25-A of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the payment of any conveyance allowance or travelling allowance to the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor or any councillor by the corporation at such rate as may be determined by rules made by the State Government in this behalf.”.

20. *Amendment of sub-heading before section 28, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In the sub-heading before section 28 of the principal Act, for the words “ Standing Committees ”, the word “ Committees ” shall be substituted.

21. *Amendment of section 28, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 28 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3) the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

[8th December 1961]

“(3) The central committee shall, at its first meeting after the election referred to in sub-section (1), elect one of its members (other than the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor) to be its chairman and if the chairman so elected is already the chairman of the corporation accounts committee or the licence appeals committee, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as chairman of the corporation accounts committee or the licence appeals committee, as the case may be, on the date on which he enters upon his office as chairman of the central committee.

(4) Each circle committee or the corporation accounts committee or the licence appeals committee shall at its first meeting after the election referred to in sub-section (1), elect one of its members (other than the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor or the chairman of the central committee) to be its chairman.

(5) The chairman of the central committee or of a circle committee or of the corporation accounts committee shall be entitled to hold office from the time of his election and until the election of his successor provided that in the meantime he does not cease to be a councillor.”.

22. *Amendment of section 29, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 29 of the principal Act, for the words “ Deputy Mayor or chairman ” in the first place where they occur, the words “ or Deputy Mayor ” shall be substituted.

23. *Amendment of section 32, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 32 of the principal Act, after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

“(5) The Mayor, the Deputy Mayor or the councillor presiding at a meeting of the council may direct any councillor whose conduct in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the meeting and any councillor so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If such councillor refuses to withdraw, the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor or the councillor presiding at the meeting may order his removal by force. The councillor so directed to be absent shall not be deemed to have failed to attend the meeting of the council for the purposes of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 53.”.

24. *Substitution of new section for section 33, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 33 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 33. *Commissioner and assistant commissioner when to attend meeting, etc.*—(1) The commissioner shall have the right to attend the meetings of the council and of the central committee, any circle committee, the corporation accounts committee or any other committee constituted under this Act and to take part in the discussion but shall not have the right to move any resolution or to vote.

[8th December 1961]

(2) An assistant commissioner shall have the right to attend the meetings of any of the circle committees within his jurisdiction and to take part in the discussion but shall not have the right to move any resolution or to vote.

(3) The commissioner or the assistant commissioner or both of them shall attend any meeting of the council or of the central committee, any circle committee, the corporation accounts committee or any other committee constituted under this Act if required to do so by the Mayor or the chairman of the committee as the case may be."

25. *Substitution of new section for section 35, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 35 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"35. *Resignations.*—The Mayor may resign his office by giving notice in writing to the council; and the Deputy Mayor, or any councillor other than the Mayor, or the chairman of any committee constituted under this Act or any member of any such committee other than a circle committee, may resign his office by giving notice in writing to the Mayor. Such resignation shall take effect, in the case of the Mayor, from the date on which it is placed before the council, and in any other case, from the date on which it is received by the Mayor."

26. *Amendment of section 36, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section, 36, sub-section (2) of the principal Act, after the word and figures "Schedule II", the words "or the rules made under this Act" shall be inserted.

27. *Substitution of new section for section 38, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 38 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"38. *Mayor to be member of all committees.*—(1) The Mayor shall *ex-officio* be a member of the central committee, the corporation accounts committee and the contracts committee and of every circle committee or other committees constituted under this Act except the Licence Appeals Committee and the Taxation Appeals Committee, but shall not be eligible to be elected as the chairman of the central committee or any circle committee or the corporation accounts committee:

Provided that the Mayor shall not have a right to vote at any meeting of a circle committee other than the circle committee of which he would be a member by virtue of his holding office as a councillor.

(2) If the Mayor was at the time of his election the chairman or an elected member of the central committee or the corporation accounts committee or the licence appeals committee or the chairman of a circle committee, he shall cease to hold office as such chairman or elected member.

[8th December 1961]

(3) If a vacancy occurs in the office of chairman of the central committee or any circle committee or the corporation accounts committee or the licence appeals committee, the Mayor shall convene a meeting of that committee for the election of another chairman and the chairman elected at such meeting shall be entitled to hold office as such so long as the person in whose office he is elected would have been entitled to hold it if the vacancy had not occurred."

28. *Amendment of section 44, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 44 of the principal Act—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words "all resolutions and all by-laws", the words "all important resolutions of the council, central committee, circle committee, corporation accounts committee, contracts committee, the licence appeals committee and all by-laws of the council" shall be substituted;

(ii) in the proviso to sub-section (2)—

(a) after the words "communicate to the council", the words "central committee, circle committee, corporation accounts committee, contracts committee or the licence appeals committee, as the case may be," shall be inserted;

(b) after the words "for the council", the words "or the committee concerned" shall be inserted.

29. *Amendment of section 45, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 45 of the principal Act—

(i) in sub-section (1), the brackets and letter "(a)" occurring at the beginning shall be omitted; the word "divisional" shall be omitted; and the words, brackets and letter "clause (a) of" shall be omitted;

(ii) clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be numbered as sub-section (2); and existing sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

30. *Amendment of section 47, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 47 of the principal Act—

(i) in the first paragraph, for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (1) of section 45", the word and figures "section 45" shall be substituted;

(ii) Explanation (3) shall be omitted.

31. *Amendment of section 48, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 48 of the principal Act—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (1) of section 45", the word and figures "section 45" shall be substituted;

[8th December 1961]

(ii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2-A) No alteration shall be made in the electoral roll for any division, published under sub-section (1), as revised by any alterations thereto subsequently published under that sub-section or under sub-section (2), after the last date fixed for making nomination of candidates for election to that division and before the result of the election for that division is notified under section 58.”

32. *Amendment of section 51, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In sub-section (1) of section 51 of the principal Act, the words, brackets, letter and figure “clause (b) of sub-section (1) of ” shall be omitted.

33. *Amendment of section 52, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 52 of the principal Act—

(i) for the words “or appointment” wherever they occur, the words “or co-option” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(dd) a representative or officer of any association or union representing, or purporting to represent, any section of the corporation establishment or any class of employees of the corporation;”

34. *Amendment of section 53, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 53-A of the principal Act—

(i) in sub-section (1) after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(ee) becomes a representative or officer of any association or union representing, or purporting to represent, any section of the corporation establishment or any class of employees of the corporation;”

(ii) in sub-section (3) for the words “or appointed”, the words “or co-opted” shall be substituted, and after the words “person elected”, the words “or co-opted” shall be inserted.

35. *Amendment of section 53-A, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 53-A of the principal Act—

(i) for the words “elected or appointed” wherever they occur, the words “elected or co-opted” shall be substituted.

(ii) for the expression $\frac{\text{“elected a councillor”}}{\text{“appointed a councillor”}}$ occurring in sub-section (1) the expression $\frac{\text{“elected a councillor”}}{\text{“co-opted a councillor”}}$ shall be substituted.

36. *Amendment of section 54, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In sub-section (1) of section 54 of the principal Act, for the words “or appointed” the words “or co-opted” shall be substituted.

[8th December 1961]

37. *Amendment of the heading before section 55, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In the heading before section 55 of the principal Act, for the word “Appointment”, the word “Co-option” shall be substituted.

38. *Amendment of section 55-A, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 55-A of the principal Act—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “divisional councillor”, the words “elected councillors” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “divisional councillor”, the words “elected councillor” shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (3), the word “divisional” shall be omitted;

(iv) after sub-section (3) the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

“(4) If a casual vacancy in the office of a co-opted councillor arises, the elected members of the council shall, in accordance with the rules made by the State Government under sub-section (2) of section 5, co-opt to the council as its councillor a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste and eligible for being elected as a councillor from any one of the divisions of the circle to which such casual vacancy relates and the person so co-opted shall be a member of the circle committee for such circle.

(5) If, after a person is elected at a casual election held to fill a casual vacancy in the office of an elected councillor for any division in a circle there is no elected councillor belonging to a Scheduled Caste from any one of the divisions in such circle and there is no councillor co-opted under section 5 for such circle, then, the elected members of the council shall, in accordance with the rules made by the State Government under sub-section (2) of section 5, co-opt to the council as its councillor a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste and eligible for being elected as a councillor from any one of the divisions of such circle and the person so co-opted shall be a member of the circle committee for such circle.

(6) The term of office of a councillor co-opted under sub-section (4) or (5) shall continue for so long only as the councillor in whose place he is co-opted would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.”

39. *Amendment of section 56, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 56 of the principal Act—

(i) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

“(2) If, in any such case, the retiring councillor is not willing to serve or if at a casual election no councillor is elected, the commissioner shall fix a day for a fresh election.”;

[8th December 1961]

(ii) in sub-section (3), the word "appointed" shall be omitted.

40. *Amendment of section 58, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 58 of the principal Act, for the word "Appointments", in word "co-options" shall be substituted.

41. *Amendment of section 59, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 59 of the principal Act, for the word "apointments", in both the places where it occurs, the word "co-options" shall be substituted.

42. *Amendment of section 71, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 71 of the principal Act—

(i) after the word "applies", the words "or from being co-opted as a councillor" shall be inserted;

(ii) the words "or for such shorter period as the court may, by order, determine" shall be omitted.

43. *Amendment of section 75, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 75 of the principal Act—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words "five hundred rupees", the words "two thousand and five hundred rupees" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words "five thousand rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

44. *Substitution of new section for section 78, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 78 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"78. *Power of the several authorities to sanction estimates.*—(1) The commissioner may sanction any estimate, the amount of which does not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees.

(2) When the amount of the estimate exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees but does not exceed fifty thousand rupees, the sanction of the circle committee or the central committee, as the case may be, shall be required and when the amount of the estimate exceeds fifty thousand rupees but does not exceed one lakh of rupees, the sanction of the central committee shall be required."

45. *Amendment of section 79, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 79 of the principal Act—

(i) in the marginal note thereto, for the figures and word "50,000 rupees", the words "one lakh of rupees" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the words "fifty thousand rupees" the words "one lakh of rupees" shall be substituted;

[8th December 1961]

(b) for the words "standing committee", the words "central committee" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (2), in clause (a), for the words "two and a half lakhs of rupees" the words "five lakhs of rupees" shall be substituted.

46. *Amendment of section 80, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In sub-section (2) of section 80 of the principal Act—

(i) in clause (b), after the word "sanction" in both the places where it occurs, the words "or approval" shall be inserted;

(ii) clauses (c) and (d) shall be omitted;

(iii) for clause (e) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(e) every contract made by the commissioner shall, within fifteen days after it has been made, be reported to—

(i) the circle committee concerned, if the expenditure involved exceeds one thousand rupees but does not exceed ten thousand rupees, and

(ii) the central committee if the expenditure involved exceeds ten thousand rupees."

47. *Amendment of section 81, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For sub-section (2) of section 81 of the principal Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) The common seal of the corporation shall remain in the custody of the commissioner and shall not be affixed to any contract or to other instrument except in the presence of the commissioner and the commissioner shall sign the contract or instrument in token that the same was sealed in his presence."

48. *Substitution of new section for section 82, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 82 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"82. *Invitation of tenders.*—(1) At least seven days before entering into any contract for the execution of any work of the corporation or any materials or goods which will involve an expenditure exceeding ten thousand rupees, the commissioner shall give notice by advertisement inviting tenders for such contract:

Provided that the central committee, in case the amount of the contract exceeds ten thousand rupees, but does not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees, and the council, in case the amount of the contract exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees, may, at the instance of the commissioner and for reasons which shall be recorded in its proceedings, authorise the commissioner to enter into a contract without inviting tenders.

[8th December 1961]

(2) Where the amount of any contract does not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees, the commissioner, on receipt of the tenders in respect of such contract made in pursuance of the notice given under sub-section (1), may, subject to the provisions of section 80, accept any tender which appears to him, upon a view of all the circumstances, to be the most advantageous.

(3) Where the amount of any contract exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees, the commissioner, on receipt of the tenders in respect of such contract made in pursuance of the notice given under sub-section (1), shall place the tenders before the contracts committee, which may approve any tender which appears to it, upon a view of all the circumstances, to be the most advantageous, and thereupon the commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 80, accept the tender so approved."

49. *Substitution of new sections for sections 85 to 97, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For sections 85 to 97 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"85. *Corporation establishment.*—(1) In addition to the two assistant commissioners and a personal assistant to the commissioner, the corporation establishment shall consist of the following classes of officers, namely:—

Class I-A.—A health officer, an engineer, an electrical engineer, a waterworks engineer, a drainage engineer, a revenue officer, a chief accounts officer and an educational officer.

Class I-B.—Officers, who in the opinion of the council are of a status equivalent to the status of Class I-A officers appointed to serve under the corporation.

Class II.—Assistants to Class I-A and Class I-B officers.

Class III.—All other persons (not being persons holding posts in a service classified by the council as a last-grade service) appointed to service under the corporation.

Class IV.—All persons holding posts in a service classified by the council as a last-grade service.

(2) All Class I-A and Class I-B officers shall be heads of departments working under the commissioner.

(3) (a) Every appointment of a health officer, an engineer, an electrical engineer, a revenue officer, a chief accounts officer and an educational officer shall be made by the council from out of a panel of names prepared by the State Government.

(b) Every appointment of any other officer included in Class I-A, Class I-B or Class II shall be made by the council and shall be subject to confirmation by the State Government.

(c) Every appointment to any post included in Class III or Class IV shall be made by such officer or authority as may be prescribed.

[8th December 1961]

86. *Conditions of service of corporation establishment.*—

(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the classification, methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the corporation establishment shall be regulated—

(i) in the case of Class I-A, Class I-B and Class II officers, by rules made by the State Government in this behalf;

(ii) in the case of the employees included in Class III and Class IV, by by-laws made by the council under section 349:

Provided that any Class I-A, Class I-B or Class II officer may be removed from office by the State Government:

Provided further that—

(i) the amount of any salary, leave and leave allowances, gratuity or pension granted under the said by-laws shall in no case without the special sanction of the State Government exceed what would be admissible in the case of Government servants of similar standing and status, and

(ii) the conditions under which such salary and allowances are granted or any leave, superannuation or retirement is sanctioned shall not without similar sanction be more favourable than those for the time being prescribed for such Government servants.

(2) No officer or other employee of the corporation shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.

(3) No such officer or employee as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply—

(a) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge;

(b) where an authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for reasons to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to give to that person an opportunity of showing cause; or

(c) where an authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that in the interests of the security of the State it is not expedient to give to that person such an opportunity.

(4) If any question arises whether it is reasonably practicable to give to any person an opportunity of showing cause under sub-section (3) or whether in the interests of the security of the State it is not expedient to give to any person such an opportunity

[8th December 1961]

under that sub-section, the decision thereon of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person or to reduce him in rank, as the case may be, shall be final.

(5) Every officer of the corporation establishment shall be a wholetime officer of the corporation and no such officer shall undertake any work unconnected with his office without the permission of the commissioner:

Provided that the order of the commissioner granting such permission shall be placed before the next meeting of the council.

87. *Time within which vacancy in certain posts must be filled up.*—(1) If a vacancy occurs in any office included in Class I-A, Class I-B or Class II, or any new office in Class I-B or Class II is created, the council shall within three months appoint any qualified and suitable person to hold such office.

(2) If the State Government refuse to confirm the appointment so made, the council shall appoint some other qualified and suitable person within forty-five days from the receipt of the order refusing confirmation.

(3) In default of any appointment being made in accordance with sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be, the State Government may appoint a person who in their opinion, is qualified and suitable to hold the office and such person shall be deemed to have been appointed by the council.

(4) Pending an appointment under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the council may appoint a person to hold the office temporarily and assign to him such salary as it may think fit:

Provided always that the salary so assigned shall not exceed the maximum fixed by the State Government by rules in respect of the office.

88. *Leave, pensionary and leave contributions of certain officers.*—(1) If any Class I-A, Class I-B or Class II officer is a civil or military officer in the service of the Government, and if any other officer or servant serving or having served under the corporation, is or has been transferred from or to the service of the Government or is employed partly under the Government and partly under the corporation, he shall be entitled to leave and other privileges in accordance with the rules and regulations of the branch of Government service to which he belongs and in force for the time being and the corporation shall make such contribution towards his leave allowances, pension and provident fund as may be required to be made by him or on his behalf under the rules and regulations of the branch of the Government service to which he belongs.

(2) If any such officer is not a civil or military officer in the service of the Government, his leave and leave allowances, his superannuation or retirement, his gratuity or pension and the

8th December 1961]

proportions of his pensionary or provident fund contribution payable respectively from his salary and from the municipal fund shall be governed by regulations approved by the State Government:

Provided that—

(a) the amount of any such leave and leave allowances, gratuity or pension shall in no case without the special sanction of the State Government exceed what would be admissible in the case of Government servants of similar standing and status; and

(b) the conditions under which such allowances are granted, or any leave, superannuation or retirement is sanctioned shall not without similar sanction be more favourable than those for the time being prescribed for such Government servants.

89. *Power of State Government to appoint special health officers.*—In the event of the occurrence of any unusual mortality or the prevalence or apprehended outbreak of any dangerous disease within the City, the State Government, if they consider immediate action necessary, may of their own motion appoint a special health officer wholly or partly at the expense of the municipal fund:

Provided that—

(a) the duration of the special office shall not exceed six months; and

(b) the corporation shall not be bound to pay more than five hundred rupees per mensem on account thereof.

90. *Establishment Schedule.*—(1) The commissioner shall lay before the central committee a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers (other than Class I-A Officers) and servants who should in his opinion constitute the corporation establishment, and embodying his proposals with regard to the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them:

Provided that nothing contained in the schedule or proposals aforesaid shall be inconsistent with the rules or by-laws referred to in sub-section (1) of section 86.

(2) The central committee may either approve or amend such schedule as it thinks fit and shall lay it before the council with its remarks, if any.

(3) The council shall sanction such schedule with or without modifications as it thinks fit.

(4) The commissioner may, from time to time, lay before the central committee for its remarks, if any, his proposals to amend the schedule sanctioned by the council under sub-section (3). The proposals of the commissioner together with the remarks of the central committee thereon shall be placed before the council. The council may either approve, reject or modify the amendments aforesaid.

[8th December 1961]

(5) No new office in Class I-B and no new office in any other class, the maximum monthly salary of which exceeds three hundred rupees shall be created without the sanction of the State Government.

91. *Commissioner controls Corporation establishment.*—Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the rules, by-laws and regulations for the time being in force, the commissioner shall prescribe the duties of the corporation establishment and exercise supervision and control over their acts and proceedings.

92. *Power to grant leave to establishment.*—Leave may be granted to the corporation establishment by the commissioner.

93. *Appointments committee.*—(1) There shall be established an appointments committee which shall consist of the Mayor, the chairman of the central committee and the commissioner; and the Mayor shall be the chairman of the appointments committee.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, appointments to all posts in Class III and in Class IV under the corporation, the pay or the maximum pay of which exceeds one hundred rupees per mensem, shall be made by the commissioner from the list of candidates approved by the appointments committee and in the order of preference indicated in that list. Appointments to all other posts in Class III and Class IV under the corporation shall be made by the commissioner subject to the by-laws made by the council:

Provided that in case of emergency—

(a) the commissioner may appoint temporarily such officers and servants as may, in his opinion, be required for the purposes of this Act and the employment of whom for any particular work has not been prohibited by any resolution of the council; and

(b) every such appointment made under clause (a) shall be reported by the commissioner to the appointments committee, at its next meeting."

50. *Amendment of section 113, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 113 of the principal Act, in sub-section (5)—

(i) for the words and figures "the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920", the words "any other Madras Act" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "local board" in the two places where they occur, the words "panchayat union council, panchayat township committee" shall be substituted.

51. *Amendment of section 114, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 114 of the principal Act, after the word "names", the words "and residential addresses" shall be inserted.

[8th December 1961]

52. *Amendment of section 115, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 115 of the principal Act, after the word "names", the words "and residential addresses" shall be inserted.

53. *Substitution of new section for section 122, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For section 122 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"122. *Power to require numbers to be affixed to carriages.*—

(1) The Commissioner shall direct that a municipal number shall be affixed to every carriage kept within the City.

(2) The numbers affixed under sub-section (1) shall be registered in the municipal office."

54. *Amendment of section 129-A, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In Explanation I to section 129-A of the principal Act, after the words "shall include", the words "any vehicle and" shall be inserted.

55. *Amendment of section 137-B, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 137-B of the principal Act, after the words "has escaped assessment in any half-year or year", the words "or has been assessed in any half-year or year at a rate lower than the rate at which he is assessable, or, in the case of property tax, has not been duly assessed in any half-year or year consequent on the building or land concerned having escaped proper determination of its annual value," shall be inserted.

56. *Amendment of section 148, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 148 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words "Accountant-General of Madras", the words "Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras", shall be substituted.

57. *Amendment of section 155, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 155 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) The commissioner shall cause the budget estimate as finally approved by the central committee to be published not later than the fifteenth day of February and shall, not later than the said date, forward a printed copy thereof to each councillor."

58. *Amendment of section 178, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 178 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) If there is a public drain or other place set apart by the corporation for the discharge of the drainage within a distance not exceeding one hundred feet of the nearest point on any premises or if within such distance, a public drain or other place for the discharge of drainage is about to be provided or is in the process of construction, the commissioner may—

(a) by notice direct the owner of the said premises to construct a drain leading therefrom to such drain or place and to

[8th December 1961]

execute all such works as may be necessary in accordance with the by-laws at such owner's expense, or

(b) cause to be constructed a drain leading from the said premises to such public drain or place and cause to be executed all such works as may be necessary :

Provided that—

(i) not less than fifteen days before constructing any drain or executing any work under clause (b), the commissioner shall give notice to the owner of the nature of the intended work and the estimated expenses recoverable from the owner; and

(ii) the expenses incurred by the commissioner in constructing any drain or executing any work under clause (b) shall be recoverable from the owner in such instalments as the central committee may think fit and in the same manner as the property tax.”.

59. *Amendment of section 216, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In Section 216 of the principal Act—

(i) for the words “standing committee”, wherever they occur, the word “commissioner” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the words “it may think fit”, the words “he may think fit” shall be substituted;

(iii) in the proviso to sub-section (5), for the words “it considers necessary to enable it”, the words “he considers necessary to enable him” shall be substituted.

60. *Amendment of section 217, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In sub-section (1) of section 217 of the principal Act, for the words “standing committee”, the word “commissioner” shall be substituted.

61. *Amendment of section 223, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 223 of the principal Act :—

(i) in sub-section (1), for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(c) to construct or to continue to have any step or drain-covering necessary for access to the premises.”;

(ii) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

“(5) The council shall have power to lease road sides and street margins vested in the corporation for occupation on such terms and conditions and for such period, as it may fix :

Provided that no such lease for any term exceeding three years shall be valid unless the sanction of the State Government therefor shall have been first obtained :

Provided further that if the State Government consider that any occupation of a road side or street margin under a lease granted by the council under this section is likely to be injurious to health or cause public inconvenience or otherwise materially interfere with the use of the road side or street margin as such,

[8th December 1961]

the State Government may direct the council to cancel or modify the lease and the council shall thereupon cancel or modify the lease accordingly.”

62. *Insertion of new section 223-A in Madras Act IV of 1919.*—After section 223 of the principal Act, the following heading and section shall be inserted, namely :—

“223-A. *Power of council to set up hoardings and levy fees.*—Subject to the provisions of the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act, 1959 (Madras Act 2 of 1959) and sections 129-A to 129-F of this Act, the commissioner may, with the sanction of the council, set up, for the exhibition of advertisements, hoardings, erections or other things in suitable places owned by, or vested in, the corporation and may permit any person to use any such hoarding, erection or thing on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by regulations made by the council in this behalf.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of sections 129-D and 129-E the person who has been permitted to use any hoarding, erection or thing under this section shall be deemed to be the owner or the person in occupation of such hoarding, erection or thing.

Explanation II.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that any fee payable by any person who has been permitted to use any hoarding, erection or thing under this section shall be in addition to the advertisement tax payable by him under section 129-A on advertisements exhibited by him on such hoarding, erection or thing.”

63. *Amendment of section 228, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In sub-section (2) of section 228 of the principal Act, for the words “in at least one vernacular language”, the words “in Tamil” shall be substituted.

64. *Amendment of section 231, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In sub-section (1) of section 231 of the principal Act, for the words “standing committee”, in the two places where they occur the word “commissioner” shall be substituted.

65. *Amendment of section 236, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—Section 236 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section and after the sub-section as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

“(2) While granting permission under sub-section (1), the commissioner may specify in writing, the precautions to be observed with reference to the construction or reconstruction by the person making the application under sub-section (1) of section 234 and such person shall be responsible for the due observance of the precautions.”.

66. *Amendment of section 242, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—Section 242 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and—

(i) in sub-section (1) as so renumbered, for the words “one year”, the words “six months” shall be substituted; and

[8th December 1961]

(ii) after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2) If the construction or reconstruction of the building is not completed within such period (not exceeding two years from the date on which permission was given for the construction or reconstruction) as may be specified in this behalf by the commissioner, it shall not be continued thereafter until a fresh application has been made and fresh permission granted under this Chapter.”.

67. *Insertion of new section 244-A in Madras Act IV of 1919.*—After section 244 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“244-A. *Power of commissioner to impose penalty in the case of unauthorized constructions or alterations.*—Notwithstanding any action taken under section 244 or section 357 (1), where in the opinion of the commissioner any building has been constructed or altered otherwise than in accordance with the plans and specifications which have been approved or in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or any rule, by-law, order or declaration made under this Act, the commissioner may direct the owner of such building to pay by way of penalty a sum not exceeding fifty rupees for every half year or part thereof in respect of every one hundred square feet or part thereof covered by the portion or portions of the building so constructed or altered, the area of the ground floor and the other floors, if any, being reckoned separately. Such penalty shall be recovered in the same manner as the property tax until the portion or portions aforesaid are removed or rectified by the owner and the resulting construction is approved by the commissioner.”.

68. *Insertion of new section 246-A in Madras Act IV of 1919.*—After section 246 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“246-A. *Demolition of buildings.*—(1) If any person intends to demolish a building either in whole or in part, he shall send an application to the commissioner in writing for permission to execute the work.

(2) The Commissioner shall grant permission to execute the work subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary for ensuring the health or safety of the people living within or near the building.

(3) The demolition of a building shall not be begun unless and until the commissioner has granted permission for the execution of the work, and the work shall not be executed without complying with the conditions, if any, subject to which the permission has been granted.”.

69. *Amendment of section 253, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—Section 253 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and—

(i) in sub-section (1) as so renumbered, for the words “six months”, the words “three months” shall be substituted; and

[8th December 1961]

(ii) after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2) If the construction or reconstruction of the building is not completed within such period (not exceeding one year from the date on which permission was given for the construction or reconstruction) as may be specified in this behalf by the commissioner it shall not be continued thereafter until a fresh application has been made and fresh permission granted under this Chapter.”.

70. *Insertion of new section 256-A in Madras Act IV of 1919.*—After section 256 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“256-A. *Power of commissioner to direct removal of persons directing or carrying on construction of buildings, etc.*—(1) If the construction or reconstruction of any building or well—

(a) is commenced without the permission of the commissioner, or

(b) is carried on otherwise than in accordance with the particulars on which such permission was based, or

(c) is carried on in contravention of any lawful order or breach of any provision contained in this Act or in any rule or by-law made under it, or of any direction or requisition lawfully given or made,

the commissioner may, after three days' notice, direct that any person directing or carrying on such construction or reconstruction, or any person employed in the execution thereof in such building or well or any other place adjacent thereto shall be removed from such building, well or place.

(2) It shall be the duty of every police officer to assist the commissioner or any officer or servant of the corporation reasonably demanding his aid for carrying into effect the direction given by the commissioner under sub-section (1).”.

71. *Amendment of section 281, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 281 of the principal Act, after the word “dogs”, the words “or pigs” shall be inserted, and for the words “or pigs”, the words “or monkeys” shall be substituted.

72. *Amendment of section 285, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 285 of the principal Act—

(i) in the Explanation to sub-section (1), for the words and figures “Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914”, the words, figures and brackets “Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939)” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani”, the words “English and Tamil” shall be substituted.

73. *Amendment of section 285-A, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 285-A of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely :—

[8th December 1961]

" Provided that nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize the commissioner to prohibit the use of any place in the city by the State Government as a stand solely for motor vehicles belonging to the Transport Department of the State Government."

74. *Amendment of section 285-C, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In sub-section (4) of section 285-C of the principal Act, for the words " a vernacular language of the locality " the word " Tamil " shall be substituted.

75. *Amendment of section 287, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—For sub-section (5) of section 287 of the principal Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

" (5) (a) On receipt of any such application as is referred to in sub-section (3), the commissioner may subject to the provisions of clauses (b) and (c), grant the licence specifying therein such conditions as he may think fit to impose in accordance with the rules, if any, made by the State Government in this behalf, or refuse to grant the same.

(b) Before granting or refusing a licence under clause (a), the commissioner shall cause a full and complete investigation to be made in the prescribed manner in respect of the application and shall have due regard to—

(i) the suitability of the place in respect of which the licence is applied for;

(ii) the possibility of any danger to life or health or property or the likelihood of any nuisance being created either by reason of the manner in which or by the conditions under which the place is proposed to be used or by the nature of such use;

(iii) the provisions of other Acts, if any, and the rules and by-laws made thereunder, regulating the use of places for the purpose for which a licence is applied for under this Act; and

(iv) such other matters as may be prescribed.

(c) If the commissioner is satisfied either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise that—

(i) a licence granted under clause (a) has been obtained by misrepresentation as to an essential fact, or

(ii) the holder of a licence has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder,

then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the licence may be liable under this Act, the commissioner may, after giving the holder of the licence an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend the licence.

(d) Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf by the State Government, the commissioner may also vary or amend a licence granted under clause (a)."

[8th December 1961]

76. *Amendment of section 238, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 238 of the principal Act, in clause (b) of sub-section (1), for the word " premises ", the word " place " shall be substituted.

77. *Amendment of section 304, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 304 of the principal Act—

(i) in the proviso to sub-section (2), the words " or without the approval of the standing committee " shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the words " two regional languages ", the word " Tamil " shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (4), for the words " two vernacular languages ", the word " Tamil " shall be substituted.

78. *Amendment of section 307, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 307 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1) the words " with the sanction of the standing committee " shall be omitted.

79. *Amendment of section 309, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 309 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the second proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided further that no licence shall be required for any place included in a public market under the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950) or the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958)."

80. *Amendment of section 321, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 321 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words " in at least one vernacular language ", the words " in Tamil " shall be substituted.

81. *Amendment of section 324, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 324 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words " in at least one vernacular language ", the words " in Tamil " shall be substituted.

82. *Amendment of section 329, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 329 of the principal Act, for the brackets, words, letter and figures " [not already specified in sub-clause (a) of section 3, clause (10)] ", the brackets, words and figures " [not already notified under clause (10) of section 3] " shall be substituted.

83. *Amendment of section 347, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 347 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

" (bb) provide for the procedure to be followed at meetings of the contracts committee, the licence appeals committee and the appointments committee and for the conduct of business and the number of members which shall form a quorum at such meetings;"

[8th December 1961]

(ii) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

(cc) regulate the allocation of funds to circle committees on an equitable basis having regard to the population and road mileage of the circles concerned and other relevant factors.”

84. *Amendment of section 348, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 348 of the principal Act—

(i) for the words and figures “ under section 347 and the power to issue notifications under section 45 ”, the words “ and the power to issue notifications under this Act ” shall be substituted;

(ii) after clause (c) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

“ (d) Every rule made under this Act other than that made under sub-section (3) of section 347 and every notification issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible after it is made or issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification should not be made or issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.”

85. *Amendment of section 349, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 349 of the principal Act, in clause (8), the following shall be added at the end, namely :—

“ (c) for regulating the leasing of road-sides and street-margins vested in the corporation.”

86. *Amendment of section 354, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 354 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “ in the Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani languages ”, the words “ in Tamil ” shall be substituted.

87. *Amendment of section 365, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 365 of the principal Act—

(i) in sub-section (2), the first proviso to clause (a) shall be omitted and the word “ further ” occurring in the second proviso to that clause shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-section (9-A), the following shall be added at the end, namely :—

“ and shall be accompanied by the fee referred to in clause (a) or the sum referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) ”;

[8th December 1961]

(iii) in sub-section (10)—

(a) after the words “ pre-payment of the fee ”, the words, brackets, letters and figure “ referred to in clause (a) or the sum referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) ” shall be inserted;

(b) for the words “ but only to refund of the fee ”, the words “ but only to refund of an amount not exceeding one-half of the fee or sum aforesaid as may be decided by the council ” shall be substituted.

88. *Amendment of section 366, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 366 of the principal Act—

(i) in the marginal note thereto, for the words “ standing committee ”, the words “ licence appeals committee ” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (1), for the words “ standing committee ”, the words “ licence appeals committee ” shall be substituted;

(iii) sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

89. *Amendment of section 371-A, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 371-A of the principal Act, for the words “ English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani ”, the words “ English and Tamil ” shall be substituted.

90. *Amendment of section 372, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 372 of the principal Act—

(i) the words “ Telugu and Hindustani ”, shall be omitted;

(ii) for the words “ in the said vernaculars ”, the words “ in Tamil ” shall be substituted.

91. *Amendment of section 373, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 373 of the principal Act for the word “ vernacular ”, the word “ Tamil ” shall be substituted.

92. *Amendment of section 373-A, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In section 373-A of the principal Act, the words “ Telugu and Hindustani ” shall be omitted.

93. *Omission of section 412, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—Section 412 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

94. *Omission of section 414, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—Section 414 of the principal Act and heading “ Transitional Provision ” occurring immediately before that section shall be omitted.

95. *Amendment of Schedule II, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In Schedule II to the principal Act—

(i) after rule 3, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 3-A. (1) The agenda for the meeting of the council shall be prepared by the Mayor and the agenda for the central committee shall be prepared by the commissioner in consultation with the

[8th December 1961]

chairman of the central committee. On any subject included for the agenda for the meeting of the central committee, its chairman shall have the right of recording his views in a note and such note shall be circulated to the members of the Central Committee or placed before the Central Committee before or at the time of the consideration of such subject by the Central Committee.

(2) The agenda for the meeting of the corporation accounts committee and of the circle committees shall be prepared by the commissioner or the assistant commissioner in consultation with the chairman of the committee concerned. The commissioner or the assistant commissioner may include in the agenda any subject which in his opinion should be considered by the corporation accounts committee or the circle committee and shall include therein any subject specified by the chairman of the committee concerned. On any subject included in the agenda, the chairman of the committee concerned as well as the commissioner or the assistant commissioner shall have the right of recording their views in a note and such note shall be circulated to the members or placed before the committee before or at the time of the consideration of such subject by the committee”:

(ii) in rule 9, for the word “twenty”, the word “thirty-three” shall be substituted;

(iii) for rule 14, and the heading occurring immediately before that rule, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“The Central Committee, the Corporation Accounts Committee and the Circle Committees.”

14. (1) The central committee and the corporation accounts committee shall meet at the municipal office on such day and at such hour as the committee concerned may from time to time determine.

(2) The circle committee shall meet at the municipal office or at the circle office on such day and at such hour as the committee may from time to time determine.”;

(iv) for sub-rule (2) of rule 18, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) The minutes book of each circle committee shall be placed before the central committee and the minutes book of the central committee and of the corporation accounts committee shall be placed before the council at such times as the central committee or the council, as the case may be, may appoint”;

(v) in rule 19 for the words, brackets and figures “as provided in sub-section (1) of section 20,” the words, brackets, figures and letter “as provided in sub-section (4) of section 6-B” shall be substituted;

(vi) for rule 20, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“20. (1) Any member of the central committee or the corporation accounts committee other than the Mayor who fails to attend four consecutive meetings shall cease to be a member of the committee concerned.

[8th December 1961]

(2) Any person who, under sub-rule (1) has ceased to be a member of the central committee may be restored to office by the central committee or re-elected by the circle committee concerned.

(3) Any person who, under sub-rule (1) has ceased to be a member of the corporation accounts committee may be restored to office by the corporation accounts committee or re-elected by the council”.

96. *Amendment of Schedule IV, Madras Act IV of 1919.—In Schedule IV to the principal Act—*

(i) for rule 4-B, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“4-B Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 2, 3-A or 4, the commissioner may for special reasons to be recorded in writing consider petitions received after the periods specified in the said rules and dispose of such petitions on their merits”;

(ii) in rule 8, for the entries under the column headed “maximum half-yearly tax”, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

RS.	NP.
125	00
100	00
75	00
50	00
37	50
18	00
9	00
6	00
3	00

(iii) in rule 14—

(a) in the first paragraph, for the words “within thirty days from the date on which such order was sent by post”, the words “within fifteen days from the date on which such order was received by him” shall be substituted;

(b) for the second paragraph, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

“The Taxation Appeals Committee shall have all the powers of the central committee under sub-section (1) of section 26, and the provisions of sub-section (2) of that section shall apply the requisition made by the Taxation Appeals Committee as if were the central committee”;

(iv) after rule 19, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“19-A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 15 to 19, the High Court may, at any time, on the application by the assessee or the corporation, call for and examine the records

[8th December 1961]

relating to any order passed by the Small Cause Court in appeal under rule 15 for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality, regularity or propriety of such order and may pass such order in reference thereto as it thinks fit.

(2) The costs of and incident to all proceedings before the High Court under sub-rule (1) shall be in its direction.”;

(v) for rule 27, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 27. (a) Fees shall be levied on distraints under this Act with reference to the amount due for which the dstraint is made and according to the rates specified in the following table :—

Sums distrained for.

	<i>Fees.</i>
	RS. P.
Under one rupee	0 25
One rupee and over but under five rupees.	0 50
Five rupees and over but under ten rupees . . .	1 00
Ten rupees and over but under fifteen rupees.	1 50
Fifteen rupees and over but under twenty rupees	2 00
Twenty rupees and over but under twenty-five rupees	2 50
Twenty-five rupees and over but under thirty rupees	3 00
Thirty rupees and over but under thirty-five rupees	3 50
Thirty-five rupees and over but under forty rupees	4 00
Forty rupees and over but under forty-five rupees	4 50
Forty-five rupees and over but under fifty rupees	5 00
Fifty rupees and over but under sixty rupees.	6 00
Sixty rupees and over but under eighty rupees.	7 50
Eighty rupees and over but under one hundred rupees	9 00
One hundred rupees and over	10 00

(b) Such fees shall include all expenses except—

(i) the cost of maintaining any livestock or the expenses incidental to the detention of the distrained property; and

[8th December 1961]

(ii) the charge payable on account of peons having or put in charge of the distrained property, namely, nineteen naye paise daily for each peon.”

97. *Amendment of Schedule V, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In Schedule V to the principal Act—

(i) in rule 3—

(1) in clause (b), for the word ‘Dhobikanas’, the word ‘Salavai thuraikal’ shall be substituted; and

(2) the following shall be added, namely :—

“(e) The acquisition, construction, maintenance, enlargement, improvement, alteration, repairs, management and letting of dwelling houses for the use of the working classes as well as the middle classes and of any buildings for the use or convenience of the inmates of such dwelling houses and the doing of any act or thing necessary or expedient to facilitate any such undertaking and the acquisition of land and buildings for any such purpose.

(f) The prevention of adulteration of food or food products, maintenance of laboratories for food and water analysis and maintenance of research laboratories.”;

(ii) in rule 4—

(1) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

“(ff) The construction of boat-houses and wharves.

(fff) The construction and maintenance of stadia for sports and recreation, club-houses, tourist-homes, model restaurants, cold storage rooms and underground safety cellars for film storage;”;

(2) in clause (g), for the words “public baths and bathing places”, the words “public baths, bathing places and swimming pools” shall be substituted;

(3) after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(hh) the provision and maintenance of colonies for the corporation establishment;”;

(4) in clause (j), the words “and mid-day meal” shall be added at the end;

(5) for clause (k), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(k) Primary, secondary and high school education;”;

(iii) in rule 5, to clause (g), the following shall be added, namely :—

“and factories for the manufacture of electrically-driven vehicles, lorry stations and a fleet of motor vehicles for municipal purposes;”;

[8th December 1961]

(iv) for rule 6, the following rules shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 6. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed as regards the detailed specification of services, works and institutions, it shall be the duty of the central committee to make such provisions as it thinks fit for carrying out the requirements of the city in respect of the following matters, namely :—

A. Water-supply, drainage, sanitation and lighting—

(i) *Water-supply.*—All items of work connected with the construction, establishment, maintenance, supervision and control of water works and protected water-supply except items of work relating to routine repairs and routine maintenance.

Explanation.—In this rule and in rule 7, the expressions “ routine repairs ” and “ routine maintenance ” mean such items of work as may be specified by the State Government by order from time to time.

(ii) *Drainage.*—Construction of drains (open and underground) including connexion of house drains with public drains and the construction of sewage farms and all works for the removal or disposal of sewage.

(iii) *Lighting.*—Provision and maintenance of electric lights in all public streets.

B. Health protection—

(iv) Water analysis.

(v) Prevention of adulteration of food.

(vi) Control, supervision or removal of dangerous places, buildings, trades and practices.

(vii) Preventive and remedial measures connected with any epidemic or endemic diseases or with malaria.

(viii) Opening and maintenance of burial and burning grounds.

C. Medical Relief—

(ix) Opening and maintenance of infectious diseases hospitals.

(x) Opening and maintenance of tuberculosis clinics.

D. Public amenities—

(xi) Maintenance of Peoples' Park and Zoological Gard.

(xii) Provision and maintenance of public clocks and clock-towers or of a time-gun.

(xiii) Construction and maintenance of poor-houses, orphanages, industrial houses and special houses for diseased beggars.

(xiv) Welfare of labour.

E. Remunerative enterprises—

(xv) Establishment and maintenance of workshops.

[8th December 1961]

(xvi) Opening and maintenance of public markets and control of private markets.

(xvii) Control of fairs and festivals.

(xviii) Opening and maintenance of public landing places, halting places, bus and taxi stands and opening shelters in bus-stops.

(xix) Opening and maintenance of public slaughter-houses and control of private slaughter-houses.

(xx) Establishment and maintenance of lorry stations.

(xxi) Sports stadia including swimming pools specified as such by the central committee.

(xxii) Framing of schemes relating to fisheries.

(xxiii) Establishment and maintenance of cold storages.

F. Communications—

(xxiv) Construction, repair and maintenance of roads classified as “ central roads ”, construction and reconstruction and maintenance of bridges on “ central roads ” and construction and reconstruction of bridges on “ circle roads ” :

Provided that only bus routes shall be classified as “ central roads ”, all other roads being classified as “ circle roads ”.

(xxv) Maintenance of quarries in Pallavaram including the establishment employed in connection with those quarries.

(xxvi) Purchase and maintenance of stream and motor road rollers and lorries and the maintenance of a Central Asphalt Plant.

G. Education—

(xxvii) Opening and maintenance of secondary schools.

(xxviii) Provision of mid-day meals and clothing to poor children in schools.

H. Town-planning—

(xxix) All matters connected with town-planning in the City.

(xxx) Housing, including the clearance and improvement of slums.

7. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed as regards the detailed specification of services, works and institutions, it shall be the duty of the circle committee to make such provision as it thinks fit in respect of the following matters in so far as they relate to the circle concerned :—

A. Water-supply, drainage, sanitation and lighting—

(i) *Water-supply.*—All items of work relating to routine repairs to and routine maintenance of water-supply mains and connections.

[8th December 1961]

(ii) *Drainage*.—Routine repairs to and maintenance of drains (open and underground) already constructed.

(iii) *Sanitation and the maintenance, supervision and control of sewage farms*.—(a) Cleansing of streets, (b) removal of rubbish heaps, jungle growth and prickly-pear, (c) filling in of dis-used wells, insanitary ponds, pools, ditches, pits, or hollows, (d) provision of public conveniences and making arrangements to cleanse latrines whether public or private and other improvements of the sanitary condition of the City.

(iv) *Lighting*.—Provision of oil lights where electric lights have not been introduced in streets.

B. *Health Protection (including maternity and child welfare)*.—

(v) Establishment and maintenance of maternity and child welfare centres and offering advice and assistance to mothers including Family Planning.

(vi) Registration of births and deaths.

(vii) Vaccination.

C. *Medical relief*.—

(viii) Opening and maintenance of dispensaries.

(ix) Opening and maintenance of Public Health Centres.

D. *Public amenities*.—

(x) Opening and maintenance of reading rooms.

(xi) Provision and maintenance of public baths or bathing places.

(xii) Establishment and maintenance of wireless receiving sets, play-grounds, parks other than the Peoples' Park and Zoological Gardens and sports clubs and centres of physical culture, not being sports stadia.

E. *Remunerative enterprises*.—

(xiii) Opening and maintenance of cart-stands including rickshaw-stands, and public cattle sheds and the maintenance of shelters in bus-stops.

(xiv) Opening and maintenance of Salavaithuraikal and cattle yards.

F. *Communications*.—

(xv) Construction, repair and maintenance of all "circle roads".

(xvi) Maintenance of bridges on "circle roads".

(xvii) Construction, reconstruction, repairs and maintenance of culverts in circle roads.

(xviii) Maintenance of name boards of all streets and roads in the circle (i.e., both 'circle roads' and 'central roads').

[8th December 1961]

Explanation.—Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to affect the power of the council under section 228 as regards the naming of new streets or changing the names of streets.

(xix) Planting and preservation of trees on the sides of all public streets in the City.

G. *Education*.—

(xx) Opening and maintenance and expansion or improvement of elementary schools.

(xxi) Opening and maintenance of literacy centres in labour areas and centres for imparting social education and nursery schools."

(v) in rule 11, for the words "Imperial Bank of India" in the two places where they occur, the words "State Bank of India" shall be substituted.

98. *Amendment of Schedule VI, Madras Act IV of 1919*.—In Schedule VI to the principal Act—

(i) in the heading, for the word "premises", the word "places" shall be substituted;

(ii) after the entry relating to "Ashes", the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Besides—(Beedi leaves) manufacturing, storing or selling";

(iii) after the entry relating to "carpets", the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Cashewnuts burning and extracting kernels from cashewnut";

(iv) before the entry relating to "Cloths", the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Clothes (second-hand)—storing, selling, or hiring, second-hand clothes, blankets, mattresses, pillows or bedding";

(v) after the entry relating to "Ghee", the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Glass—Industry";

(vi) after the entry relating to "Grass", the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Gravel or metal—Digging";

(vii) for the entry relating to 'Ice', the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Ice—Manufacturing, storing or selling;

Ice—Articles manufactured out of ice or in the manufacture of which ice forms the main ingredient—storage or sale."

[8th December 1961]

(viii) for the entry relating to "Machinery", the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Machinery—Other than such machinery as may, by notification, be exempted by the State Government from time to time—using for any industrial or agricultural purpose.";

(ix) for the entry relating to "Metals", the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Metals—Beating, breaking, digging, hammering, casting, etc.

Mineral oil—storing and selling (wholesale or retail).";

(x) the following words occurring at the end shall be omitted, namely:—

"In general, any purpose or the doing in the course of any industrial process anything which in the opinion of the commissioner is likely to be dangerous to human life, or health or property or is likely to create or cause a nuisance.".

99. *Amendment of Schedule VII, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In Schedule VII to the principal Act—

(i) after the item relating to section 129, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"129-B. (1) Erecting, exhibiting, fixing, retaining or displaying advertisement without the written permission of the commissioner—

(i) if the advertisement relates to any trade or business—Fifty rupees:

(ii) if the advertisement does not relate to any trade or business—Five rupees.";

(ii) after the item relating to section 233, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"236. (1) Failure to obtain permission before beginning the construction or reconstruction of a building—Fifty rupees;

246-A. (1) Failure to obtain permission before demolishing a building—Fifty rupees;"

(iii) in the entries relating to section 406, for the words "standing committee", the words "central committee, a circle committee, the corporation accounts committee" shall be substituted.

100. *Amendment of Schedule VIII, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In Schedule VIII to the principal Act—(i) before the item relating to section 163, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"129-B. Erecting, exhibiting, fixing, retaining or displaying advertisement without the written permission of the commissioner—

(i) if the advertisement relates to any trade or business—Five rupees;

[8th December 1961]

(ii) if the advertisement does not relate to any trade or business—Two rupees.";

(ii) after item relating to section 305, the following shall be inserted namely:—

"307. (2) Opening or keeping open of private market after suspension or refused of licence for default to carry out works—Five rupees.".

101. *Substitution of references to standing committee.*—In the section or rules of the principal Act mentioned in column (1) of Schedule I, for the words mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof whether the said words occur in one place or in more than one place, the words mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Schedule shall be substituted.

102. *Act to be read subject to Schedule II and powers to remove difficulties.*—(1) In regard to the first constitution of the central committee, any circle committee, the corporation accounts committee, the contracts committee, the licence appeals committee or the appointments committee in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act and otherwise in first giving effect to the said provisions, they shall be read subject to the rules in Schedule II.

(2) The State Government shall have power, by notification, to amend add to, or repeal the rules in the said Schedule.

(3) If any difficulty arises in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act or of the principal Act as amended by this Act or as to the first constitution of the central committee, any circle committee or the corporation accounts committee after the commencement of this Act, the State Government may, as occasion may require, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(4) Every notification issued under sub-section (2) and every order made under sub-section (3) shall, as soon as possible after it is issued or 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 notification or order or both Houses agree that the notification or order should not be issued or made, the notification 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 notification or order.

SCHEDULE I.

(See section 101.)

Section, sub-section, Schedule and rule.	Words for which the words in column (3) are to be substituted.	Words which are to be substituted for the words in column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
10	the standing committees and other committees.	all the committees constituted under this Act.

[8th December 1961]

Section, sub-section, Schedule and rule.	Words for which the words in column 3 are to be substituted.	Words which are to be substituted for the words in column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
22, sub-sections (1) and (2).	a standing committee.	the central committee, a circle committee, the corporation accounts committee or the contracts committee.
23, sub-section (1).	a standing committee.	a committee constituted under this Act.
24	standing committees ..	committees constituted under this Act.
26, sub-section (1).	or a standing committee.	or a committee constituted under this Act.
26, sub-section (2).	the standing committee.	the committee.
27	a standing committee or of any committee.	any committee constituted under this Act.
27	the standing committee or other committee as the case may be.	the such committee.
29	standing committee ..	the committee concerned.
31	and the standing committees.	the central committee, the circle committees and the corporation accounts committee.
32, sub-sections (2) and (4).	a standing committee.	a committee constituted under this Act.
34, sub-section (1).	any standing committee or any committee.	any committee constituted under this Act.
36, sub-sections (1) and (2).	standing committee ..	committee constituted under this Act.
53-A, sub-section (4).	standing committee ..	committee constituted under this Act.
74	standing committee ..	central committee.
75, sub-sections (1), (2), (4) and (5).	standing committee ..	central committee.
119	standing committee ..	central committee.
154	standing committee ..	central committee.
155 sub section (1)	standing committee ..	central committee, central committee.
Do.	other standing committees.	the circle committees.
155, sub-section (2).	standing committee ..	central committee.
156	perpared by the standing committee	as approved by the central committee.
157	standing committee ..	central committee.
159	standing committee ..	central committee.
161, sub-sections (1) and (2).	standing committee ..	central committee.
162, sub-section (1).	standing committee ..	central committee.
167, sub-section (2).	standing committee ..	central committee.
169, sub-sections (1) and (5).	standing committee ..	central committee.
170, sub-sections (1) and (2).	standing committee ..	central committee.

8th December 1961]

Section, sub-section, Schedule and rule.	Words for which the words in column (3) are to be substituted.	Words which are to be substituted for the words in column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
179, sub-section (1).	standing committee ..	central committee.
180, sub-section (1)	standing committee ..	circle committee concerned.
190, second proviso.	standing committee ..	central committee.
195, sub-section (1).	standing committee ..	circle committee concerned.
196	standing committee ..	central committee.
200	standing committee ..	circle committee concerned.
207, sub-sections (2) and (3).	standing committee ..	central committee.
208	standing committee ..	central committee.
209, sub-sections (1) and (2).	standing committee ..	central committee.
211	standing committee ..	circle committee concerned.
212, sub-section (1).	standing committee ..	circle committee concerned.
231, sub-section (3).	standing committee ..	central committee.
239, sub-sections (1) and (2).	standing committee ..	licence appeals committee.
240	standing committee ..	licence appeals committee.
251, sub-sections (1) and (2).	standing committee ..	licence appeals committee.
252	standing committee ..	licence appeals committee.
255, sub-section (2).	standing committee ..	licence appeals committee.
256, sub-section (1).	standing committee ..	central committee.
257-A	standing committee ..	central committee.
257-J, sub-section (1).	standing committee ..	central committee.
257-L	standing committee ..	central committee.
257-N	standing committee ..	central committee.
257-P, sub-sections (1) and (4).	standing committee ..	central committee.
257-X, sub-sections (1) and (6).	standing committee ..	central committee.
257-Y, sub-sections (1) and (3).	standing committee ..	central committee.
257-Z, sub-section (2).	standing committee ..	central committee.
257-BB, sub-section (2).	standing committee ..	licence appeals committee
261, sub-section (3).	standing committee ..	circle committee concerned.
263	standing committee ..	circle committee concerned.
264, sub-section (2).	standing committee ..	circle committee concerned.
Do.	standing committee's disposal.	circle committee's disposal.
274, sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5).	standing committee ..	central committee.

[8th December 1961]

Section sub-section, Schedule and rule.	Words for which the words in column (3) are to be substituted.	Words which are to be substituted for the words in column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
275, sub-section (2).	standing committee ..	central committee.
285, sub-sections (1) and (2).	standing committee ..	central committee.
285-A ..	standing committee ..	central committee.
292, sub-section (1).	standing committee ..	central committee.
294, sub-section (1).	standing committee ..	central committee.
301, sub-section (2).	standing committee ..	central committee.
303, sub-section (2), clause (a).	standing committee ..	central committee.
308 ..	standing committee ..	central committee.
310 ..	standing committee ..	central committee.
336, sub-section (1).	standing committee ..	central committee.
341 ..	standing committee ..	central committee.
370 ..	a standing committee ..	a committee constituted under this Act.
372 ..	or the standing committee.	or the committee constituted under this Act.
372 ..	or standing committee.	or the committee constituted under this Act.
373-A ..	a standing committee ..	a committee constituted under this Act.
379, sub-section (4).	standing committee ..	licence appeals committee.
379-A ..	standing committee ..	committee constituted under this Act.
382 ..	standing committee ..	central committee.
383 ..	standing committee ..	central committee.
392 ..	or the standing committee.	or the committee constituted under this Act.
397, sub-section (4).	standing committee ..	central committee.
398, clauses (f), (h) and (i).	standing committee ..	central committee.
398, clause (f)	or the standing committee.	or the committee constituted under this Act.
406 ..	any standing committee ..	any committee constituted under this Act.
408 ..	a standing committee ..	a committee constituted under this Act.
Schedule II, rule 13.	and the standing committees.	the central committee, the circle committee and the corporation accounts committee.
Schedule II, rule 15.	a standing committee ..	the central committee, a circle committee or the corporation accounts committee.
Schedule II, rule 16.	a standing committee.	the central committee, a circle committee or the corporation accounts committee.

8th December 1961]

Section, sub-section, Schedule and rule.	Words for which the words in column (3) are to be substituted.	Words which are to be substituted for the words in column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
Schedule II, rule 17.	a standing committee.	the central committee, a circle committee or the corporation accounts committee.
Schedule II, rule 18.	each standing committee	the central committee, each circle committee and the corporation accounts committee.
Schedule II, rule 19.	two or more standing committee.	two or more circle committee.
Schedule V, rule 14 proviso.	standing committee ..	corporation accounts committee.
Schedule V, rule 19.	standing committee ..	corporation accounts committee.
Schedule V, rule 20.	standing committee ..	corporation accounts committee.
Schedule V, rule 20-A.	standing committee ..	corporation accounts committee.

SCHEDULE II.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(See section 102.)

1. All standing committees, additional standing committees and the accounts standing committees constituted under the provisions of the principal Act are hereby abolished with effect from the commencement of this Act and the central committee, even circle committee, the corporation accounts committee or the licence appeals committee constituted in accordance with the provisions of the the principal Act, as amended by this Act, shall elect its chairman, as soon as may be, after the commencement of this Act.

2. Any reference to a standing committee, additional standing committee or the accounts standing committee constituted under the principal Act or the chairman or member of such committee, contained in any enactment in force in the State of Madras or in any notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law made under any such enactment and in force in the said State shall, after the commencement of this Act, be construed as a reference to the central committee, a circle committee, the corporation accounts committee, the contracts committee or the licence appeals committee or the chairman or member of such committee as the circumstances of the case may require :

Provided that it shall be open to the council to direct that any such reference shall be construed as a reference to itself or to such other authority or person as may be specified by it by resolution.

3. All proceedings pending before any such standing committee or the accounts standing committee at the commencement of this

[8th December 1961]

Act may, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act, be continued, under the principal Act as so amended, by the central committee, a circle committee or the corporation accounts committee or the contracts committee or the licence appeals committee as the circumstances may require or if the council so directs in any case or class of cases, by the council.

4. Any order passed, action taken or thing done by a standing committee or accounts standing committee before the commencement of this Act shall, subject to the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act and to such directions as the council may, by general or special order, give in this behalf, be deemed to have been passed, taken or done by the council, central committee, circle committee, the corporation accounts committee or the licence appeals committee as the circumstance may require, unless and until the same is superseded by such council, central committee, circle committee, the corporation accounts committee, the contracts committee or the licence appeals committee.

5. Every person included in the corporation establishment immediately before the date of the commencement of this Act and who was employed by the corporation wholly or mainly in connection with the affairs of the corporation immediately before the said date shall, on and from that date, hold his office in the corporation by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension and gratuity and other matters as he would have held the same on the date aforesaid if this Act had not been passed and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions and his rights and privileges are so altered as to be on the whole not less favourable to him than those to which he was entitled immediately before the said date.

6. In these rules, "commencement of this Act" or "date of the commencement of this Act" means the date appointed by notification issued under sub-section (2) of section 1.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 9th December 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.

Agricultural Production Plans

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

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to Panchayat Unions for the preparation of Agricultural Production Plans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A copy of G.O. * Ms. No. 3792, Food and Agriculture, dated 16th November 1960 containing the details, is placed on the table of the House.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, is it a fact that the instructions contained in the Government Order have not been implemented so far even though the time-limit fixed was 31st December 1960?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no information.

Judgments

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

(a) whether any period has been prescribed for delivery of judgment by District Judges and, if so, what it is;

(b) whether any instances in which judgments have not been delivered within the prescribed period in the year 1959-60, have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases and the action, if any, taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) It has been prescribed in the Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders that judgments should be delivered within fourteen days after the close of arguments.

[9th December 1961]

(b) Yes.

(c) As there seemed to be some misapprehension about the applicability of the rule to District Judges, the High Court issued a clarificatory circular in January 1961 and has taken necessary steps for securing strict observance of the rule.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it a fact that the ill-health of some of these District Judges was partly responsible for the delay in delivering the judgments? Has this been brought to the notice of the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no specific information about it. Perhaps ill-health of some of these officers was also the cause of delays.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact, Sir, that these judicial officers are not given proper notice before they are transferred, as it used to be in olden days, and therefore they find it difficult to deliver judgments in cases which have been heard by them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no such information. I would like to have notice.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, if there is delay in delivering judgments, may I know whether the High Court takes cognizance of those delays, and whether the delays are brought to the notice of the High Court?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. The High Court does take cognizance.

Statisticians

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

(a) whether any list of Statisticians for training abroad has been sent to the Government of India during 1959 and 1960; and

(b) if so, the number of persons selected?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சார், மற்ற மாநிலங்களிலிருந்து அனுப்பும் போது ஏன் நம் மாநிலத்திலிருந்து அனுப்பப்படவில்லை? காரணம் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : மற்ற மாநிலங்களில் எந்த வகையான ஆபீசர்கள் அனுப்பப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று தெரியாது. அனுப்பவேண்டிய நிமித்தம் இருந்தால் அனுப்பப்படும்.

Prize Bonds

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers employed in District Board High Schools in North Arcot district are required to buy Prize Bonds for a part of arrears of pay due to them for the months of June, July, August, September and October 1960; and

9th December 1961]

(b) if so, the instructions, if any, issued by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) No instructions were issued by the Government in this regard.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it a fact that the teachers in the District Board High Schools in North Arcot were given prize bonds instead of their salaries for the months of June, July, August, September and October 1960?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The information given to me is that prize bonds to the total value of Rs. 8,430 were sold to the teachers of secondary schools, and the cost was met from the arrears of pay due to the teachers.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does not the Hon. Minister think that it will be very hard on the part of these teachers to go in for these prize bonds instead of cash at the end of every month to meet their family expenses?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This is 'arrears of pay', and, therefore, perhaps they themselves thought that it would be advantageous for them to invest in prize bonds and take their chance.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the teachers had incurred debts at the time they received the arrears of pay and had to clear off the debts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not have that information. Perhaps the hon. Member has made an investigation.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is it the case of the Hon. the Minister for Education that teachers could not get prize bonds outside and that is why they had to ask the school authorities to give them prize bonds in lieu of their arrears of salary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not in lieu of arrears of pay. They purchased prize bonds and the cost was met from the arrears of pay.

Parambikulam Project

* 419 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any foreign aid is received for the execution of Parambikulam Project, and, if so, the nature and extent of the aid?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No foreign aid has been received for the execution of the Parambikulam Project.

[9th December 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, may I know whether any foreign aid has been applied for? Is it a fact that for blasting rocks there to construct a tunnel, certain chemicals are required, and that they are not available? Is it a fact that foreign aid has been requisitioned for the supply of the chemicals?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : 'Genetin' is required for the purpose of blasting rock. That is manufactured here. There must have been scarcity in respect of other things. But I think the position would improve.

Khadi

* 420 Q.—**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the cost of production of the book "All about Khadi in Madras" published by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The cost of printing 6,000 copies of the book (3,000 in English and 3,000 in Tamil) was Rs. 5,200 including cost of paper.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, what is the provocation for the Government to incur such a huge expense on doing propaganda for khadi?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government thought it worthwhile.

Potato crop

* 421 Q.—**SRI V. M. SURENDRA RAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether the potato crop in the Nilgiris district has been recently affected by disease;

(b) if so, the extent of damage; and

(c) the measures, if any, taken by the Government to render assistance to the affected ryots?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) to (c): A paper is placed on the table of the House.

SRI V. M. SURENDRA RAM : சார், இந்த ரிபோர்ட்டில் பாரா 11-ல் 1,000 டன் விதைகள் தான் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது சென்ட்ரல் சுவர்மெண்டிலிருந்து கிடைக்குமென்று தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். 1,000 டன் போதாது. அதனால் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டில் 5,000 டன் ஆவது கிடைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மேற்கொண்டு கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : மத்திய அரசாங்கத் திடம் முக்கியமாக மத்திய சர்க்கார் மந்திரியோடு இதைப்பற்றி, பேசப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இப்போது அந்நிய நாட்டுச் செலாவணி அதற்கு மேல் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று அவர்கள் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும், அதிகமாகப் பெருவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

[9th December 1961]

College of Catering

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a College of Catering in the State; and

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

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

(b) The Model Scheme commended by the Government of India is under examination of this Government.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Sir, is it a fact that a site has already been chosen for locating this college at Adyar?

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

Midday meal scheme

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a letter to the Editor in "The Hindu", dated 8th June 1961, in which it is stated that a Deputy Inspector of Schools of Thanjavur district has exhorted the staff of a school to collect at least Rs. 5,000 for the midday meal scheme and has warned them that failure to do so will involve the school in disciplinary action; and

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

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

(b) The matter was investigated and it was found that no such circular had been issued by any Deputy Inspector of Thanjavur district.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : அந்தப் பகல் உணவுத் திட்டத்தில் 6 நயா பைசா அளிப்பது மூன்று ஆண்டு காலத்திற்கு முன்பு நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டது. விலைவாசிகள் இப்போது அதிகமாகிவிட்டதால், உணவளிக்கக் கஷ்டமாக இருப்பதால், 10-ஐ 15 ஆக்கி, 6-ஐ 10 ஆக்க அரசாங்கம் யோசிக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கேட்டிருக்கிற கேள்விக்கும் உப கேள்விக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, may I know whether the services of the teachers were made use of for collecting funds to provide midday meals for children?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I would not say that services were utilised in the way that they are requisitioned. But the teachers do collect voluntarily aid for the midday meal scheme.

[9th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will this not affect their teaching in the school?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : My opinion is that it does not.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know, Sir, when the copies of the report of the Legislature Committee, which went into this problem of providing mid daymeals, will be supplied to the Members of the Legislature?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : A separate question may be put.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Hon. Minister will not be here then to answer.

Pandits' Training Classes

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

(a) the number of training colleges wherein Pandits' training classes are being conducted;

(b) the number of candidates who applied for admission into the above classes during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(c) the number of candidates selected in each of these years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the Pandits' Training Course in the other training colleges?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Three, Sir, including the Government Training College, Vellore, where the course has been newly opened this month.

(b) & (c)—

	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
Number applied	294	573	456
Number selected	90	163	151

(d) In November 1961 the Director of Public Instruction submitted proposals for opening one more Pandits' training course in the Government Training College, Vellore, with effect from December 1961, and the proposal has been approved.

Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur

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

3-10 p.m. (a) the number of petitions filed before the Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, in 1960 under (i) the Madras Act XXVI of 1948 and (ii) the Madras Act XXX of 1956; and

[9th December 1961]

(b) the number of appeals filed in 1960 under (i) the Madras Act XXX of 1947 and (ii) the Madras Act XXVI of 1948?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Number of petitions filed in 1960 under—

(i) Madras Act XXVI of 1948 342

(ii) Madras Act XXX of 1956 3

(b) Number of appeals filed in 1960 under—

(i) Madras Act XXX of 1947 4

(ii) Madras Act XXVI of 1948 79

Sir, may I read the answers to the remaining questions also as they are allied ones?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, collects from parties only postal charges for services of process and proclamations instead of process fees prescribed by rules;

(b) whether any periodical inspection has been carried on as to the collection of process fees prescribed by rules; and

(c) whether any complaint has been received against the Sheristadar of Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, in respect of the loss sustained on account of the failure to collect process fees, and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Yes. Till recently only postal charges were collected by the Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, from the parties for service of processes and proclamations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. A petition was received by the High Court, Madras. The High Court has since issued instructions to the Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, to collect process fees as prescribed in the rules framed under the Abolition Act.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : On a point of order, Sir. The procedure followed is not proper. It is the Chair that has to call the question. All the questions cannot be answered together.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed it.

[9th December 1961]

* 427 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the total amount of money deposited towards (i) compensation and (ii) interim payment, to the credit of the Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, as on 1st April 1960?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:

(i) Compensation ... 18,32,547-72 rP.

(ii) Interim payment ... 4,57,815-85 nP.

* 428 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the number of petitions filed before the Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, under sections 42 and 50 of the Madras Act XXVI of 1948 between 1st April 1960 and 31st January 1961?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:

Under section 42 of the Madras Act XXVI of 1948 ... 189

Under section 50 of the Madras Act XXVI of 1948 ... 127

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

(a) the number of petitions under the Madras Act XXVI of 1948 taken on file since 1st April 1960 till 31st January 1961 by the Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, (i) within three months, (ii) beyond three months and within six months and (iii) beyond six months from the date of presentation; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a):

(i) Within three months from the date of first presentation ... 119

(ii) Beyond three months but within six months. 110

(iii) Beyond six months but within six months. 87

(b) It is ascertained that the main reasons for the delay were mostly due to the parties asking for time on petitions to comply with the orders of return, or to obtain copies of relevant documents and to file the same or due to the non-compliance with the orders of return by the parties and partly due to the deferment of payment by the Director of Settlements, Madras, pending withdrawals of deposits or due to clarifications sought for from the Director of Settlements in some cases.

[9th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: From the letters I have received in connection with this, I have any number of supplementary questions. But I do not want to waste the time of the House by putting them. If the Hon. Minister will accept these papers and thoroughly investigate the matter, I shall be satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, the hon. Member may hand over the papers to the Hon. Minister.

(Dr. A. Sreenivasan then handed over the letters to the Hon. the Minister for Revenue.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—POINT OF INFORMATION.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: On a point of information, Sir. We find that the House Rent Control Bill has been referred to a Select Committee of only the other House. It is a matter in which this House also has taken a good deal of interest. I do not think that the Bill will be referred here again to a Joint Select Committee. I would like to know from the Leader of the House whether Members from this House will at least be invited to the meetings of the Committee.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I shall convey the suggestion to the Minister for Electricity who is the Chairman of the Committee.

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received a message from the Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 52 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, for the concurrence of the Council.

IV.—CALLING ATTENTION TO THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO NANJA AND PUNJA CROPS IN KANCHEEPURAM AND SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUKS.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: ஐயா, தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்ற விதிகளின் 41 (1)-வது விதியின் கீழ் தங்கள் அனுமதியின் பேரில் அவசரப் பொது முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த கீழ்க்கண்ட விஷயத்தைக் கனம் முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இவ்விஷயம் சென்னை மாநகரம், காஞ்சிபுரம், மூலபேரும்புதூர் வட்டங்களிலுள்ள சில கிராமங்களில் அவற்றின் ஊராட்சி மன்றத் தலைவர்களின் தலையுதலான, அத்துமீறிய நடவடிக்கையைப்பற்றியதாகும். அவர்கள், பஞ்சாயத்துக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலம் என்று எண்ணிக்கொண்டு, அதற்கு உரிமையுள்ள ஏரி, மற்றும் உள்ள புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை மீட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்ற உண்மைக்குப் புறம்பான முறையில் சில ஹரிஜனங்களாலும், மற்றும் சிலராலும் பயிரிடப்பட்டிருந்த நன்செய், புன்செய் பயிர்களுக்குச் சேதமும் அழிவும் ஏற்படக் காரணமாயிருந்தனர். மேற்படி புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில், ஹரிஜனங்களும், மற்றையோரும் பத்து ஆண்டு களுக்கு மேல் பயிரிட்டுவந்தள்ளனர். சமீபத்தில் அந்த நிலத்தில், நன்செய் பயிர்களும், புன்செய் பயிர்களும் பயிரிடனர். பயிரிடப்பட்டு மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஆயின. இது இப்படியிருக்க, மேற்சொன்ன பஞ்சாயத்துத் தலைவர்கள், அந்தப் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்கள் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கே

100 CALLING ATTENTION TO THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO NANJA
AND PUNJA CROPS
IN KANCHEEPURAM AND SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUKS

[Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar] [9th December 1961]

சொந்தமானவை என்ற நம்பிக்கையில், சட்டத்திற்குப் புறம்பான அத்துமீறிய நிலையில், மேற்படி நிலங்களில் பிரவேசித்து, அந்த நிலங்களைக் கட்டாயப்படுத்திச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணத்தில் பயிர் களுக்குச் சேதமும் அழிவும் ஏற்படுத்தினர். இதன் விளைவாக, அமைதிக்கு ஊறு நேரிடும் முறையிலும், உணவு தானியங்களுக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும் வகையிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்துத் தலைவர்களுக்கும் கைகலப்பு ஏற்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make the following statement on this matter:—

The Collector of Chingleput has reported that in Sriperumbudur taluk there has been no such case of destruction of crops.

In S. No. 736 of Thenambakkam village of Kancheepuram taluk measuring 4.96 acres which is classed as tank-bed poramboke there were three encroachments by way of cultivation as shown below:—

Name of encroacher.	Extent.	Nature of encroachment.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	ACS.	
1. Adikesava Naicker	2.10	Varagu
2. Kuppan	0.70	Do.
3. Kesava Reddi	1.26	Paddy.
	4.06	

In S. No. 759 measuring 188.75 acres which is classed as tank poramboke there were four cases of encroachments by way of cultivation as shown below:—

Name of encroacher.	Extent.	Nature of encroachment.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	ACS.	
1. Munuswami Naicker	2.76	Paddy.
2. Kuppan	0.40	Varagu.
3. Kesava Reddi	0.70	Paddy.
4. Ponnuswami	0.30	Do.
	0.71	Varagu.
	4.87	

These cultivations were in September 1961. On or about 20th November 1961, the villagers of Thenambakkam comprising Hindus and Harijans are reported to have taken their cattle to these fields and grazed the standing crops in these cases. Of these encroachers Kesava Reddi is a resident of Kancheepuram. Karuppan is an Irula by caste who has come and settled in the village some four months back. Adikesava Naicker and Munuswami Naicker, son and father, respectively, have encroached upon these fields only.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO NANJA 101
AND PUNJA CROPS
IN KANCHEEPURAM AND SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUKS

9th December 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

last year and this year. They are also said to be new comers to this village. Ponnuswami is a Harijan who is a resident of Chin-nayyankulam Harijan quarters.

The trouble, it appears, arose on account of the villagers having demanded from the encroachers some contribution for a public purpose, namely, the repairs to the car of the village deity to which the encroachers seem to have refused to contribute. As a result, the crops were grazed by the villagers. Eventhough the panchayat president is also involved in this action, it is stated that it is not on account of the panchayat taking action on poramboke vested in them as alleged in the motion. The lands in question, being classified as 'Tank bed' and 'Tank porambokes', are not vested in the panchayats.

A similar instance has also been reported in Vedal village of this taluk where encroachments by way of cultivation of varagu and paddy in grazing ground poramboke have been made by Harijans. It is seen that the caste Hindus grazed the crops raised by the Harijans due to the pre-existing enmity between the caste Hindus and Harijans of Kalur village. In this case, the grazing ground poramboke is one vested in the panchayat. It is not clear from the report whether the panchayat president is involved in this incident.

In both the cases, complaints have been lodged with the Police and the matter is under investigation by them. There, however, has been no clash between the Harijans and caste Hindus or any breach of peace in these cases since the Police have taken timely action. The situation is being watched closely by the concerned officials.

In the above circumstances, it would appear that eventhough the crops raised on the tank poramboke and grazing porambokes have been grazed by the villagers, the action cannot really be attributed to the panchayats having taken action with reference to these porambokes being vested in them. It will be seen that in the case of the eri poramboke the lands do not vest in the panchayats. Whereas, in the case of the grazing ground poramboke which vest in the panchayats, the grazing of the crops has been done by the caste Hindus due to pre-existing enmity. There has also been no clash between the villagers, involving breach of peace. Timely action has been taken by the Police. The matter is being investigated by the Police.

V.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1962-63.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget Estimates for 1962-63 which I am presenting to the House have been prepared for the whole year as usual, though on an approximate basis. But the Appropriation Bill will cover only the anticipated expenditure for the first four months of the year. The new Government formed after the general election will frame a fresh budget incorporating the policies and programmes of that

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [9th December 1961]

Government and present it to the House about May or June 1962. The White Paper^a circulated to hon. Members contains the details of the accounts for 1960-61, the revised estimates for 1961-62 and the budget estimates for 1962-63.

Eventhough this is only an interim budget, it reflects, in an adequate measure, the programmes and priorities of the Third Five-Year Plan of the State. The Plan outlay for the current year has now been fixed at Rs. 50.6 crores as against Rs. 47.87 crores in the original estimates and a provision of Rs. 55 crores has been made for the coming year. The deficiencies in the administrative organisation implementing the Plan, are being corrected and at the present pace of progress, we may confidently hope to attain all the targets laid down in the new Plan.

As I had explained to the House on an earlier occasion, we have assigned the highest priority in the Plan to agricultural schemes. The outlay on Minor Irrigation which used to be of the order of Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs, a few years ago, has been fixed at Rs. 228 lakhs for the current year and Rs. 240 lakhs for the coming year. The Third Plan envisages the renovation of about 5,000 irrigation tanks at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 crores with a view to increase food production by about two lakhs tons and this target seems well within our reach. On the side of improved seeds, 50 more new Farms will be started in the coming year taking the total to about 220 and a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for that purpose. The number of Farms can perhaps be stabilised at this figure and further efforts can be towards equipping them adequately and consolidating the position. The supply of chemical fertilisers continues to be far below the demand, but a slight improvement has been noticed during the current season. We may note with satisfaction that the erection of the Fertiliser Factory at Neyveli is making rapid progress and when completed, this plant can meet the bulk of our requirements in chemical fertilizers. In the meantime we may be thankful for the fair agricultural season despite the damage caused by the Canvery floods. Crop prospects for the year are generally good and we may hope to reach the target of about 3½ lakhs tons of additional food production set for the year.

The generation and distribution of power is another field of development to which we have assigned high priority in the State Plan. The revised estimates for the current year on Power Schemes have been stepped up to Rs. 1,820 lakhs from the original estimates of Rs. 1,551 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 1,850 lakhs has now been made for the coming year. Rapid progress is being made on the construction of the final stage of the Kundah Project and the Mettur Tunnel Scheme. The Giant Thermal Station at Neyveli is nearing completion and the first generator will be commissioned presently and will afford relief from any possible power cut during the ensuing dry season. The Rural Electrification Programme has already covered 10,678 villages by the end of the Second Plan and over one lakh of pumpsets have been connected. About 1,200

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [9th December 1961]

villages are expected to be electrified during the current year and at the present pace of progress the target of electrifying the entire countryside by the end of the Third Plan may not be unrealistic.

The emphasis which we have been laying on the power Programme has been the main factor responsible for the gradual growth of an industrial climate within the State. We may note with a measure of hope that enterprising entrepreneurs who used to look around Bombay and Calcutta for suitable location for their new ventures, have begun to consider the prospects available in this State. Out of 6,030 new companies registered in India during the Second Plan, 979, or roughly one-sixth, were in this State. Of the Authorised Capital of Rs. 1,119 crores through new floatations by Government and non-Government companies in the whole country during this period, Rs. 187 crores related to companies in this State. It has been the persistent endeavour of this Government to encourage and assist this healthy trend. Assistance to industrialists in securing licences to start new industries, participation in the share structure of major ventures through the Industrial Investment Corporation, provision of cheap credit through the organisation for State Aid to Industries and through the Investment Corporation, acquisition of lands and provision of developed plots for the location of industries, construction of industrial estates in different parts of the State, provision of adequate water supply in urban centres, improvements to the roads leading to industrial centres, supply of power at concessional rates, expansion of technical education with special emphasis on craftsman's training courses, and above all, the maintenance of cordial employer-labour relationship by vigilant and timely mediation, are the important measures pursued by the Government to assist industries, and substantial provision has been made in this Budget for all of them.

Though this is an Interim Budget, about one hundred New Schemes mostly related to the Plan have been incorporated in it, a list of which is appended to the White Paper. The scheme for the grant of a pension of Rs. 20 to destitutes over the age of 65 and decrepits over the age of 60 may be of special interest to hon. Members.

Both the revised estimates for the current year and the budget estimates for the coming year reveal substantial revenue deficits, Rs. 637 lakhs and Rs. 696 lakhs respectively. The Finance Minister has explained^a the reasons for these large deficits. The revision of scales of pay of public servants brought into force last year on the recommendations of the Madras Pay Commission, has proved to be expensive. The outlays on the Plan particularly on Welfare Services like Education, Public Health, Water-supply and Harijan Uplift have also been increasing rapidly. Whatever be the causes, deficits of this order should ordinarily be covered, especially when they are likely to be recurring. We may, however, await the recommendations of the Finance Commission which is

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [9th December 1961]

now considering the question of devolution to States of divisible Central revenues. We have pressed before the Commission our case for a larger share in these revenues in view of the high priority on the national resources of the growing commitments of States towards providing the essential amenities needed by the people and we may confidently hope that our representations will be fruitful. In the meanwhile, there is no need to get alarmed over the present revenue deficits, because we have accumulated a comfortable cash balance through the prudent management of our finances in recent years and we can draw on it immediately to cover the deficits.

With these few observations, Sir, I present to this House the budget estimates for 1962-63.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 11th December 1961.

The House then adjourned.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

* 525. Notification issued with Government Memorandum No. 63596-J-1/61-5, Revenue, dated 16th September 1961, regarding amendment to the Revenue Department Notification No. 5618, dated 9th December 1960, published at pages 3279 to 3284 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 12th December 1950.

* 526. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4289, Revenue dated 3rd October 1961, regarding amendment to the Revenue Department Notification No. 280, dated 1st September 1951, published at pages 1-14 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 7th September 1951.

** 527. Instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1933, Public (Elections), dated 21st November 1961, relating to code of conduct for Government servants in connection with General Elections, 1962.

** 528. Notification issued with Government Memorandum No. 14217-J-1/61-10, Revenue, dated 5th September 1961, regarding amendment to the Revenue Department Notification No. 5426, dated 11th August 1950, published at pages 2593 to 2598 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th August 1950.

** 529. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4662, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 20th July 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1951.

** 530. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2974, Home, dated 29th August 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960.

** 531. A short review of the salient features of the administration of the Registration Department for the first six months of the calendar year 1960.

9th December 1961]

** 532. Reports on the administration of the Commercial Taxes Department for the half year ended 30th September 1960 and the Surveys and Land Records Department for the first six months of the year 1960-61.

** 533. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5878, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 3rd October 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Catering Establishments Rules, 1959.

* Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 25th November 1961.

** Laid on the table of the House on 8th December 1961.

[9th December 1961]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 415, asked by Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 9th December 1961, page 91 supra.]

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 3792, 16th November 1960.

Food Production—Panchayat Administration and Development of Agriculture Production—Preparation of Village Production Plans—Instructions issued.

Order—No. 3792, Food and Agriculture, dated 16th November 1960.

1. The draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan of Madras State lays down that the objective of the Agricultural Development Plan of the State is to increase the production of foodgrains by approximately 33 per cent during the next five years.

2. The necessity for the preparation of village production plans, as part of the Agriculture Development Plans, has been repeatedly emphasised. The actual process of working out such village plans could not however be undertaken till now for want of an organization at the village which could undertake the responsibility for the preparation and execution of these plans.

3. The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, is now in the process of being implemented. Under this Act, Panchayats and Panchayat Unions are being constituted to cover all rural areas of the State. Under section 66 of this Act, the State Government have to entrust to the Panchayat Union all measures relating to the Development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Village Industries.

4. It has now become necessary to specify the items of work relating to Agricultural Development for the carrying out of which, the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions will have to undertake responsibility. It is also necessary to lay down the procedure to be adopted by Panchayats and Panchayat Unions in the preparation of village plans for Agricultural Development.

5. A Memorandum of Instructions specifying the division of responsibility between the State Government and the Panchayat Administration and the procedure to be adopted by the Panchayat Administration in the preparation of plans and programmes for the development of agriculture is appended to this order. The Government direct that the instructions contained in this Memorandum be brought into force immediately.

6. Each District Agricultural Officer will immediately select one Panchayat village in each of the first batch of 75 Panchayat Unions for the preparation of Agricultural Development Plans on the lines set out in the Memorandum of Instructions. The Agricultural

[9th December 1961]

Extension Officer of the Block and the Gramasevak should also actively participate in the preparation of this plan. Based on the model plan prepared by the District Agricultural Officer for one Panchayat village in the Block, the Agricultural Extension Officer and the concerned Gramasevaks should assist the other Panchayats to prepare similar Agricultural Production Plans for all villages in the first batch of 75 Panchayat Unions. The Government direct that the preparation of Village Agricultural Production Plans for every Panchayat in the first batch of 75 Panchayat Unions be completed not later than the 31st December 1960.

7. The Government also specifically approve up to the end of the III Plan period the proposal contained in paragraph 26 in section IV of the memorandum appended to this order that a premium of Rs. 2 per railway maund of secondary seed actually distributed by the Gramasahayak be paid to the Gramasahayak through the Panchayat Union and the Panchayat. The details of the financial procedure to be followed for ensuring the proper working of the system of payment of premium will be worked out by the Director of Agriculture and submitted to Government for approval.

8. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance (Planning and Development I) Department—vide their U.O. No. 3808/60-1, dated 14th November 1960.

[9th December 1961]

APPENDIX I.

MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS.

PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DURING THE
THIRD PLAN PERIOD.

SECTION I.

THE THIRD OBJECTIVES.

1. The first chapter of the draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan of Madras is devoted to Agriculture. It sets out the most important objective of the agricultural production plan of the State. This is to increase the production of foodgrains by approximately 33 per cent during the next five years.

2. The measures by which this objective is sought to be attained can be classified under three heads of Development of Agricultural Production which may concisely be referred to as below :—

I. Better-Farming.

II. Further Development of the use of Chemical Fertilisers.

III. Further development of Irrigation facilities. In this memorandum, the expression "Better-Farming" is used to include adequate organic manuring; systematic use of improved seeds; adequate plant protection; and the systematic practice of other improved methods of cultivation, subject only to two major exceptions, viz., irrigation and chemical fertilisation.

3. In the present stage of development of agriculture in Madras State, the relative importance of the three classes of methods of increasing food production can be seen from the estimates (set out below) of the contribution each is expected to make in attaining the target increase of 33 per cent during the Third Plan period.

Head of Development of Agricultural production.	Percentage increase of food production aimed at during the Third Plan period.
(1)	(2)
	PER CENT.
I Better-Farming	12.5
II Further development of the use of Chemical Fertilisers.	12.5
III Further development of Irrigation facilities.	8.0
Total ..	33.0

The third place allotted to development of irrigation may seem surprising at the first sight; but it reflects correctly the fact that in this State development of irrigation facilities has already proceeded very far, and the scope for further development has become very restricted.

9th December 1961]

SECTION II.

SPECIFICATION OF THE SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY ENTRUSTED TO
PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION.

4. The expression "Panchayat Administration" is used in this memorandum to designate the new organization of local administration now being set up in every Development Block under the new Panchayat Act. It includes the Panchayat Union of the Block, all the Village Panchayats in the Block, as well as Town Panchayats (if there be any). There will be 374 Panchayat Administrations in the State, grouped together in 21 District Development Councils.

5. Every Panchayat Administration is expected to frame its own Development Plan for the Third Five-Year Plan Period. This will consist of one Five-year Budget and Five Block Development Programmes (one each for Agriculture, Industries, Communications, Education and Health and Welfare).

6. For purpose of framing the Block Development Programme, it will be necessary to define clearly the scope of responsibility of Panchayat Administration and distinguish it from that of Government. This has been done to a limited extent in the new Panchayat Act. So far as Agriculture and Industries are concerned, it is necessary to establish this division of responsibility, by Government orders issued under section 66 of the new Panchayat Act, whereby developmental functions are to be entrusted to Panchayat Administration. In respect of planned development of Agricultural production the present proposals regarding what Government should continue to be responsible for and what Panchayat Administration should be now made responsible for, are set out in paragraphs 7 to 9 below.

7. Among the three Heads of Development of Agricultural Production set out in paragraph 2 above, "Better-Farming" is the first and most important. It is also the Head of Development in which further progress cannot be secured unless Panchayat Administration takes full responsibility therefor, and brings to bear moral pressure and persistent education effort on each and every cultivator. Therefore, primary responsibility for "Better-Farming" will be vested in Panchayat Administration. The responsibility of the State Government will be limited to the provision of assistance to Panchayat Administration, in respect of the following :—

(a) provision of agricultural grants in terms of the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget;

(b) provision, free of charge, of the services of National Extension service staff; and technical advice of experienced departmental officers;

(c) the supply (on payment) of improved seed-grain produced on State Seed Farms; and

[9th December 1961]

(d) such other assistance, if any, as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time as necessary for Panchayat Administration and capable of being provided by departmental officers.

NOTE.—According to the definition “Better-Farming” given in paragraph 2 above, the constitution of contour-bunds and other similar soil conservation works will form part of “Better-Farming” and as such, fall within the field of primary responsibility of Panchayat Administration. At present it is carried out as purely departmental operations in limited areas. The process of devolution of responsibility requires careful working out and is under separate consideration. For the present, it should be regarded as totally outside the scope of this memorandum.

8. Nitrogenous fertilisers are the most important among all chemical fertilizers. At present the Government of India carry primary responsibility for procurement and inter-State distribution. This will, necessarily, continue. The responsibility of the State Government is limited to settlement of allocations; making arrangements for distribution and supervising such arrangements. This will also continue. Co-operative societies have now become accepted as the agency for storage, local distribution and retail sale. This will also continue. There are, however, certain problems connected with detailed allocation of available supplies, as well as supervision of use. In order to solve these problems the State Government will need the assistance of Panchayat Administration. The responsibility of Panchayat Administration will, therefore, be limited to the rendering of such administrative assistance, as well as the provision to cultivators of technical advice regarding the use of chemical fertilizers.

9. Provision of new irrigation facilities as well as improvement of existing irrigation facilities is divisible into two parts, one relating to public works and another relating to private works.

(i) In respect of the former, responsibility is at present carried by the State Government and discharged partly through the Public Works Department and partly through the Special Minor Irrigation Organization under the Board of Revenue. This will continue. Panchayat Administration will not be required to undertake specific responsibility in this field. It will however, be free to undertake minor improvements of minor irrigation works entrusted to it for maintenance, or of Kudimaramat or other works taken up by them for maintenance. This will be subject to the condition that improvements do not diminish supply to other Blocks and further that the cost involved is met from local resources supplemented by the resources allotted under the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget.

(ii) As regards private works, the State Government are at present providing loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the construction of wells and installation of pumps. Limited subsidies are also given for construction of wells. This will continue. Panchayat Administration will be called upon to provide

[9th December 1961]

information and local supervision but will not have any financial responsibility. The services of extension staff will have to be utilised for the collection of loans.

10. The provisions of paragraph 9 above relate to new works and improvements only. The grant in respect of maintenance of irrigation works will be as below :—

(a) The State Government will continue to retain responsibility for the maintenance of major irrigation works only. (b) The maintenance of minor irrigation works (at present maintained by the State Government) will be transferred to Panchayat Administration. (c) In respect of Kudimaramat works, the responsibility for efficient maintenance should be taken over by Panchayat Administration (unless customary arrangements for provision of labour by ryots are working satisfactorily.)

Efficient discharge by Panchayat Administration of these maintenance responsibilities will form an important part of their duties relating to agricultural production. Panchayat Administration will be encouraged to make the maximum use of “Kuttas”, “Ponds”, “minor streams”, and other local supplies. The improvements of such works and their maintenance will be financed on the same basis as Kudimaramat works taken over and maintained by Panchayats.

SECTION III.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT SCHEME NO. I— LOCAL MANURES.

11. According to the estimates made in the Draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan of Madras State no less than one half of all the additional food production expected from Better-Farming has to be realised by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of local manures used for crop production; the realisation of the other half is also dependent upon better manuring, as the condition precedent to be fulfilled. There are, at present, a number of different schemes relating to green manuring and composting. All these schemes will hereafter become the responsibility of Panchayat Administration. The first step which every Panchayat should take in preparing Panchayat Agricultural Production Plan will be to integrate these different schemes and frame a single “Local Manures” Schemes as its Agricultural Production Development Scheme No. I.

12. For purposes of framing this scheme, it will be necessary to adopt a common unit throughout the State, as the unit of measurement of quantities of Local Manures. To this end, it has been decided that “one cart-load (half a ton) of farm-yard manure of fair average quality” should be deemed to be one unit of Local Manure. It will be necessary to frame a Schedule specifying in respect of every other type of local measure, how much of such manures (e.g., green manuring, various types of manurial green

[9th December 1961]

leaf, sheep-penning oil cakes, etc.), will constitute one unit; that is to say, will have the same manurial value as one cart load (half a ton) of farm yard manure of fair average quality.

For this purpose, it has been decided that the principle should be that any manurial material which supplies five pounds of nitrogen should be deemed to be one unit of local manure. The Director of Agriculture should arrange to work out a schedule of Manure Units and see that all Agricultural Extension Officers understand it correctly and explain it properly to Panchayats. It is extremely imperative that the instruction should be carried out as a process of social education on the scientific basis of agriculture. Every village should be made manure-conscious and the villager should be evoked to acquire a thorough knowledge of composition of manurial values.

13. The first step in the formulation of the scheme for any village will be the ascertainment of how many Local Manure Units are at present being used in the village for grain crops and how many Local Manure Units ought to be used as the optimum for grain crops and, thereby, determine the deficiency which requires to be made good in order to increase the production of foodgrains.

The determination of the total number of Local Manure Units, at present in use, can only be approximate. However, it should be made as accurately as possible. The only satisfactory way of doing it would be to assemble all the cultivators in a Planning Conference in the village. The President and members of the Panchayat, assisted by the Village Officers should conduct this Conference. The nature of the calculations and its purpose should be explained to the assembled cultivators. Thereafter, the items of local manure in use should be listed. The number of units of each should be computed, beginning with Farm Yard Manure.

14. How many Local Manure Units ought to be used as the basic minimum? In order to answer this question it is necessary that a common rule should be adopted for all Panchayats in the State. To this end, it has been decided as a simple working rule that "*for every acre of any foodgrain crop 12 units of local manure must be supplied as its optimum requirement.*"

Where more than one crop is raised on the same land, the rule must be applied in respect of each crop successively. In other words, the minimum requirements assessed at the rate of 12 units per acre should be fixed on the basis of the "gross grain crop acreage" and "not the net grain crop acreage".

From the requirements thus assessed, the quantity used at present on grain crops (determined in the manner explained at paragraph 13 above) should be deducted. The deficiency to be made good should thus be settled.

It should be carefully borne in mind that chemical fertilisers should not be taken into account at any stage of these calculations.

9th December 1961]

The adoption of the common working rule of 12 units of Local Manure for every acre of grain crop means that every village should put forth its maximum effort to provide up to 12 units in the form of organic manures. Chemical fertilisers should be relied upon for further intensification of yields and not as a substitute for organic manures, it will be the duty of the panchayat to make sure that the supply and use of Local Manures are stepped up to this limit within a period of three years at the latest.

15. Having arrived at the deficiency requiring to be made up, it should then be examined in what form of local manure it can be most conveniently made good. To what extent can green manuring be stepped up? For what purpose, how much green manure seed will be needed, and what arrangements should be made by which that quantity of green manure seed can be secured year after year? To what extent can the direct application to lands of green-leaf manure be stepped up? For that purpose what sort of trees and shrubs should be got planted, and on which lands can they be got planted? How many new compost pits should be got dug? On what lands will they be dug and by whom? How is the additional organic material needed for filling up these pits to be produced? To what extent will they be produced in the form of live-hedges or by border-planting of cultivators' fields? To what extent should they be got produced on poramboke lands and waste lands? Every one of these questions should be gone into carefully. The pattern of answers to these questions will vary considerably with reference to the existing pattern of land use; that is to say the existing pattern of (wet, dry and garden) cultivation, and the availability of poramboke and waste lands and other local sources of organic manurial material.

16. As a rule, it is likely to be found that the worst deficiency is locatable on dry lands. A satisfactory method would consist in digging compost pits in the fields themselves, *at the rate of one standard sized pit for every acre.* The standard size would be 15 feet long, by 8 feet broad and 3 feet deep. The manurial material needed for such pits will have to be provided by such shrubs and trees as *Clycidice Pungam*, *Ipomea "Adathodda"*, "*Kattamani*", etc. The growing of such trees and shrubs as live-hedges and border-plantation will, no doubt, present a small problem to cultivators in the first year (in respect of watering and guarding); it will be the duty of the Panchayat to arrange for progressive cultivators to show the way of practical solution of these problems, and ensure that all the rest follow the same practice within a short time. The panchayat should also arrange for necessary watch and ward.

17. Apart from such action to be taken by individual ryots in their own holdings it will be necessary for every Panchayat to undertake an action programme of plantation of porambokes and waste lands vested in it. The first objective of such plantation should be to ensure the availability of adequate guarantee of manurial material. But the plantation effort need not be limited to it. It should include also plantation of trees and shrubs required for fuel, fodder and other purposes necessary and useful for the village community. In

[9th December 1961]

so far as the fuel supply is increased, the burning of cowdung can be reduced and the supply of farm-yard manure correspondingly increased.

18. It is of the highest importance that all these details making up the scheme should be discussed in public at the Planning Conference in order not only that the best possible conditions may be reached, but also in order to ensure the widest possible understanding of the Scheme by all the cultivators, which is an indispensable prerequisite of successful execution of the Scheme. After the discussion is over, it will be for the Panchayat to formulate the Scheme in the form of concise and specific statements of the action to be taken by the cultivators individually and by the Panchayat collectively. Where the action has to be taken over two or three years, care should be taken to specify the phasing and to detail concretely the action to be taken in the first year.

SECTION IV.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT SCHEME NO. II— IMPROVED SEED GRAIN.

19. The Second Agricultural Production Development Scheme to form part of the Panchayat Agricultural Production Plan must relate to the development of the supply and use of the principal grain crops grown in the Panchayat Area, viz., Paddy, Ragi, Chulam and Cumbu.

20. Just as a common standard to be attained by all Panchayats in the State has been fixed in respect of local manures, it is also necessary to fix a common standard in respect of improved seed grains. For this purpose it is necessary to standardise a definition of improved seed grain. The following definition has, accordingly, been decided upon, viz., *improved seed grain means any seed grain certified as improved seed grain by an officer of the National Extension Service Establishment, and includes the Progeny of such seed grain of the first generation and the second generation only.*

Seed grain of the third or succeeding generation, even though duly certified seed grain should not be regarded as improved seed grain.

It follows that a change of seed grain used on every field after every three years is an essential feature of better-farming, which should be attained and maintained throughout the State.

21. The first step in formulating the Scheme should be to settle the strain of seed grain required for the village. In most cases the improved strains evolved by the Agricultural Development would be available. There would be pockets of cultivation for which departmental strains might not yet be available. In such cases, the District Agricultural Officer is authorised to arrange supply based on pure line selection of local variety, distinguished by outstanding performance in yield and other merits.

[9th December 1961]

It will be for the panchayat to settle the strains for the village, after consultation with the Agricultural Extension Officer. The decision of the panchayat will require the approval of the District Agricultural Officer in token of his acceptance of responsibility for arranging the supply of seed grain required for the Village Seed Farms.

22. The next step will be to determine the quantity of seed grain required for annual supply, and the arrangements for producing this supply for village seed farms. As the entire area should be completed and replaced once in three years, it may be taken that the annual seed supply should be sufficient to plant approximately one-third of the total grain crop acreage. The quantities required will vary widely from one area to another with the kind of crop. Similarly, the area of land required for use as village seed farm in order to produce the required annual supply will also vary. It will be for the panchayat to settle, after full further discussion in the Planning Conference, what area of land is required for village crop and what quantity of improved seed grain should be produced for distribution every year. The District Agricultural Officer should satisfy himself that the quantities of seed required to be supplied by him is not in excess of reasonable requirements.

23. The panchayat should then select the cultivators who would produce the required annual supply of secondary seeds grains on their farms, which are to serve as the village seed farms. The cultivators thus selected should possess the necessary facilities of suitable land and water-supply as well as the technical competence. They should command the confidence of the cultivators of the village in respect of compliance with regulations of the National Extension Service in respect of the purity and viability of seed grain supplied by them. They should be persons who undertake the responsibility not merely in order to earn the premium payable for their production, but also with zeal for the fulfilment of the Panchayat Agricultural Production Plan, and thereby rendering public service.

The name "Gramasahayak" which has been brought into use throughout the country under the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development, will, hereafter, be reserved as the exclusive designation of the cultivators who are selected by panchayats for rendering this particular public service.

24. The number of Gramasahayaks required for every panchayat will have to be carefully settled. As a rule, the area used by each Gramasahayak as village seed farm should not exceed three acres. Such a limitation is necessary for ensuring the proper processing required for keeping up purity and viability. If too large a quantity of seed grain has to be produced and stored by any one Gramasahayak, it is inevitable that standards would go down. It is also necessary not to put all the eggs in one basket. There are always possibilities of failure, natural and human; and they should be guarded against.

[9th December 1961]

Subject to the observance of these guiding considerations, the settlement of the number of Gramasahayaks will be left to the panchayat.

25. There is already a form prescribed for the "Seed Farm Indenture". The Director of Agriculture should arrange for necessary modifications in this form so as to be suitable for execution by every Gramasahayak, in favour of the president of the panchayat.

26. The modified "Seed Farm Indenture" should (in addition to other conditions, regarding purity, viability and certification procedure) provide for the sale to persons nominated by the panchayat at a "Seed Grain Market Price" settled by the panchayat. In addition to such price, payable by the purchasers, the Gramasahayak, should be eligible for a premium on certified seeds payable by the panchayat union. This premium will be limited to quantities which are actually distributed to the farmers after being certified and sealed and passed for distribution by the authorized officer of the National Extension Service Establishment. The rate of premium will be two rupees per railway maund and will be the same for paddy as well as millets.

27. Wherever the village co-operative society is willing to accept the responsibility, the seed grain should be sold to the society. The society will be under obligation to make the seed grain available to the persons nominated by the panchayat at the prices fixed by the panchayat.

In view of the fact that the process of storage will entail expenditure, the panchayat may take into account the period of storage, while fixing sale prices.

SECTION V

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

28. While provision is required to be made on uniform principle to all panchayats in respect of the two types of development schemes referred to above, the panchayat will be free to make provision for other types of development schemes also according to local needs. An illustration of the types of Development Schemes for which provision may be thus made is contained in a Model Agricultural Production Plan appended to this memorandum. This Plan was actually prepared by the panchayat of Katyanakuppam village in Tiruvellore Block of Chingleput district.

SECTION VI

FINANCE PROVISION.

29. The funds required by panchayat administration for the implementation of the Agricultural Production Development Schemes set out in sections III and IV above will be made available

[9th December 1961]

to them in the form of agricultural grants under the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget. As set out in the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget, each Development Block will be eligible for an agricultural grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for five years.

30. Out of this allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs, expenditure on Agricultural Production Development Scheme No. I relating to local manures will be financed on the basis of a specific percentage grant. The grant will cover two-thirds of the expenditure incurred by the panchayats. Expenditure on Agricultural Production Development Scheme No. II relating to improved seed grain will be met by the panchayat union from this grant. The panchayat union will be entitled to a full grant to cover the expenditure on the payment of premium to the Gramasahayak as set out in paragraph 26 above, subject to the ceiling that total expenditure on the payment of such premium is limited to an amount not exceeding 30 naye Paise per standard acre of paddy and 15 naye Paise per standard acre of millet under cultivation in each block.

APPENDIX II

MODEL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PLAN.

திருவள்ளூர் வட்டார கல்யாணகுப்ப கிராம பஞ்சாயத்துக் கமிட்டி நடவடிக்கைகள்.

(1) விவசாய உற்பத்தி உப-கமிட்டி கூட்டம் 1960-ம் வருஷம் ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் 19 தேதியில் நடைபெற்றது.

ஆஜரான அங்கத்தினர்கள்.—

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| 1. திரு. பி. சீனிவாசலு நாயுடு. | 4. திரு. பி. கணபதி நாயுடு. |
| 2. ,, பி. நரசிம்மலு நாயுடு. | 5. ,, எ. செங்கம நாயுடு. |
| 3. ,, ஜி. எஸ். நாகைய நாயுடு. | 6. ,, பி. இங்கைய நாயுடு. |

(2) கம்போஸ்ட் உரம்.—இந்த கிராமத்தில் 53 கம்போஸ்ட் குழிகள் 15 அடி நீளம், 8 அடி அகலம், 3 அடி ஆழம் அளவில் தோண்டி தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

அடியிற்கண்ட விவசாயிகள் இக்குழிகளை தங்கள் கொல்லைகளிலும் தரிசு நிலங்களிலும் வெட்டுவார்கள்.—

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|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. திரு. நாகைய நாயுடு | 2 குழிகள். |
| 2. ,, செங்கைய நாயுடு | 1 குழி. |
| 3. ,, இங்கைய நாயுடு | 4 குழிகள். |
| 4. ,, பி. சீனிவாசலு நாயுடு | 1 குழி. |
| 5. ,, நரசிம்மலு நாயுடு | 2 குழிகள். |
| 6. ,, பி. கணபதி நாயுடு | 2 குழிகள். |
| 7. ,, எ. செங்கம நாயுடு | 2 குழிகள். |
| 8. ,, பி. குந்தைய நாயுடு | 2 குழிகள். |
| 9. ,, பி. என். முனுசாமி நாயுடு. | 1 குழி. |
| 10. ,, எ. கிஷ்டம் நாயுடு | 2 குழிகள். |
| 11. ,, பொட்டி பிள்ளை | 2 குழிகள். |
| 12. ,, பி. கிஷ்டம் நாயுடு | 1 குழி. |

[9th December 1961]

பம்பு செட்டு உள்ளவர் ஒவ்வொருவரும் இரண்டு கம்போஸ்ட் குழிகள் தோண்டி கம்போஸ்ட் உரம் தயார் செய்ய தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இன்னும் யிரம் “ஜப்போமியா கார்மியா” (கொடி பூவரசு) தண்டங்களை குழிகளை சுற்றி நட தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இவைகள் கம்போஸ்ட் உரம் தயார் செய்ய வேண்டிய தழைகளை கொடுக்கும்.

(3) பசுந்தாள் உரங்கள்.—இந்த கிராமத்தில் ஒரு போக நஞ்சை நிலத்தில் 50 ஏக்கராவில் கொள்குளியும் 10 ஏக்கராவில் அவிரியும், சாகுபடி செய்ய தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. 500 கிலோசிகியா நாற்றுக்கள் நடவும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இவைகள் சுமார் 100 டன் பசுந்தாழை கொடுக்கும்.

(4) பொறுக்கு விதை நெல்.—

இந்த கிராமத்தில் முக்கியமான சாகுபடி பயிர்.

நெல்.	விஸ்தீரணம் ஏக்கர்.
1 சொர்ணவாரி	239
2 சம்பா	262
3 நவரை	31

சொர்ணவாரியில் டி. கே. எம். 6 வகையும், சம்பாவில் பி. ஏ. எம். 3, கோ. 19 வகைகளும், நவரையில் கோ. 18 வகையும் சாகுபடி செய்யப் படுகிறது. கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரப்படி கிராம விதைப்பண்ணை நடத்த தீர்மானிக்கப் படுகிறது.—

பொறுக்கு விதையின் பெயர்.	கிராம விதைப் பண்ணை யின் விஸ்தீரணம்.	விதைப்பண்ணையின் குத்து பெறக்கூடிய அளவு.	விதைப்பண்ணை ரயத்து பெயர்.	வருடா வருடம் பூர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டியது.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				ஏக்கராவில்.
சொர்ணவாரி, டி. கே. எம். 6.	1 ஏக்கர்.	8 மூட்டை	திரு. ந. டி. ரங்கைய நாயுடு.	33
சம்பா, பி. ஏ. எம்.	2 ஏக்கர்.	20 மூட்டை	திரு. சீனிவாசலு நாயுடு. திரு. ரங்கைய நாயுடு.	80
கோ. 19 ..	1 ஏக்கர்.	8 மூட்டை	திரு. செங்கய நாயுடு.	33
நவரை, கோ. 18.	40 செண்டு	2 மூட்டை	திரு. நரசிம்மலு நாயுடு.	8

இந்த விதை நெல் மூட்டைகளை வரும் வருஷத்தில் பரிஷாகாரமாக தேவையாக குறிப்பிட்ட நபர்களுக்கு அனுவகமாகப் பிறகு விநியோகம் செய்து பீதி விதையை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் விவசாயிகளிடமே இருப்பு வைத்து விதைக்கும் பொழுது விநியோகம் செய்ய தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(5) பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு.—கோய், பூச்சி தடுப்பு முறைகளை கையாள தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த கிராமத்திற்கு எட்டு கையால் இயக்கும் ஸ்ப்ரேயர் களையும், மருந்துகளையும் ஒவ்வொரு தனிப்பட்ட நபரும் வட்டார வஸ்தரிப்பு அலுவலகத்தில் விலக்கு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளத் தீர்மானிக்கப் பட்டது.

[9th December 1961]

(6) விவசாயக் கருவிகள்.—இந்தக் கிராமத்திற்குத் தகுந்த 50 போஸ் கலப்பைகள், 10 பர்மிசெப்டன், 2 வெட்டு ஸெண்ட் பட்லர், 2 பசுந்தாள் மிதிக்கும் கருவி ஆகிய இவைகளைத் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் விவசாயிகள் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(7) ஐப்பான் நெல் சாகுபடி.—சம்பா போகத்தில் 12 ஏக்கர் வின் தீர்ணத்தில் டி.மாஸ்ஸ்ட்ரேஷனுக்காக பிளாட்டுகள் போட தீர்மானிக்கப் பட்டது.

(8) நிலக்கடலை.—ஐம்பது மூட்டை டி.எம்.வீ. 2 வகை வட்டார அலுவலகத்திலிருந்து பெற்று கிராம விதைப்பண்ணை சாகுபடி செய்ய தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(9) ஆமணக்கு.—டி.எம்.வீ. 1, டி.எம்.வீ. 2 வகைகள் 10 ராத்தல் வட்டார அலுவலகத்திலிருந்து பெற்று 20 விவசாயிகளுக்கு விநியோகித்து, வாய்க்கால் வரப்பு ஓரங்களில் நட தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(10) மரம் நடுதல்.—நூற்றைப்பது தென்னைக் கன்றுகளை பஞ்சாயத்து ரோடு ஓரங்களில் கிராமத்தில் நட தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இவற்றுத் தேவையான 3'x3'x3' என்ற அளவில் குளிகள் வெட்டி கம்போஸ்ட் உரம் செம்மண மணல் இவைகளைக் குழிகளில் நிரப்பி ஒருமாதம் குழியை ஆறவைத்து பிறகு கன்றுகளை நட தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டன.

(11) இதர பயிர்கள்.—கத்திரி, வெண்டை, மிளகாய், பீர்க்கன், தக்காளி போன்றவைகளை விவசாயிகள் 10 ஏக்கராவில் சாகுபடி செய்யத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(12) கேழ்வரகு.—இந்த கிராமத்தில் கேழ்வரகின் விஸ்தீரணம் 105 ஏக்கர். இதில் கோ. 5 வகை விதையை சாகுபடி செய்யத் தீர்மானிக்கப் பட்டது. ஒரு மூட்டை விதையை வட்டார அபிவிருத்தி அலுவலகத்திலிருந்து பெறத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(13) நீர்ப்பாசனம்.—ஈக்காடு கிராமத்திலிருந்து தகுந்த கிணறுகள் வெட்டி தண்ணீர் இந்த கிராமத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரும் விஷயத்தை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்ய வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய சென்னை மாநில டெவலப்மென்ட் கமிஷனர் அவர்களை முக்கியமாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

தற்போது இந்தக் கிராமத்தில் பொது வாய்க்கால்கள் சீர்திருத்தம், குடிமராமத்து முறை செவ்வனவாக நடந்துவருகிறபடியால் இந்த முறையையே கையாளத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

இங்ஙனம்,

கல்யாணகுப்பம் கிராமவாசிகள்.

(ஒப்பம்) டி. சீனிவாசலு நாயுடு.

(„) பி. நரசிம்மலு நாயுடு.

(„) ஜி. எஸ். நாகைய நாயுடு.

(„) பி. கணபதி நாயுடு.

(„) எ. செங்கம நாயுடு.

(„) பி. இரங்கைய நாயுடு.

APPENDIX III

கல்யாணகுப்பம் கிராமம் பஞ்சாயத்து விவசாய திட்டமுறை வகுத்தது.

பிரிவு 1—பூர்வாங்க குறிப்புகள்.

(1) கல்யாணகுப்பம் திருவள்ளூர் வட்டார அபிவிருத்தி பிராந்தியத்தில் சேர்ந்த ஒரு சிறு கிராமம். இது திருவள்ளூருக்கு வடகிழக்கில் சுமார் இரண்டு மைல் தூரத்தில் வட்டார அபிவிருத்தி அலுவலகத்திலிருந்து ஒரு கல் தொலைவில் அமைந்துள்ளது. தார் இட்ட திருவள்ளூர் செம்மலை ராஜபாதையிலிருந்து ஒரு கப்பி ரஸ்தா பாதை மூலம் இக்கிராமத்தை அடையலாம். இந்த ஊருக்குள் வெங்கடேசுரம், நாராயணபுரம் என இரண்டு

[9th December 1961]

கிராமங்கள் உள்ளன. இந்த ஊரின் ஜனத் தொகை கடந்த சென்ஸஸ்படி 961. சுமார் 220 குடும்பங்கள் உண்டு. இருபது ஒட்டு வில்லே வீடுகளும், மற்றவை குடிசை வீடுகளாக உள்ளன. தாரச் வீடு கிடையாது. இந்த ஊரில் உள்ளவர்கள் அனைவரும் விவசாயிகள் சொந்த பட்டா நிலம் உள்ளவர்கள் 33 நபர்கள். சுமார் 270 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை சாகுபடி செய்கிறார்கள். 313 ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலமும் 109 ஏக்கர் புஞ்சை நிலங்களும் உள்ளன, முதல் போகத்தில் 318 ஏக்கர் நிலமும் இரண்டாம் போகத்தில் 301 ஏக்கர் மூன்றாம் போகத்தில் சுமார் 30 ஏக்கர் சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. சொர்ணவாரி காலத்தில் 299 ஏக்கர் விஸ்தீர்ணமும் சம்பா காலத்தில் 262 ஏக்கரும் நவரையில் 31 ஏக்கரும் நெல் சாகுபடி ஆகின்றது. நிலக்கடலை, கேழ்வரகு முக்கியமாகப் புஞ்சை பயிர்களாக சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

(2) நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு பெரிய கொசுவன் ஏரி கல்யாண இசை ஏரியும் ஓர் ஊற்றும் உண்டு. இவைகளுக்கு மழையே ஆதாரம் செட்டம்பர் அக்டோபர் மாதங்களில் இவைகள் நிரம்பும். மழைக்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் சுமார் மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு மாதங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் இவைகளில் இருக்கும். இந்த ஏரிகளின் மொத்த சாகுபடி விஸ்தீர்ணம் 318 ஏக்கர். இதைத் தவிர, 31 கிணறுகள் பட்டா நிலங்களில் உள்ளன. இருபத்தி நான்கு மின்சார மோட்டார்கள், பம்புகளும் இரவைக்கு உபயோகிக்கப் படுகின்றன. மொத்தம் 120 குதிரை வேகம் இந்த மோட்டார்களுக்கு உண்டு. இந்த பம்புகள் ஏரிகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாதபொழுது ஏரி பாசன நிலங்களுக்கும், தனிமையான தோட்ட நிலங்களுக்கும் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுகின்றன. இங்கு தண்ணீர் வசதி குறைவு. சாகுபடிக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. இதனால் பல முறைகளில் பயிர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுவது உண்டு. காலாகாலத்தில் சாகுபடி செய்வதும் முடிவதில்லை.

(3) இந்த ஊர் நிலங்களில் பல வகைப்பட்ட மண்கள் இருக்கின்றன. கருப்பு களிமண் ஆழமானதாகவும், களர் நிலங்களும், மணலும், மணல் சார்ந்த வெள்ளை உவட்டு மண் நிலமும் இருக்கின்றன. செவ்வல் கிடையாது.

(4) தவிர 110 ஜோடி நல்ல உழவு எருதுகளும், நடுத்தரமான 250 பசுக்களும் இருக்கின்றன. பால் கொடுக்கும் நல்ல பசுக்கள் இல்லை. மந்தைக்காக 662 செம்மறி ஆடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. பன்றிகள் பதினாறும், சுமார் முவ்வாயிரம் வாத்துகளும் உண்டு.

(5) இந்த ஊரில் வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு சுமார் 3,000 மூட்டை நெல்லும், 400 மூட்டை கேழ்வரகும், 2,500 மூட்டை நிலக்கடலையும் உற்பத்தி ஆகின்றது.

(6) இந்த ஊரில் ஐந்தாம் வகுப்பு வரையில் ஒரு பள்ளிக் கூடமும், சுமார் இரண்டு மைல் தூரத்தில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியும் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஊரில் உள்ள புராதனமான பெருமாள் கோவிலில் கிராமப் பொதுக்கூட்டங்கள் நடைபெறும்.

(7) இந்தக் கிராமத்தில் 7 பேர் அடங்கின ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்து அமைந்திருக்கிறது.

பஞ்சாயத்து மெம்பர்களின் பெயர்கள்.

1. திரு. டி. நாசிம்மலு நாயுடு—தலைவர்.
2. „ கணபதி—உபதலைவர்.
3. „ டி. சீனுவாசலு நாயுடு.
4. „ எ. செங்கம் நாயுடு.
5. „ எ. குருசாமி நாயுடு.
6. „ தேசைய நாயுடு.
7. „ வரதன்.

[9th December 1961]

(8) கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்து ஆதரவில் உணவு அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தை உருவாக்க இந்த கிராமத்தை தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆவூர் பள்ளிக் கூடம் பொதுக்கூட்டம் போட வசதிகளுடன் இருந்ததால் இந்த இடத்தில் 1960-ம் வருஷம் ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் 19-ம் தேதி வெள்ளக்கிழமை காலை சுமார் 9 மணிக்கு பஞ்சாயத்துக் கூட்டம், வரும் ஆண்டுக்கு கிராமத்திற்கு உணவு உற்பத்தி திட்டம் வகுக்க ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. முன்பே இக்கூட்டத்தைப் பற்றி பிரசாரம் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்ததால் பஞ்சாயத்து தலைவர், உபதலைவர், மற்ற மெம்பர்களும் கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் வந்திருந்தனர். கூட்டத்தில் மாகாண டெய்லரிமெண்ட் கமிஷனர், ஜில்லா கலெக்டர், கவர்ன்மெண்ட் டிப்டி செக்ரடரி, ஜில்லா விவசாய ஆபீஸர், வட்டார அபிவிருத்தியாளர், விஸ்தரிப்பாளர்கள், கிராம சேவகர்கள் அனைவரும் கலந்து கொண்டார்கள். இங்கு நடப்பதை கவனிக்க இந்த ஊரிலும் பக்கத்து ஊர்களிலிருந்தும் சுமார் நூறு விவசாயிகள் வந்து இருந்தார்கள். இந்த ஊரில் ஒரு திரு விழா போன்று இருந்தது. இந்த ஊர் விவசாயிகள் மிக்க ஊக்கமாகவும் விவசாய திட்டமிட ஆர்வமாய் இருந்தார்கள்.

பிரிவு 2.—நெல் ஏக்கர் விகித, விளைச்சல் அதிகரிப்பு.

(9) திட்டமிடுவதற்கு ஆறு பஞ்சாயத்து மெம்பர்கள் கொண்ட ஒரு உபகமிட்டி தற்காலிகமாக தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

(10) தகுந்த திட்டமிட விவசாய விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சரியான புள்ளிக் குறியுடைய தேவை. சரியான விவசாய புள்ளி விவரங்கள் கிராமங்களில் கிடையாது. கிராம கணக்குப் பிள்ளைகள் தங்கள் புஸ்தகங்களில் பதிவு செய்யும் அடங்கல் கணக்கும், ஆடு, மாடு எண்ணிக்கை புள்ளி விவரங்களைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இந்த ஊரில் எவ்வளவு நெல் முதலிய தானியங்கள் உற்பத்தியாயிற்று, எவ்வளவு உரம் நிலத்திற்கு இப்பெற்றது முதலியவைகளை வாய்க்கணக்கிலிருந்தும் யோசனையிலிருந்தும் திருபணம் செய்து திட்டமிட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

(11) விவசாயத் திட்டமிட தகுந்த மண் ஆராய்ச்சி இந்த கிராமத்திலும் பக்கத்து கிராமங்களிலும் செய்து, குறிப்பாக மண்ணின் தன்மை தெரிய வில்லை.

(12) திட்டமிடுவதற்கு முதலாவதாக இந்த ஊரில் மொத்தமாக சென்ற ஆண்டு எவ்வளவு நெல் உற்பத்தி ஆயிற்று, திட்டத்தில் எவ்வளவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று விவாதம் ஆரம்பம் செய்யப்பட்டது. கணக்குப் பிள்ளையிடம் அடங்கலில் மாகூல் ஆன கணக்கைத் தவிர வேறு புள்ளி ஒன்றும் கிடைக்க வில்லை. ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்து மெம்பர் பத்தாயிரம் மூட்டை நெல் விளையும் என்று ஆரம்பித்தார். மற்றொருவர் ஆறாயிரம் மூட்டைகள்தான் விளையும் என்றார். மிகுந்த விவாதத்திற்குப் பின்பு 3,000 மூட்டைகள்தான் விளையும் எனத் தோராயமாக உத்தேசமாக தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. தனிப்பட்ட சில விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு எவ்வளவு விளைந்தது என விசாரித்ததில் அவர்கள் பன்னிரண்டு முதல் எட்டு வரை உத்தேசம் சொன்னார்கள். இப்படி சரியான கணக்கு கிடைக்காததால் மிகவும் இந்த ஊரில் குறை வினா விளைவிக்கப்பட்ட எட்டு மூட்டை நெல்லை அதிகமாக விளைந்ததாக சொன்ன பன்னிரண்டு மூட்டைகளாக விளைவிக்க வேண்டும் என தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. அதாவது மூவாயிரம் மூட்டை நெல்லை நாலாயிரத்து ஐந்துருளுக்க வேண்டுமென தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(13) இந்த ஊரில் சாகுபடியில் எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் சொர்ணவாரி பயிர், எவ்வளவு சம்பா பயிர், எவ்வளவு நவரை எனவும் சரியான கணக்கு இல்லை. மேற்கண்ட சூழ்நிலையில் மகசூலை ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றிலிருந்து சுமார் 50 சத விகிதம் நெல் மகசூலை அதிகப்படுத்துவதே திட்டத்தின் நோக்கமாகும்.

[9th December 1961]

பிரிவு 3.—எரு உபயோகம் அதிகரிப்பு

(14) நெல் மகசூலை இப்படி அதிகமாக்க உரங்களே தகுந்த முக்கியமான ஏதுவாகும். இந்த ஊரில் நல்ல உரமிட்ட நிலமென்பது பண்ணிண்டு வண்டி குப்பை எருவிட்டு என் உத்தேசமாக தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த கிராமத்தில் சுமார் 220 வீடுகளிலிருந்து வீடு ஒன்றுக்கு வருஷத்திற்கு ஐந்து வண்டி நல்ல எரு கிடைக்குமென்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டு சுமார் 1,110 வண்டி எரு கிடைக்கு மென்று முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. இந்த ஊரில் சாகுபடியாகும் 392 ஏக்கர் நெல்லுக்கு சரியான தேவையான உரம் உழைச்சத்து அளவில் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு 60 ராத்தல் வீதம் 22,520 ராத்தல் நைட்ரஜன் யூனிட்கள். இது சராசரியாக வண்டி ஒன்றுக்கு ஐந்து ராத்தல் நைட்ரஜன் எனக் கணக்கிடப்பட்டு 392 ஏக்கருக்கு 4,504 வண்டி எரு தேவை என முடிவிற்கு வரப்பட்டது. இதில் சுமார் 1,110 வண்டி எரு கிராமத்தில் தற்பொழுது கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகவே கிராமத்தில் சுலபமாகத் தயாரிக்கப்படுவது கம்போஸ்டு உரம். இதை எவ்வளவு அதிகமாகத் தயாரிக்கப்படும் என விவாதம் செய்யப்பட்டது. கடைசியாக கம்போஸ்டு மூலமாக சுமார் ஆயிரம் வண்டி தயாரிக்கலாம் என முடிவிற்கு வரப்பட்டது. இதை யார் யார் தயாரிப்பது என விவாதித்து பஞ்சாயத்து தயாரிப்பது அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட விவசாயிகள் தயாரிப்பது? என நண்ட விவாதத்தின் பேரில் தனிப்பட்ட விவசாயிகளே தயாரிப்பது என தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. ஒவ்வொரு பம்பு செட் உள்ளவர்களும், இரண்டு கம்போஸ்டு குழி போட்டு கம்போஸ்டு தயாரிப்பது என முடிவு செய்து முடிவில் 52 குழிகள் (15'x8'x3') வெட்டி கம்போஸ்டு தயார் செய்வது என தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இதற்குத் தேவையான கழிவு பொருள்கள் கிடைக்குமா என சந்தேகம் வந்தது. அதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு எருக்குழிகள் பக்கத்தில் குழி ஒன்றுக்கு நூற்பது ஐப்பேயியா கார்னிபா (சீமை பூவரசு) கொடிகளை மொத்தம் இரண்டாயிரம் கொடிகள் நடுவது என தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இம் மாதிரியாக வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஆயிரம் வண்டி கம்போஸ்டு உரம் தயாரிப்பது என முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது.

(15) கம்போஸ்டு உரத்திற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக கிராமத்தில் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடியது பசுந்தான் உரம். இவ்வூரில் பசுந்தான் உரம் சாகுபடி செய்வது அதிகமாக இல்லை. விசாரித்ததில் இதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் சாகுபடி செய்யக்கூடிய நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் வருஷத்திற்கு இரண்டு முறை பயிராக்கப்படுகின்றன. பசுந்தான் உரம் பயிர்கள் சாகுபடி செய்ய அதிகமான நிலம் தரிசு விடப்படுவது இல்லை. கோடையில் பசுந்தான் சாகுபடி செய்ய விதைக்க தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லை. மூன்றாவது கோடையில் விதைத்தால் ஆடு, மாடுகள் இவைகளை மேய்ந்து விடுகின்றன. இக்காரணங்களால் இந்த ஊரில் பசுந்தான் உரத்திற்கு ஐந்து ஏக்கர் அவுரித்தான் சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஒரு போக நஞ்சுகளில் அடுத்த ஆண்டில் ஐம்பது ஏக்கரில் கொள்குசி சாகுபடி செய்வதாகத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த விதையை நெல் அறுவடைக்கு முன்பு ஐம்பது ஏக்கரில் விதைத்தால் நெல் அறுவடைக்கு பிறகு இது முளைத்து சுமார் ஆறு மாதத்தில் தழைக்கு தயாராக இருக்கும். வெப்பத்திற்கு இது தாங்கும். ஆடு மாடுகள் மேயாது. ஒரு வருடம் விதைத்து விட்டால் பின் வருடங்களில் தானாகவே வளரும். தழை மிக சத்து உள்ளது. இதைத் தர அவுரி 10 ஏக்கரும் கீளேசியா செடிகள் 500 ம் சாகுபடி செய்வது என தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இதன்படி சுமார் ஆயிரம் வண்டி எருவிற்கு சமமான சத்து கிடைக்கும்.

(16) இந்த ஊரில் சுமார் 642 செம்மறி ஆடுகளும், சுமார் 200 மந்தை மாட்டு உருப்படிகளும் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளை நிலங்களில் மந்தை இடுவது வழக்கம். வருடத்தில் இரண்டு மாதம் இந்த ஊரில் மந்தை இடப்படுகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி சரியான புள்ளி விவரம் இல்லாததால் இவ்விருந்து சுமார் 500 வண்டி எரு சத்து கிடைப்புதென்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(17) கடலைப் பிண்ணுக்கு எரு விடுவது இந்த ஊரில் வழக்கம். எவ்வளவு மூட்டை இடுகிறார்கள் என சரியான குறிப்பு அகப்படவில்லை. ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு மூன்று மூட்டை வீதம் சுமார் ஆயிரம் மூட்டை இடுவதாக சொன்னார். மற்றவர் அதைத்தடுத்து ஆறுநூறு என்றார். விவாதத்திற்குப் பிறகு அது இருநூறு ஆயிற்று. என்னுடைய உத்தேசம் நூறு மூட்டை.

[9th December 1961]

நிலக்கடலை பிண்ணுக்கு கிடைப்பது இல்லை. இதன் விலை அதிகம். இந்த கிராமத்தில் பிண்ணுக்கு அளவு ஆயிரம் வண்டி எருவிற்கு சமமாக சொல்லலாம். இதற்கு பதிலாக பூவரசு, கீளேசியா முதலிய மரங்களை அதிகமாக பயிரிடு எருவை தயாரித்துக்கொள்வது நலம்.

(18) பிறகு பசாயன உரத்தைப்பற்றி விவாதம் நிகழ்ந்தது. இவ்வளவு கிடைக்குமென்று நிர்ணயமாக சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. தேவைக்கு வேண்டிய அளவு கிடைக்காது. கிடைத்ததை இடுவது நன்மென்று தோன்றிற்று.

(19) ஆகவே இந்த ஊரிற்கு தேவையான சுமார் 4,800 வண்டி எருவை அடிபிற்கண்ட விதையாக பூர்த்தி செய்வது என தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது:—

1 தற்பொழுது கிடைக்கும் மாட்டு தொழு எரு ..	1,110 வண்டிகள்.
2 கம்போஸ்டு	1,000 „
3 பசுந்தான் உரம் பயிர்கள், மரங்கள் மூலம் ..	1,000 „
4 ஆட்டு கடை மூலமாக	500 „
5 பசாயன எருக்கள் மூலமாக	800 „
ஆக மொத்தம்	4,410 „

பிரிவு 4.—பொறுக்கு விதை நெல் உற்பத்தி, சப்ளை, உபயோகம் அதிகரிப்பு.

(20) எருவிற்கு அடுத்தது பொறுக்கு விதை, மகசூலை அதிகப்படுத்துகிறது. இந்த கிராமத்தில் பயிராகும் பொறுக்கு விதை ரகங்கள் டி.கே.எம். 6., பி.எ.எம். 3., கோ. 19. பொறுக்கு விதைகள் கிராம விதைப்பண்ணையிலிருந்து கொடுக்கப்பட்ட மூன்று வருஷங்கள்வரைதான் சுத்தமாக இருக்கும். அதன்பிறகு இதை மாற்ற வேண்டியது அவசியம். இதில் கலப்பு ஏற்படுகிறது. சத்தும் குறையும். இந்த அடிப்படையிலே நோக்கத்தைக் கொண்டு இந்த கிராமத்தில் சாகுபடியாகும் நெல் விஸ்தரினத்திற்கு தகுந்த பொறுக்கு விதை வகைகளை கிராம விதைப்பண்ணை மூலம் உற்பத்தி செய்து விநியோகம் செய்வது என தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. கிராம விதைப் பண்ணையின் விஸ்தரினம் தேவையான விதை அளவு, யார் விதைப்பண்ணைகளை நடத்துவது என்ற விவரங்கள் இதில் சேர்த்துள்ள மூன்றாவது தீர்மானத்தில் விவரமாக காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(21) இந்த விதைப்பண்ணைகளை தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களேதான் நடத்த முடியும் எனவும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. விதையை அறுவடைக்குப் பிறகு, விவசாய விஸ்தரிப்பு அதிகாரி பரிசீலனை செய்து சில வைக்கவேண்டும். தவிர, மாற்று பயிர்களை களைந்து எடுக்க கிராம ஊழியர்கள் உதவி வேண்டும். நூற்றாண்டுகள் தனியாக விதைக்க வேண்டும். அடிப்பதற்கு தனிக் களம் தேவை. விதைகள் சேகரம் செய்ய புது கோணிகள் தேவை. இதனால் ஏற்படும் அதிக செலவிற்கு மணங்கு ஒன்றுக்கு இரண்டு ரூபாய் மார்க்கெட் ரேட்டுக்கு மேல் பிரிமியம் தேவையாகும் என தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த பிரிமியத்தை விதைப்பண்ணை விவசாயிகள், விதையை விற்பவர்களிடமிருந்து வசூலித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். விதையை கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து நிர்வாகம் செய்பவர்களுக்கு விநியோகம் செய்யவேண்டும். அறுவடையான விதையை அடுத்த விதைப்பு காலம் வரை பாதுகாத்து வைப்பது மிகவும் சிரமமானதால் எவ்வளவு விரைவில் விநியோகம் செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு துரிதமாக விநியோகம் செய்துவிட வேண்டியது. காலதாமதம் ஏற்பட்டால் சேமித்து வைத்து இருக்கும் விதைப்பண்ணை விவசாயிக்கு பிரிமியம் மணங்கு ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் பிரிமியமாகக் கொடுக்க தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. மேற்கண்ட விதைகளை ரொக்க விலைக்கு கொடுக்க தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இதற்கு தேவையான பணம் வாங்குபவர் சரிப்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது.

பிரிவு 5.—நெல் பயிர் பாதுகாப்புக்கு நடவடிக்கைகள்.

(22) பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு.—நோய், பூச்சி தடுப்பு முறைகளை அதிகமாக கையாள தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

[9th December 1961]

மருந்துகள், ஸ்பிரேயர்கள், தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களை வாங்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். பவர் ஸ்பிரேயர் தேவை இல்லை எனவும் குடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. தற்பொழுது நல்ல டஸ்டர்கள் இல்லாததால் துனிகளைக் கொண்டு போடி மருந்துகளை ஆவ முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது.

(23) விவசாயக் கருவிகள்.—இந்த ஊருக்கு தேவையான விவசாயக் கருவிகள் ஆவன :—

டோஸ் கலப்பை	50
பர்மிஸ் செட்டன்	10
பட்லர்	2
தழை மிதிக்கும் கருவி	2

இவைகளை ரொக்கத்திற்கு தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் வாங்கிக்கொள்ள தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(24) ஜப்பான் சாகுபடி.—வேண்டிய ரசாயன உரங்கள் கிடைக்காததாலும், வரிசையில் நட அதிக ஆட்கள் தேவைப்படுகிறபடியாலும், பரிட்சையார்த்தமாக டிமாண்ட்ஸ்ட்ரேஷன் பிளாட்டுகள் போட முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. ஜப்பான் நெல் சாகுபடியைப்பற்றி மிகுந்த விவாதம் நடந்தது. சிலர் வரிசையாக நாற்று நட ஆள் அதிகமாக தேவைப்படுகிறதென்றும், ரசாயன உரம் வேண்டிய அளவு கிடைப்பதில்லை என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். தவிரவும், வரிசையில் நடுவதால் மசகூல் அதிகப்படுவதில்லை என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். நாற்றுக்கள் மிச்சப்படுவது, களை எடுப்பதில் செலவு குறைவது இவைகளைப் பற்றி கவனிக்கவேயில்லை. சில விவசாயிகள் டிமாண்ட்ஸ்ட்ரேஷன் பிளாட்டுகள், கண்ட்ரோல் பிளாட்டுகள் (Demonstration and Control plots) கிரமமாக சாகுபடிசெய்ய தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

பிரிவு 6.—நெல் நீங்கலாக இதர பயிர் வகைகள் உற்பத்தி அதிகரிப்பு

(25) நெல்லுக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக நிலக்கடலை இந்த ஊரில் முக்கியமான பயிர். இது நஞ்சையில் நெல்லுக்கு பிறகும் மழைக்காலத்தில் புஞ்சையிலும் சுமார் நானூறு ஏக்கரில் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. குத்துக்கடலை வகைதான் இருக்கிறது. இதன் அபிவிருத்திக்கு ஐம்பது மூட்டை டி.எம்.வி. 2 கடலை வகையை, கிராம விதைப்பண்ணையில் அடுத்த ஆண்டில் விவசாய அலுவலகத்திலிருந்து பெற்று சாகுபடி செய்து விதையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்துகொள்ள முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(26) கேழ்வரகு, கல்யாணகுப்பம் கிராமத்தில் முக்கியமான உணவுப் பயிர். இது பல பட்டங்களில், தோட்டக்கால் நிலங்களில் பயிர் செய்யப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஊரில் கோ. 5 கேழ்வரகு விதை பிடித்ததாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு மூட்டை விதையை வட்டார அபிவிருத்தி அலுவலகத்திலிருந்து பெற்று இதை கிராம விதைப் பண்ணைகள் மூலம் விருத்தி செய்ய தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(27) தற்பொழுது இலவசமாக சிறிது அளவு ஆமணக்கு விதை விவசாய அலுவலகத்தில் கிடைப்பதால் பத்து ராத்தல் விதையைப் பெற்று வாய்க்கால் வரப்பு ஓரங்களில் விவசாயிகள் நடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. இதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு தங்கள் வீட்டு உபயோகத்திற்கு போதுமான அளவு ஆமணக்கு கிடைக்கும். இது வரையில் இந்த ஊரில் ஆமணக்கு சாகுபடி கிடையாது.

(28) இந்த கிராமத்தில் காய்கறி சாகுபடி தற்பொழுது அதிகமாகக் கிடையாது. விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் உபயோகத்திற்குகூட காய்கறிகளை வெளியில் வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பத்திற்கும் வேண்டிய அளவு காய்கறிகளைச் சாகுபடி செய்ய கிராமத்தில், கத்திரி வெண்டை, மிளகாய், பிரக்கன், தக்காளி இவைகளை சுமார் பத்து ஏக்கரில் சாகுபடி செய்ய தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

[9th December 1961]

பிரிவு 7.—மரம் நடுதல்.

(29) பஞ்சாயத்து பாதைகளுக்கு இரண்டு புறமும் 150 தென்னை கன்றுகள் நட்டு காப்பாற்ற தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இவைகள் காய்ப்பிற்கு வந்த பிறகு இது பஞ்சாயத்திற்கு வருமானமாகும். தென்னை கன்றுகள் நட்டு பாதுகாத்து காய்ப்பிற்கு வரும் வரை கன்றுக்கு சுமார் பத்து ரூபாய் செலவாகும். இதை பஞ்சாயத்து ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும். இதற்கு தேவையான கடன் பஞ்சாயத்திற்கு கொடுக்க ஆராய வேண்டும்.

பிரிவு 8.—பாசனம்.

(30) குடிமராமத்து.—இந்த கிராமத்தில் குடிமராமத்து திட்டம் செம்மை யாக நடந்து வருகிறது. பொது வாய்க்கால் செப்பனிட ஆகும் செலவை விவசாயிகள் தாங்களே செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இம்முறையில் மாறுதல் தேவை இல்லை.

(31) ஈக்காடு கிராமத்தில் ஒரு பெரிய கிணறு வெட்டி அதிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் கொண்டு வரும் திட்டத்தை ஆராய வேண்டிக்கொண்டது.

பிரிவு 9.—மடிவரை.

(32) இந்த பஞ்சாயத்து கூட்டம் மேற்கண்ட திட்டத்தை வகுக்க 1960-ம் வருஷம் ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 19, 20 தேதிகளில் இரண்டு நாட்கள் வெகு மும்முரமாக நடைபெற்று திட்டம் வெற்றிகரமாக வகுக்கப்பட்டது.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

(Agriculture)

Memo. No. 169646 (a) FV/60-2, 22nd December 1960.

Food Production—Panchayat Administration and Development of Agricultural Production—Preparation of Village Production Plans—Date of completion—Extended.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 3792, Food and Agriculture, dated 16th November 1960.

From the Director of Agriculture, Madras, dated 9th December 1960, Letter No. L1, 225312/60-2.

Memorandum—No. 169646 (a) FV/60-2, dated 22nd December 1960.

In partial modification of the orders issued in paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 3792, Food and Agriculture, dated 16th November 1960, the Government direct that the preparation of Village Agricultural Production Plans for every Panchayat in the first batch of 75 Panchayat Unions be completed not later than the 31st March 1961.

[9th December 1961]

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

(Agriculture)

Memo. No. 167254 (b) FV/60-2, 22nd December 1960.

Food Production—Panchayat Administration and Development of Agricultural Production—Preparation of Village Production Plans—Instructions issued—Amendment to G.O. Ms. No. 3792, Food and Agriculture, dated 16th November 1960.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 3792, Food and Agriculture, dated 16th November 1960.

From Joint Director of Agriculture (Inspection and General), dated 8th December 1960, T.M. Roc. No. L-1 225312/60.

Memorandum—No. 167254 (b) FV/60-2, dated 22nd December 1960.

The following amendment is issued to the Government Order cited:—

(1) Section IV—Paragraph 21—

For	Read
the words "Pure line" occurring in last sentence,	"Mass."

(2) Section IV—Paragraph 22—

For	Read
the words "Village crop" appearing in penultimate sentence,	"Village seed farm."

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 421, asked by Sri V. M. Surendra Ram, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 9th December 1961, page 94 supra.]

(a) Yes.

(b) About 3,000 acres were intensively affected.

(c) The relief measures which were taken by the Government to prevent the disease are as follows:—

(i) Sale of pesticides was ordered at the 50 per cent concessional rates to the affected potato growers.

(ii) 16 power sprayers, 274 hand-operated sprayers and 20 dusters were put in operation.

[9th December 1961]

(iii) Pesticides were moved to all village centres within the easy reach of farmers.

(iv) Additional staff of Agricultural Demonstrators, Demonstration Maistries and Mechanics attended to the work of plant protection. Three thousand and two hundred acres were sprayed by the Department and 2,681 metric tonnes of fungicides were supplied to the farmers.

(v) Methods of control were printed in leaflets and distributed all over.

(vi) The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919, was enforced by an Extraordinary Gazette notification under which the necessary remedial measures were prescribed, conferring the requisite powers on certain officers to carry out the remedial measures speedily and strictly.

(vii) Orders were issued for the procurement of 3,000 bags of Great Scot type seed potato at a cost of Rs. 1,50,500 for supply to the ryots whose crops were damaged, the Government bearing a loss of Rs. 15,600 paid as premium for the purchase of seeds. The number of sprayers to be distributed at concessional rates in the Nilgiris district has been increased from 30 to 200.

(viii) The services of Dr. William Black of Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Edinburgh, the potato expert of international eminence were requisitioned to study the incidence of Late Blight. Dr. Black toured the area and has submitted his report to the Government of India.

(ix) A senior official of this Government with the status of a Member of Board of Revenue was deputed to the Nilgiris district to enquire into the extent of economic distress suffered by the ryots and to suggest relief measures. A detailed report containing several suggestions received from him is under consideration.

(x) A special conference was convened by the Minister for Agriculture, with all the senior officials concerned on 22nd August 1961, and various suggestions made during the conference are being actively considered.

(xi) As it is imperative to import adequate quantities of Great Scot Potato seeds from abroad, the matter has been taken up with the Government of India. The Government of India have since agreed to the issue of a licence for the import of 1,000 tons of Great Scot seed.

[9th December 1961]

APPENDIX III.

(Vide Item III, page 99 supra).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: சபாநாயகர் அவர் முன்னரே கணே. 1962-63 நிதி ஆண்டுக்குரிய இடைக்கால வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பிக்க முன் வந்துள்ளேன். வழக்கம் போலவே, முழு ஆண்டுக்கும் உரிய மதிப்பீடுகள் தயாரிக்கப் பெற்றுள்ளன. ஆனால், மார்ச் மாதம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய இந்த நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையை இப்பொழுதே தயாரிக்க வேண்டியிருந்ததால் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய புள்ளி விவரங்களின் அடிப்படையில் இது தோராயமாகவே தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டப் பணிகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்குப் போதுமான நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றுள்ளது. ஆண்டின் முதல் நான்கு மாதங்களில் ஏற்பட இருக்கும் செலவினங்கட்கு மட்டும், நிதிக் கோரிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படும். 1960-61-க்குரிய கணக்கு, 1961-62-க்குரிய திருத்திய மதிப்பீடு, 1962-63-க்குரிய திட்ட மதிப்பீடு ஆகியவற்றின் சுருக்கமான அறிக்கை ஒன்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கட்கு அளிக்கப் பெற்றுள்ளது. இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டம் இடைக்காலத்துக்குரியதானதால் வழக்கமாக வெளியிடும் விரிவான வரவு-செலவு வெளியீடுகள் தயாரிக்கப் பெறவில்லை. மானியக் கோரிக்கைகளின் சுருக்க வெளியீடு ஒன்று, தேவையான பல்வேறு தகவல்களுடன் தயாரிக்கப்பெற்றுள்ளது. வரும் பொதுத் தேர்தலின் பிறகு புதிய மந்திரி சபை ஏற்பட்டு தங்களுடைய கொள்கைகளை வகுத்துக் கொண்டு அவற்றிற்கு ஏற்ப இந்த மதிப்பீட்டைத் திருத்தத் செய்து, புதிய ஒரு வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தை 1962-ம் ஆண்டு மே-ஜூன் மாதங்களில் இச் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கும்.

1961-62
திருத்திய
மதிப்பீடு.

2. நடப்பு ஆண்டுக்குரிய திருத்திய மதிப்பீட்டில் வருவாய் ரூ. 89,69 லட்சமாகவும், செலவு ரூ. 96,06 லட்சமாகவும், கணக்கிடப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆக, ரெவின்யூக் கணக்கில் ரூ. 6,37 லட்சம் துண்டு விழுகின்றது. இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகை துண்டு விழுவதற்குரிய காரணத்தை எளிதில் அறிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். சென்ற ஆண்டில் அமுலுக்கு வந்த சம்பளக் கமிஷனின் சிபாரிசுகளை நிறைவேற்ற ஆண்டு ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 5 கோடி செலவு ஆகும். இந்த நடப்பு ஆண்டிலிருந்து இச் செலவை முழு அளவில் ஏற்கவேண்டியுள்ளது. குறைந்த

[9th December 1961]

சம்பளம் பெறும் ஊழியர்களின் ஊதியத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்காக மத்திய அரசினர் தந்துவந்த உதவித் தொகையாகிய சுமார் ரூ. 2.5 கோடியும் இந்த ஆண்டிலிருந்து நிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. புதிய பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சி முறையை நிறுவியதன் காரணமாக பல்வேறு வகைகளில், குறிப்பாக இணை மானியம் வழங்கும் வகையில், அதிகப்படியான செலவு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. குறிப்பாக, தல செஸ் மேல் வரி இணை மானியமாக வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டில் ரூ. 100 மட்டும் அடையாள மானியமாக வழங்கியதற்கெதிராக, இப்பொழுது ரூ. 60 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும், பல்வேறு நல, வளர்ச்சித் துறைகளில் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டிற்கு மேற்பட்டுக் கணிசமான அளவில் செலவு அதிகரித்துள்ளது. உதாரணமாக, கல்வி (ரூ. 87 லட்சம்), மருத்துவம் (ரூ. 53 லட்சம்), பொதுச் சுகாதாரம் (ரூ. 32 லட்சம்), சமுதாய வளர்ச்சி (ரூ. 57 லட்சம்), சிவில் பணிகள் (ரூ. 43 லட்சம்), ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் (ரூ. 34 லட்சம்) போன்ற துறைகளில் அதிகமாக தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த அளவிற்கு செலவினங்கள் அதிகரித்திருந்தும் ரூ. 2 கோடி அதிக வருமானம் வந்திருப்பதால்தான் துண்டு இந்த அளவில் நிற்கின்றது.

3. வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டில் மூலதன வகையில் மூலதனக் கணக்கு, மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களுக்கு ரூ. 15,41 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கி, யிருந்ததற்குப் பதிலாக, இப்பொழுது ரூ. 18,20 லட்சம் செலவாகுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. பரம்பிக்குளம் திட்டத்திற்கு வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டில் கண்டிருந்த ரூ. 3,77 லட்சத்திற்கு எதிராக, ரூ. 4,40 லட்சம் செலவாகுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இந்தச் செலவினங்களுக்காக அரசாங்கமும், மின்சார போர்டும் முறையே ரூ. 10,36 லட்சமும், ரூ. 2,16 லட்சமும் பொதுக் கடன் எழுப்பியுள்ளன. இதன் பயனாக, ரெவின்யூக் கணக்கில் பெரிய அளவில் துண்டு விழுந்தாலும் வழிவகையில் சுமார் ரூ. 4.5 கோடி இருப்புடன் இந்த ஆண்டுக் கணக்கை முடியுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

4. 1962-63-க்குரிய வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டின்படி எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் வருவாய் ரூ. 92,71 லட்சம் ; செலவு ரூ. 99,67 லட்சம் ; ஆகவே துண்டு ரூ. 6,96 லட்சம். 1962-63. ஏற்கனவே நான் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள காரணங்களாலும், மேலும் மேலும் திட்டங்கள் வேகமாக நிறைவேற்றப்படுவதாலும்,

[9th December 1961]

துண்டு இந்த அளவில் ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த அளவில் துண்டு விழுவதைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவனித்தே ஆகவேண்டும். ஆனால், பொதுவாக மத்திய அரசின் வரி இனங்களின் வருமானம் வளர்ச்சியுற்று வருகின்றது. அநிலும் குறிப்பாக பொருள்களின் மேல் விதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வரிகள் மூலமாகக் கிடைக்கும் வருமானம் கணிசமாக உயர்ந்து வருகிறது. ஆகவே, நம் மாநிலத்திற்கு இந்த வரி இனங்களிலிருந்து கிடைக்கக்கூடிய பங்கு கணிசமாக உயர ஏது உண்டு. இது நமக்கு ஓரளவு நம்பிக்கை அளிக்கக் கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது.

மேலும், மாநிலங்கட்கு மத்திய வருமானத்திலிருந்து கொடுக்கப்படும் பங்கைப்பற்றி மூன்றாவது நிதிக்கமிஷன் தற்போது ஆராய்ந்து வருகிறது; மாநில வரிகளில் பெரும் பாலானவை போதுமான அளவிற்கு விரிந்து கொடுப்பன அல்ல என்பதைப் பற்றியும், மக்களின் அடிப்படையான தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதில் மாநில அரசாங்கங்கள் மேலும் மேலும் அதிகப்படியான பொறுப்புகளை ஏற்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்பது பற்றியும் நிதிக் கமிஷனுக்கு எடுத்து விளக்கியுள்ளோம். விரைவில் சமர்ப்பிக்கவுள்ள நிதிக் கமிஷனின் அறிக்கை தக்க முறையில் மாநிலங்கட்கு நீதி வழங்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. நம் மாநிலத்தின் நிதி நிலையை இதற்குப்பின் ஆராய்ந்து பார்ப்பதுதான் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும்.

மூலதனக் கணக்கு, 1962-63.

5. மூலதனக் கணக்கில் 1962-63-ல் பாசனத் துறைக்குள்ள ரூ. 7 கோடி உட்பட ரூ. 17 கோடி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களில் ரூ. 18.5 கோடி முதலீடு செய்வதற்காக மின்சார போர்டுக்குத் தேவையான அளவுக்குக் கடன் வழங்கவும் வழி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்காக அரசாங்கம் ரூ. 10.5 கோடியும், மின்சார போர்டு ரூ. 2 கோடியும் பொதுக் கடனாக எழுப்ப உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

திட்டம்.

6. நடப்பு ஆண்டுக்குரிய வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டில் திட்டத்திற்காக ரூ. 47.87 கோடி செலவு செய்யப்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டதற்குப் பதிலாக நிறைவேற்ற முறையில் ரூ. 50.60 கோடி செலவாகுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. 1962-63 மதிப்பீட்டில் திட்டச் செலவுக்கு ரூ. 55 கோடிக்கு வழி செய்திருந்தாலும், குறிப்பாகப் பாசனம், மின்சாரம் ஆகிய துறைகளில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகைக்கு

[9th December 1961]

மேலாகவே அதிகம் செலவாகலாம் என்று தெரிகிறது. இரண்டாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் எதிர்பாத்ததற்கு மேலான நிதி ஆதாரங்களைச் சேகரித்து, குறிப்பிட்டிருந்த அளவிற்கு மேலாகவே திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றினோம். அதே முறையில் மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்திலும் நிதி ஆதாரங்களைச் சேகரித்து இன்று ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் வேகத்திலேயே திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற முன்வருவோமேயானால் மூன்றாவது திட்ட இலக்குகளையும் கணிசமாகக் கடந்து செல்ல முடியும்.

7. இது ஓர் இடைக்கால வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டமாயினும் புதிய வெள்ளை அறிக்கையின் பிற்சேர்க்கையில் காணப்படும் திட்டங்கள் பட்டியலின்படி 100 புதுத் திட்டங்கள் இதில் சேர்க்கப் பெற்றுள்ளன. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியில் நிறுவப் போகின்ற பிராந்தியப் பொறியியல் கல்லூரியை அல்லாமல், சேலத்தில் புதிய பொறியியல் கல்லூரி ஒன்றை நிறுவவும் முடிவு செய்யப்பெற்றுள்ளது. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, திண்டுக்கல், பரமக்குடி, மேட்டூர் ஆகிய இடங்களில் தொழிற் பயிற்சி நிலையங்களை நிறுவவும் ஏற்பாடாகியுள்ளது. தூத்துக்குடியிலும், மாயூரத்திலும் பொதுப் பொறியியற் பட்டறைகள் நிறுவப்படும். நம்முடைய குழந்தைகள் அதிகப்படியான அளவில் படைகளில் சேருவதற்கு ஊக்கமும் பயிற்சியும் தரும் முறையில் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சின் உதவி கொண்டு இந்த மாநிலத்தில் ஒரு 'சயினிக்' பள்ளிக்கூடம் நிறுவ ஏற்பாடாகியுள்ளது. வசதி குறைந்த மக்களும் இந்தப் பள்ளியின் பயனை யடையும் முறையில் பெருவாரியான அளவில் உபகாரச் சம்பளங்கள் தரவும் ஏற்பாடாகியுள்ளது. ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கண்டுள்ளபடி 6—11 வயதுக் குழந்தைகளின் கட்டாயத் தொடக்கக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தையும், அதனோடு தொடர்புடையதாகிய மதிய உணவுத் திட்டத்தையும் விரிவு படுத்தவும் நிதி ஒதுக்கியுள்ளோம். 2—5 வயதுக் குழந்தைகட்குப் பயிற்சி அளிக்கும் ஒரு திட்டம் பற்றி அரசினர் சிலகாலமாக ஆராய்ந்து வருகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு வளர்ச்சி மாவட்டத்திலும் ஒவ்வொரு வட்டாரத்தில், 2—5 வயதுக் குழந்தைகட்குப் பயிற்சி அளிக்கும் ஒரு முன்னோடித் திட்டத்தை நிறுவ வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் இடம் செய்யப்பெற்றுள்ளது. குழந்தைகளுக்கென தனி நவீன மருத்துவ சாலை ஒன்றைச் சென்னை நகரில் நிறுவவும் ஏற்பாடாகியுள்ளது.

[9th December 1961]

8. அரசாங்கப் பணியாளர்கட்கும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் புதிய சில வசதிகளைச் செய்து தரவும் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் இடம் செய்யப்பெற்றுள்ளது. பொறியியல், மருத்துவம், விவசாயம், கால்நடை மருத்துவம் ஆகிய தொழிற் கல்வித் துறைகளில் பயில்கின்ற மாணவர்கட்கு, பெற்றோர்கள் அதிக செலவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாக வசதியற்றவர்கள் இக்கல்வியைப் பெறும் வாய்ப்பில்லாது போய்விடுகிறது. இக்குறையை நீக்கி இம் மக்களுக்கும் புதிய வாய்ப்பினை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுப்பதற்காக இப்படிப்பிற்காக ஏற்படும் தொகையை வட்டியில்லாத கடனாக வழங்கி, சம்பாதிக்கத் தொடங்கியபின் இக்கடனை, சௌகரியமான தவணைகளில் திருப்பிக்கட்டவும் ஒரு திட்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் ஆராய்ந்து வருகிறது. 1962-63-ல் இத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் அரசிதழ் பதிவு பெறாத அரசாங்கப் பணியாளரின் மக்கட்கும், எல்லாப் பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களின் மக்கட்கும் இச் சலுகையை வழங்க போதுமான நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஓய்வு ஊதியம் கொடுக்க சமீப காலத்தில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஓய்வு ஊதியத் திட்டத்தை கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் வழங்க முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. தொழில் ஆற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் இடைக்காலத்தில் ஓர் ஆசிரியர் இறந்து விடுவாரேயானால், அவருடைய குடும்பத்திற்கு எவ்வித வசதியையும் செய்துதர இன்றுள்ள ஓய்வு ஊதியத் திட்டத்தில் இடம் இல்லை. அவர்களுடைய குடும்பங்களுக்கும் ஓரளவு நன்மை கிடைக்குமாறு அரசாங்கப் பணியாளர்கட்கு இப்பொழுது அமைந்துள்ள புதிய ஓய்வு ஊதியத் திட்டத்தை அனுசரித்து ஆசிரியர்கள் ஓய்வு ஊதியத் திட்டத்தையும் மாற்றியமைக்க முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும், ஆசிரியர்கட்கு அவ்வப்போது ஏற்படும் கஷ்ட காலங்களில் நிவாரணமளிக்க இந்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒரு கேள்வி நிதியை ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முன்வந்துள்ளது. இவ்வாறு அரசிதழ் பதிவு பெறாத பணியாளர்கள் எல்லோருக்குமே கேள்விநல நிதித் திட்டம் ஒன்று அமைப்பது பற்றி கொள்கையளவில் சர்க்கார் ஏற்கனவே ஏற்றுக் கொண்டுள்ளனர். ஆரம்பமாக போலீஸ் துறையினரைப் பொறுத்தவரை இத் திட்டம் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டு திருப்திகரமாக நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. ஆகவே, ஆசிரியர்கட்கென ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் இத் திட்டத்திலும் நம்

9th December 1961]

அரசாங்கமும் உடனே பங்குகொண்டு இந்த கேள்வி நல நிதிக்குத் தக்க இணை மானியம் வழங்க முடிவு செய்துள்ளது.

9. கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பெரும் அளவு திருப்தி யடையக்கூடிய மற்றொரு புதிய திட்டத்தையும் நிறைவேற்ற சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறது. 65 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட அனாதையான முதியவர்கள் அனைவருக்கும் மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ 20 ஓய்வு ஊதியம் தர முடிவு செய்துள்ளோம். அங்கஹீனமுடையவர்கள், அதாவது கண்ணிழந்தோர், ஊமைகள், தொழுநோயாளர், பிற உறுப்புக்களை இழந்து முடமானோர், இவர்களைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் வயது வரம்பு 60 ஆக நிர்ணயிக்கப்படும். பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இத் திட்டத்தின் நன்மையைப் பெற முடியாது. இத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றும் பொறுப்பு கலெக்டர்களிடம் ஒப்பிக்கப்படும்.

10. சென்ற ஐந்தாண்டுகளாக இந்த மன்றம் பணியாற்றி வருகிறது. இந்த மன்றத்திற்கு நான் சமர்ப்பிக்கும் கடைசியான வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டமாகும் இது. பொறுப்பும், சிரமங்களும் மிகுந்த இப் பணியை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு பரிவையும், ஒத்துழைப்பையும் நல்கிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அனைவருக்கும் என் நன்றியைச் செலுத்த இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நம்மிடையே அரசியல் வேறுபாடுகள் பல இருக்கலாம். ஆயினும், நாட்டு மக்கள் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்தும் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டப் பணிகளில் நாம் அனைவரும் ஆர்வத்துடன் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளதன் பயனாக, நம்மிடையே அடிப்படை ஒற்றுமை உணர்வு வளர்ந்துள்ளது. நமக்குப் பின் இச்சபைக்கு வரும் உறுப்பினர்கள், இந்த நன் மரபைப் போற்றி வளர்ப்பதுடன், மேலும் பல சிறந்த மரபுகளை உருவாக்குவார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் 1962-63-ம் ஆண்டுக்குரிய வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளை இம் மன்றத்திற்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன்.

[9th December 1961]

APPENDIX IV

(Vide item V, page 12 supra.)

WHITE PAPER ON THE INTERIM BUDGET, 1962-63.

(As presented to the Legislature on the 9th December 1961.)

Introduction.

This Paper explains briefly the Accounts of the year 1960-61, the Revised Estimates of 1961-62 and the Budget Estimates of 1962-63. A Vote on Account will be taken for the first four months of 1962-63, based on the Budget Estimates 1962-63. As the Budget is presented earlier than usual, the estimating officers had to submit their estimates to Government earlier. The estimates now fixed can therefore be only approximate. They will be reviewed by the new Government and re-presented to the Legislature in the Revised Budget in May-June 1962.

ACCOUNTS, 1960-61.

Revenue Surplus.

2:1. The accounts of 1960-61 show a surplus of Rs. 94 lakhs on the Revenue Account as against Rs. 1.23 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimates. There was an increase over the Revised Estimates of Rs. 2.74 lakhs under Receipts and Rs. 3.03 lakhs under Expenditure. There was an increase of Rs. 1.64 lakhs under State Taxes, the main items of increase being Land Revenue (Rs 58 lakhs), General Sales Tax (Rs 59 lakhs) and Motor Spirits Tax (Rs 35 lakhs). Non-tax revenue showed an improvement of Rs 1.07 lakhs mainly attributable to certain arrear grants from the Government of India for Plan Schemes under Handlooms and Village Industries. The increase in expenditure was spread over many heads but significant increases occurred under General Administration (Rs 34 lakhs), Education (Rs 97 lakhs), Industries and Supplies (Rs 44 lakhs) and Harijan Uplift (Rs. 32 lakhs).

Closing Balance.

2:2. The closing balance of the year was Rs 10.15 lakhs, an improvement of Rs 5.03 lakhs over the Revised Estimate (Rs 5.12 lakhs). This improvement occurred in spite of an increase in capital expenditure by Rs 1.49 lakhs and a larger net outgo of loans and advances (Rs 52 lakhs). This was mainly because of larger loans from Government of India (Rs 3.16 lakhs), increased loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Rs 50 lakhs) and increase in Deposits and Remittances (Rs 3.35 lakhs).

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1961-62.

3:1. The following statement gives a picture of the Revenue Account as anticipated in the Revised Estimates, 1961-62.

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
A. Revenue Receipts—			
Share of Central Taxes	16.66	17.01	17.61
State Taxes	42.21	40.90	43.41
Non-Tax Revenue	33.16	29.59	28.67
Total—Revenue Receipts	92.03	87.50	89.69

9th December 1961]

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
B. Revenue Expenditure—			
Dir et Demands on Revenue	5.54	2.49	2.60
Other Non-Development Expenditure	23.17	29.52	29.15
Development Expenditure	57.38	61.24	64.31
Total Revenue Expenditure	91.09	90.35	96.06
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) A.—B.	+ 94	— 2.85	— 6.37

There is an increase in the revenue deficit by roughly Rs 3.5 crores, which is the net result of an increase of Rs 2 crores in receipts more than offset by an increase of Rs 5.71 crores in expenditure.

Revenue deficit.

3:2. While reckoning the deficit in the Budget Estimates, 1961-62, it was anticipated that a sum of Rs 1 crore of arrear grants from Government of India relating to Handlooms would be realized in 1961-62. The grants were however realized in 1960-61 itself. This accounts for an increase of Rs 1 crore in the deficit. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs in the Revised Estimates towards Local Cess Surcharge Matching Grant as against a token provision of Rs. 100 in the Budget Estimates accounts for an increase of Rs 60 lakhs. The rest of the increase in the deficit is attributable to the growth of expenditure, especially on the development side and particularly under Education (Rs 87 lakhs), Medical (Rs 53 lakhs), Public Health (Rs 32 lakhs), Community Development (Rs 57 lakhs), Civil Works (Rs 43 lakhs), Harijan Uplift (Rs 34 lakhs) and General Administration (Rs 34 lakhs).

Increase in Receipts.

3:3. The Revised Estimates anticipate an increase of Rs. 60 lakhs under the share of Central Taxes and an increase of Rs. 2.5 crores under State Taxes. Significant improvement in receipts is anticipated under Land Revenue (Rs. 38 lakhs), Taxes on Motor Vehicles (Rs. 57 lakhs), General Sales Tax (Rs. 1.07 lakhs) and Motor Spirits Tax (Rs. 36 lakhs).

Capital Account.

3:4. Expenditure on Capital Account is estimated at the same level as in the Budget Estimates. Out of savings in certain heads, increased provision has been made possible for irrigation works (Rs 93 lakhs) and new road and building works (Rs 63 lakhs). An increased provision of Rs 63 lakhs has been made for the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. The Revised Estimates also contemplate an investment of Rs 95 lakhs in the share capital of the Madras State Co-operative Bank, District Central Co-operative Banks and Agricultural Banks.

[9th December 1961]

Loans and Advances.

3:5. The following statement shows the position under Loans and Advances excluding Loans to the State Electricity Board:—

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61. (2)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62. (3)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (4)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
Disbursements	13.44	13.53	14.82
Recoveries	7.27	6.57	8.89

The increase in disbursements is due to a larger provision for loans to Co-operative Societies and a provision of Rs 50 lakhs as short-term loan to the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation. Larger recoveries are generally anticipated, following the trend of actuals.

Electricity Board.

3:6. The State Electricity Board's outlay will be Rs. 18.20 crores as against Rs 15.41 crores anticipated at the time of the Budget Estimates. The State Electricity Board raised a loan of Rs 2.16 crores this year, and will meet the balance of its needs from a loan of Rs. 10 crores from the State Government and the resources in its depreciation and other reserve funds.

Open Market Loan.

3:7. The Government floated an open market loan of Rs 10 crores in September 1961 with a period of maturity of 11 years and a rate of interest of 4½ per cent. The receipts from the open market loan were Rs. 10.36 crores.

3:8. The Revised Estimates anticipate a closing balance of Rs 4.29 lakhs. A detailed statement explaining the ways and means position will be found in pages 17-18 below.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1962-63.*Revenue Account.*

4:1. The Budget Estimates, 1962-63 envisage a deficit of Rs 6.96 lakhs in the following manner:—

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61. (2)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62. (3)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (4)	Budget Estimate, 1962-63. (5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
A. Revenue Receipts—				
Share of Central Taxes	16.66	17.01	17.61	18.11
State Taxes	42.21	40.90	43.41	44.54
Non-tax Revenue	33.16	29.59	28.67	30.06
Total—Revenue Receipts ..	92.03	87.50	89.69	92.71

[9th December 1961]

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61. (2)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62. (3)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (4)	Budget Estimate, 1962-63. (5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
B. Revenue Expenditure—				
Direct Demands on Revenue	5.51	2.40	2.60	2.61
Other Non-development Expenditure	28.17	26.82	29.15	29.83
Development Expenditure	57.38	61.24	64.31	67.43
Total Revenue Expenditure ..	91.09	90.35	96.06	99.67
Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) — A. — B.	+ 94	— 2.85	— 6.37	— 6.96

The accelerated tempo of development expenditure, increased provisions for matching grants to Panchayat Unions, the full impact of the Pay Commission's recommendations and the withdrawal of Central assistance for increasing the emoluments of low-paid employees are the main factors contributory to the deficit.

4:2. It is interesting to note that the total expenditure on Revenue Account is expected to be nearly Rs. 100 crores in 1962-63, as against the actual expenditure of Rs 59.45 crores in 1950-51. If allowance is made for the fact that the figures for 1950-51 are for the residuary State of Madras, it would be obvious that the expenditure has more than doubled in the last decade. While a part of this increase is due to the increases in emoluments of public servants, a substantial element of the increase reflects the growth of developmental activity in the State.

4:3. The receipts have also kept up more or less the same trends of increase. As against Rs 58.16 crores received in the Composite State on the revenue account in 1950-51, our estimates for 1962-63 stand at Rs. 92.71 crores. In particular, the receipts under State Taxes in the Composite State were Rs 38.4 crores, the amount attributable to the residuary State being roughly Rs 25.6 crores. The corresponding figure for 1962-63 is roughly Rs. 44.54 crores showing an increase of nearly Rs. 20 crores over the decade.

Share of Central Taxes.

4:4. The growth in the share of Central Taxes is estimated as follows:—

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61. (2)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62. (3)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (4)	Budget Estimate, 1962-63. (5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
Share of Income-tax	7.31	7.31	7.70	8.00
Grants-in-aid to compensate loss due to change in taxation	2.04	2.26	2.26	2.26
Union Excise Duties including share of guaranteed proceeds	6.09	6.25	6.45	6.65
Estate Duty	29	30	30	30
Grant in lieu of the share of Taxes on Railway Fares	90	89	90	90
	16.66	17.01	17.61	18.11

The estimates are worked out on the current pattern of devolution of Central Taxes. Adequate note has been taken of the satisfactory trends of growth under Income-tax and Union Excise.

[9th December 1961]

estimation has proceeded on the basis of the existing patterns of devolution. The remaining grants amounting to Rs. 10.90 lakhs comprise grants for Centrally-assisted schemes, grants for Centrally-sponsored schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan and non-plan grants. These estimates are necessarily rough and have to be modified in the course of the year. The details of the grants-in-aid are as below :—

	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
Grants for Centrally-assisted Schemes	7.47	
Grants for Centrally-sponsored Schemes and Non-Plan Grants ..	2.53	10.90
Total ..	10.00	10.90

Expenditure on Revenue Account.

5. We now turn to estimates of expenditure on Revenue Account. Heads of Expenditure can be dealt with under two categories :—(1) Non-development expenditure. (2) Development expenditure. The estimates under both these categories reflect in full the effect of the recommendations of the Pay Commission implemented in June 1960. A sum of roughly Rs. 5 crores per annum is required for implementing these recommendations. Besides this, the developmental heads provide in full for various Plan schemes.

Non-Development Expenditure.

6:1. The statement given below shows the items of non-development expenditure :—

Direct Demands on Revenue.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3) ¹	(4)	(5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
Taxes on Income	11	10	11	11
Land Revenue	1.75	92	96	95
State Excise	5	(included under Sales Tax.)		
Stamps	27	27	28	28
Registration	44	46	47	49
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Tax	67	12	13	12
Sales Tax	56	59	62	63
Other Taxes and Duties	1.69	3	3	3
Total (A) ..	5.54	2.49	2.60	2.61

Other Non-Development Expenditure.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
Interest	4.28	4.76	5.03	5.82
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	3.84	1.00	99	1.06
General Administration	5.94	6.07	6.41	6.04
Justice	1.48	1.46	1.49	1.50
Jails	1.41	1.29	1.31	1.29
Police	6.07	5.98	6.11	6.22

9th December 1961]

Other Non-Development Expenditure.	Accounts, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
Famine	74	14	44	55
Privy Purses	1	1	1	1
Superannuation	1.62	1.69	1.84	1.87
Stationery and Printing	1.43	1.29	1.50	1.43
Miscellaneous	1.32	97	1.92	1.82
Other Miscellaneous Contributions	..	194	2.08	2.01
Extraordinary Charges	3	2	2	1
Total (B) ..	28.17	26.62	29.15	29.63
Total—Non-Development Expenditure (A) + (B).	33.71	29.11	31.75	32.24

Land Revenue.

6:2. Under Land Revenue, provision for contribution to the Zamindari Abolition Fund (Rs. 75 lakhs) has been discontinued with effect from the current year. Hence the reduction in expenditure from Rs. 1.75 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 95 lakhs in 1962-63. The charges for the establishments for collection of Land Revenue such as the cost of establishments of District Collectors, Tahsildars, etc., are not exhibited under Land Revenue, but under General Administration.

Local Roads grant.

6:3. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxes show an apparent decrease, because of a procedural change. The toll compensation given to District Boards has been discontinued with effect from the current year and replaced by a local Roads Grant reckoned as 40 nP. per capita paid to Panchayat Unions. For this, nearly a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates, 1962-63 under the head "50. Civil Works—Grant-in-aid". Compensation to the municipalities is provided under the head "Other Miscellaneous Contributions". Similarly, under Other Taxes and Duties, the share of the local bodies in the proceeds of entertainment tax has been transferred to the head "Other Miscellaneous Contributions".

Interest.

6:4. Of particular importance is the provision in the Budget Estimate 1962-63 of Rs. 8.88 lakhs for payment of interest by Government on the loans taken from the Government of India and the open market. The figure of Rs. 5.82 lakhs shown above is arrived at by deducting a sum of nearly Rs. 3.00 lakhs transferred to Commercial Departments, such as, Irrigation. The total gross interest liability for the State Government in 1962-63 is thus roughly of the order of Rs. 8.88 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 5.17 crores is payable to the Government of India and a sum of Rs. 2.68 crores to the open market.

6:5. It is significant that the amount of interest receipts anticipated by Government on its lendings is more or less equal to the amount of interest to be paid out by Government from year to year. ...

[9th December 1961]

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
Gross interest receipts	7.09	8.08	8.33
Gross interest paid by Government	6.96	7.88	8.88

6: 6. The amount provided for amortisation of loans is roughly a crore of rupees. Provision has been made in full for the obligatory loan depreciation fund as notified from year to year.

6: 7. The grants provided for General Administration reflect among other things the full cost of the General Elections.

Matching grants to Panchayat Unions.

6: 8. Another important head of expenditure is "57. Miscellaneous" under which provision has been made for the payment of matching grants to the Panchayat Unions and Panchayats. The Local Cess Surcharge Matching Grant and the House Tax Matching Grant provided for 1961-62 and 1962-63 are as given below:—

(1)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
Local Cess Surcharge Matching Grant	(Token provision.)	60	1.00
House-tax Matching Grant for Panchayat Unions.	35	40	45

Development Expenditure.

7:1. The details of the development expenditure are given below:—

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
Forest	77	79	87	84
Irrigation—				
Interest	2.38	2.64	2.51	2.72
Other Expenditure	1.25	1.03	1.24	1.07
Education and Scientific Departments.	18.43	20.65	21.52	23.39
Medical	5.49	5.48	6.01	6.04
Public Health	2.82	2.17	2.49	2.80
Agriculture	3.45	4.21	4.08	4.41
Animal Husbandry	1.23	1.33	1.42	1.47
Co-operation	2.09	2.26	2.32	2.59
Industries and Supplies	3.57	3.34	3.21	3.61
Labour and Employment	35	36	34	38
Miscellaneous—				
Harisan Uplift	3.87	3.06	3.40	3.41
Others	79	83	95	90
Community Development	3.98	5.01	5.58	6.18
Civil Works	5.64	5.78	6.21	5.76
Grants-in-aid	1.29	2.27	2.16	2.36
Total ..	57.38	61.24	64.31	67.43

[9th December 1961]

7: 2. The actuals of development expenditure in 1960-61 were Rs. 57.38 crores. The increase from Accounts 1960-61 to the Revised Estimates 1961-62 reflects the fact that most of the Second Plan Schemes have now become non-Plan committed schemes for which provision has to be made over and above the Third Plan. It may be noted that within two years from 1960-61 to 1962-63, development expenditure is to be increased by nearly Rs. 10 crores.

7: 3. The largest item of development expenditure is on Education, nearly Rs. 23.39 crores. It may be noted that this compares with a figure of roughly Rs. 10.42 crores in the composite State of Madras in 1950-51. The growth of expenditure reflects in full the large expenditure on elementary education for which adequate provision has been made in the estimates. The following table shows the provisions made under significant items:

(1)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
Primary Education—		
(1) Total Expenditure on Primary Education	10.89	12.26
(2) Grants to Local Bodies for Primary Education included in item (1) above.	7.38	8.49
Provision made for midday meals	1.35	1.35
Secondary Education—		
Grants to Local Bodies for Secondary Education	1.65	1.70

Irrigation.

7: 4. Over and above the net deficit of Rs. 1 crore mentioned earlier on the maintenance of irrigation sources for which commercial accounts are kept, an expenditure of Rs. 1.07 lakhs is incurred on other sources for which no commercial accounts are kept. Besides, on the Capital Outlay on these sources, interest attributable is about Rs. 2.72 lakhs. The net Outlay on irrigation sources on the revenue account inclusive of the deficit already mentioned is thus Rs. 4.80 lakhs a year. As against this, the amount of land revenue attributable to irrigation is roughly Rs. 2 crores.

Medical, Public Health, etc.

7: 5. The expenditure on medical services has shown an increase of nearly Rs. 66 lakhs in 1962-63 Budget Estimates over the actuals of 1960-61. This is due to increase of bed strength; greater provision for diets and medicines and extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. The large provision under Public Health is mainly for implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The Budget Estimates for 1962-63 under Agriculture provide for Rs. 4.41 lakhs, an increase of nearly Rs. 96 lakhs over the actual expenditure in 1960-61, which reflects the full impact of the Schemes of the Third Five-Year Plan taken up for implementation. In particular this provides for the Grama Sahayak Service for the distribution of improved seeds and for various other programmes which have been entrusted to the Panchayat Unions. The provision under Animal Husbandry takes care of the extension of the Key Village programme, and the Development of Livestock Farms. The provisions under co-operation include a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs for rebates for the sale of Handloom cloth. A sum of Rs. 3.61 crores is provided under Industries and Supplies for implementing the various Production and Training Schemes taken up as a part of the Small Industries Programme.

[9th December 1961]

Harijan Uplift—Scholarships.

7:6. A sum of Rs. 3.41 crores has been set apart for Harijan Uplift. The total provision for Scholarships under this head is as below:—

	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
(1) Scholarship for Harijans	26.57	25.35	26.35
(2) Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes ..	4.97	4.96	4.53
(3) Scholarship for other Backward Classes ..	40.27	58.40	58.38
Total ..	71.81	88.71	89.31

7:7. The sum of Rs. 6.18 lakhs provided under Community Development reflects an increase of Rs. 2.20 lakhs over the accounts for 1960-61. Under this head provision has been made for Rs. 1.60 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 1.80 lakhs in 1962-63 for payment of Rural Works Grant to the Panchayat Unions.

7:8. The provision of nearly Rs. 8.12 crores for Civil Works includes the expenditure for the maintenance of Roads and Buildings. A sum of Rs. 3.3 crores has been set apart for maintenance of Roads by the Highways Department. Over and above this, a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been set apart for payment of grants to the Panchayat Unions for local roads.

Capital Account.

8:1. The following table shows the position under Capital Account:—

	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)				
Payment of Compensation to Landholders, etc., on the abolition of the Zamindari system.	1.26	81	17	14
Capital Outlay on Forests ..	29	37	37	36
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)	4.05	4.20	5.13	5.19
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-commercial.)	1.83	1.63	1.63	1.68
Capital Outlay on improvement to Public Health.	95	74	65	36
Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agriculture Experiments and Research.	1	5	5	5
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	1.14	72	1.65	67
Capital account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	470	4.73	5.36	5.58
Capital Account of their works outside the Revenue Account.	1.27	3.28	1.89	2.24
Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.	71	1.01	69	55
Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	77	55	41	17
Total ..	16.98	18.10	18.00	16.99

[9th December 1961]

8:2. The largest item of capital outlay incurred in the Plan is that on Power. This appears in the budget of the State Electricity Board, the State Government only making such loans as are necessary to the Board.

8:3. The other capital expenditure is on Irrigation sources, building works and industrial schemes. The programme for investment on road transport provides for the purchase of 150 buses in 1961-62 and 100 buses in 1962-63.

Irrigation Projects.

8:4. The provisions made for important Irrigation Projects are given below:—

	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)				
Parambikulam-Aliyar Project	2.74	3.77	4.40	4.53
Improvements to Palār Anicut	..	..	5	23
Sathanur II Stage	..	..	7	30

Minor Irrigation.

8:5. The following are the provisions made for the Special Minor Irrigation Programme:—

	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)				
	1.54	1.46	1.48	1.50

Buildings.

8:6. Important provisions for building works are furnished below:—

	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
Police Housing Schemes	78	54
Medical buildings	143	138
Educational buildings	60	93
Administrative buildings	57	64
Community Development Projects (Panchayat Unions)	50	60
Revenue Department buildings	14	15
Judicial Department	14	15
Others	37	45
Total ..	453	484

Loans and Advances.

9:1. The following statement compares the provisions under Loans and Advances:—

	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)				
Corporation of Madras	96	1.87	1.83	96
State Housing Board	79	1.06	1.21	2.00
Local Bodies	1.77	1.95	1.80	1.76

9th December 1961]

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61. (2)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62. (3)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (4)	Budget Estimate, 1962-63. (5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
Advances to cultivators (other than those under Community Development Programme)	2.95 *	2.87 *	2.87 *	2.8 *
Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks	3.59	3.07	3.59	3.24
Loans under the Community Development Programme	1.37	84	76	83
State aid to Industries	37	51	57	39
Short-term loan to the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited	..	..	50	1.00
Short-term loan to the State Khadi and Village Industries Board	75	60	60	60
Loans to the State Electricity Board	8.00	7.84	10.20	10.00
Loans to licensees for Rural Electrification	23	25	25	25
Other items	66	71	83	57
Total ..	21.44	21.37	25.01	24.40

9:2. The total amount of loans and advances is nearly Rs. 25 crores. The largest item is the loan to the Electricity Board fixed roughly at Rs. 10 crores in 1961-62 and 1962-63. Advances to cultivators amount to roughly Rs. 3 crores. A substantial item of loans is that for water-supply and drainage to local bodies. The total amount of advances to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes is Rs. 1.11 lakhs for 1961-62 and Rs. 1.36 lakhs for 1962-63.

* Details—

Takkavi loans	1.04	89	1.00	1.02
Fertiliser loan	74	37	60	60
New Well subsidy scheme Loans	34	42	38	19
Soil conservation schemes	25	28	29	32
Others	58	71	60	67
Total ..	2.95	2.87	2.87	2.80

LOANS AND GRANTS TO THE CORPORATION.

9:3. The details of amounts to be transferred to the Corporation as loans and grants are furnished below. While the total amount of loans and advances given in the year 1960-61 came to Rs. 1.12 lakhs, the Revised Estimates for 1961-62 provide for a total disbursement of nearly Rs. 2.89 lakhs and the Budget Estimates have been fixed at Rs. 2.95 lakhs. The main item of loans and grants is for water-supply and drainage. The sum tentatively provided in 1962-62 for this purpose is Rs. 1 crore. If some of the new schemes under consideration of Government are approved, larger sums may have to be provided in the course of the year.

9th December 1961]

Year.	Water-supply and drainage.	Roads, bridges, etc.	Slum clearance.	Revision of Pay and D.A.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)						
Accounts, 1960-61—						
Loans	41	26	23	..	6	96
Grants	3	9	3	1	..	16
Total ..	44	35	26	1	6	1.12
Budget Estimate, 1961-62—						
Loans	60	52	..	..	55	* 1.67
Grants	43	31	..	..	..	74
Total ..	1.03	83	..	..	55	2.41
Revised Estimate, 1961-62—						
Loans	65	43	..	20	55	* 1.83
Grants	55	31	..	20	..	1.06
Total ..	1.20	74	..	40	55	2.89
Budget Estimate, 1962-63—						
Loans	50	43	..	..	3	96
Grants	50	47	..	..	..	97
Total ..	1.00	90	..	..	3	1.93

* Includes a Ways and Means advance of Rs. 50 lakhs for purchase of pipes.

City Roads.

9:4. The improvement of roads undertaken with the assistance of Government in the City of Madras accounts for Rs. 36 lakhs in the Revised Estimates, 1961-62 and Rs. 63 lakhs in Budget Estimates, 1962-63. Full details are given below:—

(1)	Budget Estimate, 1960-61. (2)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (3)	Budget Estimate, 1962-63. (4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Roads other than Mount Road and Poonamallee High Road	25	10	15
Mount Road—			
Acquisition	5	..	10
Improvements	10	10	10
Widening of Tcdhunternagor bridge	..	..	2
Pedestrian Subways	..	3	6
Automatic Signals	1	1	1
Poonamallee High Road—			
Acquisition	10	5	10
Widening or Surfacing	6	6	6
General Hospital Bridge	..	..	1
Pedestrian Subways	..	1	2
Automatic Signals	1	..	..
Total ..	58	36	63

[9th December 1961

State Electricity Board.

9:5. As against an outlay of Rs. 14.33 crores in 1960-61 on Power development, the Budget Estimates, 1961-62, were based on an outlay of Rs. 15.41 crores. The Revised Estimates are based on an outlay of Rs. 18.20 crores. On present indications of available resources, the outlay for 1962-63 has been fixed at Rs. 18.50 crores and if additional sums are found necessary as in the current year, they will be made available in the course of the year. The pattern of financing of the Electricity Board's outlay is brought out clearly in the following table:—

	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate 1962-63.
			(RS. IN LAKHS).	
Total Outlay	14,33	15,23	18,00	18,50
Value of the Canadian Aid for the Kurdah Project	..	18	20	..
Total ..	14,33	15,41	18,20	18,50
Resources of the Board—				
Depreciation and Special Reserves, Deposit Receipts and other Transfers from Revenue including Contribution to the Loan Redem- ption Fund	5,18	4,57	5,84	6,50
Open Market Loan	..	3,00	2,16	2,00
Drawal from Reserves	1,15	..	..	..
Total ..	6,33	7,57	8,00	8,50
Balance to be provided by the Government as a loan	8,00	7,66	10,00	10,00
Value of the Canadian Aid to be treated as additional loan	..	18	20	..
Total ..	8,00	7,84	1,020	10,00

Recoveries of loans and advances.

9:6. The recoveries of loans and advances are estimated at Rs. 8.89 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1961-62, and Rs. 8.86 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1962-63.

Deposits and remittances.

9:7. The Government act as a banker for various transactions of local bodies and institutions like the Electricity Board and State Housing Board, who deposit their funds with Government and draw on them from time to time. The net result of these transactions reflects the slowness or otherwise of drawals by institutions on their balances with the Government. Besides, the head "Deposits and Remittances" acts as an accounting adjustment to exhibit the amounts transferred from the revenue account to various funds such as Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund and Depreciation Reserve Fund of Industrial Undertakings. These amounts are normally available for invest-

9th December 1961]

ment by Government. The net credit under Provident Fund amounting to roughly Rs. 94 lakhs also is shown under this head. The following is the detailed break-up of the various receipts:—

	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS).	
Provident Fund	94	94
Transfers to Sinking Funds	1,25	1,33
Other Receipts under "Deposits and Remittances"	1,76	3,39
Total ..	3,96	5,66

Cash Balance.

10. The year 1960-61 started with a cash balance of Rs. 10.56 lakhs. While the Budget Estimates, 1961-62 anticipated that there will be a closing balance of Rs. 78 lakhs, the present anticipations are that we will close the year with Rs. 4.29 lakhs. In 1962-63, as estimates stand at present, we may be able to just balance the "Ways and Means" budget closing the year with a cash balance of about Rs. 52 lakhs. Credit has been taken for an open market loan of Rs. 10.5 crores to be raised by Government and Rs. 2 crores to be raised by the State Electricity Board. Mention may also be made of the amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs as the share of small savings.

Central Assistance.

11. The total Central assistance from the Government of India anticipated for Plan Schemes in 1962-63 is Rs. 31.4 crores.

Ways and Means.

12. The following statement will give a picture of the ways and means position in 1960-61 and the position anticipated by the end of 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RS. IN LAKHS).		
Receipts—				
Opening Balance	10,56	5,12	10,15	4,29
Revenue Surplus	94	..	..	..
Open Market Loan	12,21	10,00	10,36	10,50
Loans from the Government of India for Plan Schemes	18,17	19,18	20,03	13,60
For Non-Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes		3,75	3,52	4,50
Share of Small Savings		3,00	3,75	4,50
Other Loans from autonomous bodies	2,08	1,00	1,98	1,50
Contingency Fund	1	..	..	..
Transactions of the Madras State Electricity Board	1,15	..	..	..
Net Receipts under Other Deposit and Remittance Heads Debt (excluding Cash Balance Investment Account)	8,90	3,38	3,96	5,66
Total ..	51,81	45,43	53,75	54,55

[9th December 1961]

(1)	Accounts, 1960-61. (2)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62. (3) (RS. IN LAKHS.)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (4)	Budget Estimate, 1962-63. (5)
Disbursements—				
Revenue Deficit		2,85	6,37	6,96
Capital Expenditure	16,98	18,10	18,00	16,93
Loans and Advances (net) .. .	14,17	14,80	16,13	15,54
Repayment of loans to the Government of India	6,67	6,82	6,82	12,70
Repayment of loans to Open Market (net)	3,74	1,97	2,01	1,55
Repayment of loans to autonomous bodies	10	11	13	20
Closing Balance	10,15	78	4,29	52
Total ..	51,81	45,43	53,75	54,55

Plan for 1962-63.

Plan.

13. The Annexure to this White Paper gives broad details of the provisions proposed in the Budget Estimates for Plan Schemes in 1962-63. As against the total plan of Rs. 47.87 crores budgeted for 1961-62, the Revised Estimates for 1961-62, anticipate an expenditure of Rs. 50.6 crores. This level of expenditure is expected to be stepped up to roughly Rs. 55 crores in 1962-63. As usual, high priority has been accorded to Power Projects and Irrigation, which absorb Rs. 24 crores, out of the total allocation of Rs. 55 crores. Adequate provision has also been made for programmes of Handlooms, Small Scale Industries and Industrial Development. In respect of Irrigation and Power, it may be necessary to review the provisions in the course of the year and to increase the allotments in the light of the available resources under these heads. These and other necessary changes will be made in the Revised Budget to be presented in May-June 1962.

New Schemes.

14. Provision has been made in the Budget for 100 New Schemes, most of which form part of the Plan. Appendix V to the White Paper contains a list of these schemes.

Conclusion.

15. The details of the estimates under individual heads of revenue and expenditure are available in the books "Detailed Budget Estimates of Revenue" and "Detailed Budget Estimates of Expenditure" respectively. The appendices to the White Paper furnish information comparing figures of receipts and expenditure of past years with Revised Estimates, 1961-62 and Budget Estimates, 1962-63. A statement explaining the debt position has also been included in the appendices.

9th December 1961]

ANNEXURE.

Details of Plan Provisions.

Head of Development. (1)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62. (2)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (3)	Budget Estimate, 1962-63. (4)
	(RS. IN ROUND LAKHS.)		
I. AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—			
Agricultural Production	1,39	1,23	1,88
Marketing and Warehousing .. .	6	..	5
Land Development	15	30	21
Minor Irrigation Projects	2,74	2,28	2,40
Animal Husbandry	46	41	47
Dairying and Milk Project .. .	98	1,09	61
Fisheries	33	51	33
Forests	29	28	34
Soil Conservation	44	44	54
Community Development Projects .. .	3,66	4,41	4,86
Co-operation	97	1,02	99
TOTAL—I ..	11,47	12,03	12,68
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER—			
Irrigation	4,14	5,06	5,10
Power Projects	15,51	18,20	18,50
TOTAL—II ..	19,65	23,26	23,60
III. INDUSTRY—			
Large and Medium Industries .. .	9	18	10
Handlooms	1,55	1,74	1,84
Small-Scale Industries and Industrial Estates ..	2,02	1,37	2,17
Handicrafts	12	7	11
Coir	3	3	3
Sericulture	3	3	3
Khadi and Village Industries .. .	..	..	1
TOTAL—III ..	3,84	3,42	4,29
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—			
Roads	1,87	1,81	2,23
Tourism	2	1	8
TOTAL—IV ..	1,89	1,82	2,31
V. EDUCATION—			
Education	2,31	2,31	3,58
Technical Education and Cultural Activities ..	1,19	67	1,20
TOTAL—V ..	3,50	2,98	4,78

[9th December 1961]

Head of Development.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RS. IN ROUND LAKHS)			
VI. HEALTH—			
Water-supply and Drainage—			
Corporation	92	1,10	100
Urban	1,47	1,20	1,50
Rural	40	16	20
Other Health Schemes	2,60	2,75	2,51
TOTAL—VI.	5,39	5,21	5,21
VII. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES	57	*89	*98
VIII. SOCIAL WELFARE	3	..	2
IX. LABOUR WELFARE	20	10	28
X. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	1,21	1,17	1,28
XI. MISCELLANEOUS	12	9	10
GRAND TOTAL	47,87	50,66	55,15

* Includes Rs. 30 lakhs in Revised Estimate for 1961-62 and Rs. 38 lakhs in Budget Estimate for 1962-63 to be spent on Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Hence these amounts are excluded in arriving at the total size of the Plan.

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION FROM 1960-61
(ACCOUNTS) TO 1962-63 BUDGET ESTIMATE

[9th December 1961]

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION FROM 1960-61,

A.—STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND OF REVENUE.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS.				
A. TAXES DUTIES AND OTHER REVENUES.				
II. UNION EXCISE DUTIES	6,09.04	*	*	*
IV. TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX—				
SHARE OF INCOME-TAX	7,34.11	7,31.00	7,70.00	8,00.00
AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX	1,34.48	1,37.00	1,27.00	1,12.00
V. ESTATE DUTY	29.32	30.00	30.00	30.00
V-B. TAXES ON RAILWAY FARES	89.77	89.00	..	..
VII. LAND REVENUE—				
GROSS RECEIPTS	7,40.21	6,46.64	6,84.52	6,83.50
Deduct—PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION	—2,42.07	—2,12.97	—2,37.18	—2,37.18
NET RECEIPTS	4,98.14	4,33.67	*4,47.34	4,46.32
VIII. STATE EXCISE DUTIES	24.68	23.69	24.07	24.37
IX. STAMPS	4,52.97	4,83.22	4,81.00	4,81.00
X. FOREST	1,99.35	*1,79.11	2,35.97	2,47.11
XI. REGISTRATION	1,06.90	1,02.02	1,06.03	1,06.03
XII. RECEIPTS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS	6,05.10	5,93.79	6,51.00	6,90.00
XII-A. SALES TAX—				
RECEIPTS UNDER THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX	14,27.31	13,92.71	15,00.00	15,50.00
CENTRAL SALES TAX	2,28.86	2,39.51	2,49.26	2,69.27
RECEIPTS UNDER THE MADRAS SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION ACT	2,55.36	2,30.18	2,66.09	2,86.09
TOTAL	19,11.53	18,62.40	20,15.35	21,05.36
XIII. OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES—				
ENTERTAINMENTS TAX	2,01.85	1,98.26	2,07.88	2,07.88
BETTING TAX	23.91	24.40	23.84	23.84
RECEIPTS FROM ELECTRICITY DUTIES	19.68	17.64	20.06	20.06
OTHER ITEMS	0.20	0.03	0.04	0.04
TOTAL	2,45.64	2,40.33	2,51.82	2,51.82

* The subvention from the Union Government for Development Schemes under "XLIX. Grants in aid from the Union Government."

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

9th December 1961]

(ACCOUNTS) TO 1962-63 BUDGET ESTIMATE.
THE EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

EXPENDITURE				
Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS				
A. COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER REVENUES.				
4. TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX	11.21	9.56	11.03	11.03
7. LAND REVENUE	1,75.05	91.94	96.03	95.07
8. STATE EXCISE DUTIES	5.41	†	†	†
9. STAMPS	27.12	27.37	27.69	27.67
10. FOREST	77.49	79.16	86.71	83.63
11. REGISTRATION	43.73	45.51	46.61	48.81
12. CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS—				
PAYMENTS TO LOCAL BODIES	54.26	*	*	*
OTHER DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE	12.90	11.88	12.63	12.27
TOTAL	67.16	11.86	12.63	12.27
12-A. SALES TAX	56.36	59.08	61.92	62.41
13. OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES—				
PAYMENTS TO LOCAL BODIES	1,66.72	*	*	*
OTHER DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE	2.03	3.33	2.51	3.32
TOTAL	1,68.75	3.33	2.51	3.32
C. REVENUE ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.				
17 INTEREST ON WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT	2,36.45	2,64.42	2,51.21	2,72.19
18 OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES	1,25.08	1,02.72	1,24.50	1,07.24

* Included under "62-B. Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments".

† Included under "12-A. Sales Tax".

C 42-2

[9th December 1961]

A.—STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND OF

REVENUE—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
C. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.				
XVIII. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—				
DIRECT RECEIPTS	10.61	11.50	10.87	11.00
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO WORKS	1,36.23	1,30.35	1,39.00	1,39.00
TOTAL—GROSS RECEIPTS.	1,46.84	1,41.85	1,49.87	1,50.00
Deduct—WORKING EXPENSES.	—91.56	—72.42	—1,14.02	—96.32
NET RECEIPTS	55.28	69.43	35.85	53.68
XVIII. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS FOR WHICH NO CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—				
DIRECT RECEIPTS	2.24	1.77	2.56	2.56
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO WORKS	1,05.84	82.62	98.18	98.18
TOTAL	1,08.08	84.39	1,00.74	1,00.74

E. DEBT SERVICES.

XX. INTEREST	7,08.82	7,42.05	8,07.81	8,33.62
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F. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

XXI. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ..	60.36	52.25	63.66	62.70
XXII. JAILS	35.59	30.78	31.77	31.80
XXIII. POLICE	29.51	24.85	30.13	30.33

9th December 1961]

THE EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

EXPENDITURE—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
E. DEBT SERVICES				
22. INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS	8,96.03	7,74.96	7,88.58	8,88.72
Deduct—INTEREST TRANSFERRED TO COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS	—2,68.32	—2,99.26	—2,85.56	—3,06.81
NET AMOUNT MET OUT OF ORDINARY REVENUES	4,27.71	4,75.70	5,03.02	5,81.91
23. APPROPRIATION FOR REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT	3,84.25	99.71	99.72	1,06.45
F. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.				
25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	5,94.15	6,07.31	6,40.91	6,04.21
27. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	1,47.92	1,45.77	1,49.41	1,49.73
28. JAILS	1,41.03	1,29.39	1,31.12	1,29.18
29. POLICE	6,07.21	5,98.17	6,10.91	6,22.07
F.A. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES.				
36. SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS	4.50	3.35	5.21	3.62
37. EDUCATION	18,38.74	20,61.90	21,47.15	23,35.04
38. MEDICAL	5,48.71	5,48.46	6,00.91	6,04.15
39. PUBLIC HEALTH	2,82.43	2,17.22	2,48.77	2,29.92
40. AGRICULTURE	3,44.67	4,20.62	4,05.72	4,41.35
41. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	1,23.01	1,33.02	1,42.26	1,47.01
42. CO-OPERATION	2,08.76	2,25.62	2,32.33	2,59.13
43. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES	3,57.20	3,34.10	3,20.84	3,60.61
46. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	†	35.78	34.48	37.50

[9th December 1961]

**A.—STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND OF
REVENUE—cont.**

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
F.A. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES.				
XXVI. EDUCATION	2,68.82	33.69	40.52	41.97
XXVII. MEDICAL	85.60	61.61*	65.60	59.28
XXVIII. PUBLIC HEALTH	1,85.78	12.01*	21.90	12.89
XXIX. AGRICULTURE	2,48.54	1,94.60*	1,98.62	1,99.45
XXX. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	15.13	9.95*	10.87	9.84
XXXI. CO-OPERATION	2,03.55	22.33*	28.75	26.85
XXXII. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES	2,84.83	1,20.85*	1,11.23*	1,40.20
XXXVI MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	1,98.60	54.14*	58.08	59.88
XXXVI-A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS	†	56.51*	29.01	..
H. CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLA- NEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.				
XXXIX CIVIL WORKS	1,42.25	1,09.43*	88.59	84.00
J. MISCELLANEOUS.				
XLIV. RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUA- TION	15.30	11.66	16.49	16.92
XLV. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	22.01	21.00	26.42	25.69
XLVI. MISCELLANEOUS	5,93.03*	88.25†	91.44	94.47
XLVI-A. RECEIPTS FROM ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES— GROSS RECEIPTS	3,15.14	3,11.01	3,34.93	3,58.24
Deduct—WORKING EXPENSES	—2,95.03	—2,79.12	—3,26.05	—3,40.36
NET RECEIPTS	20.11	31.89	8.88	17.88

* The subventions from the Union Government for the Development Scheme relating to these departments have been shown under "XLIX Grants-in-aid from the Union Government."

† Shown under "L.V.A. Receipts from C.D. Projects, N.E.S. and L.D. Works".

‡ Shown as Panchayat Receipt.

[9th December 1961]

THE EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

EXPENDITURE—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
47. MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—				
UPLIFT OF HARIJANS INCLUDING BACK- WARD CLASSES	3,86.79	3,05.53	3,39.62	3,41.03
LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES	35.07	‡	‡	‡
OTHER ITEMS	79.20	85.53	94.68	89.72
TOTAL	5,01.06	3,91.11	4,34.30	4,30.75
47-A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS				
	*	5,01.16	5,58.17	6,18.54
H. CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.				
50. CIVIL WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—				
PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENTS	5,63.92	5,78.07	6,21.39	5,75.99
GRANTS-IN-AID	1,29.33	2,27.44	2,16.44	2,35.74
TOTAL	6,93.25	8,05.51	8,37.83	8,11.73
J. MISCELLANEOUS.				
54. FAMINE	73.73	14.40	44.06	55.31
54-A. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSION	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
54-B. PRIVY PURSE AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72
55. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS	1,56.08	1,63.68	1,79.10	1,82.38
55-A. COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUE	5.63	5.34	4.84	4.84
56. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	1,42.62	1,29.20	1,50.39	1,42.67
57. MISCELLANEOUS	1,31.69	97.14	1,92.14	1,81.91
62-B. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CONTRI- BUTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS	..	1,93.77	2,08.43	2,00.88

* Shown under "63-B Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

† Included under "47 Miscellaneous Departments".

‡ Shown under "46 Labour and Employment".

[9th December 1961]

A.—STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND OF
REVENUE—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61,	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
J. MISCELLANEOUS—cont.				
XLIX. GRANTS-IN-AID FROM THE UNION GOVERNMENT	8.36	13,85.12	13,16.00	14,08.16
L. MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS	1.40	1.12	1.42	1.10
L-A. STATES' SHARE OF UNION EXCISE DUTIES	..	6,25.00	6,45.00	6,65.00
LI. EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS— SUBVENTIONS FROM THE UNION GOVERNMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES INCLUDING GROW MORE FOOD SCHEMES	..	..	..	..
OTHER ITEMS	1.59	0.47	0.87	0.45
TOTAL ..	1.52	0.47	0.87	0.45
LI-A. RECEIPTS FROM COMMUNITY DEVE- LOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS	2,69.65	†	†	†
TOTAL—REVENUE ..	92,03.27	87,50.09	89,69.23	92,70.81
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE	92,03.27	87,50.09	89,69.23	92,70.81
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPEN- DITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OR SURPLUS	93.84	..	..	..

* The subventions from the Union Government relating to these heads of account have been shown under "XLIX, Grants-in-aid from the Union Government."

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

9th December 1961]

THE EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

EXPENDITURE—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
J. MISCELLANEOUS—cont.				
63. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES	2.95	2.20	2.23	1.48
63-B. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRO- JECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOP- MENT WORKS	3,97.57	*	*	*
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	91,09.43	90,35.33	96,05.72	99,68.82
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE ON RE- VENUE ACCOUNT OVER RE- VENUE OR DEFICIT	..	2,85.24	6,36.49	6,96.01
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
65. PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND- HOLDERS, ETC., ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM ..	1,25.59	81.00	17.00	14.00
65-A. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS ..	29.25	37.02	36.79	36.14
68. CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS	4,04.72	4,20.32	5,13.31	5,18.71
68-A. CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS—NON-COMMER- CIAL	1,82.67	1,62.58	1,62.89	1,67.67
70. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH	95.26	73.90	64.83	36.13
71. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT AND RESEARCH	1.08	5.15	4.82	4.50
72. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DE- VELOPMENT	1,14.51	73.00	1,65.25	66.50
81. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.	4,70.06	4,72.50	5,35.68	5,58.46
82. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.	1,26.55	3,28.14	1,88.95	2,23.82
82-B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANS- PORT SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE RE- VENUE ACCOUNT	71.24	1,01.29	69.09	55.35
83. PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS	..	..	..	..
85-A. CAPITAL OUTLAY OF SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING	77.31	55.38	41.31	17.51
Total ..	16,98.24	18,10.28	17,99.92	16,98.79

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

[9th December 1961]

B.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RS. LAKHS,	RS. LAKHS,	RS. LAKHS,	RS. LAKHS,	RS. LAKHS,
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE,	93.84	..	..	..
N. PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED.				
I. FLOATING DEBT—				
TREASURY BILLS	..	2,00.00	..	2,00.00
OTHER FLOATING LOANS	..	12,00.00	2,00.00	12,00.00
OVERDRAFTS FROM RESERVE BANK	..	..	..	..
II. PERMANENT DEBT	12,20.78	10,00.00	10,36.00	10,50.00
III. LOANS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—				
A. WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES	..	..	..	..
B. SHORT-TERM LOANS FOR PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS,	..	2,00.00	2,00.00	2,50.00
C. LOANS AGAINST SHARE OF SMALL SAVINGS	18,16.71	3,00.00	3,75.00	4,50.00
D. OTHER LOANS	..	20,75.00	21,35.00	25,60.00
VALUE OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE KUNDALH PROJECT UNDER THE CANADIAN AID	..	17.86	20.00	..
IV. OTHER LOANS	2,07.52	1,00.00	1,98.00	1,50.00
Total	32,45.01	50,92.86	41,64.00	58,60.00
P. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.				
ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS	2,35.78	2,53.34	2,40.26	2,75.25
SHORT-TERM LOANS TO MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK AND THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION	80.75	1,15.00	1,54.00	1,50.00
LOANS UNDER THE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT	15.15	12.20	17.63	17.63
OTHER LOANS (LOCAL BODIES, GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, ETC.)	3,95.21	2,76.23	4,77.20	4,43.05
Total	7,26.89	6,56.77	8,89.09	8,85.93

9th December 1961]

AND DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RS. LAKHS,	RS. LAKHS,	RS. LAKHS,	RS. LAKHS,	RS. LAKHS,
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE,	..	2,85.24	6,36.49	6,96.01
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	16,98.24	18,10.28	17,99.92	16,98.79
N. PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED.				
I. FLOATING DEBT—				
TREASURY BILLS	..	2,00.00	..	2,00.00
OTHER FLOATING LOANS	..	12,00.00	2,00.00	12,00.00
OVERDRAFTS FROM RESERVE BANK	..	..	..	..
II. PERMANENT DEBT	7,15.77	3,81.77	3,84.72	3,01.49
III. LOANS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—				
A. WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES	..	..	..	..
B. SHORT-TERM LOANS FOR PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS,	6,67.12	6,00.00	6,00.00	10,72.45
C. LOANS AGAINST SHARE OF SMALL SAVINGS	..	..	..	..
D. OTHER LOANS	..	..	..	..
VALUE OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE KUNDALH PROJECT UNDER THE CANADIAN AID	..	82.00	82.00	1,97.55
IV. OTHER LOANS	10.16	11.24	12.52	28.60
Total	13,93.05	24,75.01	12,79.24	30,00.09
P. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.				
ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS	2,94.98	2,59.12	2,86.92	2,80.14
SHORT-TERM LOANS TO MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK AND THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION	1,54.00	1,00.00	1,50.00	2,00.00
LOANS UNDER THE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT	37.48	34.46	57.07	38.98
OTHER LOANS (LOCAL BODIES, GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, ETC.)	16,57.39	17,43.01	20,07.31	19,21.03
Total	21,43.85	21,36.59	25,01.30	24,40.14

[9th December 1961]

RECEIPTS—cont.

B.—STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
Brought forward.				
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE.				
Q. INTER-STATE DEBT SETTLE- MENTS.				
STATE LOANS BEARING INTEREST—				
MADRAS AND KERALA	65.17	84.89	34.89	27.25
MADRAS AND UNION	0.29	0.15	0.15	0.12
MADRAS AND ANDHRA PRADESH ..	2,58.35	1,37.43	1,37.43	1,08.54
MADRAS AND MYSORE	28.14	14.93	14.93	11.79
Total ..	3,51.95	1,87.40	1,87.40	1,47.70
TOTAL—I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS ..	44,17.69	59,37.03	52,40.49	68,93.63
II. CONTINGENCY FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS				
	1.36			
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS.				
R. UNFUNDED DEBT.				
STATE PROVIDENT FUNDS	1,97.18	2,52.90	2,27.06	2,27.06
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS	12.25	10.73	7.80	7.80
Total ..	2,09.40	2,63.63	2,34.86	2,34.86
S. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.				
I. Deposits Bearing Interest—				
DEPOSITS OF DEPRECIATION RESERVES OF GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL CON- CERNS AND OTHER DEPOSITS ..	79.58	11.12	85.25	84.24

9th December 1961]

AND DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
Q. INTER-STATE DEBT SETTLE- MENTS.				
MADRAS AND KERALA	8.18	2.86	2.87	1.00
MADRAS AND ANDHRA PRADESH ..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS AND MYSORE	1.81	..	..	..
MADRAS AND UNION	0.01	..	..	..
Total ..	9.98	2.86	2.87	1.00
TOTAL—I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS ..	52,45.12	67,09.98	62,10.82	78,36.04
II. CONTINGENCY FUND OF THE STATE OF MADRAS				
	..	..	..	..
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS.				
R. UNFUNDED DEBT.				
STATE PROVIDENT FUNDS	1,26.36	1,65.35	1,31.96	1,31.96
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS	12.63	12.23	9.26	9.26
Total ..	1,39.01	1,77.58	1,41.22	1,41.22
S. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.				
I. Deposits Bearing Interest—				
DEPOSITS OF DEPRECIATION RESERVES OF GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL CON- CERNS AND OTHER DEPOSITS ..	14.94	22.83	39.22	49.63

[9th December 1961]

B.—STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
S. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES— cont.				
II. Deposits Not Bearing Interest—				
(A) Sinking Funds—				
APPROPRIATION FOR REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT—				
SINKING FUNDS	4,13.46	1,25.92	1,26.97	1,32.67
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	..	..	..	..
SINKING FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.	..	..	..	..
(B) Reserve Funds—				
FAMINE RELIEF FUND—				
A. FAMINE RELIEF FUND	50.74	10.73	10.73	50.74
B. INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	..	..	..	..
ZAMINDARI ABOLITION FUND—				
TRANSFER FROM THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	76.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
INTEREST RECEIPTS				
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
GAIN ON REALIZATION OF SECURITIES.	..	..	..	..
DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND—				
GOVERNMENT PRESSES	1.72	2.54	1.73	2.54
DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND—				
ROAD TRANSPORT	..	53.00	..	..
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	..	..	..	..
FUND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL WATER-SUPPLY	..	..	..	..
INSURANCE FUND OF COMMERCIAL CONCERNS	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.24
HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS AND CHARITABLE FUND	19.95	17.48	20.14	21.45
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	..	0.50	0.75	0.53
SUGARCANE CESS FUND	21.49	20.00	20.00	20.00
FUND FOR VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION AND HARIJAN UPLIFT	..	..	..	..
STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT RELIEF AND GUARANTEE FUND.	5.00	..	..	..

AND DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
S. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—cont.				
II. Deposits Not Bearing Interest—				
(A) Sinking Funds—				
APPROPRIATION FOR REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT—				
SINKING FUNDS	2,75.27	1,92.36	1,92.36	1,25.65
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	22.52	19.51	19.51	19.51
SINKING FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	..	..	..	..
(B) Reserve Funds—				
FAMINE RELIEF FUND—				
A. FAMINE RELIEF FUND	..	..	0.87	..
B. INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	..	..	..	..
ZAMINDARI ABOLITION FUND	..	..	65.00	59.50
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	..	..	..	..
DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND—				
GOVERNMENT PRESSES	0.02	0.50	0.35	0.10
DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND—				
ROAD TRANSPORT	..	13.00	..	..
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	..	..	..	..
INSURANCE FUND OF COMMERCIAL CONCERNS	..	..	0.06	0.05
HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS AND CHARITABLE FUND	17.49	18.56	19.12	18.51
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	..	0.50	0.75	1.80
SUGARCANE CESS FUND	11.83	10.53	11.38	10.39
FUND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL WATER-SUPPLY	..	..	..	..

[9th December 1961]

B.—STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
S. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES —cont.				
II. Deposits Not Bearing Interest—cont.				
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—				
DEPOSITS OF LOCAL FUNDS—				
DISTRICT FUNDS	10,31.45	10,80.00	2,50.00	..
MUNICIPAL AND OTHER FUNDS ..	18,00.28	18,35.94	27,74.00	27,82.00
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—				
ELECTRICITY BOARD	78,79.32	34,78.00	35,51.00	41,18.00
STATE HOUSING BOARD DEPOSITS.	..	..	2,91.00	3,94.00
DEPARTMENTAL AND JUDICIAL DEPOSITS—				
CIVIL DEPOSITS	11,84.94	10,07.20	10,82.00	11,10.62
OTHER ACCOUNTS—				
SUBVENTIONS FROM CENTRAL ROAD FUND	22.16	29.28	32.45	24.67
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL AREAS	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF THE GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.	0.70	5.12	1.05	1.25
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF THE GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	5.07	6.25	8.02	8.46
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL OIL SEEDS COMMITTEE ..	3.37	4.59	1.72	2.15
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03

9th December 1961]

AND DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
S. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES— cont.				
II. Deposits Not Bearing Interest—cont.				
(C) Other Deposits Accounts—				
DEPOSITS OF LOCAL FUNDS—				
DISTRICT FUNDS	10,19.00	10,80.00	2,50.00	..
MUNICIPAL AND OTHER FUNDS.	16,50.07	17,53.08	26,77.00	26,65.00
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—				
ELECTRICITY BOARD	79,93.87	34,78.00	35,51.00	41,18.00
STATE HOUSING BOARD	..	..	2,41.00	2,94.00
DEPARTMENTAL AND JUDICIAL DEPOSITS—				
CIVIL DEPOSITS	10,17.45	9,58.00	10,43.23	10,10.62
OTHER ACCOUNTS—				
SUBVENTIONS FROM CENTRAL ROAD FUND	28.54	29.28	32.45	24.67
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL AREAS.	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF THE GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE	0.92	5.13	1.05	1.25
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF THE GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ..	5.98	6.25	8.02	8.46
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL OIL SEEDS COMMITTEE	2.59	4.59	1.72	2.15
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03

[9th December 1961]

B.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

RECEIPTS—cont.

Heads of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
S. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES— cont.				
II. Deposits Not Bearing Interest—cont.				
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—cont.				
OTHER ACCOUNTS—cont.				
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE ..	0.79	0.89	0.91	0.87
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS FROM THE UNION GOVERN- MENT FOR COTTON EXTENSION SCHEME	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS MADE BY THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT MADE BY THE CENTRAL TEA BOARD	..	..	0.02	0.02
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN CEN- TRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE ..	0.37	0.60	0.55	0.61
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF CONTRIBU- TION FROM PUBLIC FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS ..	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS FROM THE MINISTRY OF RE- HABILITATIONS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH ..	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE ..	0.20	0.21	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT FROM THE ALL-INDIA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD ..	0.17	..	..	..

9th December 1961]

AND DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

Head of account.	Account, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES— cont.				
II. Deposits Not Bearing Interest—cont.				
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—cont.				
OTHER ACCOUNTS—cont.				
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE ..	0.78	0.89	0.91	0.87
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS FROM THE UNION GOVERNMENT FOR COTTON EXTENSION SCHEME	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS MADE BY THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT MADE BY THE CENTRAL TEA BOARD	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE ..	0.36	0.76	0.55	0.61
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF CONTRIBU- TION FROM PUBLIC FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS ..	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT FROM THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITA- TION TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITU- TIONS	0.02	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH ..	0.03	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT MADE BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL ARECA, NUT COMMITTEE	0.10	0.37	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT FROM THE ALL-INDIA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISS- ION	..	..	..	..

[9th December 1961]

B.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS—cont.				
Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimates, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—cont.				
II. Deposit not Bearing Interest—cont.				
Other Deposit Accounts—cont.				
OTHER ACCOUNTS—cont.				
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF SALE-PROCEEDS OF W.H.O. SEALS	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT FROM THE UNION GOVERNMENT FOR PROPAGANDA ON COCONUT CULTIVATION FOR PRODUCTION OF COCONUT OIL	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS. ..	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS MADE BY THE COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	..	0.47	0.35	0.46
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF SALE OF KHADI HUNDIS	— 0.10	..	..	..
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS. ..	0.11	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF THE GRANT FROM THE FORD FOUNDATION FOR PACKAGE PROGRAMME ..	..	..	5.74	6.79
III. Advances Not Bearing Interest—				
DEPARTMENTAL ADVANCES	2,82.34	2,25.47	2,89.09	2,40.09
PERMANENT ADVANCES	1.21	0.99	1.46	1.45
ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN	..	..	0.02	0.02
ACCOUNTS WITH THE RESERVE BANK ..	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.22
ACCOUNTS WITH PART B STATES ..	0.37	..	..	..
ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA	..	..	..	..
IV. Suspense—				
CENTRAL ACCOUNTS SECTION—				
RESERVE BANK SUSPENSE	0.05	..	..	..
CASH BALANCE INVESTMENT ACCOUNT. ..	35,06.57	..	37,37.00	2,00.00
CHEQUES AND BILLS	18,28.94	17,52.00	19,12.00	19,42.00
DEPARTMENTAL AND SIMILAR ACCOUNTS	16.95	29.47	18.16	18.16
OTHER SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS	9,55.83	8,48.13	5,94.28	9,62.28
V. Miscellaneous—				
MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT				
	2,75.32	1,92.36	1,92.36	1,25.66
TOTAL ..	1,94,04.96	1,07,40.11	1,59,09.98	1,22,53.61

9th December 1961]

AND DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

DISBURSEMENTS—cont.				
Head of account.	Accounts, 1960-61.	Budget Estimates, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—cont.				
II. Deposit not Bearing Interest—cont.				
(b) Other Deposit Accounts—cont.				
OTHER ACCOUNTS—cont.				
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANT FROM THE UNION GOVERNMENT FOR PROPAGANDA ON COCONUT CULTIVATION FOR PRODUCTION OF COCONUT OIL	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS. ..	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF SALE OF KHADI HUNDIS	0.01	..	..	..
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS. ..	..	..	..	..
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF GRANTS MADE BY THE COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	0.29	0.47	0.35	0.16
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF THE GRANT FROM THE FORD FOUNDATION FOR PACKAGE PROGRAMME ..	..	..	5.74	6.79
III. Advances Not Bearing Interest—				
DEPARTMENTAL ADVANCES	3,51.47	2,39.37	2,50.10	2,50.10
PERMANENT ADVANCES	2.20	1.32	5.36	2.21
ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN	0.12	0.37	0.15	0.15
ACCOUNTS WITH THE RESERVE BANK ..	0.22	0.20	..	..
ACCOUNTS WITH PART B STATES ..	— 0.12	..	..	..
ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA	0.06	..	..	..
IV. Suspense—				
CENTRAL ACCOUNTS SECTION—				
RESERVE BANK SUSPENSE	..	..	..	..
CASH BALANCE INVESTMENT ACCOUNT. ..	33,55.16	..	32,77.00	2,00.00
CHEQUES AND BILLS	18,08.94	17,52.00	19,12.00	19,12.00
DEPARTMENTAL AND SIMILAR ACCOUNTS	21.61	32.87	26.89	26.89
OTHER SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS	9,51.09	8,48.13	5,84.63	9,75.16
V. Miscellaneous—				
MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT				
	35.04	30.00	30.00	23.00
TOTAL ..	1,85,87.86	1,04,98.44	1,51,47.82	1,18,10.60

[9th December 1961]

B.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS—cont.

Head of accounts. (1)	Accounts, 1960-61. (2)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62. (3)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (4)	Budget Estimate, 1962-63. (5)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
T. REMITTANCES.				
CASH REMITTANCES AND ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN OFFICERS RENDERING ACCOUNTS TO THE SAME ACCOUNTANT- GENERAL OR COMPTROLLER	58,05.51	59,45.09	59,45.35	59,62.35
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA REMITTANCES ..	6.23	..	—18.64	..
ADJUSTING ACCOUNT BETWEEN UNION (NON-RAILWAYS) AND STATE GOVERN- MENTS	—10.92	..	..	..
ADJUSTING ACCOUNT WITH RAILWAYS ..	—0.03	..	..	..
ADJUSTING ACCOUNT WITH POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	3.80	..	—3.21	..
INTER-STATE SUSPENSE ACCOUNT ..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	58,04.63	59,45.09	59,23.50	59,62.35
TOTAL—III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS	2,54,78.99	1,69,48.83	2,20,68.34	1,84,50.82
TOTAL—ALL ACCOUNTS—RECEIPTS ..	2,98,98.04	2,28,85.86	2,73,08.83	2,53,44.45
W. OPENING CASH BALANCE ..	4,41.94	5,12.45	5,51.60	4,28.17
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,03,39.98	2,33,98.31	2,78,60.52	2,57,72.62

9th December 1961]

AND DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

DISBURSEMENTS—cont.

Head of accounts. (1)	Accounts, 1960-61. (2)	Budget Estimate, 1961-62. (3)	Revised Estimate, 1961-62. (4)	Budget Estimate, 1962-63. (5)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.				
T. REMITTANCES—cont.				
CASH REMITTANCES AND ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN OFFICERS RENDERING ACCOUNTS TO THE SAME ACCOUNTANT- GENERAL OR COMPTROLLER	58,17.81	59,35.03	59,32.73	59,32.72
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA REMITTANCES ..	0.83	..	—7.86	..
ADJUSTING ACCOUNT BETWEEN UNION (NON-RAILWAYS) AND STATE GOVERN- MENTS	—3.45	..	—0.88	..
ADJUSTING ACCOUNT WITH RAILWAYS ..	0.21	..	—0.21	..
ADJUSTING ACCOUNT WITH POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	0.39	..	..	..
INTER-STATES SUSPENSE ACCOUNT ..	0.29	..	—0.29	..
TOTAL ..	58,16.30	59,35.03	59,23.49	59,32.73
TOTAL—III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MADRAS	2,45,43.17	1,66,11.05	2,12,12.53	1,78,84.53
TOTAL—ALL ACCOUNTS—DISBURSE- MENTS	2,97,88.29	2,33,21.03	2,74,32.35	2,57,20.59
W. CLOSING CASH BALANCE ..	5,51.69	77.28	4,28.17	52.03
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,03,39.98	2,33,98.31	2,78,60.52	2,57,72.62

**APPENDICES TO THE
WHITE PAPER ON THE BUDGET
1962-63.**

9th December 1961]

APPENDIX I

[The figures up to the end of 1953-4 include those relating to the Andhra areas. The figures from 1958-7 take into account the Reorganization of States from the 1st November 1956.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE.

Major heads.	1961-62.																	
	1953-54.		1954-55.		1955-56.		1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60		1960-61.		1961-62.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget Estimate. (11)	Revised Estimate. (12)	Budget Estimate. (13)	Revised Estimate. (14)	Budget Estimate. (15)	Revised Estimate. (16)		
Union Excise Duties, Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax—																		
Share of Income-tax.	22.50	7,50.42	5,37.38	5,59.54	5,23.85	5,19.07	6,36.72	0,89.29	7,34.11	7,31.00	7,70.00	8,00.00	1,12.00	1,12.00	8,00.00	8,00.00	8,00.00	
Agricultural Income-tax.					1,41.94	1,12.51	1,29.67	36.55	1,53.49	1,34.48	1,37.00	1,27.00			30.00	30.00	30.00	
Estate Duty			5.28	17.57	22.35	28.41	31.07	70.37	84.43	89.77	89.09							
Taxes on Railway fares.																		
Land Revenue—																		
Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation	7,00.78	8,68.37	5,95.41	5,97.34	6,19.86	6,91.52	6,67.34	7,04.62	7,10.21	6,46.04	6,84.32	6,83.50			6,83.50	6,83.50	6,83.50	
Excise	3,72.28	30.86	27.22	23.62	39.29	39.29	27.97	22.63	22.04	21.68	23.00	24.07			24.07	24.07	24.07	
Stamps	1,73.37	8,69.21	2,62.47	3,59.56	8,62.76	8,62.76	3,50.00	3,91.81	4,72.80	4,59.97	4,83.22	4,81.00			4,81.00	4,81.00	4,81.00	
Forest	45.63	1,22.14	1,81.89	1,77.08	1,75.17	1,75.17	1,29.19	1,30.63	1,04.24	1,03.35	1,70.11	2,35.67			2,35.67	2,35.67	2,35.67	
Landstrat.	32.70	90.60	60.46	60.66	78.85	78.85	70.42	86.26	1,04.51	1,04.00	1,02.02	1,00.73			1,00.73	1,00.73	1,00.73	
Taxes on Vehicles	81.22	4,17.04	8,69.39	4,99.87	4,37.13	4,37.13	4,54.29	4,09.53	5,49.51	6,08.10	5,93.79	6,31.06			6,31.06	6,31.06	6,31.06	
Sales tax								14,76.11	16,74.53	19,11.63	18,62.40	21,15.35			21,15.35	21,15.35	21,15.35	
Other taxes and duties—																		
General sales tax		11,99.26	8,64.98	9,82.07	11,10.77	11,10.77	11,74.05											
Other items		3.19	2,79.35	2,96.40	2,73.61	2,73.61	3,31.67	2,07.59	2,22.20	2,45.64	2,40.38	2,51.82			2,51.82	2,51.82	2,51.82	
Total		3.19	13,21.34	11,13.33	12,43.47	13,92.38	15,02.72	2,07.50	2,22.20	2,45.64	2,40.33	2,51.82			2,51.82	2,51.82	2,51.82	
Irrigation—																		
Direct receipts *		6.31	10.64	6.69	7.22	9.14	9.57	10.62	11.08	10.81	11.50	10.37			10.37	10.37	10.37	
Deduct—Working ex- penses.		— 38.32	— 1,38.01	— 41.32	— 45.46	— 57.72	— 59.46	— 64.57	— 73.61	— 61.56	— 72.42	— 1,14.02			— 96.32	— 96.32	— 96.32	
Net receipts		— 32.03	— 1,27.37	— 37.73	— 38.24	— 48.58	— 49.89	— 53.95	— 62.56	— 50.75	— 60.92	— 1,03.15			— 85.83	— 85.83	— 85.83	

* Excludes land revenue.

† Shown under "Sales Tax".

‡ A sum of Rs 6.25 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1961-62, and Rs 6.45 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1961-62, and Rs 6.65 lakhs for 1962-63 have been shown under "States" share of Union Excise duties.

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

[9th December 1961]

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

Major heads.	1938-9.	1939-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	1956-7.	1957-8.	1958-9.	1959-30.	1960-31.	1961-62.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)	(121)	(122)	(123)	(124)	(125)	(126)	(127)	(128)	(129)	(130)	(131)	(132)	(133)	(134)	(135)	(136)	(137)	(138)	(139)	(140)	(141)	(142)	(143)	(144)	(145)	(146)	(147)	(148)	(149)	(150)	(151)	(152)	(153)	(154)	(155)	(156)	(157)	(158)	(159)	(160)	(161)	(162)	(163)	(164)	(165)	(166)	(167)	(168)	(169)	(170)	(171)	(172)	(173)	(174)	(175)	(176)	(177)	(178)	(179)	(180)	(181)	(182)	(183)	(184)	(185)	(186)	(187)	(188)	(189)	(190)	(191)	(192)	(193)	(194)	(195)	(196)	(197)	(198)	(199)	(200)	(201)	(202)	(203)	(204)	(205)	(206)	(207)	(208)	(209)	(210)	(211)	(212)	(213)	(214)	(215)	(216)	(217)	(218)	(219)	(220)	(221)	(222)	(223)	(224)	(225)	(226)	(227)	(228)	(229)	(230)	(231)	(232)	(233)	(234)	(235)	(236)	(237)	(238)	(239)	(240)	(241)	(242)	(243)	(244)	(245)	(246)	(247)	(248)	(249)	(250)	(251)	(252)	(253)	(254)	(255)	(256)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(260)	(261)	(262)	(263)	(264)	(265)	(266)	(267)	(268)	(269)	(270)	(271)	(272)	(273)	(274)	(275)	(276)	(277)	(278)	(279)	(280)	(281)	(282)	(283)	(284)	(285)	(286)	(287)	(288)	(289)	(290)	(291)	(292)	(293)	(294)	(295)	(296)	(297)	(298)	(299)	(300)	(301)	(302)	(303)	(304)	(305)	(306)	(307)	(308)	(309)	(310)	(311)	(312)	(313)	(314)	(315)	(316)	(317)	(318)	(319)	(320)	(321)	(322)	(323)	(324)	(325)	(326)	(327)	(328)	(329)	(330)	(331)	(332)	(333)	(334)	(335)	(336)	(337)	(338)	(339)	(340)	(341)	(342)	(343)	(344)	(345)	(346)	(347)	(348)	(349)	(350)	(351)	(352)	(353)	(354)	(355)	(356)	(357)	(358)	(359)	(360)	(361)	(362)	(363)	(364)	(365)	(366)	(367)	(368)	(369)	(370)	(371)	(372)	(373)	(374)	(375)	(376)	(377)	(378)	(379)	(380)	(381)	(382)	(383)	(384)	(385)	(386)	(387)	(388)	(389)	(390)	(391)	(392)	(393)	(394)	(395)	(396)	(397)	(398)	(399)	(400)	(401)	(402)	(403)	(404)	(405)	(406)	(407)	(408)	(409)	(410)	(411)	(412)	(413)	(414)	(415)	(416)	(417)	(418)	(419)	(420)	(421)	(422)	(423)	(424)	(425)	(426)	(427)	(428)	(429)	(430)	(431)	(432)	(433)	(434)	(435)	(436)	(437)	(438)	(439)	(440)	(441)	(442)	(443)	(444)	(445)	(446)	(447)	(448)	(449)	(450)	(451)	(452)	(453)	(454)	(455)	(456)	(457)	(458)	(459)	(460)	(461)	(462)	(463)	(464)	(465)	(466)	(467)	(468)	(469)	(470)	(471)	(472)	(473)	(474)	(475)	(476)	(477)	(478)	(479)	(480)	(481)	(482)	(483)	(484)	(485)	(486)	(487)	(488)	(489)	(490)	(491)	(492)	(493)	(494)	(495)	(496)	(497)	(498)	(499)	(500)	(501)	(502)	(503)	(504)	(505)	(506)	(507)	(508)	(509)	(510)	(511)	(512)	(513)	(514)	(515)	(516)	(517)	(518)	(519)	(520)	(521)	(522)	(523)	(524)	(525)	(526)	(527)	(528)	(529)	(530)	(531)	(532)	(533)	(534)	(535)	(536)	(537)	(538)	(539)	(540)	(541)	(542)	(543)	(544)	(545)	(546)	(547)	(548)	(549)	(550)	(551)	(552)	(553)	(554)	(555)	(556)	(557)	(558)	(559)	(560)	(561)	(562)	(563)	(564)	(565)	(566)	(567)	(568)	(569)	(570)	(571)	(572)	(573)	(574)	(575)	(576)	(577)	(578)	(579)	(580)	(581)	(582)	(583)	(584)	(585)	(586)	(587)	(588)	(589)	(590)	(591)	(592)	(593)	(594)	(595)	(596)	(597)	(598)	(599)	(600)	(601)	(602)	(603)	(604)	(605)	(606)	(607)	(608)	(609)	(610)	(611)	(612)	(613)	(614)	(615)	(616)	(617)	(618)	(619)	(620)	(621)	(622)	(623)	(624)	(625)	(626)	(627)	(628)	(629)	(630)	(631)	(632)	(633)	(634)	(635)	(636)	(637)	(638)	(639)	(640)	(641)	(642)	(643)	(644)	(645)	(646)	(647)	(648)	(649)	(650)	(651)	(652)	(653)	(654)	(655)	(656)	(657)	(658)	(659)	(660)	(661)	(662)	(663)	(664)	(665)	(666)	(667)	(668)	(669)	(670)	(671)	(672)	(673)	(674)	(675)	(676)	(677)	(678)	(679)	(680)	(681)	(682)	(683)	(684)	(685)	(686)	(687)	(688)	(689)	(690)	(691)	(692)	(693)	(694)	(695)	(696)	(697)	(698)	(699)	(700)	(701)	(702)	(703)	(704)	(705)	(706)	(707)	(708)	(709)	(710)	(711)	(712)	(713)	(714)	(715)	(716)	(717)	(718)	(719)	(720)	(721)	(722)	(723)	(724)	(725)	(726)	(727)	(728)	(729)	(730)	(731)	(732)	(733)	(734)	(735)	(736)	(737)	(738)	(739)	(740)	(741)	(742)	(743)	(744)	(745)	(746)	(747)	(748)	(749)	(750)	(751)	(752)	(753)	(754)	(755)	(756)	(757)	(758)	(759)	(760)	(761)	(762)	(763)	(764)	(765)	(766)	(767)	(768)	(769)	(770)	(771)	(772)	(773)	(774)	(775)	(776)	(777)	(778)	(779)	(780)	(781)	(782)	(783)	(784)	(785)	(786)	(787)	(788)	(789)	(790)	(791)	(792)	(793)	(794)	(795)	(796)	(797)	(798)	(799)	(800)	(801)	(802)	(803)	(804)	(805)	(806)	(807)	(808)	(809)	(810)	(811)	(812)	(813)	(814)	(815)	(816)	(817)	(818)	(819)	(820)	(821)	(822)	(823)	(824)	(825)	(826)	(827)	(828)	(829)	(830)	(831)	(832)	(833)	(834)	(835)	(836)	(837)	(838)	(839)	(840)	(841)	(842)	(843)	(844)	(845)	(846)	(847)	(848)	(849)	(850)	(851)	(852)	(853)	(854)	(855)	(856)	(857)	(858)	(859)	(860)	(861)	(862)	(863)	(864)	(865)	(866)	(867)	(868)	(869)	(870)	(871)	(872)	(873)	(874)	(875)	(876)	(877)	(878)	(879)	(880)	(881)	(882)	(883)	(884)	(885)	(886)	(887)	(888)	(889)	(890)	(891)	(892)	(893)	(894)	(895)	(896)	(897)	(898)	(899)	(900)	(901)	(902)	(903)	(904)	(905)	(906)	(907)	(908)	(909)	(910)	(911)	(912)	(913)	(914)	(915)	(916)	(917)	(918)	(919)	(920)	(921)	(922)	(923)	(924)	(925)	(926)	(927)	(928)	(929)	(930)	(931)	(932)	(933)	(934)	(935)	(936)	(937)	(938)	(939)	(940)	(941)	(942)	(943)	(944)	(945)	(946)	(947)	(948)	(949)	(950)	(951)	(952)	(953)	(954)	(955)	(956)	(957)	(958)	(959)	(960)	(961)	(962)	(963)	(964)	(965)	(966)	(967)	(968)	(969)	(970)	(971)	(972)	(973)	(974)	(975)	(976)	(977)	(978)	(979)	(980)	(981)	(982)	(983)	(984)	(985)	(986)	(987)	(988)	(989)	(990)	(991)	(992)	(993)	(994)	(995)	(996)	(997)	(998)	(999)	(1000)	(1001)	(1002)	(1003)	(1004)	(1005)	(1006)	(1007)	(1008)	(1009)	(1010)	(1011)	(1012)	(1013)	(1014)	(1015)	(1016)	(1017)	(1018)	(1019)	(1020)	(1021)	(1022)	(1023)	(1024)	(1025)	(1026)	(1027)	(1028)	(1029)	(1030)	(1031)	(1032)	(1033)	(1034)	(1035)	(1036)	(1037)	(1038)	(1039)	(1040)	(1041)	(1042)	(1043)	(1044)	(1045)	(1046)	(1047)	(1048)	(1049)	(1050)	(1051)	(1052)	(1053)	(1054)	(1055)	(1056)	(1057)	(1058)	(1059)	(1060)	(1061)	(1062)	(1063)	(1064)	(1065)	(1066)	(1067)	(1068)	(1069)	(1070)	(1071)	(1072)	(1073)	(1074)	(1075)	(1076)	(1077)	(1078)	(1079)	(1080)	(1081)	(1082)	(1083)	(1084)	(1085)	(1086)	(1087)	(1088)	(1089)	(1090)	(1091)	(1092)	(1093)	(1094)	(1095)	(1096)	(1097)	(1098)	(1099)	(1100)	(1101)	(1102)	(1103)	(1104)	(1105)	(1106)	(1107)	(1108)	(1109)	(1110)	(1111)	(1112)	(1113)	(1114)	(1115)	(1116)	(1117)	(1118)	(1119)	(1120)	(1121)	(1122)	(1123)	(1124)	(1125)	(1126)	(1127)	(1128)	(1129)	(1130)	(1131)	(1132)	(1133)	(1134)	(1135)	(1136)	(1137)	(1138)	(1139)	(1140)	(1141)	(1142)	(1143)	(1144)	(1145)	(1146)	(1147)	(1148)	(1149)	(1150)	(1151)	(1152)	(1153)	(1154)	(1155)	(1156)	(1157)	(1158)	(1159)	(1160)	(1161)	(1162)	(1163)	(1164)	(1165)	(1166)	(1167)	(1168)	(1169)	(1170)	(1171)	(1172)	(1173)	(1174)	(1175)	(1176)	(1177)	(1178)	(1179)	(1180)	(1181)	(1182)	(1183)	(1184)	(1185)	(1186)	(1187)	(1188)	(1189)	(1190)	(1191)	(1192)	(1193)	(1194)	(1195)	(1196)	(1197)	(1198)	(1199)	(1200)	(1201)	(1202)	(1203)	(1204)	(1205)	(1206)	(1207)	(1208)	(1209)	(1210)	(1211)	(1212)	(1213)	(1214)	(1215)	(1216)	(1217)	(1218)	(1219)	(1220)	(1221)	(1222)	(1223)	(1224)	(1225)	(1226)	(1227)	(1228)	(1229)	(1230)	(1231)	(1232)	(1233)	(1234)	(1235)	(1236)	(1237)	(1238)	(1239)	(1240)	(1241)	(1242)	(1243)	(1244)	(1245)	(1246)	(1247)	(1248)	(1249)	(1250)	(1251)	(1252)	(1253)	(1254)	(1255)	(1256)	(1257)	(1258)	(1259)	(1260)	(1261)	(1262)	(1263)	(1264)	(1265)	(1266)	(1267)	(1268)	(1269)	(1270)	(1271)	(1272)	(1273)	(1274)	(1275)	(1276)	(1277)	(1278)	(1279)	(1280)	(1281)	(1282)	(1283)	(1284)	(1285)	(1286)	(1287)	(1288)	(1289)	(1290)	(1291)	(1292)	(1293)	(1294)	(1295)	(1296)	(1297)	(1298)	(1299)	(1300)	(1301)	(1302)	(1303)	(1304)	(1305)	(1306)	(1307)	(1308)	(1309)	(1310)	(1311)	(1312)	(1313)	(1314)	(1315)	(1316)	(1317)	(1318)	(1319)	(1320)	(1321)	(1322)	(1323)	(1324)	(1325)	(1326)	(1327)	(1328)	(1329)	(1330)	(1331)	(1332)	(1333)	(1334)	(1335)	(1336)	(1337)	(1338)	(1339)	(1340)	(1341)	(1342)	(1343)	(1344)	(1345)	(1346)	(1347)	(1348)	(1349)	(1350)	(1351)	(1352)	(1353)	(1354)	(1355)	(1356)	(1357)	(1358)	(1359)	(1360)	(1361)	(1362)	(1363)	(1364)	(1365)	(1366)	(1367)	(1368)	(1369)	(1370)	(1371)	(1372)	(1373)	(1374)	(1375)	(1376)	(1377)	(1378)	(1379)	(1380)	(1381)	(1382)	(1383)	(1384)	(1385)	(1386)	(1387)	(1388)	(1389)	(1390)	(1391)	(1392)	(1393)	(1394)	(1395)	(1396)	(1397)	(1398)	(1399)	(1400)	(1401)	(1402)	(1403)	(1404)	(1405)	(1406)	(1407)	(1408)	(1409)	(1410)	(1411)	(1412)	(1413)	(1414)	(1415)	(1416)	(1417)	(1418)	(1419)	(1420)	(1421)	(1422)	(1423)	(1424)	(1425)	(1426)	(1427)	(1428)	(1429)	(1430)	(1431)	(1432)	(1433)	(1434)	(1435)	(1436)	(1437)	(1438)	(1439)	(1440)	(1441)	(1442)	(1443)	(1444)	(1445)	(1446)	(1447)	(1448)	(1449)	(1450)	(1451)	(1452)	(1453)	(1454)	(1455)	(1456)	(1457)	(1458)	(1459)	(1460)	(1461)	(1462)	(1463)	(1464)	(1465)	(1466)	(1467)	(1468)	(1469)	(1470)	(1471)	(1472)	(1473)	(1474)	(1475)	(1476)	(1477)	(1478)	(1479)	(1480)	(1481)	(1482)	(1483)	(1484)	(1

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

Major heads.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.		
									Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.											
Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	18.92	1,96.94	1,81.06	2,25.99	2,89.23	83.86	..	..	..	..	..
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	2.84	..	— .74	— 1.40	— .30	..	..	..	..	..
Famine	16.04	92.72	11.48	96.10	29.88	36.61	57.11	70.69	73.73	14.49	44.06
Territorial and Political Pension.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers.	..	6.33	1.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superannuation allowances and Pensions.	97.12	1,78.65	1,37.23	1,40.97	1,33.61	1,24.76	1,85.02	1,40.85	1,68.08	1,63.68	1,79.10
Commutation of Pensions.	..	10.91	10.59	5.08	7.27	7.25	10.96	4.55	5.63	5.84	4.84
Stationery and Printing.	27.07	1,13.74	1,01.12	95.77	1,13.22	1,02.50	1,03.87	1,21.38	1,42.02	1,29.20	1,50.30
Miscellaneous—Expenditure on Bus Service.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Items ..	4.45	96.12	18.69	76.55	70.38	1,06.37	1,12.60	1,01.23	1,31.69	97.14	1,02.14
Miscellaneous contributions and assignments.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,93.77	2,03.43
Extraordinary charges—Net outlay on State Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Items ..	..	36.02	17.47	6.44	2.71	2.24	2.69	9.70	2.95	2.20	2.33
Total ..	..	36.02	17.47	6.44	2.71	2.24	2.69	9.70	2.95	2.20	2.33

[9th December 1961]

9th December 1961]

Community Development Projects.	..	..	40.11	3,12.33	2,90.88	2,35.47	2,36.47	3,07.93	3,97.57	..	..
National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence ..	..	20.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	16,09.72	59,63.83	47,24.52	54,55.81	56,86.66	59,15.02	68,85.87	80,57.70	91,09.43	90,85.38	96,06.72
Grand Revenue Surplus + 3.73	— 8,83.10	— 3,91.64	— 2,46.33	— 63.19	— 3,41.31	— 1,59.70	— 52.95	— 93.84	— 2,35.24	— 6,36.49	— 6,96.01
(+) or Deficit (—).											

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

† Shown under Capital Account. The figures are—

2,54.33 11,66.50 — 3,08.74 — 5,25.05 78.00 1,18.27 — 92.56 77.31 55.38 41.31 17.51

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

APPENDIX II.

[The figures up to the end of 1953-4 include those relating to the Andhra areas. The figures from 1954-7 take into account the reorganization of States from the 1st November 1956.]

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

Major heads.	1948-7 to 1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.	Revised Estimate, 1961-62.	Budget Estimate, 1962-63.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Payment of Compensation to land- holders, etc., on the abolition of the Zamindari system.	5,30.95	10.30	13.43	3.95	68.64	32.40	1,25.59	81.00	17.00	14.00
Capital Outlay on Forests	85,06.18	5,70.47	4,60.11	3,08.07	2,57.59	3,74.81	4,04.72	4,20.32	5,13.31	5,18.71
Construction of Irrigation, Naviga- tion, Embankment and Drainage Works.	..	..	7.54	17.55	10.51	24.05	29.35	37.02	39.79	33.14
Construction of Irrigation, Naviga- tion, Embankment and Drainage Works—Non-Commercial.	..	..	56.53	63.03	98.73	1,52.41	1,82.67	1,62.58	1,62.69	1,67.67
Capital Outlay on Improvements to Public Health.	..	..	31.50	79.49	52.73	22.35	95.26	73.90	64.83	36.13
Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Experiment and Research.	..	..	..	2.70	2.67	7.4	1.08	5.15	4.82	4.50
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	2,67.46	23.83	5.77	39.53	74.24	1,72.42	1,14.51	73.00	1,65.25	68.50
Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	4,20.86	52.15	1,93.19	2,84.92	2,75.37	3,99.62	4,70.06	4,72.50	5,35.68	5,58.46
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	44,03.75	11,07.13	13,47.06	3,83.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Capital Account of other Works outside the Revenue Account.	1,04.47	17.26	51.44	1,47.17	1,07.65	1,16.43	1,26.55	3,24.14	1,88.95	2,23.82
Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.	84.63	33.54	63.09	22.59	30.88	69.23	71.24	1,01.29	69.00	55.35
Payments of Committed Value of Pensions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Training.	23,76.86	5,25.05	76.00	1,18.27	1,49.78	— 92.56	77.31	55.88	41.31	17.51
Total ..	69,41.44	12,97.73	23,63.76	14,72.42	11,30.34	13,61.95	16,98.24	18,10.23	17,00.92	16,98.79

APPENDIX

[9th December 1961]

9th December 1961]

APPENDIX

187

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION.

(i) OPEN MARKET LOANS.

When issued	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount out- standing on 30th Septem- ber 1953.	Amount out- standing on 31st October 1956.	Amount out- standing on 31st March 1961.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS. LAKHS.	(4) RS. LAKHS.	(5) RS. LAKHS.	(6) RS. LAKHS.
<i>A. Loans raised before the 1st October 1953.</i>					
September 1937 and September 1940.	3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	.80	.28	.10
September 1938	3% Loan, 1953	1,51.29	15.20	.48	.27
June 1939	3% Loan, 1959	1,50.00	1,23.96	1,23.96	.81
September 1942	3% Loan, 1955	1,25.00	1,23.25	.15	.02
September 1943	3% Loan, 1956	1,25.10	1,25.10	5.12	.09
August 1944	3% Loan, 1958	1,10.00	1,07.95	1,07.92	.18
September 1945	3% Loan, 1960	3,00.00	2,78.44	2,78.44	.05
September 1946	2½% Loan, 1961	4,09.30	3,81.77	3,81.77	3,81.77
July 1950	3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.25	4,38.25	1.44
September 1951	3½% Loan, 1962	3,01.49	3,01.49	3,01.49	3,01.49
August 1952	4% Loan, 1964	5,24.81	5,24.81	5,24.81	5,24.81
July 1953	4% Loan, 1963	10,33.71	10,33.71	10,33.71	10,33.71
Total—I.		39,03.99	34,54.73	31,94.38	22,44.74

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

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1961.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS. LAKHS.	(4) RS. LAKHS.	(5) RS. LAKHS.
August 1955	4 per cent loan, 1967	10,47.17	10,47.17	10,47.17
September 1956	4 per cent loan, 1968	13,83.56	13,83.56	13,83.56
Total—B.		24,30.73	24,30.73	24,30.73

C. Loans raised after 1st November 1956.

July 1958	4½ per cent loan, 1970	5,55.57	..	5,55.57
August 1959	4 per cent loan, 1971	8,72.75	..	8,72.75
August 1960	4 per cent loan, 1969	12,20.72	..	12,20.72
September 1961.	4½ per cent loan, 1972	10,36.00	..	..

[9th December 1961]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION—cont.

(ii). SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

	Amount. RS.
(1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807	1,33,000
(2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817	10,500
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817	41,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras)	66,878
Total—II. ..	2,52,148 or 2.52 lakhs.

SUMMARY.

(Open Market loans and Special Irredeemable loans.)

	RS. LAKHS.
(1) Share of Madras in the outstanding balance of open market loans raised before 30th September 1953	12,07.58
(2) Share of Madras in the outstanding balance of the open market loans raised after 1st October 1953 and before 31st October 1956	19,78.61
(3) Loans raised after 1st November 1956	26,49.04
(4) Share of Madras in the open market loans raised by the Travancore-Cochin State before 31st October 1956	58,33.23 55.17
(5) Total liability on account of open market loans as on 31st March 1961 ..	58,90.40
(6) Share of Madras in respect of the irredeemable loans in the population ratio ..	1.29
(7) Total liability as on 31st March 1961 on account of open market loans and special irredeemable loans	58,91.69

9th December 1961]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OUTSTANDING BALANCE ON 31st MARCH 1961 OF LOANS TAKEN FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES.

(The figures for the period prior to 1st November 1956 represents the provisional share of the present reorganized Madras State in the population ratio.)

A. LOANS RECEIVED BY THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(1)	Share of Madras in the outstanding balance on 31st March 1961 (2) RS. LAKHS.
Pre-autonomy consolidated debt	1,34.42
Loans received from 15th August 1947 to 30th September 1953	21,41.67
Loans received from 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956	18,99.83
Loans received from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1961	85,03.46
Total—A. ..	1,26,79.38

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

(1)	Share of Madras in the outstanding balance of loans raised by the former Travancore-Cochin State before 1st November 1956. (2) RS LAKHS.
Pre-autonomy debt	1.59
Loans received from 15th August 1947 to 30th October 1956	88.21
Total—B ..	84.80

C. OUTSTANDING BALANCE OF LOANS FROM AUTONOMOUS BODIES AS ON 31st MARCH 1961.

	RS. LAKHS.
Loans from the National Co-operative Development and warehousing Board	37.02
Loans from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India	2,27.50
Loans from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission ..	1,37.60
Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,90.92
Total ..	5,93.04
GRAND TOTAL—A + B + C ..	1,33,57.22

[9th December 1961]

**A SUMMARY OF THE LOANS TAKEN FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR VARIOUS SCHEMES AND OUTSTANDING ON 31st MARCH 1961.**

Serial number and description of loan.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1961.
(1)	(2)
<i>Loans.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1 Pre-Autonomy Debt	1,34,42,134
2 Loans for Cochin Harbour Works	1,59,396
3 Loans for the Development of Handloom and Khadi Industry.	2,46,00,224
4 Loans for the construction of Hostel buildings	53,33,890
5 Loans for the Development of Village and Cottage Industries.	3,83,490
6 Loans under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (in- cluding Plantation Labour Housing).	56,97,053
7 Loans for Expansion of Power Facilities	3,14,23,380
8 Loans under the scheme of sharing Small Saving collections ..	11,64,99,475
9 Loans for the Development of Small Scale Industries	2,36,78,682
10 Loans for Grow More Food Scheme	5,25,11,855
11 Loans under the Community Development Programme	3,47,66,338
12 Loans under the National Extension Service Programme ..	40,76,196
13 Loans towards the cost of materials and equipment supplied Under T.C.A. Programme—Community Development Pro- gramme Rural Electrification Programme and Tube Well Casing Scheme.	80,05,175
14 Loans for Dairy Development Scheme	76,034
15 Loans for Poultry Development Scheme	14,083
16 Loans for Forest and Soil Conservation Scheme	1,10,01,377
17 Loans for the construction of Housing Colonies by Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	17,03,813
18 Loans under the Low Income group Housing Scheme	2,45,21,335
19 Loans under the National Water-supply and Sanitation Schemes.	2,15,32,812
20 Loans for Miscellaneous Development purposes	44,88,33,164
21 Loans for financing Expenditure on irrigation Schemes ..	3,91,83,819
22 Loans under the programme of permanent improvement in Scarcity areas.	4,23,66,000
23 Loans for financing Capital Expenditure on Police Housing Scheme.	1,70,63,880
24 Loans for Co-operative Development (including Loans for participation in the share Capital of Co-operatives).	37,96,877

[9th December 1961]

Serial number and description of loan.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1961.
(1)	(2)
<i>Loans—cont.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
25 Loans for the Development of Minor Ports	20,33,929
26 Loans for Famine Relief Works	91,91,919
27 Loans for Cyclone Relief Measures	1,84,25,019
28 Loans for Slum Clearance Scheme	55,60,821
29 Loans for Development of Handicrafts	8,74,249
30 Loans for Development of Silk Industry	2,16,000
31 Loans for financing expenditure on assistance to low-paid employees of the State Government.	33,43,778
32 Loans under the scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.	3,21,838
33 Loans for the Development of Coir Industry	7,21,849
34 Loans under Cotton Extension Scheme	26,21,750
35 Loans under the Scheme of Colonization	8,981
36 Loans for Centrally sponsored and Centrally Aided Medical and Public Health Schemes.	2,96,06,241
37 Loans for State Development Schemes (Agriculture, etc.) ..	3,64,04,399
38 Loans for conversion of Handlooms into Powerlooms	6,002
39 Loans for land acquisition and Development Schemes	23,82,500
40 Ways and Means advance granted to the Composite Madras State treated as loan.	13,47,46,628
41 Loans towards cost of materials and equipment supplied under Colombo Plan for Kundah Project.	9,31,91,286
42 Loans for Development of Large and Medium Industries ..	14,00,000
43 Loans for Village Housing Project Schemes	6,92,000
44 Loans for setting up of seasoning and preservation Plants ..	7,608
45 Loans for adoption of Metric System of Weights and Measures ..	5,26,746
46 Loans to All-India Officers for House Building purposes ..	5,00,000
47 Loans for Madras Milk Scheme—New Zealand Aid	11,38,984
48 Loans for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Schemes.	18,29,562
Grand Total	1,27,64,18,086

APPENDIX V.

(a) ABSTRACT OF THE PROVISION MADE IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1962-63 FOR SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE.

Serial number.	Department.	Cost in 1962-63.				Total cost in 1962-63.
		Revenue Account.	Capital Account.	Loan Account.		
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6) RS.	
A. Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.						
I EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—						
EDUCATION		1,24,86,000	4,00,000	..	..	1,28,86,000
TECHNICAL EDUCATION		4,25,300	12,95,900	3,00,000	..	20,25,200
MEDICAL		1,00,000	4,91,000	..	..	5,91,000
PUBLIC HEALTH		2,50,000	1,00,000	..	..	3,50,000
TOTAL ..		1,32,61,300	22,90,900	3,00,000		1,58,52,200

II FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT—

AGRICULTURE .. .. .	.. .. .	24,08,300	12,08,000	..	..	36,16,300
SOIL CONSERVATION .. .. .	.. .. .	13,97,300	..	31,88,600	..	45,85,900
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY .. .. .	.. .. .	14,33,800	4,11,000	..	..	18,44,800
FISHERIES .. .. .	.. .. .	4,56,100	17,90,000	..	..	22,46,100
MILK-SUPPLY .. .. .	.. .. .	92,300	1,10,700	3,37,000	..	5,40,000
TOTAL ..		57,87,800	35,19,700	35,25,600		1,28,33,100

III HOME DEPARTMENT—

CARE CAMPS AND CARE HOMES .. .. .	.. .. .	91,800	..	..	..	91,800
HABITANT WELFARE .. .. .	.. .. .	60,000	..	..	..	60,000
TOTAL ..		1,51,800	..	..		1,51,800

IV INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT—

CO-OPERATION .. .. .	.. .. .	93,000	..	2,13,000	..	3,06,000
HOUSING .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	40,00,000	..	40,00,000
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT .. .. .	.. .. .	6,400	..	..	..	6,400
SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES .. .. .	.. .. .	5,54,100	9,86,000	..	..	15,40,100
INDUSTRIAL ESTATES .. .. .	.. .. .	..	6,78,000	..	..	6,78,000
INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES .. .. .	.. .. .	22,600	..	6,16,000	..	6,38,600
HANDICRAFTS .. .. .	.. .. .	2,31,100	..	1,85,000	..	4,16,100
SERICULTURE .. .. .	.. .. .	25,700	21,300	..	..	47,000
CRAPSMEN TRAINING SCHEME .. .. .	.. .. .	4,96,000	2,40,800	..	..	7,37,700
TOTAL ..		14,29,800	19,26,100	50,14,000		83,69,900

[9th December 1961]

(c) ABSTRACT OF THE PROVISION MADE IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1962-63 FOR SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE—cont.

Serial number.	Department.	Cost in 1962-63.				Total cost in 1962-63.
		Revenue Account.	Capital Account.	Loan Account.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
A. Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan—cont.						
V	PUBLIC (INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY) DEPARTMENT—					
	TOURISM	2,12,500	6,12,500	..	8,25,000	
	PUBLICITY	2,500	..	..	2,500	
	TOTAL	2,15,000	6,12,500	..	8,27,500	
VI	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—					
	HIGHWAYS	..	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	
	POWER	..	..	25,00,000	25,00,000	
	ROADS	..	7,12,500	..	7,12,500	
	TOTAL	..	11,12,500	25,00,000	36,12,500	
VII	RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT—					
	WOMEN'S WELFARE	75,400	..	..	75,400	
	TOTAL—A. (PLAN SCHEMES)	2,09,21,100	94,61,700	1,13,39,600	4,17,22,400	

9th December 1961]

B. Other Schemes (Non-Plan)..

I	EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—					
	EDUCATION	3,35,000	..	..	..	3,35,000
	MEDICAL	1,95,000	..	..	..	1,95,000
	TOTAL	5,30,000	..	..	..	5,30,000
II	HOME DEPARTMENT—					
	REGIONAL TRANSPORT	15,700	..	..	..	15,700
	POLICE	55,000	..	..	..	55,000
	TOTAL	70,700	..	..	..	70,700
III	INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT—					
	CO-OPERATION	25,000	..	1,20,000	..	1,45,000
IV	REVENUE DEPARTMENT	10,600	2,50,000	..	..	2,60,600
V	FINANCE DEPARTMENT—					
	PENSION	2,00,000	..	..	..	2,00,000
	TOTAL—B. (NON-PLAN)	8,36,300	2,50,000	1,20,000	..	12,06,300
	GRAND TOTAL—A. AND B.	2,17,57,400	97,11,700	1,14,59,600	..	4,29,28,700

(b) DETAILED LIST OF SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE
IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1962-63—cont.

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1962-63.		
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Expenditure on Revenue Account.	Expenditure on Capital Account.	Loan Expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—cont.						
MEDICAL.						
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>						
12	Construction of a ward of six beds in Government Dispensary, Thengapattinam, Kanyakumari district	..	25,000	..	25,000	..
13	Improvements to Government Hospital, Karur, Tiruchirappalli district	..	36,500	..	36,500	..
14	Construction of quarters for the Nursing Staff attached to the Government Hospitals at Sankarankoil, Kollipatty and Tiruchendur	..	64,900	..	64,900	..
15	Conversion of open terrace over the out-patient department into rooms for Women House Surgeons in the Government General Hospital, Madras	..	84,500	..	84,500	..
16	Construction of two additional floors over the Nurses quarters in the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras	..	2,30,000	..	2,30,000	..
						2,30,000

[9th December 1961]

9th December 1961]

17	Provision of laboratory furniture and fittings in the out-patient department of the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000
18	Opening of a Modern Children's Hospital attached to the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras	::	15,00,000	..	..	100	100
19	Construction of a separate out-patient Block in Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil	..	1,84,000	..	50,000	..	50,000
	Total	..	22,24,900	1,00,000	4,91,000	..	5,91,000
<i>Other Schemes (Non-Plan).</i>							
20	Buildings and equipment grant to the Cancer Institute, Adyar	..	1,95,000	1,95,000	..	..	1,95,000
PUBLIC HEALTH.							
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>							
21	Immunisation of Pre-School Children against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus with tripple vaccine	1,85,000	25,000	2,10,000	..	..	2,10,000
22	Control of Communicable diseases—Construction of isolation sheds in 20 Selected Primary Health Centres	20,000	1,20,000	40,000	1,00,000	..	1,40,000
	Total	2,05,000	1,45,000	2,50,000	1,00,000	..	3,50,000

Other Schemes (Non-Plan).

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.

21 Immunisation of Pre-School Children against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus with tripple vaccine

22 Control of Communicable diseases—Construction of isolation sheds in 20 Selected Primary Health Centres

Total ..

[illegible]

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT.**

AGRICULTURE.

Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.

23	Scheme for the establishment of Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratory with attached refineries in the State	13,700	15,000	26,100	26,100
24	Scheme for Research on Bionomics and Control of the Red Hairy Caterpillar on groundnut in Madras State	-	44,800	14,600	14,600
25	Scheme for the investigation of virus diseases on groundnut in Madras State ..	-	92,300	15,800	15,800
26	Scheme for the investigation of Coconut Wilt in Madras State	-	1,18,700	29,300	29,300
27	Appointment of additional staff for Compost including Sewage Development Scheme.	20,400	4,000	17,600	17,600
28	Scheme for the Routine Oil Analysis Work at the Oil Seeds Section, Coimbatore in Madras State	-	31,600	10,500	10,500

9th December 1961]

29	Scheme for Research on the Physiology of Nutrition of Gingelly in Madras State.	—	1,03,300	30,300	—	30,300 ₹
30	Scheme for the establishment of State Seed Farms	6,18,900	26,36,000	21,72,600	10,08,000	* 31,80,600
31	Scheme relating to the construction of Administrative Block at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore —	..	4,00,000	—	2,00,000	2,00,000
32	Scheme for improvement of important condiments in Madras State	—	1,12,300	21,900	—	21,900 \$
33	Scheme for investigation of Seed Borne Microflora on Cereals	..	87,600	23,200	—	23,200 \$
34	Scheme for improvement of Irungu Cholarn.	—	89,600	16,800	—	16,800 \$
35	Scheme for Study of Comparative value of Organic and Inorganic Nutrient Sprays — — —	..	15,400	7,100	—	7,100 \$
36	Scheme for Research on some South Indian Mites of Economic Importance and their control	..	52,900	10,200	—	10,200 \$
37	Scheme for Research on Linaloe in Madras State	..	47,300	12,300	..	12,300 \$
	Total ..	6,53,000	38,50,800	24,08,300	12,08,000	36,16,300

* Central assistance in the shape of grant is available for this scheme.

† Grant from the Indian Council of Coconut Committee is available for this Scheme.

Grants from the Indian Council of Oil Seeds Committee are available for these Schemes.

(b) DETAILED LIST OF SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE
IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1962-63—cont.

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1962-63.		
		(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) Expenditure on Revenue Account.	(6) Expenditure on Capital Account.	(7) Loan Expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8) RS.
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT—cont.						
SOIL CONSERVATION.						
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>						
38	Scheme for Investigation of Ravine lands existing in the State and for the pre- paration of detailed scheme to reclaim the Ravine lands	34,500	2,500	26,800	..	26,800
39	Scheme for giving training to ryots on the effect of the Soil Conservation Hazard ..	45,300	10,500	51,900	..	51,900*
40	Scheme for Dry Farming practices inside and outside bund areas	2,33,800	67,500	2,34,300	..	2,34,300*
41	Scheme for Soil Conservation measures in Hilly and Plain areas	9,81,500	34,64,500	10,05,900	..	31,88,600 41,94,500*
42	Scheme for intensification of the adoption of dry farming and Soil Conservation in Krishnagiri, Salem district	27,700	58,800	78,400	..	78,400*
	Total ..	13,22,800	36,03,800	13,97,300	..	31,88,600 45,85,900

[9th December 1961]

9th December 1961]

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.
*Schemes included in the
Third Five-Year Plan.*

43	Scheme for opening of Veterinary Dis- pensaries	2,57,400	6,45,000	8,48,400	..	8,48,400
44	Scheme for establishment of new Key Village Blocks	1,99,400	2,01,000	3,67,200	..	3,67,200*
45	Expansion of District Live Stock Farm, Orathanad	16,900	3,96,000	1,21,900	2,86,000	4,07,900
46	Establishment of one Piggery Development Unit and two Piggery Development Blocks	38,000	36,400	66,200	5,000	71,200*
47	Scheme for strengthening the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.	56,600	1,95,000	30,000	1,20,000	1,50,000
48	Establishment of Chick Hatchery	50,000	50,000	100	..	100
	Total ..	6,18,300	15,23,400	14,33,800	4,11,000	18,44,800

* Central assistance in the shape of grants are available for these schemes.

(b) DETAILED LIST OF SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE
IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1962-63—cont.

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1962-63.		
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Expenditure on Revenue Account.	Expenditure on Capital Account.	Loan Expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT—cont.						
.. FISHERIES.						
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>						
49	Supply of improved Fishing Boats ..	—	15,00,000	1,12,500	13,87,500	..
						15,00,000*
50	Installation of Ice-making Plants and Cold Storage facilities	24,000	4,02,500	18,200	4,02,500	..
						4,20,700*
51	Collection and distribution of Fish Seeds ..	60,200	2,77,500	3,25,400	..	..
						3,25,400*
	Total ..	84,200	21,80,000	4,56,100	17,90,000	..
						22,46,100

[9th December 1961]

MILK-SUPPLY.

*Schemes included in the
Third Five-Year Plan.*

52	Setting up of an Integrated Dairy near Erode in Coimbatore district	4,00,000	36,00,000	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
53	Training of Dairy Personnel	—	20,500	6,300	10,700	—	17,000
54	Scheme for the installation of a Pastuerisa- tion Plant at Thanjavur	—	13,06,000	—	—	70,000	70,000
55	Expansion of the existing Salvage farms and Starting of a new Salvage Farm at Thanjavur by the Thanjavur Milk- supply Union	..	5,53,000	86,000	..	2,67,000	3,53,000*
	Total ..	4,00,000	54,79,500	92,300	1,10,700	3,37,000	5,40,000

* Central Assistance in the shape of grants are available for these schemes.

(6) DETAILED LIST OF SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE
IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1962-63—cont.

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1962-63.		
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Expenditure on Revenue Account.	Expenditure on Capital Account.	Loan. Expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	HOME DEPARTMENT.					
	REGIONAL TRANSPORT.					
	Other Schemes (Non-Plan).					
56	Employment of additional staff in the Office of Regional Transport Authorities	21,900	..	15,700	..	..
						15,700

[9th December 1961]

57 Opening of Police Stations and Outposts 63,600 5,800 55,000 55,000

POLICE.

Other Schemes (Non-Plan).

CARE CAMPS AND CARE HOMES.

9th December 1961]

Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.

58 Opening of six Boys Clubs in the districts of Chingleput, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore. 19,200 12,000 30,000 30,000

59 Opening of one Work House at Chidambaram for 100 inmates under the Police management 65,000 3,600 61,800 61,800

Total 84,200 15,600 91,800 91,800

HARIJAN WELFARE.

Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.

60 Scheme for Scheduled Tribes—Minor Irrigation work 60,000 60,000*

* Central assistance in the shape of grant is available for the scheme.

**(6) DETAILED LIST OF SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE
IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1962-63—cont.**

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1962-63.		
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Expenditure on Revenue Account.	Expenditure on Capital Account.	Loan Expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.						
CO-OPERATION.						
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>						
61	Audit—Separation from Administration— Post of Gazetted Assistant to the Chief Audit Officer	14,200	..	10,000	..	..
62	Co-operative Farming—Organization of Joint and Collective Farming Societies— Starting of Pilot Projects	..	7,69,000	83,000	..	..
	Total ..	14,200	7,69,000	93,000	2,13,000	2,96,000
						* 3,06,000
Other Schemes (Non-Plan).						
63	Co-operative Supervising Unions—Con- struction of office buildings	..	1,00,000	25,000	..	75,000
64	Co-operative Urban Banks—Construction of Godowns	..	45,000	..	..	45,000
	Total ..	..	1,45,000	25,000	1,20,000	1,45,000

[9th December 1961]

9th December 1961]

65	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	..	42,00,000	..	..	40,00,000
66	Opening of Three Employment Informa- tion and Assistance Bureaux	7,600	1,500	6,400	..	* 6,400

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.*Schemes included in the
Third Five-Year Plan.***SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.***Schemes included in the
Third Five-Year Plan.*

67	Establishment of Two General Purposes Engineering Workshops at Mayuram and Tuticorin	4,96,200	8,80,000	..	22,000	..
68	Establishment of Tool Room shops in the Industrial Colonies at Madurai and Thanjavur	6,00,400	13,70,000	1,80,100	4,00,000	* 5,88,100
69	Establishment of Common Lease Shops in Industrial Colonies at Tiruchirappalli and Pettai	1,84,000	9,40,000	80,100	4,00,000	* 4,80,100
70	Expansion of Common Finishing Shop, Guindy	74,200	3,36,000	60,700	1,36,000	* 1,86,700
71	Establishment of two Technical Information Sections in Industrial Colonies at Madurai and Pettai and Expansion of Technical Information Section in the Industrial Estate, Guindy	23,800	1,96,000	1,02,200	28,000	* 1,30,200
72	Exhibition, Publicity and Propaganda	..	1,25,000	1,25,000	..	1,25,000
	Total ..	13,78,600	38,47,000	5,54,100	9,86,000	16,40,100

* Central Assistance in the shape of grants are available for these schemes.

(C) DETAILED LIST OF SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE
IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1962-63—cont.

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1962-63.		
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Expenditure on Revenue Account.	Expenditure on Capital Account.	Loan Expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6) RS.	(7) RS.
INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT—cont.						
INDUSTRIAL ESTATES.						
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>						
73	Expansion of Industrial Estate at Guindy, Madurai and Erode	..	11,76,000	..	6,78,000	..
INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.						
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>						
74	Re-organization of Pandianadu Co-operative Timber Works	..	1,77,800	5,400	..	1,54,000
75	Organization of Blacksmithy and Carpentry Co-operative Societies at Perarurani and Kancheepuram	..	1,60,100	11,000	..	1,12,000
76	Sanction of Additional Working Capital Loan—Loan to Katpadi and Reid Timber Works and Dindigul Lock Units.	..	3,76,700	6,200	..	3,50,000
	Total ..	..	7,14,600	22,600	..	6,16,000
						6,38,600

[9th December 1961]

9th December 1961]

HANDICRAFTS.

*Schemes included in the
Third Five-Year Plan.*

77	Development of Handicrafts Co-operative Societies	1,08,600	2,54,600	1,61,800	..	1,85,000	* 3,46,800
78	Establishment of Design Demonstration Centre for Handicrafts at Madras ..	69,300	14,000	69,300	..	..	* 69,300
	Total ..	1,77,900	2,68,600	2,31,100	..	1,85,000	4,16,100

SERICULTURE.

*Schemes included in the
Third Five-Year Plan.*

79	Improvements to Government Silk Farm, Hosur	12,100	10,000	20,700	..	..	* 20,700
80	Construction of buildings for Cocoon Market at Tenkasi and quarters for the staff employed under the scheme ..	..	26,300	5,000	21,300	..	* 26,300
	Total ..	12,100	36,300	25,700	21,300	..	47,000

* Central Assistance in the shape of grants are available for these schemes.

(6) DETAILED LIST OF SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE
IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1962-63—cont.

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1962-63.		
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Expenditure on Revenue Account.	Expenditure on Capital Account.	Loan Expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6) RS.	(7) RS.
INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT—cont.						
CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEMES.						
Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.						
81	Starting of an Industrial Training Institute at Tiruchirappalli	1,64,600	15,19,300	1,64,700	84,000	—
						* 2,48,700
82	Starting of an Industrial Training Institute at Paramakudi	1,28,900	8,73,500	1,02,700	48,000	—
						* 1,50,700
83	Starting of an Industrial Training Institute at Dindigul	1,39,100	11,41,600	1,01,400	44,000	—
						* 1,45,400
84	Starting of an Industrial Training Institute at Mettur	1,40,300	10,58,400	1,10,100	52,800	—
						* 1,62,900
85	Replacement of worn out and purchase of equipment required for the Industrial Training Institutes at Madurai, North Madras and Coimbatore	..	7,44,900	18,000	12,000	..
						* 30,000
	Total ..	5,72,900	53,37,700	4,96,900	2,40,800	..
						7,37,700

[9th December 1961]

9th December 1961]

PUBLIC (INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY) DEPARTMENT.

TOURISM.

Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.

86	Low-income Group Rest House at Kodalkanal	..	1,25,000	62,500	62,500	..	* 1,25,000
87	Provision of boating facilities in and desilting of the lakes at Ootacamund and Kodalkanal	..	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	..	* 2,00,000
88	Low-income Group Rest House at Thanjavur	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
89	Low-income Group Rest House at Mahabalipuram	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
90	Construction of holiday huts in Madras-Mahabalipuram Beach	..	3,75,000	50,000	50,000	..	* 1,00,000
	Total ..	..	11,00,000	2,12,500	6,12,500	..	8,25,000

PUBLICITY.

Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.

91	Employment of an Information Assistant for the Information Centre at Madurai ..	3,200	..	2,500	..	..	* 2,500
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* Central Assistance in the shape of grants are available for these schemes.

(b) DETAILED LIST OF SCHEMES OF NEW EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE
IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1962-63—cont.

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1962-63.			Total.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Expenditure on Revenue Account.	Expenditure on Capital Account.	Loan Expenditure.	
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6) RS.	(7) RS.	(8) RS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.							
HIGHWAYS.							
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>							
92	Purchase of Tools and Plants for the Highways and Rural Works Department during the second year of the Third Five-Year Plan	..	13,50,000	..	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
POWER.							
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>							
93	Loans to Private Electrical Licensees	..	40,00,000	..	..	25,00,000	25,00,000
ROADS.							
<i>Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan.</i>							
94	Road Development Schemes	..	55,28,400	..	7,12,560	..	7,12,560
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.							
<i>Other Schemes (Non-Plan).</i>							
95	Opening of a new Sub-Registry Office in the State during 1962-63	28,300	..	10,600	..	..	19,600
96	Construction and Extension of Office Buildings—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Construction of an extension to the Collector's Office building at Vellore	..	29,500	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Construction of an extension to taluk office building at Avanashi, Coimbatore district	..	15,400	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Construction of an extension to the taluk office building, Dharmaparam, Coimbatore district	..	19,000	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Construction of a record room in the Taluk Office at Erode, Coimbatore district	..	5,800	..	..	..	..
	(v) Construction of an additional hall in the Taluk Office, Mudukulathur, Ramanathapuram district	..	13,400	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Construction of a new block to accommodate the increased staff of the Taluk Office, Tiruttani	..	95,600	..	..	..	..
	(vii) Construction of an extension to Taluk Office, Paramakudi	..	35,000	..	..	..	..
	(viii) Construction of a building to accommodate the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Padmanabhapuram, Kanyakumari district	..	1,23,000	..	..	..	..

9th December 1961]

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL
ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.**

WOMEN'S WELFARE.

*Schemes included in the Third
• Five-Year Plan.*

97	Starting of a Service Home in any one of the districts	61,400	3,800	57,300	—	57,300
98	Building grants for starting of hostels for working women	18,000	—	18,000	—	18,000
99	Scheme for the care of Pre-School Children between 2—5 years of age	86,400	3,26,000	100	—	100
	Total	1,65,800	3,29,800	75,400	—	75,400

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PENSION.

Other Schemes (Non-Plan).

100	Old Age Pensions	15,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Other Schemes (Non-Fian)			

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 11th December 1951.

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

Mangalur Block

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the headquarters of Mangalur Block area from Mangalure to some other place in Vriddhachalam taluk; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) (a) & (b) The Panchayat Council has passed a resolution suggesting a change in the headquarters of the Mangalur Block. This is under examination.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : To which place was it transferred, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The officers had a talk with both the parties. The officers concerned have suggested that Tholudur would be the proper place. Possibly all the parties concerned will agree to that place.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Was it represented by a majority of the persons who are in the panchayat that the headquarters must be retained at Mangalur itself?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That was so. But, subsequently, there was faction and difference of opinion. It is not Tholudur but Podayur which has been suggested by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vriddhachalam, and it is likely to be agreed to by all.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Who proposed to transfer to Podayur?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The suggestion was made initially by the Revenue Divisional Officer that that was the place best suited for the purpose of fixing the headquarters of the block.

[11th December 1961]

Communal Parties

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban communal parties such as the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Muslim League; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it a fact that the leader of the Dravida Kazhagam is making a virulent attack against a particular community personally and through his press, and do the Government propose to take any action?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no specific information about it. But whenever objectionable speeches made by politicians or others are brought to the notice of the Government, Government do take action against such speeches.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Who brings it to the notice of the Government? Is it the Police Department or any other organisation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, we have our own sources and other sources also. Besides the 'Intelligence', there are other sources. There are reports in the press. If certain reports come, we make further enquiries. If there is a basis for it, we do consider whether action should not be taken.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government take any action if I bring before the Government the particular writings and speeches of the particular gentleman?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the hon. Member may bring it to the notice of the Government. The Government will examine whether action should be taken, and, if so, what action should be taken.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, inasmuch as no action was taken all along, may we take it that the speeches made—whatever they are—did not come within the scope of taking action?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member is wrong. It is not correct to say that no action has been taken. Certain prosecutions have been ordered.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it a fact that the gentleman is flattering the powers-that-be so that he may not get into the bad books of the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no such information with me. Perhaps the hon. Member has it.

[11th December 1961]

Sivaganga Panchayat

* 432 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 97 on 3rd March 1961—

(a) the date on which the work on the third approach road laid by the Sivaganga Panchayat was commenced and the date on which it was completed;

(b) whether the approval of the Sanitary Engineer and the Director of Town-Planning was obtained;

(c) whether the third approach road passes through the catchment area of the reservoir which supplies drinking water;

(d) whether the Collector gave sanction for this road, if so, the date on which the sanction was given; and

(e) whether the road passes through a trust land and a private land, if so, whether transfers have been obtained from the trust and the private person concerned?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) The road work was commenced during February 1960 and completed in March 1961.

(b) As the Sivaganga Panchayat area was not covered by any Town-Planning Scheme, the question of obtaining the approval of either the Director of Town-Planning or the Sanitary Engineer did not arise.

(c) The road in question passes through the additional catchment area acquired in the year 1949, which does not now serve as catchment area.

(d) The work was sanctioned only by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, on 1st December 1959 as the total estimated cost of the work was within his power of sanction.

(e) The road passes through a trust land and private land. The parties whose lands were affected by the formation of the road have agreed to part with their lands free of cost and their consent statements have also been obtained.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that a private party through whose land this road passes and the management of the trust have given notice to the Government to show cause why they should not proceed to the court to recover the cost of the land?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The information that I have with me is that the parties concerned have given their consent for the acquisition of the land. There is no other question that arises now.

[11th December 1961]

Oosi Malai Kuppam

* 433 Q.—MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar is not in his seat. The question and the answer thereto will be printed in the official report of the proceedings.

SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any land was acquired in Oosi Malai Kuppam, Arni taluk, North Arcot district; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to start any industry in that area, and if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Legal Terms Committee

* 434 Q.—SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 15 on 23rd January 1961.

(a) whether any time-schedule has been prescribed for the compilation of glossary of legal terms;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to the Legal Terms Committee as regards the number of sittings to be held in a year and as regards publication of glossary from time to time; and

(c) the number of sittings held by the Legal Terms Committee between 1st September 1960 and 31st March 1961 and the number of words considered during the period?

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

(c) Twenty-one sittings were held during which 479 Legal words were duly considered and translated.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, inasmuch as only less than 23 words were taken up for a sitting, does not the Hon. Minister consider that the progress is poor? Will he take steps for expeditious work?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a labour of love, and they are doing it as quickly as possible. I am sure they will keep the time-factor in mind.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Is it not a fact that dictionaries cannot be done to order in a day?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes. A member of the committee is also giving the information that it is rather difficult to consider the words or to get at the correct words. Certainly we cannot judge with reference to the number of words dealt with at each sitting.

[11th December 1961]

WIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்தக் குழுவில் உள்ள பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பல நாட்களாகத் தொடர்ந்து கூட்டத்திற்கு வருவதில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. அதைக் கண்டறிந்து தக்கவர்களை அதற்கு பதிலாக நியமிக்க அரசாங்கம் யோசிக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: யாரைப் போட்டாலும் ஆரம்பத்தில் கொஞ்சம் உற்சாகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். பின்னால் உற்சாகம் குறைந்து விடுகிறது. எப்படியும் தொடர்ந்து இந்த வேலை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் வேறு நடவடிக்கை இதில் எடுக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

High schools

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

(a) the number of high schools started in 1960–61 district-wise; and

(b) the number of high schools which have started bifurcated courses in 1960–61 districtwise?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b): A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, may I know out of the 28 high schools which have introduced bifurcated courses, how many have engineering, agriculture, and so on?

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

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, these courses were introduced in 1960–61. Have the Government satisfied themselves that all these schools have the requisite equipment and also the instructors?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry that I do not have facts here. But I do not know that there is a scarcity of instructors. We are taking steps to train the teachers.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether it was contemplated to introduce the bifurcated courses only in 28 high schools or more than that? Is it according to schedule or has it fallen short?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is according to schedule.

Police Personnel

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

(a) the number and class of police personnel placed under suspension in the Southern Range in 1959 and 1960; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

[11th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) In 1959, 83 Police Constables, 12 Head constables, 16 Sub-Inspectors and 1 Inspector of Police were placed under suspension in the Southern Range. In 1960, 73 Police constables, 5 Head constables, 6 Sub-Inspectors and 2 Sergeants were placed under suspension in that Range.

(b) The charges against them may be broadly classified as "reprehensible conduct, absence from duty, neglect of duty, corruption, fabricating false evidence, insubordination and disciplinary conduct and misconduct".

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that only in the Southern Range there are a good number of cases when compared to other Ranges?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have information about other Ranges. Therefore, I cannot agree to what the hon. Member points out.

* 437 Q.—SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the number of Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors and Inspector of Police, dismissed during 1960 range-war, and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :

Rangs.	Police Subordinate Officers dismissed in 1960.		
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras City	Nil	Nil	Nil
Railways and Armed Police ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Western Range	2	4	Nil
Central Range	Nil	4	Nil
Southern Range	Nil	2	Nil
C.I.D.	Nil	Nil	Nil

The reasons for the dismissals are corruption, absence without leave and desertion, conviction in Courts of Law for offences under the Indian Penal Code, high-handed action and misuse of official powers and misconduct and misappropriation.

Salt

3-10 p.m. * 438 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of salt has gone up; and

[11th December 1961]

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the rise in prices?

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

(b) The rise in price of salt is due to the following reasons :—

(i) Low stock position in the factories;

(ii) There was no full production of salt in the factories due to early setting in of rain; and

(iii) Rise in the cost of production.

The Government expect that the price of salt may come down, if whether improves and the factories build up stocks appreciably. No special steps are, therefore, proposed to be taken to check the rise in price of salt.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the sale cess has been increased by the Government within the last one year had that, therefore, it may be considered as one of the causes for the rise in the price of salt?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no information about it. I would like to have notice.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What is the cess that is being collected by the Government in the case of salt this year and what was the cess collected last year?

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

Police Informants

* 439 Q.—SRI V. M. SURENDRA RAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state whether there are any police informants attached to each Police station in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No, Sir.

'Ice House' Building

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the name of 'Ice House' building as 'Vivekananda House' during the time of the ensuing Centenary Celebrations of Swami Vivekananda; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) : The matter is under consideration.

[11th December 1961]

Working days for secondary schools

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

(a) the instructions, if any, issued by the Government about the number of working days in an academic year for secondary schools; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Officer has issued orders as to the number of working days for all secondary schools in the Kanyakumari district, and if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The Government have fixed 200 working days in an academic year for the High schools as the minimum required for grant-in-aid purposes.

(b) A majority of High schools in the Kanyakumari district have produced poor results in the S.S.L.C. Examination. The district average is 30 per cent as against the State average of 54 per cent. With a view to improve the efficiency of schools, the District Educational Officer had requested the Headmasters to work for 20 days more in the year on a voluntary basis. Only 25 High schools out of 57 in the district are working for 220 days in the year.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Are the Government aware that the circular issued by the District Educational Officer, Kanyakumari, is not suggestive but is mandatory that all schools should work for 225 days?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Then the hon. Member will see that only 25 High schools have obeyed the mandate. The very fact that no action has been taken against the other schools indicates that the circular is not intended to be mandatory.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: If the Government want to increase the efficiency of the school, is this the only method, namely, increasing the number of working days to 225 when all the other schools in the State—one thousand and odd—work for only 200 days?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The District Educational Officer considered that this might be one of the methods so that the students might receive practical instruction and we have to await the result.

Scheduled Castes

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

(a) the provision made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in respect of the scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during 1959-60;

(b) how the break-up of the provision was worked out; and

[11th December 1961]

(c) whether there was any unspent balance at the close of the year?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) Rs. 18.60 lakhs.

RUPEES IN LAKHS.

(b) (1) Housing	...	...	...	3.00
(2) Drinking water wells	...	...	...	2.00
(3) Agricultural subsidy	...	...	...	6.40
(4) Cottage Industries	...	...	...	5.70
(5) Supply of tools and materials to the technically trained Scheduled Castes	...	...	...	1.50
Total	...	...	...	18.60

(c) No, Sir.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: ஐயா, இந்தப் பணத்தி லிருந்து வீடு கட்டித் தருவதற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் முழு வதும் செலவிடப்பட்டதா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: அதற்கு வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு மாகாண சர்க்கார் பணம் கிரான்ட் ஆகக் கொடுக்கப்படும். ஏற்கனவே பல இடங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. We have spent Rs. 3 lakhs housing.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: அந்தத் திட்டத்திற்குக் கீழே தலையில் மலத்தை சுமந்து போவதைத் தடுத்துச் சிறு சுமை வண்டிகள் தாவேண்டுமென்று ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: பராக் கூடைகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டு தலையிலே எடுத்துப் போகக்கூடாது. தள்ளு வண்டிகளில் போகவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. முனிசிபாலிடி அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிற மானி யத்தைப் பெற்று அவற்றை வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது.

SRI V. M. SURENDRA RAM: அதற்கு சென்ட்ரல் கவர்ன் மென்ட் எய்டா, ஸ்டேட் எய்டா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கிறது.

Assistance to barbers and dhobis

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to give assistance to barbers and dhobis in the State for establishing their business; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[11th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) & (b) The Government have sanctioned a scheme for grant of interest-free loans to barbers and dhobis. Under this scheme, interest free loans will be sanctioned to 100 barbers at the rate of Rs. 53 each and to 100 dhobis at the rate of Rs. 50 each in each district except Madas City during 1961-62 for purchasing the necessary materials for their trade.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ஐயா, இந்த நாவிதர்களும் டோபிகளும் அவர்களாக இந்தப் பணம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்களா? அல்லது கவர்ன்மெண்டு எலக்ஷன் வருகிறதே என்று பணம் கொடுத்து வோட்டு சேகரிக்க ஏற்பாடானதா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களும் சவரத் தொழிலாளர்களும் தான் இந்தக் கோரிக்கையைக் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அந்தக் குழுவிலே உள்ள ஸ்ரீமான் எத்திராஜலு, எம்.எல்.சி., அவர்கள் இந்த மன்றத்திலே பல முறை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : அங்கத்தினர் திரு. எத்திராஜலு உங்கள் பார்டியைச் சேர்ந்தவர். அவர் கேட்டிருக்கலாம். தொழிலாளர்கள் கேட்டிருந்தால், அதை கவர்ன்மென்ட் கொடுத்தால் அர்த்தம் இருக்கும். அவர்களாகக் கொடுத்தால் அதில் ராஜிய சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறதாக மற்றவர்கள் கருதக் கூடும்.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : திரு. எத்திராஜலு சொல்லியது மட்டுமல்ல. அவர்கள் ஜில்லாக்களில் மகாநாடு நடத்தி இந்தத் தீர்மானங்களைப் போட்டுக் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is in the interests of the parties also that they should have better shave and better wash.

Thozhudur Travellers' Bungalow.

* 444 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : 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 in Ramanathan of Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, to change the name of Thozhudur Travellers' Bungalow as Ramanathan bungalow; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் வரும்போது, பொது மக்கள் தங்கள் கோரிக்கைகளை வரவேற்புப் பத்திரம் மூலமாக அச்சிட்டுக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்

[11th December 1961]

கள். அந்தக் கோரிக்கைகளை அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பி இனிமே லாவது அந்தக் கோரிக்கைகளைக் கவனிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்த அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : இந்த 444 கேள்வி டிராவலர்ஸ் பங்களாவைப் பற்றியது. உபகேள்வி அதற்குச் சம்பந்தமில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : இந்தக் கேள்வி அந்த வரவேற்புப் பத்திரத்தில் அவர்கள் அச்சிட்டுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதைப் பற்றியதாகும். அதனால்தான் இதைக் கேட்டேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

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

1. The Madras Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961 (L.A. No. 34 of 1961);
2. The Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 47 of 1961);
3. The Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 54 of 1961);
4. The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 55 of 1961); and
5. The Madras Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 57 of 1961).

III.—PRESENTATION OF THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1961-62.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sri, I rise to present the Second and Final Supplementary Estimates for the year 1961-62. The detailed estimates and explanatory notes thereof are before the House. The Supplementary Demands are for Rs. 10.55 crores on the Revenue Account Rs. 3.64 crores on the Capital Account and Rs. 6.85 crores on the Loan Account, thus making up a total of Rs. 21.05 crores. These Demands reflected by and large the increasing pace of our developmental activities. Demands on the Revenue Account for development expenditure amount to roughly Rs. 7.5 crores. The Plan for 1961-62 which was of the order of Rs. 47.87 crores in the Budget Estimates has been stepped up to Rs. 50.60 crores in the Revised Estimates. The non-Plan development expenditure on committed scheme and others has also increased more than originally anticipated.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [11th December 1961]

3-20 p.m. 2. On the Revenue Account, a crore of rupees is necessary for grants to Panchayat Unions for Primary Education. The compulsory education programme is proceeding apace and this has necessitated the employment of more teachers. Expenditure on storage and distribution of the food gifts of the Care Organisation accounts for a demand of Rs. 15 lakhs. Medical facilities have rapidly expanded in the course of the year and a sum of Rs. 57 lakhs is needed under this head. Of this Rs. 17 lakhs are needed for the extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and Rs. 9 lakhs for work relating to popularization of Family Planning.

3. A further sum of Rs. 14.55 lakhs is needed for purchase and distribution of insecticides to ryots for plant protection. Under Public Health, a formal appropriation of Rs. 60 lakhs is needed to adjust the use of the free materials and equipment received from the T.C.M. for the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

4. A Supplementary demand of Rs. 1.38 crores has become necessary under 'Industries and Supplies'. Of this a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is intended for the purchase and distribution of steel, zinc and tin sheets to Government and private small-scale industrial units. A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs is required for the purchase of raw materials for the Galvanising Plant at Mettur. Both these are trading transactions which will be matched by receipts eventually. We have to provide for about Rs. 16 lakhs towards cost of acquisition of lands for the High Pressure Boiler Plant near Tiruchirappalli. Besides, a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is required for expansion of the State Geological Department.

5. The total additional sum required under Harijan Uplift is Rs. 52 lakhs. This includes Rs. 6 lakhs for scholarships, Rs. 6 lakhs for acquisition of house-sites for Harijans and a further sum of Rs. 14 lakhs for welfare of backward classes.

6. We have to provide a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs as Local Cess Surcharge Matching Grant and a further sum of Rs. 5 lakhs as House Tax Matching Grant to Panchayat Unions. We have also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Corporation for implementing its revised scales of pay.

7. On the Capital Account, further sums are needed for Civil Works, especially for maintaining the District Board roads taken over after the abolition of the Boards. The increased demand under Government Trading Schemes is mainly for meeting undischarged liabilities to the Government of India relating to the previous year and the current year in respect of fertiliser transactions. These debits will be washed out eventually by corresponding credits.

8. I would like to mention at this stage a procedural change we have made in respect of transactions under the head 'Suspense' occurring in major heads relating to works. Till now the practice

11th December 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

has been to obtain appropriation for the gross outlay under Suspense. We have now changed over to a system of appropriation for the net amount after deducting credits from the gross outlay. The savings in Budget Estimates because of this change in procedure will be utilised for additional expenditure under the relevant heads.

9. On the Loan Account, the major item is a further loan of Rs. 234 lakhs to the State Electricity Board, to implement its power programme. In the Budget Estimates, a loan of Rs. 7.66 crores was envisaged on the basis of a total outlay of Rs. 15.41 crores. It is, however, now anticipated that the total outlay of the Electricity Board will be Rs. 18.20 crores and that a loan of Rs. 10 crores will be required to sustain it.

10. A provision of Rs. 1 crore is also sought for a loan to the State Housing Board for its programme of bulk acquisition of lands. This sum was originally provided under the Capital Account but has to be provided now under the Loan Account as the Housing Board has been set up as a separate statutory body. A further sum of Rs. 43 lakhs is required for loans to cultivators.

11. Usually the Final Supplementary Estimates are presented in March and are preceded by two supplementaries in the course of the year. Because of the special circumstances of this year, we are taking the Final Supplementary estimates even now. With these words, Sir, I commend these estimates for the acceptance of the House.

IV.—PRESENTATION OF THE STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN 1958-59.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present the statement of Demands for grants for excess expenditure in the year 1958-59. The appropriations originally provided for on the Budget Estimates cannot, in the nature of things, be expected to tally entirely with the actuals and excesses under some grants are inevitable. The total of the excesses of expenditure under voted grants which is now sought to be covered by legislative approval is Rs. 256 lakhs roundly against a total final appropriation of Rs. 12,047 lakhs. The Explanatory Note and the Annexure appended to the statement of demands give, in full, the reasons for the excess in each case. The Public Accounts Committee constituted for the year 1960-61 at its meetings held during the course of the year examined the reasons for the excesses and have recommended in their Report published in September, 1961 that demands for grants to cover the excess expenditure over the final sanctioned appropriation under each grant might be presented to the Legislative Council.

I commend for the acceptance of the House the statement of Demands for grants for excess expenditure in the year 1958-59.

[11th December 1961]

V.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1962-63.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister in his concluding remarks in presenting the Budget says, 'This is the last Budget I shall have the honour of presenting to this House'. I do admit, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has many things to his credit and particularly in regard to the handling of the finances of this State and Government during the course of the last decade. While this is not the occasion for me to go on paying encomiums which he may richly deserve—he has attempted and succeeded in many things and he has expanded many departments and still certain things he has left unfinished—I shall draw the attention of the House to one or two things. One is about the cost of living and the price increase. Of course, it took nearly a year or two to convince him and his Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Home and Agriculture, about the high cost of living. I am sure now that he is leaving our State in the sense that he is going to a bigger place, the Centre. I am sure, what he has failed to achieve in Madras, he will surely achieve from Delhi and we will all watch with interest the progress which he makes there in this matter.

Sir, with regard to the presentation of the Budget, the one important factor this year is that the deficits in the accounts of 1961-62 and 1962-63 have been left uncovered. The Chairman will see that for the year 1961-62 the deficit is Rs. 6.37 lakhs and for the coming year it is Rs. 6.96 lakhs. The Hon. the Finance Minister has given reasons for the deficits. Some of them may be valid. One is the heavy bill the Government had to pay on the increase of salaries to the N.G.Os. Another is that certain grants are expected from the Government of India. It has also been referred to by some—I need not refer to it in detail here—that a deficit budget has been brought in by the State Government just to show the real picture to the Central Finance Commission which are now touring the country. They came down here and we are awaiting their report with keen interest.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Only facts have been presented.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I think, knowing as I do, as far as this Government are concerned, the tradition of the past ten years, we never wanted to give such a picture to serve a particular purpose. Whatever be the true facts, we give them irrespective of what the Finance Commission will do or will not do. In certain other States—though it may not be fair on my part to say so—different pictures have been presented for different purposes. But as far as this State is concerned, that has not been done. And that has been the complaint of the Opposition against this Government. We have been saying: 'How is it you are giving a rosy picture with the result we suffer? It is better to have a principle and in that respect the Government have done very well. Inasmuch as we have done very well with whatever

[11th December 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

revenue that was available to us either from our own resources or from the assistance given to us by the Central Government, and we have made good use of the revenues on both the ordinary expenditure and the plan schemes—I am in entire agreement with the Hon. the Finance Minister that this time when the Report of the Finance Commission is out, Madras will have a better deal than it had from the previous Commissions.

Sir, I am not worried about the deficits in the current year and the coming year. And no Finance Minister just at the time when he is to lay down his office will have—I do not like to use the harsh word 'courage'—courage and come out with fresh taxation proposals. Probably the coming Government may come forward with proposals for taxation to cover the deficits. But while I am on this subject, two things require consideration. One is we need not worry very much about the deficit both in the current year and in the coming year in view of the strong financial position of the State. According to the statement given regarding our assets and liabilities, we have an asset of about Rs 335 crores and liabilities only to the extent of Rs. 261 crores, leaving a difference of about Rs. 83 crores. Though I am not a financial wizard like my Hon. Friend, still I would say this is a good picture. Therefore, let us not take a pessimistic view of the financial position of our State for the mere reason that we are left with a deficit in the current year and in the coming year.

When I am on this subject, I wish to refer to one thing. Recently the Central Government have said that such of the States as have imposed complete Prohibition will be paid 50 per cent of the amount which they lose by bringing in complete Prohibition. Madras has been the very first State in the whole of India to enforce complete Prohibition throughout the State. The result is we have been losing about Rs. 12 crores on the 1946 year basis. If there had been no Prohibition or only partial Prohibition, then the income from this source would have gone beyond Rs. 20 crores. At one stage there was a doubt whether the States which had imposed complete Prohibition would get this help. This morning's paper contained a very significant announcement in regard to this matter. When a question was put by a Member of Parliament from our State, Sri E. V. K. Sampath, whether the States which had already introduced complete Prohibition were entitled to the proposed compensation, Mr. Datta said that the offer was common to all States. I do not know what this statement signifies, whether Madras would get a good chunk. If we could get it, it would go a long way. In addition to this, if we could get a reasonable share from the Central Government on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the affairs of Madras would be in a much better position. (Interruption).

Then, Sir, coming to revenue receipt particulars given on page 7 of the White Paper, we find that under Agriculture the revenue has gone down from Rs. 249 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 199 lakhs in 1961-62 and this figure has been taken as the estimate for 1962-63.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [11th December 1961]

8.30 p.m. The same is the case with Industries and Supplies also. In the case of Road Transport, from Rs. 20 lakhs, we have come down to Rs. 18 lakhs. The explanation is given that we have come to pay a little bit heavily for the purchase of vehicles. When our departments are expanding, the income also should increase. But that is not the case. At least in the matter of road transport, we can examine this. Another explanation given by the Finance Minister is that the receipts under irrigation sources have been showing a continuous deficit. That is to say, we are drawing much less as receipts from the Irrigation sources than the amounts we are spending to keep them in good repair. An annual loss of a crore of rupees on the maintenance of irrigation sources implies a concealed subsidy from other sectors. This is a matter which the Government should take note of.

As regards the State Transport, it is stated, 'The low figures in 1961-62 are due to a larger provision for depreciation reserve funds consequent on the purchase of a large number of buses in the current year.'

Another aspect is with regard to the borrowings. The interest which we get either from the Electricity Board or local bodies is capitalised. It is very significant that the amount of interest received by the Government on their loans is more or less equal to the amount of interest to be paid by the Government from year to year on their borrowings. If I can expatiate it further, if we get nearly Rs. 8 crores odd from the Electricity Board or the Housing Board or from the local bodies, we have to pay Rs. 8 crores odd as interest to the Central Government towards the loans this Government have taken. The Minister was asked to clarify whether different rates of interest were paid to the Central Government. Last year I heard—I speak subject to correction—that there was uniformity in the rates.

The Finance Minister himself in his report has given the reason why there is a heavy deficit this year. He has stated that the deficit is due to the inclusion of many schemes which have to be pushed through both under the plan schemes and non-plan schemes. One significant expenditure is with reference to 'Education'. It is stated that the largest item of development expenditure is on Education, nearly Rs. 23.39 crores. It may be noted that this compares with a figure of roughly Rs. 10.42 crores in the composite State of Madras in 1950-51. The growth of expenditure reflects in full the large expenditure on elementary education for which adequate provision has been made in the estimates. It is really significant that expenditure on education in this State of Madras has risen from Rs. 10 crores in 1950, when we were a composite State, to Rs. 23.39 crores, when we are one-third of what we were. It is really a big chunk on our revenues. It is nearly 20 per cent. But the real point is whether the money which we are spending—I do not say colossal—is actually made use of. Have we got the machinery to spend so much amount? Last year myself and other friends referred particularly to the

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [11th December 1961]

Education Department. The expenditure has gone up enormously. We asked whether the Government had got the machinery. In fact, many suggestions were made. In fact, the Leader of the Opposition asked whether the time had not come for us to bifurcate the department. It means no reflection. After all, anyone, however capable he may be, will have his own limitations. We cannot entrust a huge responsibility to him. Particularly when we are going to spend Rs. 23 crores, I am anxious that every pie of it must be spent properly. Last year, Sir, the Finance Minister gave the assurance that various departments, particularly the Education Department, would come up for scrutiny whether any change should be made. Though it will not be possible for the present Finance Minister to do this, I hope at least his successor will take up this matter.

The Hon. the Finance Minister takes credit for the fact that nearly 100 new schemes will be taken up. Some of them are really quite welcome. A new engineering college will come up in Salem. I am sure hon. Members from Salem will be quite happy about it. A Regional Engineering College sponsored by the Central Government will come up at Tiruch. Hon. Members from Tiruchi may feel happy about it. They can take credit for this. Then the Government have made provision for giving old-age pensions. Of course, I do not like to be uncharitable to say that this is being done just on the eve of elections. In fact, it would have been much better if it had been brought forward last year so that the talk that it is being brought forward on the eve of elections will not be there. We are not concerned with that talk. We welcome this old-age pension. It is a good thing.

Sir, these are some of the general observations I would like to make as far as the budget is concerned. The budget is only an interim budget intended for a period of four months. It is a 'Vote on Account' budget. Therefore, our speeches also should be brief.

The Hon. the Minister for Revenue is not here. No doubt, there is some improvement in the hospitals and also in the public health measures taken. But things have not happened as we expected. Developments have not taken place as we thought. I never say that whatever has been said here should be fully carried through. But I say that even to the extent that we could expect, things had not been done. I should like to bring to the notice of the House one thing about the hospitals. Possibly that might not have been the case when you were attached to this big hospital. There is too much of politics in the hospital. I can understand politics among the Members of the Legislature. Even in hospitals there is too much of politics. It was brought to my notice—and I think the Government would examine it—at a function held in connection with the retirement of officials, I mean the retirement of the Director of Medical Services, things which ought not to have been said had been said. I am not bothered if

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [11th December 1961]

anybody makes a remark against us. But, for doctors who are under the head of the department to talk against Members of the Legislature is not proper. We are very careful in approaching any Minister in matters of appointment and particularly in matters of transfer. If the Minister were to confront us with any question, we will be in a state of confusion. I do not think any Member of the Legislature would go to officials in connection with transfer. Therefore, the practice of doctors making remarks against the Members of the Legislature should stop. I bring this to the notice of the Minister to see that at least in future such things do not occur. There are eminent doctors, eminent in their own way. I myself had experience of them in the General Hospital. I am talking of both honorary and paid doctors. Once the Leader of the Opposition also referred to it. I make a reference to the honorary doctors also. I have seen their work.

Another thing I want to bring to the notice of the Government. It is rather personal. I am sure the Finance Minister will bear with me in this matter. Elections are coming. I do not like to sit in judgment or even say, 'I wish good for this Party or that'. I could say that I wish good for the Government because we have got too many friends on that side. But what really amazes me is this. We have this talk of integration at the Central level. I would like to ask the Hon. the Minister for Finance how far they have succeeded. In fact, my esteemed Friend the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam represented the Government of Madras in the Integration Conference. I am sorry to say that the people, with due respect to them, who wanted to solve a problem did not know what the problem was. I do not know what is meant by 'integration'. What I could understand as a layman by 'integration' is peace and harmony among the various sections which, unfortunately, does not exist. In the old days if we talked of communalism, it meant, unfortunately, communalism between Hindus and Muslims. But to-day it has changed. Communalism to-day refers at best to casteism. I am not on that subject now. There are differences even between one section and another section in the sense purely of language—what we call linguism—or differences between the linguistic majority and minority as in Assam. But conditions in our State are by far the best throughout India. I am too liberal in paying encomium to the Government, but facts are facts. Whether it be with reference to the treatment of linguistic minorities or others, what has been attempted in Madras to solve the linguistic problem has been hailed as the ideal by the Central Government for adoption throughout India. But still I say that with reference to the question of integration, the authorities at the Centre, either at the Governmental level or at the Party level, have not understood the problem. Just consider the type of people who were invited to the Conference. Not that I wanted to be invited nor do I consider myself too big for that purpose. Anybody may be invited to have the pleasure of a mere academic discussion. But academic discussion will not solve the problem. The failed to invite those people who had

11th December 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

certain representative capacity and who could have helped them. Therefore, I am sorry to say that the Integration Conference about which there was too much of publicity has not served the purpose.

I am not just talking on the political plane. After all, a government is run by the majority Party and that majority Party reflects the majority community. I do not know why it is that in spite of the 14 years of rule or administration of Government by the Congress Party either in the State of Madras or at the all-India level, they were not able to carry the minorities with them. I must say that it is a big surprise to me. I do not know the conditions which exist in other parts or other States or other countries. But even in Madras it is a very baffling problem. Why is it that the Party, in spite of their administration for the last 14 years, do not carry the minority with them? Wherever we go, there is some sort of feeling against Government. Some of the reasons may be valid and others may not. It is well that the Government examine this point. It is no use simply saying that the minority always cry. It may be that they did not bother about the problem of minorities or Muslims except at the time of election, when they might take cognizance of their existence. Not that I say that the Government are antagonistic to them. But their duty is to go to the root of the problem. I want the Government and the Party to examine this problem, namely, why it is that there is such a wide gulf between the Government and the minorities. I am sure that when the Finance Minister goes to the Centre and sees the conditions there, he would do the greatest service to the country in behalf of the minorities which would be in the interests of his party.

Previously you, Sir, gave me an opportunity to have a debate on a non-official Resolution about linguistic minorities. It was part of my Resolution—it was the operative part—that in the interests of the Government themselves, they should have a permanent body. My reference that day was only to linguistic minorities. I ask the Finance Minister, 'why don't you have a permanent statutory body in the State of Madras?' Having done so much good to the minority, which has been appreciated by everybody, particularly by the present Home Minister of the Government of India, why not he have a permanent statutory committee whereon the representatives of the linguistic minorities in the State could sit with the Ministers and talk matters over? If their demands are exaggerated or if they put forward things which do not bear any relation to the realities of the situation, the Minister could say so to their representatives. From my little bit of experience, I can say that in committees we could get much more from the Members of the Treasury Benches than otherwise. This suggestion may be made applicable to the religious minorities also like Muslims. There may be a committee for every State. In that committee the representatives may be asked, 'What are your problems or difficulties?' If the Government feel

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [11th December 1961]

that their claims are exaggerated, they can say so. Then they would be convinced. But if they have some genuine grievances, the Government can redress them.

In conclusion, I make an appeal to the Minister for Finance. Conditions in Madras are in every respect by far the best. We are proud and happy about it. Conditions are not so good at the all India level. The Finance Minister may carry this to the Central Government. Let us have integration first at the State level. It is only the people at the State level that understand the problem. Let the Finance Minister see that the Government of India constitute committees at the State level and also at the all-India level for this purpose. That will solve the problem. Otherwise it will be a paradox to have so much of difference between the minorities and the Government.

* SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : தலைவரவர்களே, எனக்கு இந்த (சந்தர்ப்பத்தைக் கொடுத்ததற்காக முதற்கண் வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்த நிதி வரவு-செலவு பட்ஜெட்டைப்பற்றி எனக்குத் தெரிந்த அளவில், என் புத்திக்கு எட்டியவரை சில சமாச்சாரம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 1961-62 பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தது, ரூ. 285. லட்சம், ஆனால் கடைசியில் பார்க்கும்போது ரூ. 637 லட்சமாக விழுந்திருக்கிறது என்று தெரிய வருகிறது. இதற்குப் பல காரணங்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒன்று, நமது அரசாங்க சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு அதிகப் பணம் கொடுத்தது; மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து எதிர்பார்த்த பணம் வராதது. இன்னும், இதர செலவினங்கள் கூடுதலாக ஏற்பட்டதினால் துண்டு விழுந்தது என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டிய விஷயம்தான் இது.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஆரம்பத்தில் இருப்பு கிட்டத்தட்ட 10 கோடி ரூபாய் இருந்தாலும், 1962-63-ல் கணக்குப் பார்க்கும்போது, நமக்கு முடிவுக்கு இருப்பு 52 லட்சமாக கூறவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆரம்பத்திற்கும் முடிவுக்கும் 950 லட்சம் வித்தியாசம்.

3-50
p.m. அடுத்தபடியாக கடன் நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கப் போனால் 1947-ம் வருஷம் நமக்கு சுயராஜ்யம் வரும்போது கிட்டத்தட்ட நமக்கு இருந்தது 1,34,42,134 ரூபாய். இன்றுள்ள நிலைமை கிட்டத்தட்ட ரூ. 127,64,18,086-ஆக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. கடன் நிலைமை 15 வருஷங்களில் அவ்வளவு ஏறியிருக்கிறது. ஆஸ்தியும், பொறுப்பும் நிறைய இருப்பதினால் வாங்கிய கடனைத் திருப்பி கொடுக்கலாம் என்ற நம்பிக்கையிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் கடன் ஏறுவது விரும்பத் தகாததுதான். நிதி வருஷம் 1961-62-ல் நாம் கிட்டத்தட்ட ஆரம்ப இருப்பு மற்ற இனங்களில் ரூ. 53,75,00,000 சேகரம் செய்து வைத்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் நமது ஆஸ்தியில் சேர்ந்தது ரூ. 28 கோடி 55 லட்சம். கிட்டத்தட்ட ரூ. 24 கோடி வித்தியாசம். இருப்பு ரூ. 4 கோடி போனாலும் ரூ. 20 கோடிக்கு ஆஸ்தி ஏற்பட்ட

[Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar] [11th December 1961]

தாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இதைவிட இப்பொழுது புதிய ஸ்கீம்கள்—புதிய செலவினங்கள்—என்று 100 ஐடம்களை (item) பட்ஜெட் பேப்பரில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது இதுவரை இல்லாத ஒரு புது மாதிரியாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. வரும் எலக்ஷனுக்காக நாங்கள் இன்னின்ன செலவு செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்று Advertisement க்காக ஏற்பட்டதா? Advertisement Budget . என்று சொன்னாலும் பொருந்தும். அதனால்தான் இந்த இனங்களைல்லாம் என்றும் இல்லாத புது தினசாகச் சேர்த்து மக்களுக்குத் தெரிய வேண்டுமென்று செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். எலக்ஷன் வருவதினால் செய்ய வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, முக்கியமாக கவனிக்க வேண்டிய விஷயம் ஜெனரல் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன். பொதுவாக நமது நிர்வாகம் எப்படி நடந்து வருகிறது என்று பார்த்தால், 1938-39-ல் உள்வ செலவுக்கும் இப்போதுள்ள செலவுக்கும், மலைக்கும் மடுவுக்குமுள்ள வித்தியாசம் காணப்படுகிறது. ஜெனரல் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷனில் ரூ. 276 லட்சமாக இருந்தது ரூ. 640 லட்சமாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதுபோல் பல இனங்களில் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் ரூ. 160 லட்சத்திலிருந்து ரூ. 610 லட்சமாக செலவினம் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள்—சுயராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட்டால் ஜெயில்களை எடுத்துவிடலாம் என்று. சுயராஜ்யத்திற்கு முன்பு ரூ. 23 லட்சம் செலவு செய்த ஜெயிலுக்கு இப்போது ரூ. 129 லட்சம் செலவு செய்கிறோம். எல்லாவற்றையும் விட வேடிக்கை என்னவென்றால் மிஸலேனியஸ் டிபார்ட்மென்டில் ரூ. 21 லட்சமாக இருந்தது ரூ. 430 லட்சமாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொன்றையும் எடுத்தால் ஒன்றுக்கு ஐந்தாகவும், ஒன்றுக்கு ஆறாகவும், ஒன்றுக்கு பத்து ஆகவும் உயர்வு ஏற்பட்டு செலவினம் காட்டுவதினால் அதிக வரிகள் போடவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு மக்களும் இம்சைப்பட நேரிடுகிறது.

இந்த tax -ஐப்பற்றி சொல்லும்போது விற்பனை வரியைப் பற்றிச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 1937-ல் நமக்கு சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைத்ததற்கு முன்பு Prohibition என்ற ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்திற்காக வேண்டி 100-க்கு quarter பெர்சென்ட் என்று General turn over tax என்று Prohibition -ஐ நடத்தும் நல்ல அபிப்பிராயத்தோடு ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். இன்று பல வகைகளில் மக்களுக்கும், முக்கியமாக வியாபாரிகளுக்கும் நிறையத் தொந்தரவும், இம்சையும் இதன் காரணமாக நடந்து வருகிறது என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த விற்பனை வரியானது பல விதங்களில், நாளுக்கு நாள்—ஏன்—அடிக்கடி—இந்த சபையில் பார்க்கிறோம்—திருத்தத்திற்கு வருகிறது. ஒரு நாள் ஒரு முனை வரி. மற்றொருநாள் பல முனை வரி. ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு கிட்டத்தட்ட 12 பர்சென்ட் வரி போடக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். மக்கு ஒரு முனை வரி 5 பர்சென்ட். இதை அடுத்த மாதிலத்திற்கு விற்கும்போது 7 பர்சென்ட் வரி. கிட்டத்தட்ட 12 பர்சென்ட், ஓட்டல்காரர்

[Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar] [11th December 1961]

Consumer வாங்குவது அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர, இந்த மக்கு 12 பர்ஸென்ட் என்றால் ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு 12 பர்ஸென்ட் கொடுக்க வேண்டி ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த மாதிரி பல வகையில் விற்பனை வரி. இதனால் மக்களுக்கு வரும் தொந்தரவைத் தடுத்து, வரியைக் குறைவாகப் போட்டு, நடத்தினால் நலமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த விற்பனை வரியினாலும், Excise வரியினாலும் விலைவாசி கூடி வருகிறது என்று சொல்லி வருகிறோம். அதற்கு யாரும் செவிசாய்க்கவில்லை. எக்ஸைஸ் வரி—இன்று வந்த பேப்பரிலோ—நேற்று வந்த பேப்பரிலோ—கிட்டத்தட்ட மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் ஸ்டேட் அரசாங்கமும் சேர்ந்து ரூ. 968 கோடி இப்போது வரியின் மூலம் சாமானின் விலையை ஏற்றி வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த ரூ. 968 கோடி விலைவாசி ஏறத்தான் உதவி செய்யும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

இன்னொன்று. இதைப்பற்றி முக்கியமாகச் சொல்லவேண்டியது என்னவென்றால், Black market. இந்த Black market-க்கு அரசாங்கம் தான் காரணம். அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கையினால் தான் Black market இருக்கிறது. முதலில் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்படுத்துகிறார்கள். அதற்குப் பின்னால் கண்ட்ரோல். பொருளைச் சரிவர விநியோகம் செய்யாத குறை. அதற்குமேல் வியாபாரம் செய்ய லைசென்ஸ், பெர்மிட். இது மாதிரி பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்படுத்தி, சாமான் கிடைக்காத வகையில், சிலரிடம் சாமான் குவியச் செய்து, அவரிடம் இந்த சாமான் வாங்குவதினால் இந்த Black market நாளுக்குநாள் விருத்தியாகி வருகிறது என்று தெரிகிறது. இந்த Black market ஒழிந்து, மக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்பட அரசாங்கத்தின் தலையீடு எவ்வளவுக் கெவ்வளவு குறைகிறதோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

நிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றிச் சில விஷயங்கள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 1938-39-ல் உள்ள நிலைமையையும், 1961-62-ல் உள்ள நிலைமையையும் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்ப்போமானால், அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தரின் எண்ணிக்கை நிறைய ஆகியிருக்கிறது. பொது மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயம் என்னவென்றால்—அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தரின் எண்ணிக்கைதான் நிறைய ஆகியிருக்கிறதே தவிர, மக்களுக்கும், யாருக்கும் இதனால் நன்மை என்று சொல்லவில்லை. எந்தக் காரியத்துக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திடம் சென்று துரிதமாக முடிக்கலாம் என்றால், முடிக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் மற்றக் காரியங்களுக்காக சிபார்சு இருந்தால் தான் அரசாங்கத்தில் காரியம் நடக்கிறது என்பதைப் பொது மக்கள் பல முறை சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அத்துடன் இன்னொன்று என்னவென்றால் அது தான் இந்த சிபார்சு என்று சொன்னேன். இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிந்தவர்களைக் கொண்டோ, அல்லது அரசாங்கத்தின் ஆதரவைக் கொண்டோதான் சகல காரியத்தையும் செய்யும் நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது என்று பொதுமக்கள் சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். இது நாளுக்கு நாள் வளர்ந்து வருகிறது. இதைத்

[11th December 1961] [Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar]

தக்க வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கு மேல் பொதுமக்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் எவ்வித மதிப்பும் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் எவ்வளவு இம்சையும், தொந்தரவும் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற நிலை நாளுக்கு நாள் வளர்ந்து வருகிறது. மக்களுக்குத் தொந்தரவு ஜாஸ்தியாகிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நாங்கள் சொன்னால் குறை சொல்லுவதாகச் சொல்லுவார்கள். ஒன்று மட்டும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உங்கள் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் சமீபத்தில் விடுத்த தாளிலிருந்து சிறிய சமாச்சாரத்தைப் படிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இந்தக் காலத்திற் கொவ்வாத முறைகளினால் நிர்வாகம் சீர்கெட்டுக் கொண்டே வருகிறதேயன்றி எதிர்பார்த்த அளவுக்கு முன்னேற்றமில்லை. பெற்ற சுதந்திரத்தின் சுவையை எவ்விதவர்கள் சுவைக்கவும் ஊழியர்கள் ஆர்வத்தோடு செயல்படவும் திட்டங்க ளால் முழு பலன்களைப் பெறவும் முரணாக உள்ள பல தடைகளைத் தகர்க்கவும், ஊழியர்களின் துயர் துடைக்க ஊழியர் பிரதிநிதி களையும் மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளும் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டி அமைத்து நிர்வாக அமைப்பை சீர்படுத்தக் கோருகிறோம்.”

இதிலிருந்து அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும், மக்களுக்கும் எவ்வளவு அருவருப்பு இருக்கிறது என்று தெரிகிறது.

அடுத்த படியாக இந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள், அதாவது என். ஜி. ஓ. க்கள் என்ற வகுப்பினருக்கு ஏற்படும் இன்னொரு குறையைச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதுதான் இரகசிய குறிப்பு முறை என்பது. அதுபற்றி என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றால் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த 12 ஆண்டு காலத்திற்குப் பின்னும் நாங்கள் பொறுப்பற்ற அதிகாரிகளின் கையில் சிக்கித் தவித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். அவர்களுடைய விருப்பம் வெறுப்பும் எங்களை வாழ்விக்கவும் அவர்களுடைய நடைபிணங்களாக மாற்றவும் கூடிய ஓர் அநாகரிக அற்புத சக்திதான். ரகசியம் காக்க வேண்டிய ராணுவத்திலும் இல்லாத இந்த இரகசிய குறிப்பு முறை. இதற்கு பலி யானோர் ஏராளம் ஏராளம். நாங்கள் இன்னும் மிகவும் கேவலமான அடிமைகளாக நடத்தப்படுகிறோம். அன்னியன் நம்பவில்லை என்ற நிலையில் நாங்கள் பெருமைப்படுகிறோம். ஆனால் நம்மவர் நம்ப மறுக்கும்போது வேதனை அடையாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை என்று வருத்தம் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளெல்லாம் மக்களுக்காக மக்களால் நடத்தப்படுகிற அரசாங்கத்தில் வருவது நல்லதல்ல என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடி ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன நிர்வாகம், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன நிர்வாகம் மக்களுடைய நன்மைக்காக நடத்தப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வாஸ்தவம்தான். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன நிர்வாகத்தில் ஒருவர் ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால், செல்வாக்கு இருந்தால்தான் சிரமப்படாமல் முடித்துக் கொடுக்க முடிகிறது என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் நேர்மையான முறையில் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. எதற்கும் சிபாரிசு அதற்கு வேண்டிய மற்ற காரியங்கள் வேண்டு

[Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar] [11th December 1961]

மென்ற நிலையில் அந்தக் காரியம் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. சமீபத்தில் கடலூர் முனிசிபல் சேர்மன் அவர்களிடமிருந்து ஒரு கடிதம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதிலே என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் என்றால் அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து வந்த குறிப்புப் பிரகாரம், அந்த முனிசிபாலியார் Education வரியை 1 %லிருந்து 5 % ஆக உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்களாம்.

அதற்கு அவர்கள் முன்பே கடலூர் முனிசிபாலியலில் 100-க்கு 28½ வரி போட்டிருக்கிறோம், எங்களுடையதுதான் இந்த மாகாணத்திலேயே அதிக வரியாக இருக்கிறது, இன்னும் இதைச் சேர்த்தால் பொது மக்கள் கொடுக்க முடியாது, சிரமம் ஏற்படும் என்று அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அரசாங்கம் திரும்பவும் நீங்கள் இந்த வரியைப் போட்டுத்தான் ஆகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருப்பதாகவும், அதனால் அந்த வரியைப் போடுவதற்குப் பதிலாக அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ராஜிநாமா செய்து விடலாம் என்று முடிவு கட்டி இருப்பதாகத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அடுத்தபடி ஒன்று அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். டோல் கேட்டு Compensation என்று, டோல் கேட்டு கட்டணத்தை நீக்கிவிட்டு, 10, 15 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால், அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து முனிசிபாலிடிக்கும் டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் போர்டுக்கும் நிறையப் பணம் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தப் பணத்தை இதுவரையில் கூட்டிக் கொடுத்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. Motor Vehicles Tax என்று சொல்லுகிறோமே, அதில் மட்டும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு 6 கோடி ரூபாய்க்குக் குறையாமல் கிடைத்து வருகிறது. நியாயமாகக் கேட்கப் போனால், அந்தப் பணம் ஸ்தல நிர்வாகத்துக்குத்தான் கிடைக்க வேண்டும். அதிலே ஒரு பங்கை விரைவில் கொடுத்து அதிக வரிகளை முனிசிபாலிடி போட்டாமல் செய்தால், மக்களுக்குச் சவுகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த ஆஸ்தி பொறுப்பை கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். கிட்டத்தட்ட 50 கோடி ரூபாயில் 28 கோடிதான் நமக்கு ஆஸ்தி ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாக இந்த வருஷத்தில் நமக்குக் கணக்கு கிடைத்திருப்பதைக் கொண்டு பார்க்கிறோம். 1961ம் வருஷத்தில் நம்முடைய ஆஸ்தி 277 கோடி ரூபாய் சேர்த்து வைத்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் 1961-62-ல் Asset லுடைய மதிப்பு 94 லட்சமாகக் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. 1962-63-ல் 90 லட்சமாகக் குறைந்துள்ளது. 1963-ல் உபரி 75 கோடியிலிருந்து 73 கோடி ரூபாய்க்குக் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த விதமாக ஆஸ்தி பொறுப்பை குறைத்துக்கொண்டு போய், கடனை நிறைய வாங்கிக்கொண்டு, மக்களுக்கு நிறைய வரி போடுகிறோம் என்றால், மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதத்தில் நன்மையாகும் என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகையால் தயவு செய்து அரசாங்கம், மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்கிற வகையில் அதிக வரி போடாமலும், அதிகத் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்காமலும் செய்தால் நலமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைக் கொடுத்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு எனது நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 1961-62 திருத்திய மதிப்பீட்டின்படி, ரைவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே துண்டு விழுகிற தொகை ரூ. 637 லட்சம்தான்.

[11th December 1961] [Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder]

இதை ஒரு பெரியதாகக் கொள்ள வேண்டியதில்லை. நம்முடைய சம்பிரதாயப்படி கோடிக் கணக்கிலே சொன்னால் 6 கோடியே 37 லட்சம் என்று சொல்லலாம். அரசாங்கம் நடத்துகின்ற எல்லா இலாக்காக்களிலும் அவசியத்தினாலோ அல்லது வேறுகாரணங்களினாலோ உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும், அலுவலகங்களையும் நிறைய ஆக்கிக் கொண்டு போகும்போது அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் செலவும் நிறையத்தான் ஆகும். உதாரணமாக கல்வியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அரசாங்கமோ, அல்லது அரசாங்கத்தின் துணைபெற்றோ நடத்துகின்ற பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள், அவை துவக்கப்பள்ளியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஒன்றுக்குப் பத்தாக அதிகப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்படி ஒன்றுக்குப் பத்தாகும்போது, மானியமாகவோ அல்லது நேர்முகச் செலவாகவோ அரசாங்கம் நிறையச் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டும். கோடிக் கணக்கிலே செய்கின்றோம் கல்விக்கு. இதற்கு நாம் சந்தோஷப்பட வேண்டியதுதான்.

ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் கல்வி தரம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்ப்போம். அது மிக மிகக் குறைந்து இருக்கிறது. எந்தப் பாடத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் கல்வியிலுடைய தரம் மிகமிகக் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் சமுதாயம் தான் என்று சொல்லிக் கல்வி நெறியாளர் தமது பொறுப்பைத் தட்டிக் கழித்து விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சொல்லி விட்டதாலே தமது கடமையும் தீர்ந்துவிடாது. கல்வியின் தரம் எப்படிக் கழிந்திருக்கிறது என்று அடைய—அதைவிட மேலும் நல்ல நிலையை அடைய—நாம் பாடுபட வேண்டும். இதற்குக் கல்வி இலாகாவும் முனைந்து வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். இல்லையெல், அந்த இலாகா இருப்பதும், இல்லாததும் ஒன்றுதான். ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஆரம்பிக்கும் போது அதற்கேற்ற பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா, அதற்கு வேண்டிய கட்டிடங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவா, உப பரிகரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவா என்று பார்த்துத்தான் செய்ய வேண்டும். முன்பின் யோசனை இல்லாமல், அவசரமாகக் காரியத்தை செய்துவிட்டால் அதிலே கோளாறுகள் இருந்து கொண்டதான் இருக்கும். ஆகையினாலே அதை எப்படி உயர்த்துவது என்று பார்க்கும்போது பல முனைகளிலே வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். ஆசிரியர்களைச் சேவையிலே ஆர்வம் கொள்ளச் செய்வது தகுதி பெற்றவர்களை நியமிப்பது அவர்களை மேலும் தகுதி பெற்றவர்களாக ஆக்குவது இத்தனை காரியங்களிலும் கண்ணாய் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

ஆரம்பக்கல்வி, உயர்நிலைக் கல்வி, இரண்டையும் ஒன்றுக்கி 11 வருஷப் படிப்பைக் குறைத்து Integrated Course- ஆகப் 10 வருஷமாக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது Pre-University Class-தற்காலிகமாக கல்லூரிலேயே இருந்துவருகிறது. Pre-University Class-ஐப் பள்ளிப் படிப்பில் சேர்த்து 11 வருஷப்படிப்பு நன்றாகத் திறம்பட செயல்பட ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பாடத் திட்டங்களை வகுத்து விட்டோம் என்று சொல்லி வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த Integrated Course- 10-வருஷப் படிப்பாகவே நின்று, மறுபடி கல்லூரிகளில் பழைய Intermediate வகுப்பைக் கொண்டுவந்து விடப்

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder] [11th December 1961]

பார்க்கிறார்கள். இதனால் B.A., B.Sc., போன்ற முதல் பட்டம் பெறவே கல்லூரிப்படிப்பு 3 வருஷகாலம் என்பது மாறி 5 வருஷமாகிவிடுகிறது. இதனால் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செலவு இரட்டிப்பு பள்ளிப்படிப்பில் நீடித்த தரக் குறைவு. இது கல்வி பற்றிய எல்லாக் கமிஷன்களில் சிபார்சுக்கு முரண்பட்டது. இந்த யோசனையை இன்றே கைவிட்டு, 11-வருடப் பள்ளிப் படிப்பிற்கு ஆவன் அனைத்தும் உடனடியாகச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டும்.

ஓய்வு ஊதியத்தைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 65 வயது வயோதிகர்களுக்குக்கூட மாதம் ரூ. 20 ஓய்வு ஊதியம் இனிமேல் கிடைக்க வழி வகுக்கப்படுகிறது. சந்தோஷப்படவேண்டிய விஷயந்தான். அமல் நடத்துவதில் எவ்வளவு சிக்கல் இருக்குமோ தெரியாது. ஆசிரியர்கள் ஊதிய விஷயத்தில் இன்னும் பல சிக்கல்கள் உள்ளன. 1955-க்கு முன்னால் ரிடையர் ஆன ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஓய்வு ஊதியம் இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. —1958-ல் ஓய்வு பெற்ற பி.டி. ஆசிரியர்கள் 30 வருஷம் வேலை செய்திருந்தால் 30 ரூபாய் வரங்கலாம். அதற்கு பின்னால் ரிடையர் ஆன ஆசிரியர்கள் வாங்கிய சம்பளத்தில் கால் பங்கு கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களும் இனிமேல் ஓய்வு ஊதியம் பெறுவர். அல்லும் பகலும் உழைத்து இன்று பென்ஷன் உயிருக்கு ஊசலாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் வயோதிக ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒரே மாதிரி திட்டம் அமுலாகச் சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு உடனடியாகப் பிறப்பிக்கவேண்டும். இது மிக மிக முக்கியம்.

சமுதாய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம் நன்றாக வளர வேண்டும். 1960 நவம்பர் 16-ம் தேதி யிட்ட ஜி.ஓ. 3792, 1960 டிசம்பரில் 31-ம் தேதிக்குள் முதல் 75 பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களில் கிராம விவசாய விதை உற்பத்தித் திட்டத்தை உருவாக்கி கிராம சகாயக்குகைக் கொண்டு விதை விநியோகம் செய்து விவசாய வளர்ச்சியைத் திறம்பட செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறது. மறுபடியும் மார்ச் 1961, 31-ம் தேதி வரையிலும் அந்தத் திட்டத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்கே காலம் வேண்டுமென்று அந்த ஜி.ஓ. திருத்தியமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிறைய அலுவலர்கள் இருந்தும் இந்தச் சிறு அமைப்பிற்கே இவ்வளவு காலம் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதா? மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் இரண்டு வருஷ காலம்இப்படி வீணாக்கப்பட்டால் எப்படி விவசாய வளர்ச்சியில் குறிக்கோளை அடையமுடியும்? பெரிய விஷயமானாலும் சிறிய விஷயமானாலும் பல நாட்கள் தாமதமாகிறது.

ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்து தன்னுடைப தண்ணீர் திட்டத்திற்காக இன்வெஸ்டிகேஷன் சார்ஜ் 2,500 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து இரண்டு வருஷமாகிறது. அந்தத் திட்டம் இன்னும் எந்த அளவில் எங்கு நிற்கிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை. என்னைப்போன்ற சட்டசபை மெம்பர்கள் மாதா மாதம் ரிமைன்டர்கள் செய்தும் அந்தத்திட்டத்தின் பிளான் இன்னும் செகரட்டரியேட்டையே எட்டிப்பார்த்த பாடிவலை. இஞ்சினியரிங் டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலே அது தடைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சிவப்பு நூடா முறை—ஏன் மாதக் கணக்காக—வருஷக்கணக்காக—திட்டங்களைத் தாமதப் படுத்தும் முறை—வளர்ந்துகொண்டே போனால் சர்க்கார் வேலை துரிதமாக

[11th December 1961] [Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder]

நடைபெறுது. எதிலும் ஆர்வமும், அக்கரையும், சுறுசுறுப்பும், இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த முறையைப் போக்கி எடுத்த காரியங்களைத் துரிதமாகச் செய்ய ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும்.

மேல் பவானித் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். 3, 4 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னதாகவே இந்த சபையிலே அது மின்சார உற்பத்தித் திட்டமாக மட்டும் இல்லாமல் பல நோக்குத் திட்டமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்தினேன். அதையொட்டி கீழ்ச் சபை உறுப்பினர்களும் தொடர்ந்து அதற்காகக் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தும் அது இப்போதுதான் இன்வெஸ்டிகேஷன் செய்யப்படுவதற்கு உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நடைமுறைக்கு எப்போது வருமென்று தெரியாது. ஒகேனக்கல் பலநோக்குத் திட்டம் மத்திய சட்டசபையில் கேள்வி பதில் நிலைமையில் இன்று இருக்கிறது. இது முக்கியமான மின்சாரத் திட்டமாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பலநோக்குத் திட்டமாகவும் செய்ய முடியும். பல கோடி அதில் செலவாகும். அது இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் நல்லதொரு திட்டமாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் இன்னும் அது இடம் பெறவில்லை. எப்படியாவது இப்படிப்பட்டதொரு நல்ல திட்டத்தை மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் இடம்பெறும்படி கனம் மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த ஒகேனக்கல் திட்டம் ராஜ்யத்தில் பெரிய திட்டமாக மின்சாரப் பற்றாக்குறையைத் தீர்க்கும் திட்டமாக இருக்குமென்பதை வற்புறுத்திக் கூறி மத்திய சர்க்காரின் உதவியைப்பெற ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள், தாம் இந்தப் பத்தாண்டுகளாக நிதிப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுச் செய்த காரியங்களில் நம் ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெற்றதற்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களை எல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றிவைப்பதிலே நம்முடைய அடிப்படை ஒற்றுமை உணர்வு வளர்ந்து வருவதாகச் சொல்லி யிருக்கிறார்கள். பல கட்சி, பல தரப்பு அரசியல் வாதிகள், இருந்தாலும்கூட மக்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு உழைக்க வேண்டுமென்றார். அப்படி உழைக்கக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டது என்றால், நாம் சந்தோஷப்படவேண்டியதுதானே. எலக்ஷன் வந்துவிட்டது. தாங்கள் செய்த சாதனைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதும் அவை போதாது என்று மற்றவர்கள் குறை கூறுவதும் இனிப்பெரிதாகிவிடும். பஞ்சாயத்துத் தேர்தலில் கிராமப்புறங்களில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற நிலைமையைப் பார்ப்போம். அதனால் போட்டி மனப்பான்மை எவ்வளவு தூரம் வளர்ந்து விட்டது? பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் சேர்மன் பஞ்சாயத்து தலைவர் தேர்தலில் போட்டிகளைத் தவிர்க்க தனிச்சலுக்கை, மான்யம் பஞ்சாயத்துச் சட்டத்தில் திருத்தம் வருமென்றும் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வேறொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லி யிருக்கிறார். 1958-ல் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் சட்டம் உருவாகும்போது, நான் ஒரு முறை சொன்னேன். நேரடிப் போட்டி வரும்போதெல்லாம், பண பலமும் ஜாதி வெறியும் தலைவிரித்தாடுகின்றன. பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து மெம்பர்களை விலைக்கு வாங்கியே பலர் தலைவர்களானார்கள். ஆகையால், காந்தி சொன்ன கிராம ராஜ்யமான ராம ராஜ்யம் இங்கே வர வேண்டுமானால்,—உண்மையிலேயே

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder] [11th December 1961]

மக்களிடத்தில் பொறுப்பு வளர வேண்டுமானால், கிராமத்தில் போட்டியும் பூசலும் இல்லாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமானால் தலைவர் வெறும் ஒட்டுப் பிரிவினையால் மட்டும் நிறைவேற்றக்கூடாது. அந்த முறையில் திருத்தம் வேண்டும். நமது சென்னை சர்வகலாசாலை துணை வேந்தர் தேர்தல் முறை போல், பேனல் முறை அங்கு மிக மிக அவசியம். பேனலிலே வந்தவர்களுக்கு அந்த நான் குட வோலை முறை போன்ற இந்த சிட்டுக் குலுக்கு முறை புகுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். இந்த முறையில் சட்டம் செய்து நடத்தினால், போட்டி மனப்பான்மையைத் முற்றிலும் தவிர்த்து விடலாம். போட்டியை ஏதோ மானியத்தைக் கொடுத்து, சலுகைகளைக் காட்டி தவிர்க்க முடியுமென்று நான் நம்பவில்லை. ஒரு பாளைச் சோற்றில், ஒரு சோறு விஷமானால் அத்தனையும் கெட்டுவிடுவதுபோல ஒரு மெம்பர் விஷமம் செய்தால் போட்டி வந்து விடும். இதனால் பொருளையும் மனக்கசப்பும் வளரும். "Preventive is better than cure". நான் சொல்லுவது தடுப்பு முறை. நிதியமைச்சர் சொல்லுவது சிகிச்சை முறை. இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்திலும் போது தேர்தல் முறை பற்றி இந்தத் திருத்தம் வருங்காலம் அண்மையில் இருந்தால்தான், இந்த நாட்டின் கலாச் சாரம், பண்பாடு எல்லாம் வளர்ந்து தேசிய ஒற்றுமைப்பாடு என்ற கனவு காலம் மாறி நனவு ஆகும் காலம் வரும், ஒற்றுமை வளரும், நாடு வாழும். பஞ்சாயத்து சட்டத்தை திருத்தும்போது, டோனல் முறையைக் கையாளத் திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும். அதுதான் கிராமங்களில் ஒற்றுமையையும், பொறுப்பையும் உண்டு பண்ணுமே ஒழிய மான்யம் கொடுப்போம் என்று சொல்வதில் போட்டி போய் விடுமென்று சொல்ல முடியாது. அதுதான் இப்போது பேசப்படுகிற தேசிய ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சி—ஒருமைப் பாட்டு உணர்வு—ஏற்பட அடிகோலுவதாக இருக்கும். அப்போதுதான் இந்த நாட்டில் பழங்காலம்தொட்டு இருந்து வந்த பண்பாடு ஒருமைப்பாடு நிலைக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* **SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN**: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me, at the outset, thank the Government for conferring new benefits this year on teachers. They have extended the pension scheme to teachers in aided colleges. Then Sir, the Government say that they will grant interest-free loans to assist poor students. Now they propose to start with the children of N.G.Os. and teachers. Now they have also recognized that the families of some teachers who die in harness should be supported. Therefore, they think of granting some pension to destitute families. The last concession is the starting of a trust fund, that is to say, a benevolent fund. Members would be pleased to note that it was the teachers' organisation that started this benevolent fund some 15 years ago and the Madras Teachers' Guild has Rs. 15,000 to its credit in this fund. This has been raised out of subscriptions and it is a good thing indeed that they have done.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

Sir, in this connection, I should like to point out that the teachers in the aided training colleges should also get the benefit of the pension scheme. I do not know whether they are eligible

[11th December 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

for the scheme now. My apprehension may not be justified, but from the way in which the Pay Commission recommended one scale of salaries for the teachers in the Government training colleges and another for teachers in the aided training institutions, my apprehension is that the pension scheme now made applicable to teachers in the Government training colleges may not be made applicable to teachers in the aided training colleges. This pension scheme should also be extended to teachers in the polytechnics. They should not be ignored. No doubt, the salaries paid to these teachers when compared to the other teachers are better, but that is because they are technically qualified. They should also get some old age benefit, such as the pension when they get old.

While speaking on the Budget, I would like to refer to two important things. I am a member of the Royapettah Hospital Advisory Committee. I regret to find no mention made in the Budget in regard to improvements to the hospital and no amount set apart for that. It is a Government hospital. (Interruption.) My hon. Friend Sri Raza Khan is also a member on the committee. I do not know whether he has brought the condition of the hospital to the notice of the Government.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Yes, I did bring it to the notice of the Government.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: He might have done, but only sometimes he succeeds. I have been on the committee for the past four years. Last month a deputation waited on the Hon. the Minister for Health. It would not cost the Government more than Rs. 7 to 8 lakhs to improve the hospital which caters to the needs of the people of south Madras. It is a very important hospital. If the Government do not want to spend on it and improve it, let them give it up. If they want to maintain the hospital, then they should not grudge to spend this amount and improve it.

Now, coming to education, I regret to say that the quality of education has gone down very much. I am forced to say this with a certain amount of warmth. Since Independence there have been frequent changes, unnecessary changes. In 1948 they went over completely in favour of the regional language. Previously boys were taking Sanskrit instead of the regional language. They introduced the regional language simultaneously in Forms I and IV. Students in IV Form were previously studying Sanskrit. When this change was effected, there was confusion for one year and there was chaos. In the subsequent year the Ministry changed it and allowed the original scheme to continue and thus the education of one set of students was spoiled. The reason why I say all this is, it pains me to see these frequent changes being made by the Government. I have been a teacher for the past 39 years and it pains me to see when there is considerable deterioration in the quality of education of our boys. I am trying to show how this deterioration set in. Then they said there should

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [11th December 1961]

be general Mathematics alone and no optional Mathematics and nobody was allowed to choose optional Mathematics in Form V. In the subsequent year the then Director of Public Instruction Sri D. S. Reddy found out that unless boys took up optional Mathematics they would not be allowed for certain competitive examinations. Therefore, he called us all, the Headmasters of schools, and asked us to introduce optional Mathematics and save the situation. He asked us to introduce optional Mathematics in the VI Form and finish two years portion in one year. This was another fundamental change which did great harm to the students. Then Sanskrit, Urdu and other languages had no place. It was Sri Madhava Menon who evolved a nice formula. He divided the regional language into two parts, parts I and II. Part I was a study of regional language and Part II was intensive study of regional language or some other language. That was a very good scheme which was working satisfactorily and everything was all right. But suddenly in 1955-56 there was a reorganisation of secondary education. In the Committee which went into this question there were two experts, one from America and another an Englishman. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was the Chairman of the Commission. Dr. Shrimali, our Union Education Minister, was a member. They evolved a scheme known as the reorganisation of secondary education or higher secondary education. They recommended 11 years of secondary education. I am sure the Hon. Deputy Chairman, who has been President of the Coimbatore District Board for over 12 years knows that for over half a century we were having eleven years of secondary education, five years of elementary education and six years of secondary education. We wanted that one more year should be added to this because secondary education held a key place in the scheme of education of our boys. The most important thing is about 70 per cent of the boys after secondary education are leavers. They do not go to the colleges. The Secondary Education Commission also pointed out that it was not the sole business of high schools to prepare students for the universities because the 'leavers' formed the majority of boys in the secondary education stage. They were after some job to earn their livelihood and, therefore, the education imparted to them should be a general education to make them fit as citizens and also enable them to earn their livelihood. Now what happened? A Legislature Committee was appointed. I was an unfortunate fellow who happened to be a Member of the Science Syllabus Committee. We drafted a syllabus for a eleven-year course after detailed consideration. Now they say many problems have arisen and, therefore, they are going to give up that scheme. What are the reasons for giving up that scheme? The main reason is that if the Pre-University classes are taken over by the high schools, the finance of the colleges would go down. Is that the reason for which the Government should give up the scheme? Are the Government to give up educational ideas on this ground? If they cannot raise it to 12 years, they should maintain at least the 11-year course and not bring it down. We were previously having eleven

[11th December 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

years of secondary education, a two-year intermediate course and then the degree course for two years, in all 15 years. When we wanted that we should have 12 years of secondary education, the Hon. the Education Minister who presided over the committee suggested that as a compromise, we might have seven years of higher elementary education and four years of higher secondary education. That was also accepted by the University Commission over which Dr. S. Radhakrishnan presided. And as early as 1919, Mr. Sadler of the Calcutta University Commission pointed out that the intermediate course should form part of the secondary school. He said that till the age of 17 boys should be taught by the high school method and not the college lecture method. And that is a very important thing they should remember.

It is only at the age of 18 students can comprehend and assimilate. What is the present state? Suddenly a G.O. was issued saying that they were not going to open the 11th standard in 1962-63. The age of entrance to the school is 5 plus. After going through the ten standards, at the age of 15 plus, what will a student do? Will he be able to get employment anywhere? Or will anybody give him a job? He is only a minor. If we send the students to the training school, after two years' training, they will become teachers at 17 plus. How do we expect these young people to teach our children? How will our education improve? Once these small boys become teachers, there is no refresher course for them. There is no 'in-service' training. Knowledge is rapidly expanding in the field of science. I am a Science Graduate myself, and I would certainly join a refresher course. We have been asking this Government to open refresher courses all these years. But that has not been done. The Government are guilty of not having instituted 'in-service' training. Take England, for example. They give 'in-service' training once in five years. Do our Government follow that? The Government are collecting examination fees from the S.S.L.C. students. Should they not open 'in-service' training course and also the refresher course? No doubt, they are having retraining and refresher course teachers in basic schools. Everybody is condemning basic education. The Government are going to convert primary traditional schools into basic schools. The basic training centre at Delhi are themselves modifying the basic education. Even Dr. Zakir Hussain, one of the strongest supporters of basic education, very recently when he was in Trivandrum, said 'Bury this basic education; there is no use for it hereafter'. The Government can have a certain type of education for a certain type of pupils. But if it is going to be introduced on a mass scale, then I say it has absolutely no place.

Take one more thing. There was 'modern history' for two years. It was stated that in America they had 'social studies', and in England also there was 'social studies'. So 'modern history' was given up and 'social studies' was brought in. 'Social studies' is a mixture. It is neither history nor geography.

4.30
p.m.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [11th December 1961]

nor economics nor civics. Then they suddenly revised it saying that boys could not remember the chronological order. For five years there have been changes in the subjects, and during this period boys have been spoiled. The reason why the quality of education has not improved is that frequent changes have been made in the subjects to be taught. The second point is that these ten years would not be sufficient for secondary education. No boy can enter the University in England unless he is 18 years. Very recently Mr. Ashby who is an American has stated that there should be eleven standards. The Minister for Education is not here now. We see that he is writing a series of articles in 'Ananda Vikatan' about the countries he has visited. Education in Moscow is compulsory up to the 8th standard. Then boys have to read in standards 9 to 11 before they enter the University. The Hon. the Minister for Education has noted this in Moscow. But why then does he want to reduce the course to ten standards here? In Russia it is 11 standards. .

Then, Sir, in their enthusiasm for giving effect to the directive principle, our Government have opened a number of schools. Anybody who visits a school, will see the conditions in which that school functions. I have seen many of these new schools. They are all ill-ventilated and ill-lighted. Let any one go and see the Government Secondary Grade Basic Training School in Tanjore. It is a dungeon. There are bandicoot holes there. Women also are there undergoing training. Sir, we went to Kotagiri. What was once a district board school had been converted into a Government school. For the past three months there has been no headmaster for that school. The headmaster of that school was posted as the District Educational Officer. There are three vacancies of teachers' posts. Who is to fill up these posts? The Director has to fill up. The headmaster has no power. The District Educational Officer has no power. The position is that there are pupils without teachers. Some of the rooms in the schools also are ill-ventilated and ill-lighted. These are the conditions. No doubt, the Government have done much. I do agree. But they have hastily done all these. The Government should have consolidated their position before expanding elementary education. Let the Government appoint a small committee. I shall take that committee to some schools and show them the conditions. There are sixty students for one teacher in some places. The students do not belong to the same class. They belong to five different classes. The Government want one teacher to teach sixty students in different standards. The Government have a grand mid-day meal scheme. They give mid-day meal to the children. I appreciate it. I heartily support it. I would even go begging for giving support to that scheme. What is it for? It is only to give education to students. It is not for mere tom-tomming that the Government have introduced the mid-day meal scheme. It is a good scheme no doubt. If anybody says that the scheme is wrong, I will not agree with him. But the position is that the District Educational Officer has not taken care

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [11th December 1961]

at all to see whether these schools are properly staffed, adequately staffed and equipped with the necessary teaching aids. There are many schools without teachers and also without black-boards. I am not exaggerating at all. As a member of the Estimates Committee, I had occasion to visit very recently some of these schools. That is why I am saying all this. It will take at least two decades to improve the quality of education. It has been reduced. The Government have reduced the number of years for secondary education. This afternoon I put a question to the Hon. the Finance Minister whether in the 28 schools where bifurcated courses had been started, there was adequate staff. He said that the equipment was there, but that in some cases there were no instructors at all. What is the meaning of having engineering course without instructors? Sir, I am a member of the Chingleput Development Council. In Tirukalikunram, Acharapakkam, and other places, there is no engineering instructor at all for the past 8 months. The boys have to sit for their examination in March. The officers concerned say, 'What are we to do; we are asking one instructor to go to a particular school for three days and another school for another three days'. I ask, why should the Government start these courses without the necessary preparation. Would they start a hospital without doctors? Of course, it is now the case (laughter). When they start a school, should they not have the minimum equipment in the school? There is great inadequacy of teachers. That is the present position. I am sincerely sorry now, because I never felt so much as I have felt during the last two years. About two hundred high schools have been started this year. In Chingleput district, you are asking teachers with the S.S.L.C. qualification to teach optional Mathematics to S.S.L.C. students. You may say that this is an exception.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: Sir, 'you' means the Chairman. Does the hon. Member refer to you by the expression 'you'?

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: No. I mean the Government. The Government must come to grips with the problem. I appreciate the opening of a number of schools by the Government. But have they taken steps to see that they are adequately staffed? That is my grievance. They have not taken steps. No determined step has been taken during the last so many years. The Government go on opening schools. But no attempt is being made to see that there are teachers in those schools. The South India Teachers' Union started the English content course. The South India Teachers' Union is proud of it. The British Council gave us Rs. 6,000. We started this course for the S.S.L.C. trained teachers. The S.S.L.C. English standard is grossly insufficient. We gave the 'content' course for forty-five days. We also taught them the methods of teaching. The Government also gave subsequently a sum of Rs. 2,000. Out of our funds we spent Rs. 2,000. We would come forward to help the Government to arrange refresher courses for the teachers. But have the Edu-

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [11th December 1961]

cation Department done it? No. Our suggestions are simply thrown to the winds. We do not count at all. Please remember that without teachers, you cannot run a school. When I speak at a Teachers' Association meeting, they say, 'Why do you bother? The Government are not going to listen to us. We shall go at 10 o' clock, do something, in the evening throw away the chalk-piece and duster and go away.' You might have seen from the papers that the Social Studies syllabus is very heavy. The hon. Member Sri Nallaswami interrupted me. There was change in the mode of examination. There were multiple choice questions and there were few essay questions. That system lasted for two or three years. Then we have had to revert to the old system. When do they give the model question paper? Only in the month of January. Boys have to appear for the examination in March. I am a member of the Secondary Education Board. Things are done even without our knowledge. Of course, the Congress Government have done much. I do not minimize it. If any Party can do anything for us, it is the Congress Party. But I am sorry to say that the Hon. the Minister for Education has been misled so far as the higher secondary course is concerned. He deferred the opening of the Eleventh Standard. I told him the other day about this. If he wants the pre-University course to continue, that is another thing.

Now there are two courses—bifurcated course and academic course. Boys passing either course are eligible for the college course. Similarly we can have the Eleventh Standard (Higher secondary course) and also the pre-University course. For the degree course students of both the courses can be made eligible. Now there is the Matriculation examination. Matriculation and pre-University courses do not come under the Education Department. The Matriculation examination is conducted by the University of Madras. Why do the Government restrict the secondary education course to the Tenth Standard? There is no justification for it at all.

Then, under the original scheme, the bifurcated course started in the Fourth Form and went up to the Sixth Form. It was a three-year course. It has been reduced now to a two-year course. Do the Government think that the boys can learn anything in two years? Can they become even semi-skilled boys in engineering? The Government may condense a ten-year course into a five or six-year course. But all that will be on paper. Can boys of that tender age comprehend anything? A boy at 15 can comprehend only certain things. A boy of 16 can comprehend much more. Age of entry and age of leaving are two important factors. These have been emphasized again and again by all educationists and experts. But our Government have simply said, 'What you will do in eleven years we shall do in ten years.' This is the way in which secondary education has been handled. I am sorry to say that the quality has gone down. Unless immediate steps are taken, it will take at least two decades to rectify the matter. Some other man may have to come.

[11th December 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

The most important thing is this. I did not want to say it but I have to say it. No previous Director of Public Instruction was purely connected with administration alone. Take every Director of Public Instruction. He was either a Principal or a Professor. He had experience in colleges. Take Mr. D. S. Reddy. He was a District Educational Officer, Professor of History in the Presidency College, Principal of Anantapur College, Divisional Inspector and then he became the Director. Take Sri R.M. Stathem. He was Principal of the Kumbakonam College and then he was a Professor here. People connected with education alone can give you a correct lead. You must put at the head of the Education Department one who knows about education. You cannot put me as the Dean of a Medical College. You cannot make me a Chief Engineer or a District Judge. Can you make me a District Judge when I am not qualified for the post? I have nothing personal to say against the present Director of Public Instruction. But I must say he is wanting in that. That is the reason why all these changes have been made resulting in confusion. Without proper and adequate equipment, many schools have been started. That is the reason why the quality of education has gone down.

Lastly, we are really thankful to the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education, for all things he has done. If there has been any Minister for Education sympathetic to teachers, certainly I should say he is the only one during the last ten or fifteen years. We all wish him success in the Lok Sabha. But it pains me to say that when he is leaving, he has done some great harm, perhaps unknowingly, to secondary education. He must remember I wish this is conveyed to him—that he has been a victim of, or he has been misled by, certain vested interests.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN துணைத் தலைவரவர்களே, இடைக்கால வரவு-செலவு அறிக்கையை ஆதரித்து ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உண்மையிலேயே நல்ல பல அம்சங்களெல்லாம் இந்த அறிக்கையிலே காணப்படுகின்றன. அதற்காக அறிக்கையைச் சமர்ப்பித்த நிதி-கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்களை எவ்வளவு பாராட்டினாலும் தகும். குறிப்பாக பொறியியல், மருத்துவம், விவசாயம், கால்நடை, முதலிய தொழிற்கல்வி நிலையங்களில் பயிலும் மாணவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுப்பதாக ஒரு திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அது மிகவும் பாராட்டக்கூடிய திட்டம் தான். ஆனால் 1962-63-லே இந்தத் திட்டத்தின்படி அரசிதழ் பதிவு பெறாத பணியாளர்களின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும், ஆசிரியர்களின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் தான் உதவி கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று தெரிகிறது. இதைக் கொஞ்சம் மாற்றி தகுதி உள்ள எல்லாப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் கொடுக்கலாம் என்றிருந்தால் மிகச் சிறப்பாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பெருளாதாரத்தில் பிற்போக்காக இருக்கும் பெற்றோரின் குழந்தைகளுக்கும், வறுமையில் வாடும் பெற்றோரின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் கூட இத்தகைய கடன் வசதியைத் தருவதாக இருந்தால், அது பெரிதும் பாராட்டக்கூடியதாக இருந்திருக்கும்.

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [11th December 1961]

அடுத்த சிறப்பான அம்சம் என்று குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது 65 வயதுள்ள அனாதை முதியோர்களுக்கொல்லாம் 20 ரூபாய் பென்ஷன் போல வழங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். வேறு நாடு காணாத ஒரு நல்ல புதுமை நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டு அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கிறது என்று பெருமைப்படுகிறேன். ஆனால் அதிலே அனாதை முதியோர்க்கு என்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. அனாதை முதியோர்கள் என்றால் ஆதரவில்லாத முதியோர்கள். தங்களை காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு திக்கில்லாத முதியோர்கள் என்பதுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஏழை, எளிய குடும்பத்தில் பிறந்த முதியோர் பலர் தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளாலும், பெண்களாலும் காப்பாற்றமுடியாத நிலையில் வேதனை அடைகிறார்கள். அனாதையிலும் பெரும் அனாதையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படித் தகுதியுள்ள 65 வயதான முதியோர்கள் அனைவருக்கும் இந்த வசதி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால், அது மிக நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். அதோடு சில பிள்ளைகள் பெற்றோர்களைப் புறக்கணித்து விடுகிறார்கள். தாய் தந்தையைக் காப்பாற்றுவதே இல்லை. தவமிருந்து 300 நாள் சமந்து பெற்ற அன்னையையும், தந்தையையும் ஆதரிக்காதவர்கள் எத்தனையோ பேர் இருக்கிறார்கள்! அப்படிப்பட்ட முதியோருக்கு இந்த உதவியைக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கலாம். அப்படி ஆதரிக்காதவர்கள் மீது அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். மனைவி மக்களைப் புறக்கணிக்கிற அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் மீது எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்பெறாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலே, அப்படிப் புறக்கணிக்கும் மத்திய அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர் மீது தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அத்தகைய நடவடிக்கை இங்கே மாநில அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் மீது எடுத்தால் மிக நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். மனைவிமார்கள் கணவனால் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு வேதனையடைகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் மீது உண்மையாகத் தக்க சமயத்தில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்த நிதி அறிக்கையில் குழந்தைகள் பள்ளி ஏற்படுத்தி நடத்தப்படுமென்று கண்டிருக்கிறது. இரண்டிலிருந்து ஐந்து வயது வரையுள்ள குழந்தைகளுக்கு முக்கியமான திட்டம் இது. நம் நாட்டில் இக் கல்வி முறை இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. சிறப்பாக இரண்டிலிருந்து ஐந்து வயது வரையான குழந்தைகளுக்கு மனம் பக்குவப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஐந்து வயதுக்குள் உண்டாகும் பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் தான் வாழ்வு முழுவதும் இருக்கும். "தொட்டில் பழக்கம் சுகாடு மட்டும்", தூதிருஷ்டவசமாக, நம் நாட்டில் பெற்றோர் பலர் படித்தவர்களாக இல்லாததினால் குழந்தைகள் பிற்போக்கான குடும்பத்தில், நல்ல சூழ்நிலையில்லாமல் வளருகிறார்கள். அத்தகைய குழந்தைகளுக்கு 2 லிருந்து 5 வயது வரை குழந்தைகளுக்கு நல்ல சூழ்நிலையில் பள்ளி அமைத்து, பயிற்சி வழங்கினால் சிறந்த குழந்தைகளாக விளங்க முடியும். எனவே, அதைப் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. சிறந்த திட்டம் தான்.

[11th December 1961] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

அடுத்தபடியாக, வயது வந்தவர்களின் கல்வி புறக்கணிப்பு பட்டுள்ள (Adult Education) பள்ளிகள் என்று ஆரம்பத்தில் சிறப்பாக நடத்தினார்கள். அது படுதோல்வியாகப் போயிற்று. பாவம், பகல் எல்லாம் பள்ளிகளில் கற்பிக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களையே இரவிலும் பள்ளி வைத்து முதியோர்களுக்குக் கற்பிக்கச் சொன்னால் வேதனை மிகுந்த நிலைதான். அவர்கள் 'எப்படி மறுபடியும்? ஆகையினால் வெற்றிகரமாக இல்லை. அப்படியானால் வயது வந்தவர் கல்வி வேண்டாமா என்றால், கண்டிப்பாக வேண்டும். இப்போது ஜனநாயகம்—மக்கள் ஆட்சி நடைபெறுகிறது. வயது வந்தவர்களெல்லாம் வாக்காளர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். கல்வி அறிவு இல்லாதவர்கள் ஓட்டர்களாக இருப்பதினால் எத்தனையோ சீர்கேடுகள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. அதனால் வயது வந்தவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொடுக்கும் பள்ளிகளில், கற்பிக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் பாதி நேரம்—காலையில் பகல் பள்ளிகளில் மட்டும் வேலையிருக்க வேண்டும்—பிறகு பிற்பகல் அவர்களுக்கு 'ஓய்வு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இரவில் அவர்கள் முதியோர்களுக்கு—வயது வந்தவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி கற்பிக்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுது இந்தத்திட்டம் வெற்றி பெறும். கல்வியறிவில்லாத வயது வந்தவர் கல்வி கற்றவராக ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் சன்மானமாக 50 ரூபாய் கொடுப்பது போன்ற முறையைக் கையாளலாம். தொழிலாளியாக இருந்தால்—Factory-ஐ தொழிற்சாலையில் தொழிலாளியாக இருக்கின்றவன்—எழுதப்படிக்க கற்றால்—கல்வியறிவு உடையவனாக ஆகிவிட்டால் சம்பளத்தில் ரூபாய்க்கு ஒரு அணா கூடுதலாகக் கொடுக்கலாம். அதில் பாதி தொழிற்சாலை நிர்வாகிகளும் மற்ற பாதி அரசாங்கமும் கொடுக்கலாம். இப்படி ஊக்கமளித்தால் கூடிய வரை ஒரு சில ஆண்டுகளில் கல்வியில்லாத வயது வந்தவர்கள் போட்டி போட்டுக்கொண்டு எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்களாகி விடுவார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் கண்டிப்பாகக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டும். அப்போது தான் ஜனநாயகம் சிறந்த ஆட்சியாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தது பகல் உணவுத் திட்டம். பகல் உணவுக்கு இப்போது 10 நயாபைலா செலவாகிறது. அரசாங்கம் 6 பைசாவும், ஊரார் 4 பைசாவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறது. மூன்று, நான்கு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் ஏற்பட்டது இத்திட்டம். இப்பொழுது அரிசி, பருப்பு, காய்கறி முதலியவற்றின் விலை அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. பத்து பைலாவில் சாப்பாடு போடுவது முடியாத காரியம். இதனால் எத்தனையோ தவறுகள் நடந்து வருகிறது. ஆசிரியர்கள் வேதனையடைகிறார்கள். அப்படியும் சாப்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும்—ஆனால் 10 பைலாவுக்குள் போட வேண்டும். இதை 15 பைலாவாக ஆக்கி, அரசாங்கம் 10 பைலாவையும், ஊரார் 5 பைலாவையும் கொடுத்தால் இன்னும் திட்டம் வெற்றிகரமாக நடைபெறும். ஹரிஜனக் குழந்தைகளுக்கு 15 நயாபைலா கொடுத்து உணவளிக்கப்படுகிறது வரவேற்கிறேன். கனம் ஹரிஜன அமைச்சர் இங்கிருக்கிறார், மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். அதில் ஒரு சிறு தவறு இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. 'காண்ட்ரேக்ட்' முறையில் உணவு வழங்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த Welfare பள்ளிகளில்

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [11th December 1961]

காண்டிராக்டர் முறையில் கொடுப்பதினால் காண்டிராக்டர்கள் தங்களுக்கு லாபம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு உணவு, போடுகிறார்கள். மற்றப் பள்ளிகளில் கையாளுவதுபோல் ஆசிரியர்கள் சமைத்துப் போடுவது என்றிருந்தால் நல்ல முறையில், நல்ல உணவைப் போட முடியும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஹரிஜனப் பெண் குழந்தைகளுக்கு உடை வழங்கப்படுகிறது. அதில் வித்தியாசம் இருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கது. இந்த ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகள்—Welfare School-ல் படிக்கும் பிள்ளைகளுக்குத் தான் உடை வழங்கப் படுகிறது. ஆனால் பொதுப் பள்ளிகளில் படிக்கும் ஹரிஜன பிள்ளைகளுக்கு உடையில்லை. எல்லா ஊர்களிலும் ஹரிஜனப் பள்ளிகள் இருக்க முடியாது. சில ஊர்களில் தான் இருக்கும். ஹரிஜனப்பள்ளிகளில் படிப்பவர்கள் அதிர்ஷ்டசாலிகள் என்று ஆகிறது. இந்த முறை நீக்கப்பட்டு எந்த பள்ளியில் படித்தாலும் அங்கு படிக்கும் ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு உடை வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டிருந்தால் நன்றாகியிருக்கும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி உடை வழங்குதலை மீனவர் போன்ற பிற்போக்கான வகுப்பைச் சார்ந்தவர்களுக்கும் கொடுத்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

அடுத்தபடி, தாய்மொழி, தமிழ்மொழி பற்றி, அதனுடைய வளர்ச்சி பற்றி ஒன்றே ஒன்று கூறிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டில், தமிழ் மொழியிலே ஆக்கமும் ஊக்கமும் காட்டியுள்ள நமது நிதியமைச்சர், கல்வியமைச்சர் கனம் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களைத் தமிழகம் என்றென்றைக்கும் மறக்காது. தமிழ் அன்னைக்கு அரும் தொண்டாற்றியவர்களைப் பாராட்டிய நாட்டினர் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். ஆனால் இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டிலே கொங்கு நாட்டவர்கள்—கோயமுத்தூரைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் அந்தப் பெருமையை அடித்துக்கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். முன்னாள் கல்வி அமைச்சர் கனம் அவிசைலிங்கம் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் தமிழன்னைக்கு உரிய கோயில் எழுப்ப அடிக்கல் நாட்டினர். இப்போது நமது மதிப்புக்குரிய கனம் நிதி-கல்வியமைச்சர் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள், அருமையான அற்புதமான கோயிலைத் தமிழ் அன்னைக்கு நிர்மாணித்துக் கொண்டே வருகிறார். ஆனால் ஒரே ஒரு வருத்தம். அது முற்றுப் பெறுவதற்கு முன்பே அவர் விலகிக் கொள்ள இருக்கிறார் என்று நினைக்கின்றபோது உண்மையிலேயே வேதனையாக இருக்கிறது. அவருக்கு இருக்கின்ற உறுதியும், உள்ளப்பாங்கும், பண்பும் பல பேருக்கு இருக்க முடியாது. எத்தனையோ எதிர்ப்புகள் இருந்தது உங்களுக்கொல்லாம் தெரியும். பல தமிழ் பத்திரிகைகள்கூட அவர் இந்த மொழிக் கொள்கையை, கல்லூரியிலே பயிற்சி மொழியாக தமிழ் மொழி இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள நேரத்திலே வன்மையாகக் கண்டித்தார்கள். இதற் கொண்டு முன் சென்றார். நம்முடைய அமைச்சர் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் 'நெற்றிக் கண்ணைத் திறந்தாலும் குற்றம் குற்றமே' என்ற நக்கிரைப்போல அந்நியமொழி பயிற்றுமொழியா யிருப்பது குற்றம்' என்று முழங்கி உறுதியோடு இருந்தார். ஆகையினால் அவர் தாய் மொழி மீது கொண்டுள்ள பற்றை நினைத்துப் பார்க்கும்போது இப்பொழுது என் உள்ளத்தில் ஒரு வெண்பா உருவெடுத்தது. 'அதைச் சபை முன் கூறிக்கொண்டு மூடிக்கக் கொள்கிறேன்'.

[11th December 1961] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

கல்வி நிதி நாட்டின் கண்ணும், இரண்டினையும் நல்லமைச்சர் சுப்பிரமணியம் நன்கேற்று—'வல்லர்' எனப் போற்றிப் புகழ்ப் புரிந்தார் பணி; தமிழ்த்தாய் 'ஏற்றாள் தவப்புதல்வன்' என்று.

வணக்கம்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: உதவி சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் நிதியமைச்சர் கொண்டு வந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் நான் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இது ஒரு இடைகால வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமாக இருந்தாலும், அவசரக் கோலம். அள்ளித் தெளித்ததுபோல் அல்லாமல் நல்ல முறையிலே, நன்றாகச் சிந்தித்து, இடைக்காலமாக இருந்தாலும், நிரந்தரமாக இருந்தாலும், மக்கள் வாழ்க்கைக்குச் சரியானபடி, செய்வதைத் திருத்தச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற பாணியிலே, நல்ல முறையிலே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நிதியமைச்சர் தயாரித்துக் கொடுத்திருப்பதைப் பற்றி நான் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடிய வில்லை. குறிப்பாக 65 வயதுள்ள திக்கற்ற, நாதியற்ற பெரியவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நிதி வசதியை இங்கே கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்றார். அதோடு 60 வயதுள்ள வியாதிஸ்தர்கள், குறிப்பாக குஷ்ட ரோகம் பிடித்தவர்கள், கண் தெரியாதவர்கள், கை கால் முடங்கள் போன்றவர்களுக்கும் இந்த நிதியை விஸ்தரித்திருப்பது நாம் எதிர் பார்த்திருக்கவே முடியாது. ஏற்கனவே அமைச்சர்கள் எங்கெங்கே எந்தெந்தக் கூட்டங்களில் இம்மாதிரியான ஒரு உதவியை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்களோ அதையெல்லாம் நடைமுறையில் காலம் வரும்போது செய்துவருவதற்கு இதுவே சான்றாகும். இந்த நாட்டில் இன்னும் எவ்வளவு வசதியை எதிர்காலத்தில் பொது மக்களுக்கு இந்த காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் செய்யப் போகின்றது என்பதை இதிலிருந்தே நன்றாக நாம் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். இதை யாரும் நினைத்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். இந்த இரண்டு வசதிகளையும் பொருத்தவரையில் யாரும், குறிப்பாக எந்த கட்சிக்காரர்களும் இந்த விதமான திட்டத்தை இதுவரை சொல்லியிருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்ல முடியும். ஆனால் சில நாங்கள் சொல்லித்தான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகின்ற இந்த நேரத்தில், பெரியவர்களுக்குச் செய்கிறது என்று சொல்வதற்கே இடமில்லை. வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கும் வியாதி வந்தவர்களுக்கும் செய்கின்ற இந்த இரண்டு வசதிகளைப் பற்றி எந்தக் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் இதுவரையில் எங்கேயும் சொல்லியிருக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் இதிலே ஒன்று நான் சர்க்கரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்த 65 வயது என்று குறிப்பிடுவது நகரசபையிலோ, பஞ்சாயத்திலோ, அல்லது பிறந்த ஜாதகத்தை யோ காட்டி அதன்மூலமாக வயது நிர்ணயம் செய்து கொடுப்பதா அல்லது ஒரு கமிட்டி அமைத்து அந்த வயதை நிர்ணயித்துக் கொடுப்பதா? வயது வந்தவர்கள் அவர்களுடைய வயதை நகரசபையிலோ, கிராம மணியகாரர், கணக்கப் பிள்ளையிடமோ எழுதிவைக்கத் தவறியிருந்தால் அந்த வயதை நிர்ணயத்துக் கொடுப்பதிலே மிகவும் சிரமம் இருக்கும். திக்கற்றவர்களும், ஸ்தூ வந்தவர்களும் ஒரு ஆபீசுக்குச் சென்று Certificate

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

வாங்கவும் முடியாது. அப்படிப்பட்ட கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுவதைத் தடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாகப் பணம் கிடைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் வழி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : D.M.K. யிலே ரூபாய்க்கு 3 படி அரிசி போடுவது என்று நாங்கள் திட்டம் சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : நான் சொல்லுவது வேறு அவர் சொல்லுவது வேறு.

அடுத்தபடியாக N.G.O. குழந்தைகளுக்கு இன்னும் ஆசிரியர் குழந்தைகளுக்கு இன்று கல்வி வசதியாக கல்லூரியில் படிப்பதற்கு கடனாகப் பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து அதைத் திருப்பித் தவணைகளாக வாங்குவதற்கு வழிவகைகள் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது ஒரு மாபெரும் காரியம். ஏனென்றால் உண்மையிலேயே இப்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய விலை வாசிகளை வைத்து அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குழந்தைகளைப் படிக்க வைப்பதற்கு திக்கற்றவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள், என்ற நிலைமையை நமது சர்க்கார் அறிந்து ஆசிரியர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கும் சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அடுத்து ஆசிரியர்கள் ஓய்வு பெற்று அந்த ஓய்வுகால ஊதியத்தைப் பெறுகின்ற நேரத்தில் இறந்து விட்டால், அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்துக்கு அந்த ஊதியம் கிடைப்பதற்கு வேண்டி பென்ஷனிலே திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கொண்டுவந்திருப்பது மிகமிக அருமையான திட்டம். இப்படிப்பட்ட நல்ல திட்டங்களை எல்லாம் நடத்தி வந்திருக்கிறதைக்கருதி நிதியமைச்சர் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களைப்பற்றி நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்றால், அவர்கள் பொது மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப் பட்டு சட்டமன்றத்துக்கு அனுப்பி, அங்கே அமைச்சராக அவர்கள் வந்திருந்த போதிலும் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் காலம் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் பொற்காலமாகவே மாறிவிட்டது என்று நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. ஏனென்று கேட்டால் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குத் தான் அவர்கள் வந்த நாள் முதல், சுமார் பத்து வருஷகாலமாக இன்றுவரை எந்தெந்தக் குறைகளை எல்லாம் அவர்கள் கேட்டார்களோ அந்தந்தக் குறைகளை எல்லாம் அவர் நிவர்த்திக் கின்ற முறையிலே அதை எல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றிவைத்துவிட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்தச் சட்ட மன்றத்தில் இருக்கின்ற காலத்தில், ஆசிரியர்களுக்குச் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்திக்கொடுத்தார். பென்ஷன் திட்டத்தில் இன்றைக்குப் போதுமான வகை செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். ஆசிரியர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய கல்வி வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். இன்னும் பென்ஷன் வசதி அவர்களுக்குப் பிறகு அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்திற்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அந்தத்திட்டத்தையும் செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். இப்படி எல்லாம் படிப்படியாக ஆசிரியர்கள் மீதே கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்து, இந்த நாட்டிலே ஆசிரியர்கள் தான் வருங்கால இளைஞர்களை உருவாக்கிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடியவர்கள். இன்று எண்ணம் ஏற்பட்டு அரும்பாடுபட்டு உழைத்தவர்.

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

ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம். அதற்காகத்தான் அவருடைய காலத்தைப் பொற்காலம் என்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த மாநிலத்திலிருந்து அவர் லோக் சபைக்குப் போகின்றது, உண்மையிலேயே மற்ற எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு மிகமிக சந்தோஷமாக இருந்தாலும், அவரைச்சேர்ந்த நாங்கள் மிகவும் வருந்துகிறோம். அவர்கள் போவதற்கு நாங்கள் வருந்தவில்லை. அவர்கள் போக வேண்டும். அவர்கள் அங்கு போவதின் நிமித்தமாகத்தான், வடநாடு, தென்னாடு என்ற கோரிக்கையை அரசியலிலே விளம்பரப்படுத்தி வருகிறார்களே, அந்தக் கற்பனை கோரிக்கைக்கு முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைத்தாக வேண்டும். முற்றுப் புள்ளி வைத்தாகிவிடும் என்பதிலே சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. ஏனென்றால் அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒருவரை நாம் அனுப்பப் போகின்றோம். இன்றைக்கு சட்டமன்றத்தில், அமைச்சர் என்றால் சுப்பிரமணியம், மந்திரிசபை என்றால் காமராஜ் மந்திரி சபை இந்த, இரண்டும்தான் தமிழகத்தில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பேச்சுக்கு இடம் வந்து விட்டதே, இன்னும் அவர்கள் இந்த மன்றத்திலேதான் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் எங்களுக்கு ஓரளவுக்கு இருந்தாலும்கூட இன்றைக்கு வடநாடு, தென்னாடு என்று பேசப்பட்டு வருவது அங்கே சென்று பார்த்து இன்னும் தென் நாட்டிற்கு அவ்வளவு காரியங்கள் செய்வதற்கு, கோடி கோடியாக பணத்தை வாரிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தாலே அவர்கள் வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் ஆசி கூறி அனுப்புகிற நிலையிலே நாங்கள் அனுப்புகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறோம்.

அதற்கு அடுத்தபடி இன்றைக்கு 100 புதிய திட்டங்களை நாங்கள் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறோம். அருமையான திட்டங்கள். எதோ எலக்ஷன் stunt என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது துண்டு விழுகின்ற ஒரு திட்டம். துண்டு விழுகின்ற நேரத்திலே இம் மாதிரியான புதிய திட்டங்கள் எதற்கு என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே, அதைப் பார்க்கும்போது வருந்துகிறேன். சேலத்திலே ஒரு பொறி இயற் கல்லூரி, திருச்சிநாப்பள்ளியிலே ஒரு புதிய பொறி இயற் கல்லூரி, திண்டுக்கல் போன்ற இடங்களிலே எல்லாம் நல்ல தொழில் கல்வி பயிலுகின்ற கல்லூரிகள், இப்படி எல்லாம் கல்லூரிகளை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுத்து மக்களுக்கு நல்லதொரு கல்வி போதனையையும், துட்ப ஆராய்ச்சிகளையும் ஊக்குவிக்கும் படியாக ஒரு அமைப்பை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கின்ற நேரத்தில் இவர்கள் எலக்ஷன் ஸ்டண்ட் என்றும், 6 கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு விழுகிறது என்றும் சொல்வது வியக்கத்தக்கது. பத்து வருஷ காலமாக அவர்கள் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். எத்தனையோ தடவை துண்டு விழாத பட்ஜெட்டை நாம் பார்த்திருக்க முடியாது. அப்படித் துண்டு விழுந்தாலும்கூட எந்த விதத்தில் அதை சரிகட்டுவது என்று எல்லாம், மக்கள் தலையிலே வரியாகச் சுமத்தாமல் நம்முடைய சிரமங்களைச் சலபத்தில் தீர்த்து வைத்திருக்கிறார். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு நிலையிலே இப்படிப் பேச வேண்டியதற்கு இடம் இருக்கிறதா என்று நினைக்கும்போது நிச்சயமாக வருந்துகிறேன்.

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

இந்த நேரத்தில் மற்றொன்று நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. "இவ்வளவு பெரிய திட்டங்களை எல்லாம் நமது அமைச்சர் செய்கின்றபோது இன்னும் பல பகுதிகளில், சில ஜில்லாக்களில் எந்தவிதமான வசதியும் இல்லாமல் இருந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியிலே ஒரு கல்லூரி, சேலத்திலே ஒரு கல்லூரி, மதுரையிலே ஒரு கல்லூரி, திருநெல்வேலியிலே ஒரு கல்லூரி என்று இருக்கின்றது. இப்படி எல்லாம் ஜில்லாவாரியாக பல முன்னேற்றங்களை செய்கின்ற நேரத்திலே தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே ஒரு விதமான கல்லூரியோ, தொழிற்சாலையோ வருவதற்கு இல்லாமல் இருப்பதைப் பார்த்து நான் மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன். தெய்வேலி ஒரு மத்திய சர்க்கார் கார்ப்பரேஷன். அதைக் கேட்பதற்கு இடமில்லை. ஏன் அந்த விதமான பரிதாபகமான நிலையிலே தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா கேட்பாரற்றுக் கிடக்கின்றது என்று சொன்னால் அமைச்சரவர்கள் என் மீது குற்றம் சுமத்த மாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதை மட்டும் நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. அமைச்சரவர்கள் இனிமேலாவது தேர்தலுக்குப் பிறகு, ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா விஜயதேவநல்லூர் நன்மை தீமைகள், அங்கு ஏற்படவேண்டிய உற்பத்தித் தொழிற்சாலைகள், துட்பக்கல்லூரிகள் போன்றவைகளை எல்லாம் பார்த்து, ஒவ்வொரு அமைச்சரும் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கு என்று பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டு, 'இந்த ஜில்லா என்னுடையது' என்று தீர்மானித்து இத்தனை காரியங்களையும் செய்வதற்கு பொறுப்பு ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு அந்த முறையில் நடத்தினால் எந்தக் குறைபாடும் வருவதற்கு வழியில்லை என்று நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. ஆகையினால் வருகின்ற எதிர் காலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு அமைச்சரும் ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள முன்னேற்றத் திட்டம், வறுமை, வேலையின்மை, தொழிற்சாலை துட்பக்கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்துவது போன்றவைகளை எல்லாம் எல்லா அமைச்சர்களும் கண்டிப்பாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று இன்றைக்கு, நமது அமைச்சர் உயர்திரு கக்கனஜி முன்னிலையில் நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடி, ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். தென் நாட்டிலே பெரு வெள்ளம் அடித்தது. சிதம்பரம்வரை அடித்துக் கொண்டுபோய் விட்டது. அமைச்சர்கள் ஓடோடிப் போனார்கள். இங்கே இருக்கிற நமது Public Works Minister கக்கனஜி எடுத்துக் கொண்ட முயற்சி பாராட்டத்தக்கது. மார்பு வரை தண்ணீரில் இறங்கி, நடந்து சென்று சாப்பாடுகூட சாப்பிடாமல் திக்கற்ற மக்களைப் பார்த்துப் பார்த்து மனம் கலங்கினார்கள். இந்த வெள்ளம் வட பகுதிகளில் வந்திருந்தால் என்ன ஆகியிருக்குமென்று நான் அறிவுறுத்தாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. அதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கடலூரில் தென்பெண்ணை; கெடியம், இரண்டு நதிகளும் போகின்றன. அந்த ஆறுகளில் வெள்ளம் வருகின்றபோது ஊர்நடுவில் தண்ணீர் உள்ளே புகுந்து விடுகிறதும், கடைகளையும், சினிமாக்கொட்டகைகளையும், ஓட்டல்களையும் பாழாக்கிவருகின்றன. பல வருஷங்களாக இவ்விஷயத்தை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்து இருக்கிறேன். இப்போது போர்டு மெம்பராக இருக்கும் ஸ்ரீ கெய்வார்

5-10
p.m.

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

அவர்கள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டராக இருக்குப்போது இந்த வெள்ளப் பாழைத் தவிர்க்க ஒரு திட்டம் தீட்டி 35 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அளவில் பெரிய ஃப்ளட் டாங்க் (Flood Tank) கட்டவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது என்ன ஆயிற்று என்று எவக்குப் புரியவில்லை. முன்கூட்டியே இதைச் செய்துவிட்டால் வருங்காலத்தில் வெள்ளத்தால் ஏற்படும் கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் சமாளித்துவிடலாம் என்று என்னால் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. அடுத்தபடியாக போதுமக்களால் 2½ லட்சம் ரூபாய் சேகரித்து டிராமாக்கள் போட்டு பணம் சேகரித்து ஷயரோகத்தை அகற்றவேண்டுமென்று கருதி ஒரு பெரிய ஆஸ்பத்திரியை கடலூரில் ஏற்படுத்தி அதற்கான எல்லா வித ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்து வைத்திருக்கிறோம். அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியை சர்க்காரே ஏற்று நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று பல தடவை கேட்டும், சங்கத்தின் மூலம் தீர்மானமாகப் போட்டு அனுப்பியும்கூட சர்க்கார் அதை எடுத்து நடத்த இதுவரை முன் வரவில்லை என்று சொல்லும்போது வருத்தம்தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதில் தீவிரமாக கவனம் செலுத்தி உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நடத்த உத்தரவு இடவேண்டுமென்று பணிவன் போடு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, பறங்கிப்பேட்டைத் துறைமுகத்தைப்பற்றி நான் உங்களுக்குச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. நீங்களும் பதில் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறீர்கள். எழுபது அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு மேலாக சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அங்கு சென்று பார்த்து வந்தனர். பறங்கிப்பேட்டைத் துறைமுகம் விசாலமான இடம், வெள்ளாக்காரர்கள் இரும்பு காய்ச்சின இடம். விசாலமாகப் போக்குவரத்துக் கப்பல்கள் தங்கியிருந்த இடம். அதை எப்படியாவது அபிவிருத்திசெய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று 70 அங்கத்தினர்கள் நேரடியாக வந்து பார்த்து அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கையை அமைச்சரவைக்கும் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கும் அனுப்பினார்கள். அதை மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் எடுக்கவில்லை என்றாலும்கூட நான்காவது திட்டத்திலாவது எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போகிறோம் என்கூட பதில் சொல்லக்கூடாதா? அதற்கு 2 கோடி செலவாகுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு கோடி எம்மாத்திரம்? எத்தனையோ கோடி பணம் ஒதுக்கி திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கிறோம். இந்தத் துறைமுகத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தால் கப்பல் போக்குவரத்துக்கு உதவும். வேலைவாய்ப்பு ஏற்படும். 300 ஏக்கர் கடற்கரை விஸ்தீரணம் உள்ள நிலம் கரையில் கரம்பாக இருக்கிறது. போதுமான இடவசதியில்லாத இடமான கடலூரில் இரும்புக் கனியை சேமித்து வைத்து வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். அந்த இரும்புக் கனிகளை சேமித்து வைக்க பறங்கிப் பேட்டையிலுள்ள விஸ்தாரமான இடத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தலாம். ஆகையால் பறங்கிப்பேட்டை திட்டத்தை அவசியம் நான்காவது திட்டத்திலாவது சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அவசியம் மராமத்து அமைச்சர் வந்து அதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதைப் பார்த்தபின் நான் சொல்வது சரி இல்லையென்றால் அதற்கு நான் கட்டுப்பாடு கிறேன். எனது மதிப்பிற்குரிய நண்பர் மிகப் படித்தவர், பட்டதாரி சீனிவாசன் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். ஒரு கேள்வி

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

போட்டிபோது ரூ. 50 சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இஸ்திரி பெட்டி வாங்குவதற்காகவும், ரூ. 53 சவரத் தொழிலாளிக்கும் உதவித் தொகை கடனாகக் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்ன அமைச்சரைப் பாராட்டாமல், யார் கேட்டது, எப்படிக் கொடுப்பது என்று ஒரு உப கேள்வியைக் கேட்டதைப் பார்க்கும் போது உயர்ந்த குணம் படைத்தவர்கள், படித்தவர்கள், செல்வந்தர்கள் இருக்கும் இந்த சபையில் இப்படிப்பட்ட கேள்வி கேட்பது சரியா? இவர்களுக்கு ஏன் இதைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று திரு. சீனிவாசன் கேட்கிறார். கையைப் பிடித்துப் பார்க்காமலே ஆணைப்பார்த்து 50 ரூபாய் கன்சல்டிங் பீஸ் வாங்குகிறார். வீடு வீடாகச் சென்று அழுக்குத் துணிகளைச் சேகரித்து அதை வெளுத்து வீடுவீடாகச் சென்று கால்கடுக்க, தலை கனக்க சுமந்து சென்று கொடுக்கும் பரிதாப நிலையைக் கண்டு இரக்கப் பட்டவெண்டியவர் அப்படிச் சொல்கிறார். இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது தொழிலாளி தொழிலாளியாகவே இருக்கட்டும் என்று அவர் இங்கு எழுப்பிய குரலைக்கண்டு நான் உண்மையிலேயே வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். பெரியவர்கள், படித்தவர்கள், செல்வந்தர்கள், பட்டதாரிகள் இவர்கள் அல்லவா ஏழை மக்கள் இந்தநாட்டில் தாழ்த்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று வருத்தப்படவேண்டும். இந்த நாடு இப்படியே போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தால், என்னைப்போன்ற ஏழைகள் அழிந்து கொண்டே இருந்தால், அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே போனால், தொழிலாளி வர்க்கம் அழிந்துகொண்டே போனால், இந்த நாட்டுக்கே அது ஆபத்தாகும் என்பதைச் சரித்திரத்திலே அவர் படித்ததில்லை என்று நான் நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கடலில் பெருங்காயம் கரைத்தது போல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒரு சிறிய தொகையைக் கொடுக்க முன் வந்து விட்டதைப் பாராட்டாமல் இப்படிக்கேட்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கண்டு வருந்துகிறேன்.

சென்னையில் இருக்கிற ஊரூர் அடையாற்றில் சுமார் 150 சலவைக் குடும்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அரிஜனக் குடும்பங்கள் 300 இருக்கின்றன. இந்த 400, 500 குடும்பங்களுக்குப் பெரிய சோதனை இன்று ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னை நகர அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் அவர்களைக் காலி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. காலி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றுதான் நானும் சொல்கிறேன். மிகவும் அழகுப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் சொல்கிறேன். என்ன கருத்திலே அந்த இடங்களை எடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று நேரடியாக நீங்கள் சென்று அதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஹவுசிங் போர்டில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் திட்டம் போட்டால் எப்படி பேரூட வேண்டும்? சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் அங்கே பல ஆண்டுகளாக வசித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக பல வருஷங்களாகக் கஷ்டப்பட்டு எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து கல் எடுத்து வைத்து, பத்தாயிரம், 15 ஆயிரம் என்று போட்டு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தமாதிரி வீடுகள் 40, 50 வீடுகள் நல்ல முறையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைபோல சி. ஐ. டி. யாலும்கூட கட்டமுடியாது. அந்த மாதிரி நிலையில் கட்டியிருக்கிற வீட்டிற்கு நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்துவிட்டோம், இடித்து விடுவதற்கு. வரு

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

கிறோம் என்று அறிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், நான் என்ன செய்வது? இதுவரை சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கென தனியாக சர்க்கார் வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா? பொது மக்கள் துணியை ஓலைக் குடிசைகளில் வைப்பதனால் சிலசமயங்களில் திருட்டுப் போகிறது. தீப்பற்றிவிடுகிறது. அவர்கள் அவற்றால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்காகத் தனியாக ஒரு காலனி கட்டிக்கொடுங்கள் என்று சொல்கிற நேரத்தில் அவர்களால் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய வீடுகளைக்கூட இடித்துவிட நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், அது மிகவும் வருத்தப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம் என்பதை நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. ஊரூர் வண்ணான் நல்ல துறையில் நல்ல தார் ரோடு அங்கு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வரிசையாக வீடுகள் இரு பக்கங்களில் இருக்கின்றன. அரிஜன சகோதரர்களும், சலவையாளர்களும் சேர்ந்து இருவரும் ஒரே குடிப்பமாக 400, 500 வீடுகளுக்கு மேல், சுமார் 5,000 ஜனத்தொகைக்கு மேல் அந்தப் பகுதியில் வாழ்கின்ற நேரத்தில் அவர்களை நீங்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் 4 (1) நோட்டீஸை வாபஸ் பெற வேண்டுமென்று அமைச்சரை தாழ்மையுடனும் பணிவுடனும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்று விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்துவிட்டன என்று எல்லாராலும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதிகமாகச் சொல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட விலைவாசிகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த நாம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்று நாம் நன்றாகச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதிகமாக வெளியே சென்று பகிரங்கமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டாலும் வேறு நடவடிக்கை ஏன் நாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று பரிசீலித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். விலைவாசி உயர்வைக்கண்டு பலர் சர்க்காரினுல்தான் சாமான் விலைகள் ஏறிவிட்டன, எண்ணெய் விலை ஏறிவிட்டது, மற்றது எல்லாம் ஏறிவிட்டது என்று எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் எதிர்க்கட்சியினர் பிரசங்கம் செய்கிறார்கள். நாம் அதற்குக் காரணமில்லை என்றாலும்கூட, எந்த வகையில் இவ்வளவு உயர்ந்தது என்று அரசாங்கமே அதைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும். ஓட்டல்காரர்களைப்பற்றிக் கேட்கவே வேண்டியதில்லை. அவர்களை நான் குறை சொல்வதாகவோ தாக்கிப் பேசுவதாகவோ இல்லை. அவர்கள் விலையை ஏற்றிப் பழக்கப்பட்டவர்களே தவிர, குறைக்கும் வழக்கம் அவர்களுக்கில்லை. விலைவாசி குறைந்தாலும்கூட அவர்கள் ஏற்றிய விலை எப்போதும் குறையவே குறையாது என்பதைப் பொதுமக்கள் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக பாலில் தண்ணீர் கலந்தால் ஏழை விதவைக்கு 500 ரூபாய் அபராதம் போடுகிறோம். ஒரு சேர் இரண்டு சேர் பாலில் மழை பெய்து அதில் தண்ணீர் கலந்து விட்டாலும்கூட அதற்கு 500 ரூபாய் போடுகிறார்கள். ஒரு படி பாலில் ஒன்பது படி தண்ணீரை ஊற்றிக் காப்பியாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்களே அவர்களை யார் பிடித்தது, தண்டித்தது? இது வரைக்கும் நமது அரசாங்கத்தில் ரிகார்டு அதற்கு ஏதாவது இருக்கிறதா?

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

பாதிக்குப் பாதி தண்ணீர் கலக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் காப்பியைச் சாப்பிடுவதற்கே முடிவதில்லை. அப்படிப் பாலில் அளவுக்கு மிஞ்சி தண்ணீர் கலந்தும் 18 நயா பைசா இன்றைக்குக் காப்பி விற்கிறது. என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள் காப்பிக்கடையை நம்பித்தான் வெளியூர் வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பலகாரங்கள் எல்லாம் அப்படித்தான். வடையைச் சாப்பிட்டால் ஒரே காரம். வேறு ஏதாவது சாப்பிட்டால் ஒரே வாந்தி. சுகாதார இலாகா இருக்கிறது. இவர்கள் இதையெல்லாம் சென்று பார்ப்பதில்லை. தண்ணீரில் பாலைக் கலக்கும் இவர்களைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பதில்லை. அவர்கள் இத்தனை விலைக்குத்தான் விற்கவேண்டுமென்று நியாயமாக ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறபடி விலையைப் போட்டுக் கொடு என்று சொல்வதில்லை. இதையும் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இதுமாதிரி கலப்படம் செய்யும் ஓட்டல்காரர்களை கடுமையாகத் தண்டிக்க வேண்டும். அதுதான் ஜனநாயக ரீதியில் செய்யவேண்டிய கடமையாகும். இதை சர்க்கார் தீவிரமாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

8-20
p. m.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தை மட்டும் சொல்லிவிட்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இன்று தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கரும்பு விவசாயிகளுக்கு இப்போது 10 சத விகிதம் கரும்பு உற்பத்தியிலும் குறைத்து ஆலைக்காரர்கள் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி செய்தால் இன்று கரும்பு விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுவார்கள். பயிரிட்ட கரும்பை என்ன செய்வது? நமது அரசாங்கம் தான் அந்த உத்தரவு போட்டது என்று அவர்கள் கருதுகிறார்கள். நாங்களும் கிராமம் கிராமமாகச் சென்று சொன்னோம்—நாங்கள் போடவில்லை. மத்திய சர்க்காரில் சர்க்கரை தேங்கிவிட்டது. வெளிநாட்டுக்கு அனுப்பி அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாத நிலை இருப்பதனால் ஏற்பட்டது என்று. வருகின்ற தேர்தலில் நாங்கள் நல்லபாடம் கற்பிப்போம் என்று விவசாயிகள் சொல்கிறார்கள். வாஸ்தவம். உண்மை. ஒரு ஏக்கர் கரும்பை உற்பத்தி செய்யுங்கள் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு ¾ ஏக்கர்தான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுக்குச் சங்கடம் ஏற்படும். நமது விவசாய அமைச்சர் நாலாம் தேதி விழுப்புரம் பகுதிக்கு வந்தார். அங்கு நன்றாக விளக்கிச் சொன்னார். நாங்கள் செய்யவில்லை. நானும் மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் சண்டை பேரட்டேன். 10 பெர்சென்ட் கரும்பு குறைத்திருப்பது நல்லதல்ல என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். மத்திய விவசாய அமைச்சர் எஸ். கே. பட்டிலிடம் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். கவலைப்பட வேண்டாம் என்று உறுதி கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமான ஒரு சட்டம் அவர்கள் பயிரிடுவதற்கு முன் போட்டிருந்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதிலும் அமைச்சரவை பங்கெடுத்துக் கொண்டு நஷ்டம் ஏற்படாதபடி நன்மை அடைய வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக, உரம் நல்ல முறையில் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கூட்டுறவு முறையில், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனில் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டோம். அப்படியாவது, செய்து அதில் குறைகள் இருந்தால் அதையும் திருத்தி அமைத்து நல்ல முறையில் ரசாயன

11th December 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

உரம் கிடைக்கும்படி ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, இதைக் கூர்ந்து கேட்ட மராமத்து அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும் நன்றி தெரிவித்து என் உரையை முடிக்கிறேன்.

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

The House then adjourned.

VIII. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 534. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4038, Revenue, dated 21st September 1961 regarding exemption from the operation of section 20 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959) of all hotels attached to, and run by, educational institutions and which are exempted from the tax payable under the said Act.

* 535. Notification issued with G.O. No. 724, Revenue, dated 19th September 1961 regarding exemption from liability to entertainments tax, of the benefit film show conducted by the Tamilnad Secretariat Association on 9th September 1961 at the Children's Theatre, Mount Road, Madras-2, in aid of its funds.

* 536. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4294, Revenue, dated 3rd October 1961 regarding delegation of powers to the Director of Settlements and the Settlement Officers under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

* 537. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1693, Public (Services-A), dated 10th October 1961 regarding exclusion of the post of Gazetted Personal Assistant to Minister (Electricity) from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission.

** Budget Publications for the years 1962-63.

* Laid on the Table of the House on 8th December 1961.

** Laid on the Table of the House on 9th December 1961.

[11th December 1961]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 435 asked by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th December 1961, page 225 supra.]

(a) Number of High Schools started in 1960-61 (Districtwise).

District.	Number of Schools.
Madras	5
Chingleput	16
Thanjavur	12
Madurai	8
Ramanathapuram	19
Tirunelveli	12
South Arcot	13
North Arcot	26
Salem	9
Tiruchirappalli	13
(including one post-basic school).	
Coimbatore	7
The Nilgiris	4
Kanyakumari	9

(b) Number of High Schools which have started bifurcated courses in 1960-61 (Districtwise).

Madras	1
Chingleput	1
South Arcot	1
Thanjavur	3
Madurai	4
Ramanathapuram	5
Tirunelveli	1
Kanyakumari	2
North Arcot	1
Salem	3
Tiruchirappalli	3
Coimbatore	3

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 12th December 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

Supply of protected drinking water

* 445 Q.—SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply protected water to Tiruporur in Chingleput district; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Tiruporur village already has a protected water-supply system.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: That is only a local development programme scheme. Inasmuch as Tiruporur is an important pilgrim centre and people throng in thousands more than once or twice a year, is there not a costlier scheme to give copious supply of drinking water?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I am really glad that the hon. Member from Gobichettipalayam is taking so much interest in Tiruporur. It is no doubt an important pilgrim centre. But at present I must inform the hon. Member that there is no other scheme to increase the protected water-supply for that place.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, as the Hon. the Home Minister comes from that district, may we take it that he pays attention to see that the development in that district is more in all fields than in other places?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member that I am not parochial.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: There was a report in the papers that a scheme for Rs. 1.50 lakhs was under investigation.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The information that I have is that there is no new scheme for supply of protected water to Tiruporur just now.

[12th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact, Sir, that the Tiruppur well water is brackish?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know about the well water, Sir. There is protected water-supply and pure water is available there.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, if a member were to take proper care of the constituency which he represents or if a member who happens to be a Minister in the Cabinet took care of his constituency or district, could that be taken as parochial?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I should not take exclusive care of a particular area.

* 446 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the provision made for the supply of protected drinking water in Mangalur Block area in Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): A provision of Rs. 80,000 per year for village roads and drinking water-supply combined together is available for the purpose in the Third Plan period. A sum of Rs. 60,000 is proposed to be spent for protected water-supply alone for the current year 1961-62.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மங்கலூருக்கு ஏதாவது பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இது அந்த வட்டாரத்தைப் பற்றியது. அந்த வட்டாரத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்லமுடியாது.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மங்கலூருக்கு ஒதுக்கப் பட்ட பணம் செலவு செய்யப்படாமல் வரபஸ் செய்யப்பட்டதா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அம்மாதிரி ஒன்றும் இல்லை. பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. அது செலவு செய்யப் படும்.

State Panchayat Conference

* 447 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN } Will the Hon.
SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: }
the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the Government in connection with the recent State Panchayat Conference held at Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): The details of expenditure in respect of certain items remain to be finalised. As such the total expenditure cannot be given now.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: May I know what is the approximate expenditure?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not have that information, Sir.

[12th December 1961]

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: May I know what is the purpose or object of the Conference?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The object can be easily understood. If all the Presidents of panchayats in the State meet together that itself is worthwhile. That was what the Government thought and even now think about it.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Are the Government aware that there is a feeling among the public that the Conference was convened with a view to influencing the panchayat members on the eve of the elections?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That may be the feeling of the hon. Member. I do not know whether it is the feeling of his party. But that is not the feeling among the public.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Is it a fact that about Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent on the Conference as is evidenced from the supplementary demand presented to the House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member gives information from what he has seen in the supplementary demands. It may be so.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. Minister give the information in respect of the items for which he has figures?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not have the figures with me.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: May I know whether the individual panchayats in the State have been allowed to spend any amount on this account?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not think so, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Was any amount voted for this expenditure and how much?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, expenditure apart and motives apart, what were the decisions arrived at at the Conference, and are they being implemented?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Certain broad questions confronting the panchayats were discussed and certain resolutions were passed. If a separate question is put, I can give more particulars.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Out of the total number of persons who attended the Conference, how many owed allegiance to the party in power?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I may tell the hon. Member that these elections were not contested on party basis, at any rate so far as the Congress is concerned. But perhaps a large number of people who attended, happened to be Congressmen.

[12th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does it mean, Sir, that there is no party politics in panchayat elections?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I have only stated that so far as the Congress was concerned, the elections were not contested on party basis.

Denatured spirit

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

(a) the total quantity of denatured spirit manufactured in the State;

(b) the number of licences issued for the sale of the denatured spirit in the State;

(c) whether there has been any delay in the issue of licences for the sale of denatured spirit for the current year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The total quantity of denatured spirit manufactured in this State during the year 1960-61 is 461,881-1 bulk gallons;

(b) Sixty-three D.L. 1 licences (for wholesale sale of denatured spirit) and six hundred and eighty-nine D.L. 4 licences (for retail sale of denatured spirit) were issued during 1960-61.

(c) Yes. In some cases.

(d) While the non-receipt of applications for renewal of licences in time and cases of irregularities on the part of the licensees account for the delay in some cases, the main reason for non-renewal of the licences during the current year by 1st April was the introduction of the metric system in alcohol industry with effect from 1st April 1961, and the consequent need to indicate the quantitative limits in approximate metric units instead of in gallons. Amendments were issued in this behalf to the Madras Denatured Spirit, Methyl (Alcohol and Varnish) (French Polish) Rules in March 1961. This difficulty will not arise in future.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the licensees applied to the proper authorities for renewal of licences as early as February—the official year closes by March—and even by the end of May, the licences were not renewed.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not have the particulars with me, Sir. I have already stated that there was delay, and how that delay was caused.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : During the period pending renewal of licence, would the Government permit the licensees to go to the stock-holders and buy in case they require the spirit?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That question will not arise in the future.

[12th December 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that this spirit, apart from the control which the Government are having over it, is being consumed by the people who were once addicted to drink?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is why there is control.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In spite of the control, it happens that many people get some supply or other somehow, and they drink it and their health is considerably affected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Some people take poison and die. Government cannot help it.

Cattle Insurance Scheme

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Cattle Insurance Scheme in the State; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The scheme for undertaking Cattle Insurance is being examined by the Heads of Departments concerned. Details of the Scheme have not yet been finalised.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : May I know where the Scheme is proposed to be introduced?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is now proposed to have a scheme for the Madras Dairy and Milk Project. The Government of India will share with this Government and invest on a 50 : 50 basis.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Is it a fact that the Government of India have already given a grant of Rs. 1 lakh for this scheme?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no such thing. Of course, the provision is for Rs. 2 lakhs, and because the Government of India are to share half the cost of the scheme, they would be contributing Rs. 1 lakh.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : May I know if the scheme would be beneficial to the public, if implemented?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The idea is to enable the public to take advantage of the scheme, but to start with, we are introducing the scheme in the Milk Colony.

[12th December 1961]

Chief Ministers' Conference

3-10 P.M. * 450 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether a common script for all the languages was discussed in the recent Chief Ministers' Conference at New Delhi and, if so, the recommendation, if any, made by this Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There was a general discussion on the subject. The question of the State Government making any specific recommendation did not arise.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, there is a rumour among the public that the Madras Government have agreed to the common script for all the languages. Is it true?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is absolutely no basis for that rumour.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: What is the opinion of the Hon. Minister with regard to the common script?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Common script is rather a misleading term to be used. There is no question of replacing the Tamil script for any purpose. The question arises now whether there should be a common script so that people belonging to different languages could learn any other language of India easily. For that purpose the introduction of common script was discussed. As far as the use of Tamil alphabets and script are concerned, there is no question of their being replaced by any script.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Whatever be the purpose, if it is decided to have a common script, do not the Government think that it would be injurious to the growth of Tamil?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a hypothetical question.

Touring Cinemas

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

(a) whether any surprise checks were made in any of the districts to find out tax evasions by the touring cinemas during the months from April to June 1961;

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

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such tax evasions?

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

(b) (i) Irregularities were noticed in 90 cases.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 29,845.61 was levied as additional tax and compounding fees.

[12th December 1961]

(iii) Action is pending in respect of 11 cases.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the Commercial Tax Officials to intensify inspection of touring cinemas. A special squad with a jeep has also been sanctioned to check evasion of entertainments tax in touring cinemas. The question as to what other measures can be taken is being examined.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Has this special squad powers to inspect permanent cinema theatres?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The squad is generally for touring cinemas. Permanent cinema theatres can be checked by other authorities.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: What is the procedure for checking permanent theatres?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think that that procedure should be given out, because we do have sometimes surprise checks.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Are the Government aware that dishonesty comes in because of the burden of taxation?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Dishonesty never arises because of the burden. It is wrong to assume that simply because the burden is light, there will be honesty.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Are there surprise checks in permanent theatres?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes. We do have checks, and they have also yielded good results.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know, Sir, whether tax evasion has been reduced considerably? The Government may have got the returns from the department for each month.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I do not have the figures with me. But I am told these checks had a toning effect.

State Transport Buses

* 452 Q.—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police have been instructed not to prosecute drivers of the State Transport buses for any breach of traffic rules and regulations; and

(b) whether the Inspector-General of Police has referred to this in the annual report?

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

Tiruvoothiyur Temple

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the hereditary trustee of Tiruvoothiyur temple has leased out temple lands; and

[12th December 1961]

(b) if so, the extent of land leased out by (i) public auction and (ii) private negotiations?

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

(b) (i) No lands of the temple have been leased out in public auction.

(ii) 18½ grounds of temple lands have been leased out otherwise than in public auction.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, may I know the reason why the hereditary trustee of the temple did not use the royal method of leasing out these lands belonging to the temple in public auction instead of the hole and corner method he resorted to in this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Deputy Commissioner of Endowments is enquiring into the matter.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Have the Government made any reference to the Sub-Registrar of Tiruvotthiyur to find out the extent of land leased out by the hereditary trustee of the temple to his friends?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have stated that the extent of land is 18½ grounds.

Mariamman temple at Samayapuram

* 454 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBHANDAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to take over the administration of the Mariamman temple at Samayapuram by the Government and to appoint an Executive Officer for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, were any representations made by the public with regard to the separation of the Mariamman temple?

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

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Does not the Hon. Minister think that the income of the temple is much more considerable, and it requires a separate administration?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not think it is necessary. I may also give this information to the hon. Member. He is jealous about this temple. The present position is that Sri Ranganathaswami temple, which is the main temple, has sufficient income to maintain itself. The hon. Member need not have any fear that Sri Ranganathaswami temple is maintained by this Mariamman temple.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is it not a fact that the amount collected in the Mariamman temple is not spent for the convenience of the devotees and pilgrims who come to the Mariamman temple?

[12th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir. It is not so. There are proposals to construct choultries and other things.

Liquor permits

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

(a) whether the Government have issued any directions that applications for liquor permits on grounds of health as also applications for renewal by residents in Madras City, must be sent through the Commissioner of Police instead of Collector of Madras; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Under the Madras Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960, applications from Indians permanently residing in the Madras State, for grant of fresh liquor permits on grounds of health and for enhancement of quota allowed under such permits at the time of renewal or otherwise, should be forwarded to Government through the Collector of Madras if the applicant resides in the City. In G.O. Ms. No. 2079, Home, dated 20th June 1961 the Government have amended the above rules to the effect that such applications should be forwarded through the Commissioner of Police, Madras, instead of through the Collector of Madras in the case of applicants from Madras City. Applications for mere renewal of permits, i.e., without any enhancement of quota from residents of Madras City are received direct by Government and no change has been made in this procedure.

(b) So far as the City of Madras (from where the bulk of the applications are received) is concerned, the Collector of Madras used to refer the applications received by him to the Commissioner of Police for remarks and after obtaining his remarks forward them to Government. The Government considered that much avoidable duplication of work and consequent procedural delay could be eliminated if the Commissioner is required to receive the applications direct from the applicants and forward them with his remarks to Government. This will also obviate extra work in the Collector's Office.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What is the basis on which permits are given? Is it for reasons of health or for other reasons?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Permits are given only on grounds of ill-health.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Who is the authority that certifies that the man should have drink?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is the medical officer that gives the certificate.

[12th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Can an application be made for renewal of a licence to the Assistant Secretary direct or the applications should be sent only through the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The applications are received by the Government through the Commissioner of Police.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, what is the rank of the medical officer who should issue the certificate? Is it the senior physician attached to a hospital?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There are rules prescribed for it. I would like to have notice.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Apart from the certificate of the medical officer, what are the remarks which the Commissioner of Police is expected to offer, when once the certificate by the medical officer is given?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If there be any abuse of the permit, the Commissioner of Police will have his remarks to offer.

Nagercoil Municipality

* 456 Q.—SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Nagercoil Municipality as Grade I Municipality; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) & (b) : The Nagercoil Municipality has been upgraded as first grade municipality with effect from 1st April 1961.

Municipal Council, Arkonam

* 457 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) when the elections to the Municipal Council, Arkonam, were completed and when the Chairman was elected;

(b) the number of ordinary and special meetings of the Municipal Council held after the present Chairman was elected;

(c) the number of minutes of dissent sent to the authorities concerned in respect of proceedings of the meetings of the Council since then and the orders passed thereon;

(d) whether any representation has been received by the Government with regard to the conduct of the Council meetings; and

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

[12th December 1961]

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) Elections were completed on 19th January 1961. The Chairman was elected on 15th February 1961.

(b) Ordinary—10.

Special—6.

(c) Seven minutes of dissent were received by the Collector of North Arcot, out of which four are under scrutiny by the Collector. He has passed orders declining to interfere in respect of the remaining 3 minutes of dissent.

(d) & (e) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that more urgent meetings than ordinary meetings were held? One of the allegations is that heavy bills in respect of contracts were being passed at such meetings.

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : A number of special meetings were held, and it is one of the allegations made. The Government are looking into the matter and are taking action.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Was there any allegation that notices of meetings were not given in time? The three days' notice was not given.

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : There are several allegations. One of them is the improper conduct of the meetings.

Fishing Harbours

* 458 Q.—SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct fishing harbours at Nagapattinam in Thanjavur district and at Royapuram, Madras; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction of fishing harbour at Nagapattinam has not yet been taken up pending removal of the sand bar in the existing harbour and acquisition of lands and buildings of the Malayan Emigration Depot there.

As regards the fishing harbour at Royapuram, the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee constituted to go into the question of integrating the construction of the fishing harbour with the question of the City Corporation's Scheme for construction of sea face wall there are awaited.

[12th December 1961]

Tax on balconies

3-30 P.M. * 459 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government from the public about the levy of tax on balconies by the Corporation of Madras; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is *sub-judice* in view of the Writ Petitions filed by parties in the High Court challenging the levy of licence fees at revised rates.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: When the tax has been raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 240, is it not the duty of the Government to see that the Corporation does not effect fluctuation in the tax?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: As the matter is *sub-judice*, I do not wish to say more on this matter.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Does not balcony form part and parcel of a house and why should there be a separate tax for the balcony?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: A separate question may be put on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over

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

II. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received a message from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961, as passed by the Assembly.

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also received a message from the Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 56 of 1961) as passed by the Assembly for the recommendation of the Council and certifying that the Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.

III. DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1962-63—(cont).

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now continue the discussion on the Budget for 1962-63, Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar will now speak.

12th December 1961]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this budget is said to be an interim budget. At the outset, I have to state that to call this an interim budget is not fully correct. As it has been put in the agenda, the budget should be for the whole year, according to Articles 203 and 202 of the Constitution which speak of the annual financial statement. But this budget is called an interim budget. As the estimating officers have got only very rough estimates, as the elections are to be held in February 1962 and as there will be another budget presented by the new Government, this is called an interim budget. But so far as the Constitution is concerned, the budget should be for the whole year. We are having this budget in December. The scheduled budget will be in February. There is not much difference. Therefore, this need not have been called an interim budget. This is by way of introduction.

This budget shows a deficit of Rs. 6.96 lakhs. The revised estimate for 1961-62 shows a deficit of Rs. 6.37 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1960-61 showed a deficit of Rs. 34 lakhs and the revised estimate showed a surplus of Rs. 1.23 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1961-62 showed a deficit of Rs. 2.85 lakhs. The revised estimate shows a deficit of Rs. 6.37 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1962-63 anticipates a deficit of Rs. 6.96 lakhs. When the actuals are received, the figure will be different. As a matter of fact, there is so much variation between the various budget figures that one cannot definitely say what will be the deficit and what will be the revised estimate and the actuals. All these things are so nebulous. The days of balanced budgets are over. No longer we need have balanced budgets. Nobody is afraid of deficit budgets at all. Many of these figures are very tentative. Even if this is an interim budget, nobody seems to worry about the approximation of these estimates. So far as expenditure is concerned, there are so many surrenders, and so many savings under various heads. Therefore, the final figures seem to be quite different from the estimates. That is the difficulty under, what is called, a developing economy, as they say. In a developing economy, expenditure also is developing. Works on which expenditure is incurred are also increasing. The various complications that occur during the year are also so great that nobody can prophesy anything and nobody can estimate properly. That seems to be the general picture. That is what I see from the various figures for the last few years. The budget estimate for 1961-62 showed a deficit of Rs. 2.85 lakhs. Now the revised estimate shows a deficit of Rs. 6.37 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1962-63 shows a deficit of Rs. 6.96 lakhs. The reasons given for this large deficit in the White Paper are three—accelerated tempo of developmental expenditure, increased matching grants for Panchayat Unions, and withdrawal of Central assistance to meet the increase in the emoluments of low-paid employees. The Leader of the House in his budget speech said, 'Nobody can afford to ignore this deficit especially when it is likely to be recurring.' It is a very proper statement. Similarly, the Finance Minister

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [12th December 1961]

3-30
p.m.

also said that no Government could afford to ignore a deficit of this order. Therefore, the Government seem to realise that a deficit of this order is one which is extraordinary and likely to be recurring also. Therefore, it is not a thing in which we can afford to be complacent, at any rate. But the difficulty seems to be this. The resources of the Government cannot be estimated correctly by anybody. As a matter of fact, the Finance Minister stated in his Budget speech in February 1961, "Besides, we have hitherto been drawing grants from the Centre for the revenue expenditure on the Second Plan Schemes. With the commencement of the Third Plan in 1961-62, these grants will no longer be available and it will be our sole responsibility to maintain the schemes completed in the Second Plan." Our Government were unable to draw grants from the Centre for the revenue expenditure on the Second Plan Schemes. Therefore, we had to rest entirely on our own resources to execute the schemes envisaged in the Second Plan. That is one thing. So far as grants for implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission are concerned, the Government of India have stopped their assistance. In this matter, I am afraid we have to make very strong representations to the Government of India pointing out to them that it is not proper on their part to stop this assistance. The reason is this. The Government of India have got various departments in our State also and the pay scales of persons working in those departments are quite different from the pay scales in our State. That was the reason why many of our employees felt discontented. They compared their scales with the scales of pay given by the Government of India and said: 'Why not we be paid the same scales of pay? They are also living in Madras and we also live in Madras and their pay scales are different'. The Government of India are, therefore, responsible for this discontentment among our employees, partially responsible for that. As they are at least partly responsible for this state of things, it is incumbent upon them also to pay at least a portion of the extra expenditure of five crores of rupees annually. As has been pointed out in the Budget papers, it is one of the chief reasons for the great deficit of Rs. 6.96 crores.

Then, so far as the sales tax is concerned, it has all been converted into excise duty. If it had not been converted into excise duty, we might be in a position to get more revenues from sales tax on account of the increased trade in these commodities. So far as this increase is concerned, the Government of India are bound to give us a guarantee that whatever is our proportionate share of improved sales tax revenue, we must be able to get it, because they have taken away our sales tax and they have imposed the excise duty, and that excise duty goes to the Government of India entirely. Therefore, my point is, if there would have been an increase in the sales tax revenue from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 lakhs, that Rs. 20 lakhs should be given to us by the Government of India from out of the excise revenue. That fact the Third Finance Commission should take note of, and give us increased share so far as the excise duty is concerned. If these

[12th December 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

two things, a share of the expenditure consequent on the increase in pay scales and also an increased share out of the excise duties are got, then I think our financial position would be a little more improved. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government of Madras to impress these two important matters on the Government of India.

So far as the committed expenditure for the Second Plan is concerned, that should also be guaranteed by the Government of India. So far as the Third Plan is concerned, we need not have anything to do with them. But so far as the Second Plan is concerned, we find the statement that with the commencement of the Third Plan in 1962, these grants will no longer be available. It is not also the correct stand to take. In this regard also we must make a strong representation to the Government of India. As these schemes have been embarked upon chiefly on account of the help that the Government of India had given already and would also continue to give the promised help, even though the whole of the amount has not been used for the purposes of the schemes, the Government of Madras should make a strong representation to the Government of India in this regard. There are three matters in respect of which our Government should make stronger representations to the Government of India and see that their due share is allotted from the various revenues. If that is achieved, then, there would be a great improvement so far as our financial position is concerned.

Sir, as regards the developmental expenditure, I think greater care and control and avoidance of infructuous expenditure on schemes should be achieved. For example, so far as the State seed farms are concerned, the Government have come in for a good deal of criticism in regard to expenditure on them, both from the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. In fact, the Estimates Committee went into the whole question of the administration of these State seed farms and made a specific recommendation that this policy of having State seed farms might be reviewed and, if possible, even stopped. Even during 1960-61 we find about 30 seed farms have been given up. The policy of running State seed farms has not been conducive to any good results at all. But still we find in the speech of the Hon. the Leader of the House that fifty more farms are to be started. At least they should have stopped this for the present and reviewed the whole position. Afterwards if they wanted to continue this policy, they could have continued. Two committees have said this and it was also specially mentioned that 30 seed farms were abolished on account of the fact that they were found uneconomic. Therefore, I submit that that policy has to be reviewed in view of the fact that there has been criticism and there have been recommendations of two legislature committees. Instead of stopping further expansion or at any rate stopping for the present and seeing whether the other seed farms worked properly, why should

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [12th December 1961]

the Government have 50 more seed farms? That is my question. There are, in fact, various other matters also in respect of which there should be a constant review of the expenditure that is taking place, expenditure which is not fruitful and which does not produce the results that we expected. Such expenditure should be stopped for the present at least especially when there is a large budget deficit. Afterwards, if the Government think that that policy should be continued and things could be done properly, they can take them up.

One other matter to which I wish to refer is the full finance scheme for the agriculturists. Many risks have already been pointed out in respect of this scheme. There may be agriculturists who may not be able to give sufficient security. The loans given to them may not be realisable. A committee, it is said, was appointed for the purpose of going into the whole matter and seeing whether remedies could be properly provided. I do not know what the report of the committee is. Nothing has been said so far about it. As I could see from the last Budget speech, this particular matter was specially referred to. It was stated there that a committee had been appointed to go into the whole matter to recommend practical measures for the purpose of seeing that the full finance scheme was worked properly so that there might not be any loss to the Government on account of the various loans given to the agriculturists.

Another point in regard to the developmental expenditure is this. More and more is now given to the Panchayat Unions. In the last Public Accounts Committee meeting there was a special reference to this, and the Hon. the Finance Minister said that the internal audit of the accounts of the unions had to be taken care of and that there should be co-ordination between the Accountant-General's office and also the internal audit conducted by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. Before the machinery for the purpose of proper control of the expenditure is finalised, if the Government go on giving loans to the Panchayat Unions, the difficulty will be there as we have experienced in many cases. Many Panchayat Unions are not working properly. In fact, the other day the Hon. the Finance Minister in a speech said that if there was unanimity in the Panchayat Unions, more loans and assistance would be given to them. He said, 'We will make a discrimination'. That is what he said. That is clear proof that there is disunion among the various panchayat unions. Though it is called a panchayat union, among members there is a great deal of disunion. Therefore, when money is given, when contracts are given and there are various kinds of expenditure in the panchayat unions, you will find various difficulties coming in, corruption coming in, faction coming in and interested parties coming in. When developmental expenditure is resorted to, more funds are allotted for the purpose. There is the accelerated tempo of development expenditure. Therefore, it is more necessary for us to control

3-40
P.M.

[12th December 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

the expenditure and see that the expenditure gives fruitful results. Before ensuring this, it is not proper to go on increasing the expenditure, however much we may feel that the primary needs of the people should be met. We have to be careful in spending the money for the purpose of ensuring proper administration.

So far as block development is concerned, in many places the villagers feel that the expenditure has not been sufficiently fruitful. There is more of expenditure on officers and less results beneficial to the people. The Government say that there is a deficit of Rs. 6.90 crores on account of the increased tempo of development and the withdrawal of the assistance of the Central Government given for paying additional emoluments to the 10-8-paid employees. All these things are said to contribute to the deficit. These things can be prevented if we do not go on increasing the expenditure without reference to the beneficial results. This is my submission. I say that the expenditure is unnecessary and will not yield the beneficial results that we expect. So far as this budget is concerned, one should feel really disappointed at the fact that the increased expenditure is unnecessarily resorted to from year to year, without consolidating the results of the expenditure that we have already incurred.

There are two other important matters upon which the budget has given us some benefits. The teachers have been shown some benefits. It has already been touched upon by members from the teachers' constituencies. Therefore, I need not dwell upon it.

The Government have now introduced the pension scheme for the teachers in aided colleges also. May I add one more? The teachers in Oriental Colleges also may be given the benefit of the pension scheme as teachers in the aided colleges. Let us not confine this benefit only to the teachers in aided colleges. There are also colleges established for Tamil, Sanskrit and other oriental languages. Teachers in these colleges also should be included in the pension scheme.

So far as the expenditure on pre-primary schools is concerned, I say it is a very good expenditure. The scheme is a very good scheme, and I welcome it. In fact, we should have thought about it much earlier. While we want to organise our primary education, secondary education, and also University education, organising the pre-primary stage is also equally important. In fact, I visited the nursery school established by Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar at Coimbatore in the Home Science College compound. I went through the whole syllabus also. The small children are assembled under the beautiful shade of a tree. It is a very good sight to see the children in the nursery school. So far as these nursery schools are concerned, the more they are in our country, the greater will be the benefit to our people. The Government may think of increasing the age group from 2-5 to 2-6. In this way the age-limit of the children also may be pushed up. Now we have got 15 plus. It is not known whether the Government

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [12th December 1961]

are thinking of abolishing the 11th Standard or not. Secondary education will be completed, therefore, with ten standards. One will find the students coming out of these schools quite immature. Therefore, if we increase the period of the pre-primary school to six years, and then take the boys through the elementary and secondary schools, it will be good. The All-India Medical Council have stated that for entering the pre-professional course, the boys should have completed 17 years of age. This is their rule. At least we must have the age-limit in the pre-primary schools raised to 6 so that the boys will be 16 plus when they leave the schools. Otherwise, the boys coming out of the schools at 15 plus will be quite immature. As was pointed out by Mr. Srinivasavaradan, so far as the multi-purpose courses are concerned, the students are quite immature. But if the Government take more interest in the pre-primary schools, and if the age-limit is increased to six, the age-limit for elementary and secondary schools is also pushed up. That will be very good. As a matter of fact, in our country, especially when we have free primary education, it is better to take up the training and moulding of these children from a very early age. As Vidwan Muthukannappan said 'தொட்டிற் பழக்கம் சூதாடு மட்டுமே', anything learnt by a child when quite young, endures. A child's character is more easily moulded when quite young instead of at the age 10 or more. I find, as a matter of fact, that many parents are welcoming this pre-primary school. One of the reasons for increasing the age-limit in the case of the pre-primary schools is that the parents find it difficult to keep the children free from mischief at home. They are not able to take proper care of them, and, therefore, they think it better to send them to the school. If the nursery schools are taken care of properly, it will prove a great benefit to the parents. It has been greatly welcomed at Coimbatore. The education that is given under the shade of a tree is very good and the atmosphere is also very good. It is perfectly a good scheme. We can have proper training given to the children. I welcome the move of the Government in this matter.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: What about the students who had not had the benefit of pre-primary education?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: We must have adult schools. The number of students may be increased. What I said was that it would help to obviate the objections of the parents. There is the other thing about adult education. Two sets are not taken care of in respect of education. They are the children and the adults. The adults are without education. They had not had the advantage of education. The small children are not taken care of either. The Government want to come in the middle and train the boys. Adult education also is important. They even appointed an Honorary Director of Education. But now nothing is known. There seems to be less importance shown to adult education. Especially in a democracy, adult education is equally important—much more important than even the education of

[12th December 1961] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

students. Therefore it is I welcome the Government spending some money on engaging trained personnel to give education to adults. The Government may have night schools or recreation schools.

As regards old age pensions, our joint family system having been completely wiped out, there seems to be some necessity to give old age pensions to old people who are destitutes. Previously our old people used to be taken care of by their sons. But that system is gradually going out. I am an old-fashioned man and I believe in the sons looking after their old parents. After all, people should earn for the sake of others also. They should earn for the sake of helping their old mothers and fathers. This used to be our temperament. Whatever we earn, from out of that earning we help our poor relations also. We never insisted that all should work and earn. That kind of joint family feeling may be sapped by this process. Of course, destitute people will be given the old age pension. Who are destitutes, is a difficult matter to settle. The Government have left this to the Collectors. On the other hand, what are the Collectors doing. So far as Harijan Welfare is concerned, in the Public Accounts Committee we found that the Collectors were unable to do their work properly. They are not able to give proper attention to the various matters, and the accounts are not given in proper time. The moneys are not expended in proper time. Savings are shown on account of the lapse of grants. I do not know whether the Collectors will be in a position to administer these things properly and also render proper accounts. It is a good idea. But whether it will work in our country is also a factor to be taken into consideration.

8-56
p.m.

There are various other matters. I welcome all these changes. I am very happy that many good schemes are envisaged in the budget.

Lastly, I should congratulate our Finance Minister who has been for the last ten years administering the finances of our State with great ability. He is a great lawyer. So, he knows the technique of finance as a lawyer. The fact that he came into the Ministry stands to the credit of Rajaji in that he discovered his talent. He has been Finance Minister for the last ten years. He has done very good work. He has done a very difficult job as Finance Minister for the last ten years. He is now going away to the Centre. For the last ten years, I have also been here. I have seen his work. I have heard all his speeches. I must express a word of appreciation of his good work. Of course, he has been criticised. We criticise people who work. Those who do not do any work are exempt from criticism. It is no use criticising in their case because criticism will be of no use. So far as people who work are concerned, there will be some criticism. But that need not deter us from expressing our appreciation of the good work done.

[12th December 1961]

SRI S. R. P. PONNUSWAMY CHETTIAR :**உப-தலைவரவர்களே,**

இப்போது இங்கு இருக்கின்ற இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட்டை மனப்பூர்வமாக வாழ்வுகிறேன். இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட்டானே என்று திட்டங்களை வகுக்காமல் பட்ஜெட்டை மாத்திரம் சமர்ப்பித்திருந்தால், குறை கூறலாம். இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட்டாக இருந்தம்கூட. நல்ல முறையிலே, மக்களுக்குப் பிரயோசனப்படுகிற முறையிலே 100 புதுத் திட்டங்களை முன் வைத்து பட்ஜெட் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக 65 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்டவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட இருக்கின்ற பென்ஷன் திட்டம், நாட்டிலே மக்கள் எல்லோராலும் சிறந்த முறையிலே வாழ்வுகற்படுகின்றது. நாட்டின் பல பகுதிகளிலே அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையைப் பார்க்கின்றோம். உடலிலே வலிவு உள்ள காலத்திலே உழைத்து உழைத்து, வலிவு குறைந்த காலத்திலே பார்ப்பதற்கு யாருமில்லாமல் திக்கற்றவர்களாக பலர் இருக்கின்றார்கள். இந்த நாட்டிலே அந்தக் குறையை நிவர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்ற இந்தத் திட்டத்தை வாழ்வுகிறேன். ஆனால் அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், அரசாங்கத்தார் எந்த நல்லெண்ணத்துடன் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்களோ அந்த நல்லெண்ணம் நல்ல முறையிலே நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கவலை. அறுபது வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு அனேகமாக ஜாதகம் இருக்காது அல்லது B certificate இருக்காது. குறிப்பாக, கிராமப் புறங்களில் இரண்டும் கண்டிப்பாக இருக்காது என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொண்டுதான் ஆகவேண்டும். அதன் காரணமாக நமது மாமூலான சிவப்பு நாடா முறையினால் அவர்களுக்குத் தொந்தரவு வருமேயானால், அரசாங்கம் எந்த நல்லெண்ணத்துடன் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறதோ அதை மக்கள் நல்ல முறையிலே அனுபவிக்க வகை இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். அரசாங்கம், குறிப்பாக, இந்தத் திட்டத்துக்கு மாத்திரம் எவ்வளவு சலுகை கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு இதனால் அருவறுப்போ, கஷ்டமோ இல்லாத வகையில், ஏதோ வயது வந்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், நேராகப் போய் பணத்தை வாங்கி வரலாம் என்ற நிலையை ஏற்படுத்தினால், உண்மையிலேயே வயது வந்தவர்கள் சந்தோஷப்படுவார்கள்.

விடு கட்டுகின்ற திட்டத்தைக் குறித்து ஒரு வார்த்தை நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். Middle Income Group Housing, Low Income Group Housing என்று வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். Low Income Group Scheme-ன் கீழ் ரூ. 500-க்குக் குறைவாக வருமானம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு அதிக பட்சம் ரூ. 8,000 கடன் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். ரூ. 8,000 கடன் கொடுப்பது போதவில்லை. கோவை போன்ற நகரத்திலே ஐந்து செண்டு, ஆறு செண்டு நிலம் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால் குறைந்தது ரூ. 4,000, 5,000 ஆகும். ரூ. 700, 750-க்கு தம்மியாக நிலம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இது ஒரு ரூ. 6,000. அது ஒரு ரூ. 8,000 என்று கணக்குப் பார்ப்போமேயானால், ரூ. 14,000 வருகிறது. அதைத் திரும்பிக்கட்டுவதற்கு, Low Income Group-லே

[12th December 1961] [Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar]

வந்தவர்கள் ரூ. 500 அல்லது ரூ. 400 வசதியுள்ளவர்கள் தான் கட்ட முடியுமே தவிர, அதைவிடக் குறைந்த வருமானமுள்ளவர்கள் கட்டுவதற்கு வசதி இல்லை. இந்த ரூ. 200, 250 வருமானம் உள்ளவர்கள் ஒரு விடு கட்டி அந்த விட்டைச் சொந்தமாக்கிக்கொள்வதற்குச் சரியான ஒரு திட்டமே இல்லை என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்குத் தனிப்பட்ட முறையிலே ஒரு திட்டம் தீட்டப்படவேண்டும். இந்த இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட்டிலே இல்லை என்றாலும், அடுத்த சபாநிதின் பட்ஜெட்டில் வேண்டுமானால் ரூ. 100-லிருந்து ரூ. 250 வருமானமுள்ளவர்களுக்குத் தனிப்பட்ட தான ஒரு விடு கட்டும் திட்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் அவசியம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். Industrial Housing Scheme போன்ற எவ்வளவோ திட்டங்கள் இருந்தாலும், நமது ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்த அளவிலே, விடு கட்டுகின்ற திட்டம் மிக வேகமாக வளர்ந்துவிட்டது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம் துரிதப்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

Middle Income ஆக இருந்தாலும் சரி, Low Income ஆக இருந்தாலும் சரி, நாட்டின் பல பகுதிகளிலே இன்னும் ஏராளமாகக் கூட்டுறவு சொசைடிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும், விடு கட்டுவதற்கு. எந்தத் தலைப்பின்கீழ் இருந்தாலும் இன்னும் விடுகள் வேண்டும் என்பதை நாம் ஒத்துக்கொண்டுதான் ஆகவேண்டும். பெரிய நகரங்களில் பார்த்தால் குடிசைகள் வளர்ந்துகொண்டே இருக்கின்றன. நாளுக்கு நாள், இதைக் குறைப்பதற்கு sum improvement என்று வைத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி, ஏதோ ஒரு பெயரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஏராளமான விடுகள் கட்டுவதற்கு வசதி செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கு எத்தனை சொசைடிகளை ஏற்படுத்தினாலும் சரி, அல்லது நமது ராஜ்ய Housing Board மூலமாகச் செய்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது அந்தந்தப் பகுதிகளிலே இருக்கின்ற ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் மூலமாகச் செய்தாலும் சரி, உடனடியாக இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு வழி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடி, சேலத்திலே ஒரு Engineering College நிறுவப் போவதாக பட்ஜெட்டிலே குறிப்பிட்டுப்பதை நான் மிகவும் வாழ்வுகிறேன். இன்னும் ஒரு ஜில்லாவுக்கு ஒரு காலேஜ் வீதம் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அவா. கோவையிலே ஒரு மருத்துவக் கல்லூரி வேண்டுமென்று பல நாட்களாக ஒரு கோரிக்கை இருந்துகொண்டேவந்திருக்கிறது. ஏதாவது ஒரு வகையில், உடனடியாக அந்தப் பிரச்சனையை எடுத்து அரசாங்கம் ஒரு முடிவு செய்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் கருதுகின்றேன். நமது நாட்டின் ஜனத்தொகைக்கு நாட்டிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய டாக்டர்கள் எண்ணிக்கையை எடுத்துப் பார்ப்போமேயானால், மிக மிகக்குறைவு. எல்லோருக்கும் வைத்திய வசதி ஒழுங்கான முறையில் கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் நாம் டாக்டர்களைப் பெருக்கித்தான் ஆக வேண்டும். உடனடியாக இந்த நாட்டில் பல பகுதிகளிலே மருத்துவக் கல்லூரிகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றுதான் விரும்புகிறேன். இதிலே எந்த

[Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar] [12th December 1961]

விதமான ஆட்சேபணையும் இருக்க முடியாது. அடுத்த பட்ஜெட்டில் அவசியம் மருத்துவக் கல்லூரி நமது நாட்டில் ஒன்றல்ல, இரண்டல்ல, மூன்றாகச் செய்தால்தான் நலம். எந்தப் பக்கத்திலே செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற பிரச்சனையை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விட்டு விடலாம். பொதுவாக நாட்டிலே வேண்டும். ஆனால் கோவையைச் சேர்ந்தவன் என்கின்ற முறையிலே, கோவையில் வசதிகள் அதிகம் என்பதை மட்டும் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

குழந்தைகள் இரண்டு வயது முதல் ஐந்து வயதுவரையில் படிக்கக்கூடியவாறு முன்னேடி பயிற்சித் திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தியதை மனப்பூர்வமாகப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. பாலசுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். கோவைக்குச் சென்றிருந்தேன். கோவையிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய பெற்றோர்கள் எல்லாம் விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்று. இந்தத் திட்டம் கோவைக்கு மாத்திரமல்ல. நாட்டிலே எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் வரவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அவா. எப்படி இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை நடைமுறையில் எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோமோ, அதே முறையில் இந்த நாட்டிலே இரண்டு வயது முதல் ஐந்து வயதுவரையில், எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இந்த நர்சரி பயிற்சி அவசியம் வேண்டும் என்பதை வலியுறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அடித்தளத்திலே, ஆரம்பத்திலே சரியான முறையில் குழந்தைகளை உருவாக்குவதற்கு ஒரு நல்ல திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டால், அப்போதுதான் ஒழுங்கான முறையிலே ஒரு சமுதாயம் ஏற்படும் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே, மிக விரைவிலே, அடுத்த பட்ஜெட்டிலே இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இந்த வசதி கிடைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற என்னுடைய விருப்பத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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கடைசியாக, நமது ராஜ்யம் தொழில் துறையிலே மிக வேகமாக முன்னேறிவருகிறது என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆட்சிப் பொறுப்பிலுள்ளவர்கள் வேகமாக வளர்ச்சிக்கு என்னென்ன வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவும் செய்துவருகின்றனர். தொழில் துணுக்க ஒத்தாசை, மூலதன ஒத்தாசை, வேறு வசதிகள் எல்லாம் செய்துவருகின்றனர். ஆனால் இந்தத் தொழில்களிலே என்ன பார்க்கின்றோம்? ஏதாவது ஒரு தொழில் துவங்கவேண்டுமென்றால், உடனடியாக ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், அதற்கு வேண்டிய steel கிடைப்பதில்லை, சிமெண்டு கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதைப் போன்ற தொந்திரவுகள் வருவதால், அரசாங்கத்தில் அங்கத் தொழிலை எவ்வளவு வேகமாக ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்களோ, அவ்வளவு வேகமாக அந்தத் தொழில் செயல்பட முடியாது. அதற்கு முடியுமானால் அந்தத் தொழிலில் basic needs உதாரணமாக ஒரு தூல் ஆலை ஏற்படுத்த ஒருவருக்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுத்தால், அதற்குக் குறைந்தபட்சத் தேவை, எவ்வளவு சிமெண்டு வேண்டும், எவ்வளவு இரும்பு வேண்டும், 100 டன் சிமெண்டு, அல்லது 100 டன் இரும்பு கொடுத்துவிட்டு, அதற்குப்

[Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar] [12th December 1961]

பிறகு கணக்கிட்டு, மீதி இருப்பதை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று கணக்கிட்டுக் கொடுப்பதற்கு நமது ராஜ்ய சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கவேண்டும். இதை எழுதவேண்டுமென்றால் Textile Commissioner இடம் செல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அகில இந்திய ரீதியிலே கோட்டாவைப் பார்த்து, 'அங்கோ கொடுக்க முடியாது, கோட்டா முடிந்து விட்டது' என்றால், ஒரு வருஷம்வரையில் காத்திருக்கவேண்டும். இதை எதற்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், எவ்வளவு வேகமாக வளர்ச்சியடைய வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறோமோ, அந்த வேகம் தடைப்படுகிறது என்பதை நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அவசியம் நாம் இந்தக் குறிப்பிட்ட அளவு அதிகாரத்தை இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அதே மாதிரி கோவையில் பல் என்ஜினீயரிங் தொழிற்சாலை களிலே coal வரவில்லை, coke வரவில்லை என்பதனால், என்ஜினீயரிங் தொழிற்சாலைகள் பல பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அடிக்கடி இந்தப் பிரச்சனை வந்து கொண்டேயிருக்கிறது. நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சி வேகமாக வந்துகொண்டிருப்பதினால் நமது தேவைக்கும், போக்குவரத்துக்கும் சரியான முறையில் ஒத்து வராதது தான் காரணம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அது என்ன காரணமாக இருந்தாலும், நமது ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் ஒரு "Buffer Stock" — குறைந்தபட்ச தேவைகளை அரசாங்கம் அல்லது அந்தத் தொழிலில் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கூட்டுறவுடன் ஒரு ஸ்தாபனத்தை நிறுவி Buffer stock நிரந்தரமாக இந்த மாதிரி சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் உபயோகப்படுத்த வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதை வலியுறுத்திச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்தப் பிரச்சனை சாதாரணப் பிரச்சனை. அடிக்கடி இதனால் தொழில்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு, ரோடுகளில் தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் இருந்துவருவதை அனுமதிக்கக்கூடாது. அதற்கு ஒரு முடிவு அரசாங்கம் செய்துதான் ஆகவேண்டும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, பொதுவாக இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைத் தயாரித்த நிதியமைச்சர் கனம் திரு சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களை மனப்பூர்வமாகப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். சென்ற பத்து வருஷங்களாக இந்த நாட்டின் செல்வ நிலையையும், சர்வ நிலையையும் எவ்வளவு தூரம் பாதுகாத்து, வளர்த்திருக்கிறார் என்பது நான் சொல்லித் தெரியவேண்டியதில்லை. இந்தியா பூராவும் அறியும். நாட்டு மக்கள் அறிகின்றார்கள். இன்று இவர் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்குப் போகவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருப்பதினால், நமது தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் ஒரு சிறந்த செல்வத்தை—ஒரு சிறந்த பொக்கிஷத்தை—இழக்கின்றோம் என்று நினைக்கின்றவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கின்றார்கள். சென்ற பத்து வருஷங்களாக நமது ராஜ்யத்துக்கு அவர் செய்த காரியத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாகப் பாராட்டிக்கொண்டு, மேலே செல்லுகின்ற நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இன்னும் திறம்பட—ராஜ்யத்துக்குச் சேவை செய்ததை விட தேசம் பூரவுக்கும் சேவை செய்யவேண்டிய திடகாத்திரத்தையும், நீண்ட ஆயுளையும் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்.

[12th December 1961]

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : தலைவரவர்களே, முதலில் இந்த இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட்டைப் பார்த்து சந்தேகம் வந்தது எனக்கு. அப்பிற்பாடு அஜென்டாவைப் பார்த்த பிறகு கொஞ்சம் உதாரணம் வந்தது. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டச் செலவு மொத்தம் 291 கோடி. அதில் மத்திய சர்க்கார் பங்கு 190 கோடி. மாகாண சர்க்கார் பங்கு 101 கோடி. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டப் பணியை தொடர்ந்து நடத்த மூன்றாவது திட்டச் செலவு 40 கோடி. மத்தியில் இடைக்கால Development Schemes எல்லாம் போட்டு நடத்தி வந்திருக்கிறோம். அதை இந்திய சர்க்கார் நிறுத்தி விட்டார்கள். அப்படி நிறுத்தியதில் வருஷத்திற்கு எட்டு கோடி ரூபாய் குறைவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 8 5 40 கோடி. இந்த 40 கோடியை நாம் எப்படி இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சரி செய்யப் போகிறோம்? அல்லது கடன் வாங்கப் போகிறோமா? வரி போடப் போகிறோமா? அல்லது மத்திய சர்க்காரை வேண்டிக் கொள்ளப் போகிறோமா? நமக்குப் பெரும்பாலும்—இந்த மாகாண சர்க்காருக்கு, மத்திய சர்க்கார் பெரிய ஒரு இடையூறுகத்தான் தோன்றுகிறது. உதாரணமாக காட்டிலும் உபத்திரவம்தான் ரொம்ப ஜாஸ்தி. இப்போது நாம் இரண்டு திட்டங்கள் போட்டு நடத்தியிருக்கிறோம். உணவுப் பொருள்கள் அபிவிருத்தியாக இருக்கின்றன. ஒன்றுக்கு 1 1/4 பாகம் அபிவிருத்தியாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் விலையும் ஏறி விட்டது. விலை 9 அணா 10 அணா அரிசி 10 வருஷத்துக்கு முன் இருந்தது—51-விருந்த விலை—இப்போது ஒரு ரூபாய் விற்கிறது. அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியானால் பழைய விலையாவது விற்கலாம். அதுவும் விற்கவில்லை. உற்பத்தி அதிகமாக ஆக, விலை கூட ஏறிக் கொண்டே போகிறது. இந்த நிலையில், இப்படி திட்டங்களைப் போட்டு நம் மக்களை, ஏழை மக்களை—அதுவும் நடுத்தர மக்களை, குறிப்பிட்ட வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களை எப்படி நாம் காப்பாற்ற முடியும்? ஓரளவுக்குச் சம்பளம் வாங்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கும்—மற்றப்படி கூலி வேலை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கும் நிரந்தரமாக ஓரளவுக்கு வருமானம் வருகிறது. வியாபாரிகளைப் போல பெருவாரியாக வருவாய் வருவதில்லை. இப்படியிருக்கிறபோது, அவர்கள் எப்படி காலத்தைக் கழிக்க முடியும்? உற்பத்தி அதிகரித்ததால் விலை குறையவேண்டும். அல்லது பழைய விலையாவது விற்கும் என்று சந்தோஷமாக இருந்தோம்—திட்டம் போட்டு காரியம் பண்ணால் நல்லது என்று. எவ்வளவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகிறதோ அந்த அளவுக்கு விலையும் கூட உயர்ந்தால், எப்படி வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியும்? பணக்காரர்கள் நடத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆகையினால்தான் நாம் இந்த மாகாணத்திலே மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவது, ஏழை மக்களையும், நடுத்தர மக்களையும்—மற்றப்படி மாதம் குறிப்பிட்ட வருமானம் வருபவர்களையும் காப்பாற்றுவது என்று சொன்னால், உற்பத்திச் சரக்குகளை வாங்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு நஷ்டமில்லாமல் வாங்கி, குறைந்த விலைக்கு திட்டமான விலைக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிக் கொடுத்தால் தான் வாழ்க்கைக்குப் போதிய, முக்கியமான உணவுப் பொருள்களைப் பெற முடியும். போடு; வரி போடு; பணக்காரர்களுக்கு.

12th December 1961] [Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar]

வியாபாரிகளுக்கு வரி போடு. Sales-tax மா'திரி "பீச்சு வரி" போடு. விலையைக் குறைத்துக் கொடுக்க, பஞ்ச வரி போடு. வருல் பண்ணிச் செய். சில அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களைப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். திட்டம் போடுகிறேன். தவிர, இன்று திட்டம் போடும் போது சிமென்ட் இருந்த விலை இப்போழுது இல்லை. தூற்றுக்கு 10 ரூபாய் ஜாஸ்தியாகிவிட்டது. எப்படி திட்டம் நிறைவேறும்? நிறைவேறுது. அதற்கு என்ன செய்வது? ஆகையினால்தான் திட்டத்தையும் போட்டு விலையை யும் ஒரேமாதிரியாக வைக்கவேண்டும். கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு முன் 100-க்கு 10 பெர்சென்ட் சிமென்ட் விலை ஜாஸ்தியாயிற்று. போட்ட திட்டம் அந்தத் தொகைக்கு எப்படி ஈடுகட்டும்? ஆகையினால், பெரும் பிற்போக்கான திட்டம். அப்போதைக்கப்போது போடும் திட்டம்தான் சரியான திட்டம். ஐந்து வருஷத்துக்கு முன் கூட்டியே போடும் திட்டம் இப்படித்தான் தொந்தரவு பண்ணும்.

கூட்டுறவில் வேலைக்காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே—தொழிலாளிகள்—அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நன்மையிலலை. இந்தத் திட்டத்திலே, இவர்களுக்கு கேடி நதியிலலை. பிராவிடென்ட் fund இல்லை. அவர்கள் சாதாரணமாக வேலை செய்து, அவர்கள் காலத்தையும் கழித்து விட்டுக்குப் போக வேண்டியதுதான். அவன் பிற்கால வாழ்க்கைக்கு ஒருவித நன்மையும் செய்யவில்லை. வாத்தியார்களுக்கு என்னமோ பண்ணார் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள், சந்தோஷம். வெளியிலிருந்து வேலை செய்கிறவர்களையும் கூட்டுறவில் வைத்து நன்றாக வாழலாம் என்று கூப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டார்களே. அவர்களுக்குப் பிற்கால வாழ்க்கைக்கு அவசியம் ஆகாது கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கூட்டுறவு மூலமாக விவசாயம் செய்வதில் அவ்வளவு லாபகரம் இல்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மையிலலை. அதிகச் செலவுதான் ஆகும் சர்க்காருக்கு. ஏனென்றால் விவசாயம் செய்கிறபோது சிக்கன வாழ்க்கையும், சிக்கனச் செலவும் பண்ணவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்வதுக்கே கட்டுப்பாட்டியாகவில்லை. நீங்கள் ஆடம்பரமாக கூட்டுறவு வைத்து சூப்பரை லர், டெப்டி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார், மேற்கொண்டு ஆபீசர்கள் எல்லாம் வைத்தால், வருமானம் வருமா? தனிப்பட்டவன் வந்து 10 ஏக்கர் வைத்து Management பண்ணால், சிக்கனமாக இருந்தாலும் வாழ முடியவில்லை. ஆனால், கூட்டுறவுப் பண்ணை வைத்து சர்க்கார் செய்வதில் அதிகச் செலவுதான் ஆகிறது, லாபம் இருக்காது. தங்களுக்கும் இருக்காது. அவனுக்கும் இருக்காது. செலவு அதிகமாக, ஆக, கடைசியில் கனக்குப் பார்க்கும் போது, எங்கேயிருந்து dividend அதிகத் தொகை கிடைக்க முடியும்? அவன் வாங்கும் கூலி தான் கிடைக்கும். கூட்டுறவில் சேர்ந்து வேலை செய்வதுக்குக் கூலிதான் கிடைக்கும். திறமையாக, சுமமாக வாழ வைக்க முடியாது. இது வியாபாரம் அல்ல. வியாபாரமாக இருந்தால் நிறைய வருமானம் வரலாம். இது விவசாயம். இந்தக் கூட்டுறவில் Farming சொசைடி என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அதில் இரண்டு மூன்று ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்திருக்கும் விவசாயிகள் சேர்ந்து 60, 70 ஏக்கர் என்று மொத்தமாகச் சாகுபடி செய்கிறார்கள்.

4-10
p.m.

[Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar] [12th December 1961]

கள். அந்த முன்பும் அந்த நிலம் சும்மா இருக்கவில்லை. மாணவாரியாக இருந்து புஞ்சை விவசாயம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தோட்ட நஞ்சை ஆக்குவது என்று கூட்டுறவில் சேர்த்து வைத்து ஒன்றுசேர்ந்த பிறகு அது நான்கைந்து வருடமாகிறது. அவனுக்கு சேருவதற்கு முன் வந்த அந்த வருமானம் இப்போது போய்விட்டது. இயற்கையாக அவனுக்கு வரவேண்டிய வருமானமே போய்விட்டது. இப்போது கேட்டால் லாபம் வந்தால் தான் டிவிடென்டு கொடுப்போம் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். என்ன விட்டுவிடுங்கள், நான் போய்விடுகிறேன் என்று சொன்னால், திணை வெட்டி இருக்கிறோம், அது வெட்டினோம், இது செய்திருக்கிறோம், அதையெல்லாம் கொடுத்தால்தான் போகலாம் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலத்திற்கு வரும்போது ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் மதிப்புப் போடப்பட்டது. செலவானதெல்லாம் சேர்த்து, ரூ. 4,000 மதிப்பு விடமுடியாது இப்போது என்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அவர்களுடைய வருஷா வாரி வருமானம் என்னவென்று பார்த்து அதை நஷ்டத்தோடு நஷ்டமாக அவனிடம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்போது தான் நமக்கு வரவேண்டிய வருமானம் வருகிறது, அதில் வேலை செய்வோம் நிம்மதியாக வாழ்வோம் என்றும், நமக்கு ஒன்றும் அதில் சேர்வதால் நஷ்டமில்லை என்றும் தெரிந்துகொண்டால் அவன் இதில் சேர நினைப்பான். இப்போது கோயம்புத்தூர் பக்கம் நான் போனேன். கமிட்டியில் என்னைப் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். நான்கு ஏக்கர் இருக்கிற ஒருவனைக் கண்டேன். அவன் இதில் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறான். அவனைக் கேட்டால் குறைகளையெல்லாம் சொல்கிறான். 'முன்பெல்லாம் எனக்கு அதில் அக்கரை இருந்தது. நான் அங்கேதான் இரவில் நிலத்தில் மாட்டைக் கட்டி விட்டு படுத்துக்கொள்வேன். இப்போது எனக்கு வேறு சொத்தில்லை. இதிலிருந்து தப்பித்துக்கொள்ள ஏதாவது வழி யிருக்கிறதா?' என்று என்னிடம் கேட்டான். 'இருக்கிற கடன் களையெல்லாம் கொடுத்தால்தான், நீ போகமுடியும்; இல்லாவிட்டால் விட மாட்டார்கள்' என்று அவனிடம் நான் சொன்னேன். 'பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. ஐம்பது ஏக்கர் வைத்திருந்தால், அதில் 4 ஏக்கர் இதற்குக் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். மீதி நிலத்தில் வருமானம் அவருக்கு இருக்கிறது. எனக்கு அது தான் கெதி. அதுதான் ஆஸ்தி. நான்கு வருஷமாக ரொம்பக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறேன்' என்று சொல்லி அவன் அழுகிறான்.

கார்ப்பரேஷனில் கிடங்கு இருக்கிறது. மதராஸ் கிடங்கு கார்ப்பரேஷன் என்று இருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளின் நன்மைக்காக ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். ஆட்டு மந்தையில் ஓநாயை வைத்துபோல் எல்லாவற்றையும் அது சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டது. அதில் எல்லாம் வியாபாரிகள் தான் உணவு தானியங்களை வைத்துப் பணம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். காஞ்சிபுரத்திலிருந்து ஆயிரம் இரண்டாயிரம் மூட்டைகள் தினம் வருகின்றன. அங்கிருந்து லாரியில் இங்கே வருகின்றன. அங்கு ஒரு மூட்டைகூட விற்பதில்லை. விவசாயி

[12th December 1961] [Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar]

களுக்கு லாபம் வருவதில்லை. சாதாரணமாக பாங்குகளில் உணவுப் பொருள் வைத்து வாங்கக்கூடாது என்று வியாபாரிகளுக்குக் கட்டுப்பாடு செய்துவிட்டு இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் வேர்ஹவுஸிங் கார்ப்பரேஷனில் வைக்க இப்போது ஏற்பாடு செய்துவிட்டோம். ஆகையால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இதனால் லாபமில்லை. இதனால் வியாபாரிகளுக்குத்தான் லாபம். அதனால் பணப்பெருக்கம் உண்டாகிறது. ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் முதல் எட்டு தடவை பெருகிறது. பணப் பெருக்கம் இப்படி ஜஸ்தியாகிறது. அதனால் அந்த ஸ்கீம் எப்படி விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை அளிக்கும்?

ஷேடிபூல் பாங்குகளில் வைத்துச் செய்வது சரியாக இல்லை. பாங்குகளில் கொடுத்து வாங்கக் கூடாது என்று இதை ஷேடிபூல் பாங்காக்கிவிட்டார்கள்.

முதியோர் உதவிப்பணத்தைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். ரொம்ப சந்தோஷம். கை, கால், நோண்டி இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வயதைப் பார்க்கக்கூடாது. அவர்களுக்கு நாம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், ஓராஷு வயதை வைத்துக்கொள்ளாமல் அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றும் வகையில் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். உதவி என்றால் என்ன? அறுபது வயது வரையிலும் பிழைத்துவிட்டு இப்போது ஐந்து வயதைக் குறைத்திருக்கிறார்கள், அதற்குப் பிறகு இது என்ன?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: இதுவரைக்கும் ஒன்றுமே இல்லையே.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: அதுதான் ஆரம்பிக்கும்போதே உங்களுக்கு எச்சரிக்கை செய்கிறேன். ஆரம்பிக்கும்போதுதான் ஆராய்ச்சிசெய்யவேண்டும் அந்தப் பார்ட்டிகளுக்கு எல்லாம் வயதைப் பார்க்கக்கூடாது.

அடுத்தது இரண்டு வயதுப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வைப்பது...

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: பள்ளிக்கூடம் அல்லவே அது.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: அவன் படிக்க அல்ல. தாலாட்டுவதற்காக என்று நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் அரை மைலில் இருக்கிறது. விட்டுக்குப் பக்கத்தில் இருந்தால் போகலாம். தனியாக தட்டுத்து போகமுடியுமா? இப்போது எப்படியிருக்கிறது தெரியுமா? அப்படியே பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குப் போகும் பிள்ளைகளும் இருக்கிறார்கள். பணக்காரர்கள் விட்டுப் பிள்ளைகள் போகிறார்கள். அந்தக் குழந்தைகளுக்குப் பிறந்தவுடன் தாய்ப்பால் கொடுத்தால் உடம்பு தாய்க்கு குறைந்துவிடுமென்று, தனிப்பால் வேறு போஷாக்குகள் பண்ணுவதால் அந்தக் குழந்தை ஒரு வயதிலேயே நான்கு வயது குழந்தைமாதிரி இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய ஏழைக் குழந்தைகள் அப்படியல்ல. மறு குழந்தை பிறக்கும் வரையில் தாய்ப்பாலையே குடித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பது. ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு எங்கே புட்டிப்பால் வாங்கிக்கொடுக்க முடியும்? பிறக்கும்போதே

[Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar] [12th December 1961]

3, 3½ பவுண்டு இருக்கிறது. 6 பவுண்டுகூட இருப்பதில்லை. நாரைக் கையும் நாரைக் காலும் ஆக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் 1½ மைல், கால் மைல், ஒருமைல் என்று எப்படிப் போகமுடியும்? ஆகையால்தான் இத்திட்டத்தால் ஏழைகளுக்குப் பலனில்லை என்பது. ஆகையால் ஏழைகளுக்குப் பலன் கிடைக்கும்படி நீங்கள் எப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இன்னும் வயதை ஜாஸ்தி செய்யுங்கள்.

பஞ்சாயத்து சமாசாரம்பற்றி எல்லோரும் நன்றாகச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். புதிய பஞ்சாயத்து. பஞ்சாயத்து பெரும்பாலும் எதற்காக உதவுகிறது என்று கேட்டால் வரிபோடுவதற்கு உதவுகிறது. வரியை அவர்களும் போடலாம். இதற்குமுன் வரிபோட சென்ட்ரல் கவர்ன்மெண்டு இருந்தது. பிறகு மாகாண சர்க்கார் வந்தது. இன்னும் யார்போடுவது என்று பார்த்து அவர்கள் தலையில் இதைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். இப்போது மூன்றாதி விட்டது. வரியை நாம் போட்டால் ஆபத்தாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் கையைக் கொண்டே அவர்கள் கண்ணைக் குத்திக்கொள்ளச் செய்யலாம் என்று அவர்களுக்கு இந்த வரிபோடும் அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கல்வி வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1921-லிருந்து கல்வி வரி, ரோடு வரி, செஸ் வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பணத்தை எல்லாம் யார் சாப்பிட்டது? இப்போது "நீ போடு வரி" என்று சொன்னால் என்ன அர்த்தம்? இதற்கு முன் யார் சாப்பிட்டார்களோ அவர்களிடத்தில் வாங்குங்கள். ஒரு தெருவில் குழாய் இருக்கிறது. மற்றொரு தெருவில் குழாய் இல்லை. குழாய் இல்லாத தெருக்காரன் குழாய் வரி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதுபோல்தான் இது இருக்கிறது. இப்போது நாம் எவ்வளவு செஸ் போட்டிருக்கிறோம்? நாற்பது நயாபைசா. ஒரு ரூபாயில் 30 நயாபைசா போடுகிறார்கள் புதிய பஞ்சாயத்தில். ஒரு ரூபாய் நில வரி கொடுத்தால், அதற்கு மேல் முக்கால் ரூபாய் விவசாயிகளுக்கு செஸ்வரி போட்டுவிட்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு லாபம் செய்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லி பஞ்சாயத்துக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுத்து விட்டதாக வரிபோட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். உங்களிடம் இருக்கிற அளவுக்கு நீங்கள் செய்யுங்களேன். அதுவரை கொஞ்சமாகச் செய்தால் என்ன? நீங்கள் போடும் திட்டங்கள் யாரைப் பாதிக்கிறது? ஏழையைத்தானே? விவசாயத்தில் இருக்கிறவன் சேமிப்பில் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். சேமிப்பு எங்கே இருக்கிறது? நீங்கள்தான் அவனிடத்தில் வரிபோட்டு வாங்கிவிடுகிறீர்களே? வரி கட்டும்போது 60 நயாபைசா பத்திர அடிகமாகி விட்டது. 30, 35 என்று போடுகிறார்கள். ரூபாய்க்கு 5 அணா போடுகிறார்கள் இப்போது பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனில் நிலவரி. இருபத்தைந்து நயாபைசா போட்டால் அதிகம் போட வேண்டுமென்று மேலே இருக்கிறவர்கள் அதிகாரிகள் பஞ்சாயத்தைக் கட்டாயப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். எப்படி நடத்தமுடியும்? ஆகையால் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கு சுகமில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வகையில் பணத்தைத் தயார் செய்ய சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு உதவு

[12th December 1961]

வேண்டும். கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதனால் யாரும் தப்புச் சொல்லப்போவதில்லை. நம்முடைய திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் ஏழைகளுக்குப் பயன்படும்படி இருக்கவேண்டும். திட்டத்தைப் பிரதி வருஷமும் போட்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். சாமான் விலைகள் ஏற்ற இறக்கங்கள் இல்லாமல் லேசாகக் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ரொம்பப் பசியாக இருக்கிறது, எங்களைக் காப்பாற்றுங்கள் என்று கேட்டால், நமது முதல் மந்திரி திருச்சியில் பேசியிருக்கிறார், கொஞ்சம் வயிற்றை இருக்கக் கட்டிக் கொள்ளுங்கள், போறுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று.

அங்கே அவர் கடைநிலை ஊழியர்கள் சங்கத்திலே பேசுகிற போது சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த மாதிரி எல்லாம் ஏழைகள் கிட்டே போய் சொல்லி நாம் பெருமையாக வாழ்வதில் ஒன்றும் லாபமில்லை. ஆகையினாலே கொஞ்சம் தயவுசெய்து ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மை பண்ணுகிற காரியத்தைப் பார்த்துச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இதோடு முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRIMATHI SARASWATHY PANDURANGAM : சபைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, இடைக்கால வரவு-செலவுப்பட்டியலைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தை பேசப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக நிதியமைச்சரவர்கள் மிக அழகாக காந்திய வழியிலே, காந்தியடிகள் என்னென்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்களோ, அதைக் குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டுதான் பட்டியலைத் தீட்டி இருக்கின்றார். அவ்வாறு தீட்டிய பட்டியலைப்பற்றி ஏனைய அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லுகின்றபோது குழந்தைகள் கல்வியைப்பற்றி, அது சரிவா நடக்குமா என்ற எண்ணத்தை வைத்து, அன்புமிக்க சகோதர அவர்கள் பேசுகின்றபோது குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். குழந்தைகள் வளர்ச்சி நல்ல முறையில் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தை ஒட்டித்தான் ஐந்தாண்டுக்கு முன்னால் சமுதாய நலத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ், டெல்லி அரசாங்கத்தின் பார்வையின் கீழ் குழந்தைகள் பராமரிப்பு சாலை கிராமப் புறங்களிலே ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். விவசாயம் செய்கின்ற பெண்கள் காலையிலிருந்து மாலை வரையிலே உழுகின்ற உத்தமிகள். அவர்களுடைய ஒரு ஆண்டுக் குழந்தையை மாம்பிலே அணைத்துக்கொண்டு நடவு நடுவது கூடாது. வெள்ளையன் அரசாண்ட காலத்தில் குழந்தைகளுக்குப் பராமரிப்பு கிடையாது. ஏழைகள் எவ்வாறு இருக்கின்றார்கள் என்ற எண்ணம் கிடையாது. அந்த விதமாக இருந்த காலத்தை மாற்றியமைத்து நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் ஏழை விவசாயப் பெண்கள் கண்ணீரைத் துடைக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு எண்ணத்தை வைத்துத்தான் சமுதாய நல போர்டார் அவர்கள் குழந்தைகள் பராமரிப்புச் சாலை நிறுவினார்கள். ஒரு ஆண்டு வயதிலிருந்து உள்ள குழந்தைகளை, வேலை செய்கின்ற பெண்கள் காலையில் விட்டுச்சென்றால் மாலையிலே வேலையை விட்டுச் செல்லும்போது அந்தக் குழந்தையை எடுத்துச் செல்லுகின்ற காட்சியைப் பார்க்கின்றோம். அவ்வாறு நடந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. அரசாங்க ரீதியில் அல்ல. சமுதாய நல போர்டாரால் நடந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. அதையேதான் இப்போது

[Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam] [12th December 1961]

அரசாங்கத்தில் எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கருதி, 3 முதல் 5 வயது உள்ள குழந்தைகளுக்குப் பராமரிப்பு சாலை வேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஒரு சாரார் தேர்தலுக்காக இதைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்களோ என்கின்ற தோரணையில் பேசுகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர், இந்த மந்திரி சபை அமைப்பதற்கு முன்னாலேயே அந்தத் திட்டத்தைத் தீட்டி அவைகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன என்பதை அவர்களுடைய ஞாபகத்துக்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

(Deputy Chairman in the chair.)

முன்னால்தான், விதவைகள் கண்ணீரைத் துடைக்க வேண்டுமென்று காந்திஜி அவர்கள் முதல் முதலாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்ததைக் கருதி நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் 20 வயது முதல் 30 வயது உள்ள பெண்கள், விதவைகள், அனாதைகள், கணவனால் கைவிடப்பட்டவர்கள், ஆகியோருக்கு ஒரு திட்டம் தீட்டினார்கள். அந்தத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக விதவைகள், கணவனால் கைவிடப்பட்ட பெண்களுக்கு அங்கங்கே கல்விச்சாலை, சமுதாய நலத்திட்டத்தின்கீழ், எட்டாவது வகுப்பு வரையில், உணவு, உடை, ஆத்தனையும் இலவசமாக அளித்து இரண்டு ஆண்டுகள் அவர்கள் பயிற்சி பெற்று அதற்குப் பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு ஊதியத்துக்கு வழி கோலுகின்றது. அந்த அளவு திட்டம் தீட்டி நடந்து வருகின்றது. ஆனால் அந்த விதவைகள் படிக்கின்ற காலத்திலே அவர்களுடைய 6 மாதக் குழந்தை, ஒரு ஆண்டு குழந்தை, 2 வயது குழந்தையை எங்கே விட்டுச் செல்வது என்ற எண்ணமும், ஏக்கமும், கண்ணீரும் காணுகின்றோம். அப்படி வருகின்ற பெண்களைப்பற்றி சமுதாய நல போர்டார் அவர்களைக்கண்டு கேட்டேன் நல்ல விதமாகப் பயிற்சி சாலைகள் ஜில்லாவுக்கு ஒன்றாக வைத்திருக்கிறீர்கள், அத்தனை 20 வயது முதல் 30 வயதுள்ள பெண்கள் படிக்கின்றார்கள், ஆனால் அவர்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்குப் பராமரிப்புச்சாலை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டேன். ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னாலே குழந்தைகளுக்கு முதல் முதலாக பராமரிப்புச் சாலை நிறுவ வேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதற்கு டெல்லி அரசாங்கத்திலே மானியம் ஒதுக்கினார்கள் அந்த மானியத்தின் வாயிலாகத்தான் இப்போது திருவொற்றியூரில் குழந்தைகள் இல்லம் ஏற்பாடு செய்து அதற்குக் கட்டிடம் கட்டி வருகிறார்கள், இரண்டு வயது முதல் ஐந்து வயது வரை உள்ள குழந்தைகளை வளர்ப்பதற்காக, தேர்தலைப்பற்றி நினைக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு இதை உதாரணமாகச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதே விதமாக முதியோர் இல்லம். எவ்வாறு குழந்தைகளைக் காப்பாற்றுகின்ற பொறுப்பை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்க வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணுகிறோமோ, அதே விதமாக உடலிலே வலிமை ஒடுங்கி, சத்து அற்று இருக்கின்ற அந்த முதியோர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் வாழ்வு அளிப்பது ஏனைய நாடுகளில் இருக்கின்றது. அந்த அளவுக்கு நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் இல்லை. முதியோர்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவது கடமையாக ஒரு காலத்திலே, தெய்வ பக்தி நிறைந்த காலத்திலே, தாய் தந்தையை தெய்வமாக வழிபட்ட காலத்திலே, கூட்டு முறையாக குடும்பம் வாழ்ந்த

[12th December 1961] [Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam]

காலத்திலே இருந்தது. ஆனால் இன்று தெய்வ பக்தி குறைந்து வருகின்ற காலத்திலே முதியோர் இல்லம் மிக மிக அவசியம். என்று அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டுள்ளது. எத்தனையோ பிள்ளைகள் தந்தையை வைத்துக் காப்பாற்ற முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களை வைத்துப் பராமரிக்க முடியாத நிலையிலே ஊழியம் செய்து பிழைக்கின்ற அளவுக்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. கோர்ட்டுக்குச் செல்லலாம். வருமானத்தில் ஒரு பகுதி வாங்கலாம். செல்லுகின்ற சக்தியற்று எத்தனையோ முதியோர்கள் இருக்கின்றனர். அது ஒரு புறமிருக்க, உழைத்து உழைத்து உருக்குலைந்து போனவர்கள், சில பெரியோர்களுக்குக் குழந்தைகளே கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு உணவளிப்பது யார் என்று பார்க்கின்றபோது, அதை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளுகிறது. அதை ஏற்று அவர்களுக்கு வாழ்வு அளிப்பது மிக மிக முக்கியம் என்று காந்திஜி நினைத்து அந்த எண்ணத்தை இன்று நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு நடத்த முன்வந்திருக்கின்றது. ஆனால் ஒன்று அவர்களுக்கு வயது தெரியாது என்று அவர்கள் சொல்வதற்கு முன்பு கலெக்டர் ஆபீசுக்கு சென்று, அதற்குப் பட்டியலைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முடியாது. அந்த விஷயத்தை நான் கண்டிக்கிறேன். இன்று எத்தனையோ விதவைகள் E.S.L.C. வகுப்புக்கு வருவதற்கு கலெக்டர் ஆபீசுக்குப் போய் 3 மாதம் சுற்றிச் சுற்றி வருகின்றார்கள். எந்த நேரத்திலே, எந்தக் காலத்திலே அந்தப் பள்ளியில் சேரவேண்டுமோ அதற்குள்ளாக அந்தக் கலெக்டருடைய அத்தாட்சி கிடைக்காமல் அந்தப் பள்ளியில் சேர முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அந்த விதம் இல்லாமல் முதியோர்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய வயதைப் பற்றி கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் ஒரு கமிட்டி நிறுவி வாஸ்தவத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு வயது இருக்கும், உழைக்க சக்தி யற்றவர்களா என்ற நிலைமையைப் பார்த்து அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக Certificate கொடுத்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முதியோர் இல்லத்துக்குக் கால் கோல் விழா நடந்து விட்டது. கட்டிடம் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. திருவொற்றியூரிலே ஐந்து முதியோர்கள் வந்து சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இது தேர்தலுக்காக அல்ல என்று இதற்கும் நான் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

இன்று வடசென்னையிலே வாழுகின்ற மக்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டுகின்ற திட்டத்தைப் பார்க்கின்ற போது தென் சென்னையிலே பல விதமாக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான வீடுகள் மத்தியதர வகுப்பாருக்குக் கட்டி வருவதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். ஆனால் வட சென்னையில் மத்தியதர வர்க்கம், உழைக்கின்ற ஏழைகள் வாழுகின்ற பகுதியிலே எத்தனை வீடுகள் நமது அரசாங்கம் கட்டியிருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்ப்போமேயானால், நான் ஆச்சரியப்படத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்த அளவுக்கு இன்று வட சென்னையிலே விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டம் மிகப் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையிலே இருந்து வருகிறது. அதிலே நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் இந்தத் தென் பகுதியிலே எத்தனை வீடுகள் கட்டியிருக்கின்றார்களோ, அத்தனை வீடுகள் வட சென்னையிலே ஏழைகளுக்குக் கட்டி முடித்த பிற்பாடு

[Sri S. Natarajan] [12th December 1961]

to this House during the last five or six years when he has been Finance Minister. Our revenues are going up. It is true that during the last two or three years there has been no additional taxation. What is interesting is that those items of revenue which we had some years ago are giving us additional yield which is a sign of prosperity of the country. That is a matter about which we should feel happy because at a time when we are having a planned development we are also building our resources and we are proceeding not on the slippery ground of expectations but on the solid ground of what we can afford for our various developmental works. I am particularly happy that in the field of agriculture, in the field of irrigation, in the field of power, in the field of industry and also in the field of education, we have made notable progress. Particularly in education we seem to be a State which is making very rapid advances in the field of elementary and secondary education. Unfortunately, this increase seems to be more in quantity than perhaps in quality. That is a somewhat regrettable feature. I do hope that the Hon. the Minister for Education who is also the Minister for Finance would give some thought to it and would try to remedy matters. Success sometimes makes people over-confident and perhaps develops in them a certain attitude of self-confidence or rather an attitude that they cannot do any wrong and, therefore, they tend to ignore the normal channels of consultation in a democratic society. In the matter of educational reform this Government appointed two special committees. Their reports were considered. A Legislature Committee was again appointed to go into that question. The report of that Committee was considered by both Houses of the Legislature and a plan of development was agreed upon. When once a change is to be effected in it, I feel that the Government ought to consult the advisory bodies that they have themselves set up as to the need for the change and the manner in which that change should be effected or at least, they should take the Legislature into confidence and explain to it the reasons that prompted them to make a change in the programme that was already agreed upon. I refer to the programme of reorganisation of secondary education. According to this programme during the year 1962-63, a certain number of schools were to be upgraded into higher secondary schools and this programme of development was to have an increased tempo in succeeding years. But suddenly, a few weeks ago, we got a communication in the Press that this programme is being kept in abeyance and that there will be no upgrading of high schools into higher secondary schools during 1962-63. We do not know for what reason this has been kept in abeyance. We thought that at least in the budget statement when no provision was made for the upgrading of the schools into higher secondary schools during the year 1962-63 there would be an explanatory note. The Hon. Minister did not choose to take us into confidence and explain to us the position. This has created a certain amount of resentment, uncertainty and hardship. The bifurcated courses that formed a special feature of this reorganisation were planned

12th December 1961] [Sri S. Natarajan]

on a basis of three-year programme. If now the schools are not to be upgraded into higher secondary schools, the pupils will get a truncated course in these practical subjects which will not take them anywhere. The pre-University course does not provide for the continuance of this course. The pre-University course is definitely a preparation for college course, particularly in the field of arts and science and not of technology. Therefore, this holding in abeyance is causing considerable hardship and, at the same time, is just a departure from an accepted All-India pattern and places our secondary schools in an inferior position to the secondary schools of other States. Madras was progressive in thinking on the lines of reorganisation, as was suggested by the Secondary Education Commission. Madras had taken certain steps in diversifying the courses of studies even as early as 1948 and having moved progressively, it is just surprising that at a moment when all other States have moved forward, Madras should be delaying this programme of reorganisation.

Sir, provision is made for the supply of midday meal and that is quite good. As we are introducing compulsion, it is very necessary to ensure that children are provided with food, nourishing food, books and slates, and that they are also ensured good health when they are in the school. That is true. But in the budget, I see no provision made for a school health service. It is rather unfortunate that one should think that our primary responsibility is to pass a law compelling parents to send their children to school and possibly to provide a teacher if there should be forty children or something like that. But compulsion means much more than that. It means that you have to ensure the health of the children so compelled to congregate in a public place, and our health services are very inadequate. It is unfortunate that in the budget there is no provision at all for school health service, and this does not seem to have been considered at all. I know that this budget was prepared in a hurry and I know that this budget is unreal because we are doing certain things and talking about certain things which may or may not happen. What will really happen in April 1962 will depend upon the new composition of the Assembly and the new composition of the Government. Therefore, to discuss about the Budget itself is unreal. But, at the same time, this kind of Budget which becomes constitutionally necessary should have taken note of all these points when the administration takes up a legal responsibility for enforcing compulsion.

4250
p.m.

Sir, in regard to the supply of midday food, it is quite good. We get statistics that lakhs of children are being fed and that they are being given wholesome food. I had occasion to visit a few of the places where midday food is being given. The children I met told me that normally they did not like that food and, therefore, they did not eat that food. I also made some enquiries. I found that some kind of very inferior grain was used for giving food to the children. In that locality the supply of this food was

[Sri S. Natarajan] [12th December 1961]

in the hands of a very influential local gentleman whom even the District Board Educational Officer was afraid to speak to on the complaints that he had received about the quality of the food served to the children. The second point I learnt was that the headmaster was obliged to give a return of the number of students and the names of students who were taking food. (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: Supposed to take food). Actually the number that took food—this information I elicited from the students who took food there—was about one-fifth of the number listed. Making certain enquiries, I found that there was a big leakage in this business. Perhaps some poor man who needs more money is probably making use of this money intended to give food for the poor children or somebody whose need for food is greater than that of the children is utilising it. But, Sir, it is demoralising when children know that when provision is made for a better kind of food being supplied to them, somebody takes that food away from their mouths and give them only inferior food. When they know this, their respect for officers, for teachers, for their elders and leaders is considerably reduced. Sir, it is so very depressing to note that the Government felt it necessary to bring in legislation to punish people who sell gift articles of food. That shows the rotten state of affairs, that shows the sense of morality that is prevailing. Sir, in the matter of supply of midday food, the same thing is happening. There are people who give grain in lieu of the 4 nP. that they have to contribute per child. They are giving various things in kind, such as vegetables, firewood, oil, rice and various other articles. Since we are giving the midday food to a large number of children in quite a large number of villages and since we consider that as not only a social obligation but a Government responsibility, I feel, Sir, that it is time that we do not think of it as a charity business but think of it as something which is binding upon the Government and which is, therefore, given to the children as a matter of right and not as if they are coming there as charity boys asking for their food. I want every child to feel that he or she is a member of this society and that society is providing him or her with his or her necessities, not as a matter of charity but as a matter of right. But, unfortunately, Sir, the manner in which the whole thing is organised makes these children feel that they are beggar boys. I think this is very bad psychologically for these children if they were to grow up as independent adults. A sense of frustration, a sense of resentment against society is developed in most of the people because of the manner in which we treat the students and because of the very unethical manner in which the whole thing is organised.

Then, Sir, regarding the school improvement conference, I attended one such meeting and the Hon. the Finance Minister was also present. It was a very fine and impressive show. I was rather much impressed to see that so many parents of the area, residents of the locality contributed in the shape of brass vessels, blackboards, chairs and what not. It was a very big display and

12th December 1961] [Sri S. Natarajan]

it was all very good. I was very much impressed. When I went there a few weeks later and walked into the school, there was not one item that was gifted at the conference and the school was in the poorest condition possible. There was not even a vessel for drinking water. When I asked the local residents what happened to all those gift articles, I got the information that they were all put on show and they were taken back after the conference by the people concerned. Sir, this is very disgraceful if we are to have a whole department organising exhibitions like that, publicising to the people that these things are being given but really we find that they are taken away after the show is over. I think it is a fraud that we are playing on the public. But I think when we do get them, it is better these are properly canalised, properly accounted for and audited. There is no accounting of any of these things that we receive now. When we ask them about these, it is said: 'Well, these people are giving these things to particular institutions and, therefore, they are going back to those institutions'. But you do not find in the institution's record or anywhere that these things have come in. I do not say the whole thing is a waste and the whole thing is a fraud. I know here and there, there are very many philanthropic people who generously contribute for the welfare of the institutions. But, unfortunately, during that year there has been a sort of competition from area to area in regard to the school improvement conference and in regard to midday meal schemes, so that officers felt that somehow or other the 95th Conference must be better than the 94th Conference. In this kind of race and competition, naturally people adopted methods which could not be justified under ordinary circumstances. And this, I am sorry to say, has the most demoralising effect. In the Education Department the whole concentration has been on this and I find that when officers are promoted, their record of work in regard to school improvement conference and midday meal scheme has been the main consideration. This has been continued for the past two or three years. I also found that when teachers were selected for the President's award or the State award, the main consideration was the work they did in regard to school improvement conference and the midday meal and not their quality as teachers. This kind of competitive spirit that has been generated by the temptation of the reward, by the temptation of various other favours has produced a most demoralising effect amongst teachers, educational officers and generally in the department itself where other things have been allowed to remain in arrears.

Sir, this year as many as 170 high schools have been permitted to be opened. (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: More than 200). The Educational Code requires that for an institution to be a high school, it must satisfy certain requirements. I challenge the department to state whether all these institutions satisfy at least 1/10th of the requirements stated there and yet institutions are

[Sri S. Natarajan] [12th December 1961]

allowed because people have no time to look into these things. They are pre-occupied with other things. I think these things require a certain amount of looking into. If the Hon. the Minister for Education himself is taking a decision about keeping in abeyance a programme that was decided upon by the legislature committee without consulting the Advisory Board of Education consisting of Legislative Council Members alone, then no wonder, Sir, that other officers do not consult the advisory bodies that have been set up. For example, there is a Board of Secondary Education. This Board has not met for a long time. No question about secondary education was referred to the Board at all. Why then create boards like that? Is it merely to show on paper that the Government are having so many advisory boards, or to select certain people as members of this board or that board, or do the Government think that they have all the ideas and all the competence on the subject and, therefore, they need not consult these boards? If they think so, then let them not have these boards and let them not incur expenditure on them. If you have a democratic administration, let the programmes and schemes of the Government be placed before these boards and let them advise the Government. Sir, I do hope that the Hon. the Minister for Education before he leaves would at least give some thought to set the education department going on the lines he wanted it to when he made his Budget speech in 1959 or 1960 when he said that there should be a change in the administration, that it should be more democratic and that it should be decentralised. Now it is growing more and more autocratic and authoritarian and I may say, chaotic. I do not want to say anything more. But I certainly feel that the Hon. the Minister for Education has done something very valuable for Education. He has made Madras the premier State in Education in regard to various matters and in regard to the various progressive measures thought of on the basis of the policy he has undertaken to carry out. His suggestion that pre-Primary schools should be started is something which will again place Madras in the forefront in the educational area.

The extension of the pension scheme for college teachers is a very welcome measure. It is something which should have been done earlier. I am sure the teaching profession is very grateful to the Hon. the Minister for his recognising the fact that they too are teachers and they deserve this pension. I would only suggest to him that he should give a little kindly thought to those teachers who retired before 1955 and who happen to live still. They cannot come under 'destitute', old people for whom provision is made for pension. Because, being intellectuals, they will have some relation or other to look after them, and will not be destitute. But their difficulties and sufferings are great. They are the people who did not have the advantage of a better scale of pay. They retired early, and their retirement benefits or provident fund benefits were very poor. During the last five years

12th December 1961]

[Sri S. Natarajan]

they have spent it. They are practically on the verge of starvation and destitution. Their number is not great. If this pension which is being given to teachers who retired since 1955 is extended to those teachers who are still alive and who are members of our State, the Hon. the Finance Minister would ensure contentment and would also be showing some kind of sympathy to a class of people who very richly deserve pension.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

Sir, I know the Finance Minister will not be with us when the Council meets next. He is seeking election to Parliament. I am sure that he will succeed in this election and that would give him an opportunity of serving this country even better than what he is doing now for this State. Because, influence from the Centre is more pervasive, and he will be able to give a right direction and right lead to all the States. I wish him all success in his career. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Sri A. J. Arunachalam will now speak.

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: I may be allowed to speak tomorrow, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Sri K. R. Ramaswamy will speak.

* SRI K. R. RAMASWAMY: மதிப்புக்குரிய சட்டமன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மாமன்றத்தில் பேசிய ஆளும் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அனைவரும் துண்டு விடும் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை வரவேற்று மிகவும் அதிகமாகவே புகழ்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மன்றத்திலுள்ள என் மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஒருசில அங்கத்தினர்கள் நிதி நிலைமை என்ன என்பதை உணர்ந்தும் உணராதவர் களைப் போல பேசியதனை உண்மையாகத்தான் இப்படிப் பேசுகிறார்களா, அல்லது கட்சிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்காக இப்படிப் பேசுகிறார்களா என்று நான் மட்டுமல்ல, நாட்டிலுள்ள எழைகளும், நடுத்தர வகுப்பார்களும் யோசனையில் ஆழ்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் நான் இன்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். பட்ஜெட்டை ஆதரித்துப் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்தத் திட்டம் மிக மிகப் பெருமையானதுதான், இருந்தாலும் இன்னும் குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதையெல்லாம் போக்க வேண்டும், என்று ஒவ்வொருவரும் 'நல்ல திட்டம், நல்ல திட்டம்' என்று சொல்லி விட்டு, "இருந்தாலும்" என்ற இந்தப் பதத்தை உபயோகிக்க மறக்கவில்லை. "இருந்தாலும்" என்ற வாசகத்திலே நான் நாம் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதை மதிப்புக்குரிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

முதியவர்களுக்கு உதவிப் பணம் தரப்படுவதைப் புகழ்ந்து கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சிலர் பேசினார்கள். அது ஒன்றும் புதுமையானதல்ல. இந்த ஆட்சி இதை இப்படிச் செய்யாதிருந்தால்—

[Sri K. R. Ramaswamy] [12th December 1961]

உத்திரப்பிரதேசத்தில் நடைமுறையில் இருக்கும்—ஆந்திரத்திலும் கோளத்திலும் செயல்படவிருக்கும் இத்திட்டத்தை ஏன் இங்கு செயல்படுத்தவில்லை என்று எதிர்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் கேட்கும் கேள்விகளுக்குப் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டுமே என்பதற்காகவும், தேர்தல் நேரமாகையால் மக்களிடம் ஒட்டுக்குப் போக வேண்டுமே என்பதற்காகவும் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதாகத் தான் இதைக் கருதுகிறேன். முதியோர்களுக்கு உதவிப் பணம் கொடுப்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கதுதான். ஆனால் அத்திட்டத்தினால், பிச்சை எடுப்பதைத் தொழிலாகக் கொண்டவர்களுக்கு எந்த நன்மையும் இல்லை. பிறக்கும் போது யாரும் பிச்சைக்காரர்களல்ல. யாரும் ஆதரிக்காத நிலையினால்தான் அவர்கள் பிச்சைக்காரர்களாக மாறுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால், இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் அவர்களுக்கும் வாழ வகை செய்திருக்கலாம். இன்னும் ஆதரவற்ற விதவைகளுக்கும் இத்திட்டத்தில் வழி வகைகள் செய்திருக்கலாம். இவைகள் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அரசியல் துறை ஊழியர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள், குழந்தைகள் தொழில் கல்வி பயில வட்டியில்லாத கடன் வழங்குதல்; பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு இருப்பது போல் கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கேடும் நலத் திட்டம்—இவை புதிய வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் இடம் பெறுகின்றன. தேர்தல் காலமாகால இந்த இடைக்கால நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையைக் கவர்த்தகரமான முறையில் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசியல் துறை ஊழியர்களும், ஆசிரியர்களும் பொதுத் தேர்தலில் முக்கிய பொறுப்பு வகிப்பவர்கள். ஆகையினால் அவர்களைத் திருப்பிப்படுத்த இந்தத் திட்டம் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று கருதுகிறேன். இவ்வளவு சாமர்த்தியமாகத் தயாரித்த திட்டத்தில் 6 கோடி 9 லட்சம் துண்டு விழாமல் இருந்திருந்தாலாவது பாராட்டலாம். மத்திய சர்க்காரின் ஒத்துழையாமையினால்தான் இந்தத் துண்டு விழுகிறது. துண்டு விழும் இந்தத் தொகையை ஏன் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் நாம் கொடுக்கும் வரிப் பணத்திலிருந்து வாங்கிக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது? இந்தத் துண்டு வரவிருக்கும் ஆண்டுகளில் புதுவரியாகத் தானே உருவெடுக்கும்? வரிகளைப் போட்டு இந்த நாட்டு மக்களைச் சுமை தாங்கியாகக் கருதிவிட்டார்கள் நமது அமைச்சர்கள். ஒரு நாடு நல்ல முறையில் எப்படி இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று திருவள்ளுவர் மிகவும் அழகாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறார்:

“உரு பசியும் ஓவா பிணியும் செறுபகையும்
சோறு இயல்வது நாடு”

சுதந்திரம் வயது 14 ஆண்டுகளாகி விட்டன. பசியும், பிணியும் பகையும்—இன்னும் நமது நாட்டை ஸ்டீட்டுப் போகவில்லை. நமக்கு வந்த சுதந்திரம் வட நாட்டுடன் நின்றவிட்டது. அது தென்னாட்டிற்கு இன்னும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. 14 ஆண்டு ஆட்சியில் நாம் எந்த நிலையிலே இருக்கிறோம் என்பதை உணர்ந்து, நாங்கள் சொல்வதிலே குற்றம் குறைகள் இருந்தாலும் அதையும் உணர்ந்து எடுத்துச் சொல்லுங்கள், பொதுவாக உங்களுக்கும் எங்களுக்கும் ஏற்பட்ட வாதம் மட்டுமல்ல. இது, நாட்டிலே உள்ள பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழ்வதற்கு நாம் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். செய்திருப்பதைப்

[12th December 1961] [Sri K. R. Ramaswami]

பெரிதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு மகிழ்க்கூடாது. வட நாட்டிற்கும் நமது நாட்டிற்கும் இருக்கிற ஏற்றத்தாழ்வு மலைக்கும் மடுவுக்கும் உள்ள ஏற்றத்தாழ்வு. இதை அறவே நீக்கினால் ஒழிய நாட்டிலே உள்ளவர்கள் புதுப் புது புரட்சியை, புதுப் புதுத் திட்டங்களையும் அவரவர்களே உண்டுபண்ணக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலை உண்டாகும். அந்நிலையை நாம் ஏற்படுத்தக் கூடாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இங்கு பேச என்னக்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கும் என்னுடைய வணக்கத்தைக் கூறி என்னுடைய உரையை முடிக்கிறேன்.

* SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN : மதிப்பிற்குரிய மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 1962-63 ஆண்டுக்குரிய இடைக்கால வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் நான் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நம் நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து ஐம்பதாண்டுகள் அமைப்பில் மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையைச் சிறந்த முறையில் உயர்த்த முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தையும் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தையும் நிறைவேற்றி நாம் சிறந்த முறையில் வெற்றியடைந்திருக்கிறோம். இப்போது மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் தொடக்கக் கட்டத்திலே இருக்கிறோம். நம்முடைய நாட்டு மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பின் காரணமாகத்தான் இப்போது நம் நாட்டிலே எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் நாம் சிறந்த முறையில் வெற்றி கண்டிருக்கிறோம். சுதந்திரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும், இன்னும் உணவுப் பெருக்கத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் நல்லமுறையில் நாம் வெற்றி கண்டிருக்கிறோம். அத்தோடு நம்முடைய நாட்டு மக்கள் அறிவும் ஆற்றலும் கடமை உணர்ச்சியும் உள்ள மக்களாக உருவாவதற்கு நல்லமுறையில் நாம் கல்வி வளர்ச்சியிலே சிறந்திருக்கிறோம். நாம் விடுதலை அடைவதற்கு முன்பு ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் காலத்தில் 6,000, 7,000 பள்ளிகள்தான் இருந்தன. இப்போது 26,700 பள்ளிகள்—ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகள் நிறுவி 40, 45 சதவிகிதமாக இருந்த கல்வி அறிவு வளர்ச்சியை இன்றைக்கு 50, 55 சதவிகித வளர்ச்சியாக ஆக்கியிருப்பதை நாம் பாராட்டக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

இடைக்கால வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டமாக இருந்தாலும்கூட, இந்தத் திட்டத்திலே 100 புதுத் திட்டங்கள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதிலே குறிப்பாக திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியில் பிராந்திய பொறியியல் கல்லூரி, சேலத்தில் புதிய பொறியியல் கல்லூரி இவைகளை, நிறுவத் திட்டமிட்டிருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுவேண்டும். திருச்சி, பாமக்குடி, மதுரை ஆகிய இடங்களில் தொழில் பயிற்சி நிலையங்களை ஏற்படுத்தத் திட்டமிட்டிருப்பதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நம்முடைய நாடு இதுவரையில் 80-85 சதவிகிதம் விவசாயிகளாக இருப்பவர்களைக் கொண்டிருந்தது. அதனால் சில சமயங்களில் போதிய பருவ மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால், பல இடங்களில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டது. இதை ஓரளவுக்குத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டுமானால், பல தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்தி கைத் தொழிலைப் பெருக்கி மற்ற மக்களை ஈடுபடச் செய்து அவர்களைத் தொழில் செய்பவர்களாக்க நம் அரசாங்கம் முற்பட்டால், நம்முடைய நாட்டில் இன்னும் அதிகமாக சிறந்த முறையில் மக்களின்

[Sri K. Kamalakannan] [12th December 1961]

வாழ்க்கை நிலை உயர ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். நம்முடைய சென்னையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோமானால், தோராயமாக 18 லட்சம் ஜனத்தொகை என்று நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் 20 லட்சத்திற்கு மேலாக ஜனத்தொகை இருக்குமென்று இப்போது கூறப்படுகிறது. இதிலே இப்போது இந்த மூன்றாவது ஜந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின்படி, செங்கற்பட்டு வரையில் மின்சார ரயில் பாதை போட்டு மக்கள் குடியிருப்புக்கு சென்னைக்கு அப் பால் பல மக்கள் செல்வார்களானால், சென்னையில் இருக்கிற இட நெருக்கடியை ஓரளவுக்குக் குறைக்க முடியும். அதைப் போன்று கோடம்பாக்கம், புதிய கன்னியப்ப நகர், புலியூர் என்பன போன்ற சமீபத்தில் புதிதாக நிர்மாணிக்கப்பட்ட பல இடங்களில் புதிய விடுகட்டும் மனைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி ஜனங்களைப் பல இடங்களிலே பரவச் செய்தால் மக்கள் சுகாதாரமாக வாழமுடியும். அங்கு பல வசதிகளைப் பெறமுடியும். எல்லோரும் இன்புற்றிருக்க ஓர் சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். மேற்றும் கோடம்பாக்கத்தில் இருக்கிற ரயிலிலே கிராசிங் உள்ள இடத்தில் ஒரு பிரிட்ஜ்மேல் பாலம் கட்டுவதற்குக் கூடிய சீக்கிரம் அரசாங்கம் முன்வந்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் ஏற்படும் என்று இந்த நேரத்தில் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். பல பேர் ரயில் பாலத்திற்கு அதாவது மேற்குப் பக்கம் குடியிருப்பதற்கு மத்தியதர வகுப்பினர் கூட அச்சப்படுகிறார்கள், கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையைத் தவிர்க்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்னையிலே ஹார்பர் தொகுதியைப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஹார்பருக்குப் பக்கத்தில் உள்ள பல தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் பிளாட் பாரத்திலேயே சிறு சிறு வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு பல நெருக்கடிகளுக்கிடையே சுகாதாரம் அற்ற முறையிலே வாழ்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தவிர்க்க அரசாங்கம் ஒரு நல்ல வழியைத் தேடவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு அந்த இடத்திலேயே மூன்று நான்கு அடுக்கு கொண்ட வீடுகளை, அறைகளைக் கட்டி அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து ஒரு சௌகரியம் செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இன்றைக்கு சென்னையில் ஏறக்குறைய 300 சேரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. மத்திய அரசாங்கம்கூட சேரிகளின் சீரமைப்புக் காகப் பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்து அவைகள் நல்லமுறையில் விளங்குவதற்கு ரோடு வசதி, விளக்கு வசதி, தண்ணீர் வசதி என்று எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்குத் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அத்திட்டப்படி சென்னையில் இருக்கிற அத்தனை சேரிகளையும் ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளிலே நல்லமுறையில் செப்பணிட்டுச் செய்யவேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் இப்போது 10, 15 சேரிகளுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகைகளைச் செய்துகொடுத்து மற்றவைகள் முன் இருந்த நிலையிலேதான் இருப்பதை நாம் காண்கிறோம். ஆகையால் சேரிகளில் மிகவும் நெருக்கடியான முறையில் வாழ்ந்து கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் அவர்களுடைய சௌகரியங்களைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், சென்னைக்குப் பக்கத்தில் உள்ள காலி இடங்களில் அவர்களைக் குடியேற்றி நல்லமுறையில் இந்தச் சேரிகளை அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

[12th December 1961] [Sri K. Kamalakannan]

இந்தத் திட்டப்படி இரண்டு வயது முதல் ஐந்து வயது வரை உள்ள குழந்தைகளுக்குப் பள்ளிப் பயிற்சி அளிக்கும் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இது மிகவும் முக்கியமான திட்டம். அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஐந்தில் வளையாதது ஐம்பதில் வளையாது என்று சொல்வார்கள். அதுபோல சேரிகளில் வாழ்கின்ற ஏழைக் குழந்தைகள் நல்ல குழந்தையாக இல்லாமல், நல்ல பராமரிப்பு இல்லாமல், பேச்சுப் பழக்கம் இல்லாமல், இவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் வாய்ப்பில்லாமல் வாழ்கின்றன. அதனால் அவர்களின் பிற்கால வாழ்க்கை நல்லமுறையில் அமையாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. அம்மாதிரிக் குழந்தைகளுக்கு நல்லகல்வியை, பழக்கத்தைக் கற்பிப்பது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. இந்தத் திட்டத்தை மிகமிக நான் பாராட்டி வரவேற்கிறேன்.

சென்னையிலே அரசாங்கம் நகராண்மைக்கழகத்திற்கு மான்யமாக எவ்வளவோ தொகை கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. பல இடங்களில் செலவு செய்து பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்தால்கூட இன்றைக்கு சைதாப்பேட்டை போன்ற இடங்களில், மாம்பலம் போன்ற இடங்களில் போதிய சாக்கடைகளை இன்னும் அமைக்கவில்லை. புதிய சாக்கடைகளை ஏற்படுத்திய இடங்களில் வெட்டிப் போட்ட ரோடுகளை இன்னும் செப்பனிடாமல் அப்படியே போக்குவரத்துக்கு மிகவும் இடையூறுகப் போட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டத்துக்குள்ளாகிறார்கள். பாதாள சாக்கடைகளை எங்கும் ஏற்படுத்தி ரோடு வசதியைப் பெருக்கினால் மக்கள் நல்லமுறையில் வாழ ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். முதியவர்களுக்கு உதவிப் பணம் கொடுக்கும் திட்டத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய நண்பர்கள் சொன்ன மாதிரி, அதனாலே அனாதையாக வருகின்றவர்களுக்கு, 65 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு எந்தச் சலுகை கொடுத்தாலும்கூட. நோய்களால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள், கண் தெரியாதவர்கள், கை கால் முடமாக இருக்கின்றவர்கள் இவர்களுக்கு 50 அல்லது 55 வயது உள்ளவர்களுக்கு அந்தச் சலுகை கொடுத்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்ற என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

ஒரு அவல நிலை என்ன வென்றால் பல ரயில்களிலே பஸ் ஸ்டாண்டு போன்ற இடங்களிலே சாதாரணமாக இரண்டு, மூன்று வயதுக் குழந்தைகள் கூட பிச்சை எடுப்பதை நாம் பார்க்கின்றோம். இதெல்லாம் நமக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரிந்திருக்கின்றது. ஆனால் இதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காத காரணத்தாலே, குழந்தைகள் ஆரம்பத்திலேயே பிச்சை எடுக்கும் பழக்கத்தை நாம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டே இருந்தால், நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான ஒரு நன்மையும் கிடைக்காது. ஆகவே இந்த நிலைமையை, குழந்தைகள் பிச்சை எடுப்பதை, அரசாங்கம் தீவிரமாகக் கவனித்து அதைத் தவிர்த்துத் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் இந்த நேரத்திலே தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, எனக்கு வாய்ப்புத் தந்ததற்குத் தவிரவர்களுக்கு நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

[12th December 1961]

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : தலைவரவர்களே, இது காலம் நண்பர்கள், பேசியதில் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட் ஒரு மாதிரியாக தெளிவடைகின்றது. நமக்குத் தேவைகளோ கணக்கற்றவை. ஆனால் இருக்கும் வசதிகளோ குறைவானது. இதை நாம் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொருவர் பேசும்போது, இந்திந்தக் குறைகள் என்று பேசுகிறார்கள். சிலர் செய்து வைத்த பணி நல்ல பணி என்று பாராட்டுகின்றனர். இந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால், இப்போது இருக்குற ஒன்று ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. “நன்மையும் தீமையும் நாடி நல்ல புரிந்து நன்மையால் ஆளப்படும்” இவ்வளவு நோம் பேசியவர்கள் எதற்காகப் பேசினார்கள்? அரசு ஊழியர்கள் இதைக்கேட்டு, இந்தக் காரியத்தைக் கவனித்து, குற்றங்களை நீக்குவதற்காகப் பேசுவது. இங்கே இருப்பவர்கள் அரசை விட அறிந்தவர்கள் அல்ல. அரசு ஊழியர்களுக்கு என்ன விஷயமும் தெரியும். எங்களுக்கு இது ஒரு இடைக்கால வேலை. கொஞ்சம் படித்திருப்போம். கொஞ்சம் தெரிந்திருப்போம். எங்கள் அனுபவத்தில் வந்த எண்ணங்களைச் சட்டசபையிலே சொல்லுகிறோம். அரசு ஊழியர்கள் அதை மனதில் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இரண்டாவது, நாம் பார்க்கும்போது இந்த உலகத்திலே ஏற்படும் வாய்ப்பு, அதாவது என்ன சொல்லுவேன் என்றால் “There is a revolution of rising expectation” நமக்குத் தேவைகளோ அளவு கடந்து வருகின்றன. கல்வியை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். நம்முடைய மக்களுக்குப் பல சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கின்றோம். இருந்தாலும் குறைபாடு ஊதியம் கொடுக்கிறோம். நாலாறு வாங்கியவர் இப்போது நாலு ரூபாய் வாங்குகிறார். இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் இன்னும் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். ஒரு தச்சன் ரூ. 1-1/2 வாங்குகிறவன் இன்று ரூ. 7 வாங்குகிறான். எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் rising expectation சேர்ந்து வருகிறது என்றால், நாம் செய்த நன்மைகளை இவர்கள் அடைந்து, அந்த நன்மைகளாலே வேண்டிய வசதிகள் ஏற்பட்டு, இன்னும் அதிகம் வசாதா என்ற ஆசையின் பேரிலே அதிகம் கேட்டு வருகிறார்களே யொழிய, ஒரு குறையுமில்லை என்று நான் சொல்லத் துணியவில்லை. குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இருந்தாலும் இன்னும் அதிகமாக வசாதா, இன்னும் ஊதியம் கொடுக்க மாட்டார்களா, இன்னும் உத்தியோக உயர்வு கிடைக்காதா என்று இப்படி expectation அதைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதுதான் அரசினுடைய கடமை என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்று விவசாயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், விவசாயத்தில் எவ்வளவோ வசதிகள் செய்கிறோம். பொறுக்கு விதை, fertilizers loans எவ்வளவோ கொடுக்கின்றோம். அதைச் செய்யும்போது சில இடங்களிலே அவை தவறான வழியில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. அதிலே பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் என்ன நடக்கும்? அதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இரண்டாவது நாம் விவசாயத்திலே உற்பத்தி செய்து நம்முடைய தொழில் முயற்சிகள் முன்னேற வேண்டுமென்றால், செய்ய வேண்டியவைகள் எவ்வளவோ இருக்கின்றன. இடம், பொருள், காலம் இவைகளைக் கவனித்துப் பார்க்கும்போது, தென் நாட்டிலே தொழில் உற்பத்தி பெருக வேண்டுமென்றால், நமக்கு இருக்கிற ஒரே இடம்

[12th December 1961] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

செலத்திலே கனிப் பொருள், நெய்வேலியிலே பழுப்புக் கரி கடலூரிலே துறைமுகம். நமக்கு Industrial belt தென் நாட்டிலே இது ஒன்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. இதை நன்றாகக் கவனித்து அதன்மூலம் இந்த மூன்று இடங்களிலும் நல்ல வேலை செய்து விட்டால், அதன்மூலமாக நம்முடைய தொழில் உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகும்.

இது ஒரு புறமிருக்க, நாம் என்ன செய்தாலும், அது என்னவோ ஒரு பெரிய பள்ளத்தில் விழுந்து விடுவதுபோல் இருக்கிறது. இதை ஆலோசித்துப் பார்க்கும்போது நம் ஜனத்தொகை கணக்கில்லாமல் பெருகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. முன்னே பத்து பேருக்குச் சாப்பாடு போட்டது என்றால் இப்பொழுது நாம் 25 பேருக்குச் சாப்பாடு போட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்படிப் பிறக்கிற குழந்தைகளாவது நன்றாக இருக்கின்றனவா, நல்ல உடல் வலிவு இருக்கிறதா, நல்ல அறிவுதான் இருக்கிறதா என்றால் எல்லாம் திராபையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டியது, நல்ல வசதி, நாய் சேயிடம் போய் அவர்களைப் பார்த்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், என்ன ஆகிறது? மருந்து வக் கல்லூரி வைக்கிறோம். வைத்துக் கொண்டதான் வருகின்றோம். ஆனால் டாக்டர் இல்லை. கல்வி நிலையம் வைக்கிறோம். ஆனால் ஆசிரியர்கள் இல்லை. எது செய்தாலும் இல்லை, இல்லை என்கிறதாகத்தான் வருகிறது. இந்தக் காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியே இல்லாமல் அடித்து விட்டு வேறு ஒரு ஆட்சி வந்தால் அது என்ன செய்து விடும்? ஆகையினாலே நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து பொருளாதாரத்தை உத்தேசித்து, எந்தெந்த விதமான செலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அதைக் கவனித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஒருவருக்கொருவர் குற்றம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் நன்மை கிடைக்காது. ஆகையினாலே நாம் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து வேலை செய்யவேண்டும்.

கடைசியாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டியது ஒன்று. நாம் எவ்வளவோ செலவு செய்கிறோம். கடன் வாங்குகிறோம். இருந்தாலும் Deficit Budget துண்டு விழுகிறது. துண்டு ஏன் விழுகிறது? நாம் போட்ட துண்டு தானே! வேறு தரியாக வந்து விடுகிறதா? செலவு ரூ. 10 ஆகிற இடத்திலே ரூ. 15 செலவு போடுகிறது. வருவாய் ரூ. 5 ஆகிற இடத்திலே ரூ. 3 வருவாய் என்று காண்பிக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது செலவு ஜாஸ்தியாகிப் போகிறது. வருவாய் குறைந்து போகிறது. பின்னாலே போடும் செலவு ஆகிறதில்லை. வருவாய் ஜாஸ்தியாகிறது. கடைசியாக சரிக் கட்டிப் போகிறது. இது ஒரு Budget trick ஆகப் போய் விட்டது. இதை நான் குறை கூற வரவில்லை. இருக்கிறதிலே அப்படி இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் நாம் செய்ய வேண்டியது யார் மேலேயும் குறை வேண்டாம். நம் மனோநிலையைத் திருத்திக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவ்வளவுதான். மனோநிலையில் ஒருவனை ஒருவன் பார்க்கும்போது “இவன் நம் சகோதரன்; நம் நாட்டிலே பிறந்தவன்; இவன் ஒரு மனிதன்” என்று கவனித்து அன்பு

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [12th December 1961]

பாராட்ட வேண்டும். அது இல்லாமல் இப்போது “பல்குழுவும் பாழ் செய்யும் உட்பகையும் வேந்து அலைக்கும் கொல் குறும்பும் இல்லது நாடு” என்று திருவள்ளுவர் சொல்லியிருப்பதுபோல், எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் உட்பகை—ஒவ்வொரு கட்சியில் உட்பகை—இப்படியிருந்தால் என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? ஆகையால் நம்முடைய மனோநிலையைத் திருத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நம் திரு. நடராஜன் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்—“நிறைய சாமான் கொடுத்தார்களாம். நான் கூடப் பார்த்தேன். குறிஞ்சிப்பாடியில் ஒருவர் எழுதிக் கொடுத்தார். 2,000 ரூபாய் நிலத்தை இந்த ஸ்கூலுக்கு எழுதிக் கொடுத்தேன் என்று எழுதிக் கொடுத்தார். நிறைய சாமான் வந்தது. ஆனால் சாமான் அங்கேதான் இருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இப்படி ஒவ்வொரு இடத்தில் சரியாக நடக்கிறது. சில இடங்களில் தவறு நடக்கிறது. தவறைச் சரிசுட்ட நாம் நன்றாக வாழ்ந்து குறை சொல்லாமல் இருந்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். மேலும் நாம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டது “Socialistic pattern of society” அது காரணமாக 60 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட வயது வந்தவர்கள், நொண்டி, முட்டி இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வசதி பண்ணுவது—அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட வயதுள்ள முதியோர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்வது அவசியம் தான். அதுதான் நன்றியறிதல். என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். “அன்னையும் பிதாவும் முன்னறி தெய்வம்” என்று கொண்டாடப்பட்ட நாட்டிலே இந்தச் சட்டம் வந்தது அருமையான சட்டம். இதை முடிவதும் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆகையினால் அந்தச் சட்டம் செய்வது, அரசியல் ஊழியரின் குழந்தைக்கு ஊதியம், வட்டி இல்லாத கடன், இப்படிப் பல விதத்தில் அரசியல் ஊழியருக்கும், ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் செய்த நன்மையைப் பலர் கேட்டு பொருமைப் படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களும் நம் மக்கள்தான். பொருமைப் பட வேண்டியதில்லை. இவர்களுக்கும் நன்மை கிடைக்கும் என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டு போக வேண்டுமே தவிர பொருமை கூடாது. இந்த பட்ஜெட் அருமையான பட்ஜெட். இதைப் பெரிதும் வரவேற்கிறேன். இதை ஆக்கின அரசியல் ஊழியர்களுக்கும், நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும், மற்ற அமைச்சர்களுக்கும் நன்றி செலுத்தி, இங்கே பேச அனுமதி கொடுத்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கும் நன்றி செலுத்தி முடிக்கிறேன்.

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

The House then adjourned.

IV. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 538. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4467, Revenue, dated 13th October 1961, relaxing rule 27 of the Rules framed under the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, in respect of the gift of the bronze idols of Natarajar and Ambal vighrahams belonging to Sri Bashadeeswarar temple, Tiruthuraipoondi town and taluk, Thanjavur district, by the trustees of the said temple to Sri Punyanathaswamy temple, Thiruvudavoyal, Nannilam taluk.

* Laid on the Table of the House on 8th December 1961.

[12th December 1961]

** 539. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5773, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Industries), dated 29th September 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Small-Scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956.

*** Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council:—

(i) The Madras Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1961).

(ii) The Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 52 of 1961).

(iii) The Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 54 of 1961).

(iv) The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 55 of 1961).

(v) The Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 56 of 1961).

(vi) The Madras Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 57 of 1961).

** Laid on the Table of the House on 9th December 1961.

*** Sent by Special Messenger to all M.L.Cs. on 8th December 1961.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 13th December 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.—WELCOME TO THE HON. R. VENKATARAMAN,
MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, my initial duty this afternoon is to welcome our prodigal son, the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman, back in our midst. He has been away from us for nearly four months. All of you and I know that he has brought great credit not only to himself, to the Legislative Council, to the Legislature here, but also to the whole country. On your behalf and on my own behalf, I welcome him with open arms in our midst.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you and to the Members of the House for the great kindness and courtesy extended to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would also like to remind the House that there is a party tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock to felicitate and, even more than that, to listen to a speech from the Hon. Minister about his experiences in the United Nations Organisation. This session was a very important session.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, who is the Leader of the House just now?

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Physically handicapped persons

* 460 Q.—SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of physically handicapped persons, if any in the non-gazetted and gazetted ranks in the Government service;
- (b) the nature of the physical disability; and
- (c) the posts they are occupying?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):

(a) Gazetted Officers—1.

Non-Gazetted Officers—83.

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

[13th December 1961]

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: From the statement placed on the table of the House I find that 84 persons are employed. Since the total number of handicapped persons in the State would be very small, may I ask whether the Government will consider a liberal policy of recruiting them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Being handicapped cannot be the only qualification. They must also be qualified to hold the post; it is not a disqualification.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I cannot understand the reason why we should recruit people with deformities and pay the same rate also. I wonder whether they will be able to discharge the duties properly in the interests of the taxpayer.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If people with certain deformities can discharge the work quite well, I do not understand why they should be penalised.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: Is it not a fact that certain disabled people may be quite fit to do every work like people who are not disabled?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is exactly what I meant.

Supply of drinking water

* 461 Q.—SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the supply of drinking water to all villages in the State during the Third Five-Year Plan; and

(b) the financial assistance given by the Government of India in this regard?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) A Village Works Grant is being provided for every Panchayat Development Block during the Third Plan, to be utilised only on link roads and water supply. It is hoped that the Panchayat Unions will be able to utilise these funds for extending drinking water to all villages in the State.

(b) The Government of India's share of expenditure is 75 per cent of the cost of Water Supply works taken up under the Community Development Budget and 50 per cent under the Local Development Works Programme.

Panchayat Presidents and Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils

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

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the Returning Officers in charge of elections for Panchayat Presidents and Chairmen of Panchayat Union Councils to prepare statistical data as in the case of General Elections;

(b) if so, what they are; and

[13th December 1961]

(c) whether statistics as regards party affiliations of Presidents and Chairmen are also included in the instructions?

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

(b & (c) Do not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it not in the interests of the public to know the party affiliations of these people who form the Panchayat Unions and the Panchayats just as we have got party affiliations of Members of the Legislature?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The information is not available with the Government. These elections were not contested on party basis. Therefore, the Government do not think it necessary to obtain this information.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it not a fact that in spite of the disinterestedness of the Government and the Party, there are other Parties who are very much interested in fighting these panchayat elections? Therefore, the public would like to know the party affiliations of the various members who form these panchayats.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Certain parties were interested in contesting the elections. But still the Government do not think it necessary or worth while obtaining this information.

All-India Congress Committee Session

* 463 Q.—SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any travelling allowance has been drawn by the Ministers for their visits to Madurai during the All-India Congress Committee Session in October 1961; and

(b) if so, the amount drawn by each Minister?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bulldozers and tractors

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

(a) the number of bulldozers and tractors districtwar, available with the Agriculture Department as on 1st July 1961; and

(b) the number in each of them in working order?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) A paper is placed on the table of the House.

[13th December 1961]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : From the paper placed on the table of the House it is seen that only a very small number of tractors and bulldozers out of the total stock are in working condition. What are the reasons for it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : These are old machines. They get out of order now and then and it is difficult to get spare parts. It is very difficult to get sufficient foreign exchange for that. With all these handicaps we are doing our best in the matter. Apart from that, we have placed orders. We expect to get some bulldozers and tractors through the India Supply Mission, Washington, from America and also from the Soviet Union. We expect to get about 21 bulldozers from the Soviet Union. When we get this fleet, there will be sufficient machinery available.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : What will happen to the old ones? If we do not get the spare parts, will they be scrapped and will they be sold in public auction?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The condition of the machines would be examined and if they are totally unfit, they will be condemned and sold in auction.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Has any representation been made to the Central Government for obtaining foreign exchange for importing these spare parts for all these machines?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. We could not get all that we require. We have been able to get only a small portion of what we require by way of foreign exchange for importing these spare parts.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : A number of the bulldozers are out of order. I think if the spare parts are easily available for some of them, they can be made workable. Will the Government take steps to see that at least those spare parts are made available easily?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : We have been already taking steps in the matter.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know the number of Russian tractors that have been obtained?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : We have ordered for 21 bulldozers and have arranged to receive them.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : Who is responsible for the repair of bulldozers and tractors?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : For repair and maintenance of bulldozers we have workshops at different centres and the Agricultural Engineering Section looks after it.

[13th December 1961]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Is it not a fact that tractors and bulldozers which are intended for agricultural purposes are more often diverted for industrial purposes and other purposes?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Agriculture is also allied to industry. For instance, certain industries do want water, and in order to explore the availability of water, this agricultural machinery is required and we have to spare it.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are the Government aware that there are about four Russian tractors in the Chingleput Collector's office?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not have these statistics.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Did the Government get spare parts along with these bulldozers at the very commencement?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. Not only the spare parts that could be fitted in the machinery but also some other spare parts we do get when we purchase machinery.

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

(a) the procedure for the hiring of bulldozers and tractors;

(b) the number of applications (i) received and (ii) disposed of during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 for the hiring of bulldozers and tractors; and

(c) the date of the first application not yet complied with for the hiring of bulldozers and tractors?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) to (c) A paper is placed on the table of the House.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : From the statement placed on the table of the House, it is clear that the applications, dated 21st December 1956 and 20th September 1956 have not yet been complied with. What are the reasons for it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Obviously, shortage of machinery.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The delay is not one (?) of one month or two months. It is a delay of many years. Then, why should applications be called for and kept pending after having taken deposits from the poor ryots?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The idea is that machinery is not available. When we get what we have indented for we can supply many of these to the farmers, and we intend to do it.

[13th December 1961]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: If they cannot supply the bulldozers and other things within a reasonable time, why should they take a deposit of Rs. 600 from the poor ryots and keep it in the Government account?

3-10 p.m. THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If any of these poor ryots are interested in getting the refund, the Government will look into it.

General Hospital, Madras

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

(a) the number of beds in each of the A, B and C class wards in the General Hospital, Madras, as on 1st January 1961; and

(b) whether similar provisions have been made in other city hospitals and, if so, the number in each of the above classes?

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

* 467 Q.—SRI K. —KAMALAKANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 54 on 14th September 1959—

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase (i) the bed-strength, (ii) the number of doctors and nurses and (iii) the amenities in the General Hospital, Madras; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) & (b) Sanction has been accorded recently for the increase of bed strength of the Government General Hospital, Madras, from 1,125 to 1,210. Necessary additional staff has also been sanctioned in accordance with the prescribed scale.

An additional operation theatre, an out-patient department for improvement to diagnostic facilities and a full-time Thoracic Surgery Unit have been provided in the Hospital. Other improvements such as, air-conditioning of Operation Theatres, extension to out-patient department, construction of a waiting hall for patients attending to X-ray Block and an annexe to the out-patient department are under execution.

SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN: Is there any proposal to put up a special ward in the General Hospital now, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir, there is a proposal to have about 30 beds for B Class. The block now used by the male nurses will be vacated and that will be used for putting up this.

[13th December 1961]

SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN: In spite of the increase in the number of wards and the bed-strength, still we find persons lying down on the floor, Sir.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That is true because more people now come for hospitalisation. Government are trying their best to increase the bed-strength. During the Second Plan, the bed strength was increased to 5,200 and during the Third Plan we propose to increase it further by 5,250 beds.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: From the statement it is seen that the number of beds available in A Class even in the General Hospital is only 7 whereas it is 14 in the Government Mental Hospital. I am amazed to see such a large number there. What are the reasons? (Laughter).

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The allotment was made originally. I used to see a number of Europeans there; probably they were mentally affected people and they were provided with a number of beds (Laughter).

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Because of the facilities afforded to Government servants—both the superior class and other officers—all the beds in the A, B or C Class are occupied by most of them with the result that the public have to wait for days and days whatever be the nature of the case.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That is why we are increasing the bed strength not only in the paying ward but also in the general ward.

Licences to firewood and charcoal depots

* 468 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether any rules or regulations have been laid down for the grant of licences to firewood and charcoal depots in residential areas in the City of Madras, and if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: No rules have been laid down by Government for grant of licences to firewood and charcoal depots. But they are regulated by a set of conditions laid down in the licence issued for the purpose by the Corporation. A copy of the conditions laid down is placed on the table of the House.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it not a fact that of late there have been a lot of fire accidents in these depots especially when they are located in thickly populated areas?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That is why, Sir, certain rules are framed, and even in spite of that in places where they are stored, these fires take place. This is an ordinary occurrence. We are taking all precautions and, in spite of that, sometimes some mishap occurs.

[13th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will it not be in the public interest to see that these firewood and charcoal depots are not located in thickly populated areas?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That is the idea, Sir. It is only with that object certain conditions have been laid down in the licences. But the people residing there want these facilities, and that is why on a small scale—something like a bunk—these depots are allowed there. If such things are brought to the notice of the Government, we will look into them.

Cottage Industries

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

(a) whether the Government have notified any cottage industries under the proviso to clause (a) of section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1939;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) whether the same has been confirmed?

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

(b) A copy * of G.O. Ps. 1744, L.A., dated 24th October 1960 in which Government have notified cottage industries is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The question of confirmation of the Government order does not arise.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Government have framed certain rules and they have been framed even some two years ago but they have not been confirmed and so, throughout the State hundreds of people could not start the industries. So, the matter was brought to the notice of the Government. Has any action been taken on it?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The rules are there and they are valid. As I said, they do not require confirmation. If there are any breaches of the rules and if they are brought to the notice of the Government, they will be looked into. No specific confirmation of the rules as such is required.

Madras State Electricity Board

* 470 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 55 on 31st January 1961—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to institute legal proceedings against the steno-typist of the Madras State Electricity Board for having altered her birth certificate; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) & (b) The matter is still under consideration.

[13th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact, Sir, that the matter is under the consideration of the Government from the time I gave notice of the question some two years ago?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I do not exactly remember the period. It has been more or less under the active consideration of the Government. Also it is a subject which has to be dealt with by the Board as such. We have been pressing the Board that they should take some decision soon. They have promised to look into the matter.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it a fact that the Electricity Board conducted an enquiry into the matter and found that there was no tampering of the record by the girl concerned and that whatever entry was found made in the books was made in 1951 in some high school in which she was studying and for which she was in no way responsible?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : This question was fully gone into by the Chairman of the Electricity Board and he has made a report. But still there are further points to be clarified. They are being looked into.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, my question is this. Whatever be the discrepancy in the register about the date of birth, the girl is in no way responsible, whoever that girl may be. Whatever was the entry there, it was there and the alterations might have been made by the parents or might not have been made by them. What is the exact finding of the Board's enquiry into the matter?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : For details of the enquiry the Hon. Member may put a separate question. (Interruption) I may or may not be here but there will be a Minister here. The matter was enquired into. It has been raised and it is being looked into and a decision has to be taken.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the Public Service Commission to whom this birth certificate was given along with the application went through it very carefully and the Chairman of the Commission reported the matter to the Government and the Government debarred her from service after active consideration? I think there is some sort of a legal formality that has to be gone through regarding the supervisory capacity of the Government over the Electricity Board as the Board claims autonomy in all these matters.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Let the Hon. the Leader of the House reply.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is no interpellation.

[13th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: It is only a speech and a suggestion. Still, I will satisfy the hon. Member by saying that the matter is still under the consideration of the Government and it will be looked into.

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

(a) the authority, if any, to inspect the stores of the Madras Electricity Board; and

(b) whether the stores have been inspected periodically by them?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) The general administration of all the stores in the Systems and circles is vested in the Superintending Engineer of the Systems or Circles, as the case may be. The stores are periodically inspected by the Superintending Engineers and the other officers under him. They are also periodically inspected by Controlling officers like the Chief Engineer, Chief Construction Engineer, Chief Controller of Accounts, etc. Surprise inspections are also conducted by the officers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: How many inspections were made during the last year?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I want a separate question.

* 472 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the authority, if any, to whom an appeal can be made against the decision of the Madras State Electricity Board, when an applicant is refused domestic bulk supply tariff?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: No appeal lies against the order of the Madras State Electricity Board refusing domestic bulk supply tariff to an applicant.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know, Sir, whether the Madras Government have got any control or supervision over the activities of the Madras Electricity Board? If that be so, I think a person who has been wronged must have the right to appeal to the Government to go into the matter.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They are bound by the Electricity Board Act.

Taxi drivers

* 473 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the number of Taxi drivers punished departmentally for violation of traffic rules during the period from January to June, 1961, monthwise?

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

[13th December 1961] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: It is found from the statement that more drivers are punished every month. 'What' are the reasons for which they are punished? What are the offences?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The offences committed are gone into and each case is decided with reference to the seriousness of the offence committed by the particular driver. I do not have the particulars regarding offences for which they have been punished.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: May I know the specific offences for which most of the drivers are punished?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: It depends on the merits of each case.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know the kind of punishment inflicted for the violation of the traffic rules.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Suspension of licence, fine, and all that.

Primary Health Centre.

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

3-20
p.m

(a) whether there is any primary health centre in the Mangalur Block area of Vridhachalam taluk;

(b) if so, the amount allotted for the construction of the above centre; and

(c) whether the construction of the above centre has been completed?

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

(b) Rs. 77,000 for the construction of dispensary building and staff quarters.

(c) The construction is in progress but has not yet been completed.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, was land given free by the villagers for the construction of the primary health centre?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I have no information. If the hon. Member has knowledge of it, he can pass it on to the Government.

* 475 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the number and places where health units have been opened in Mangalur Block area in Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: One Primary Health Centre has been opened at Mangalur village in Mangalur block area.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Is it a fact, Sir, that the

[13th December 1961]

Primary Health Centre in Mangalur was without a doctor for two or three months? No doctor has been posted for the last two or three months.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I consider that it is a lucky Primary Health Centre. Because, there are other Primary Health Centres which have no doctors for a longer period than three months. (Laughter.)

Emanation of fummy gases.

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

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Government from the public about the emanation of fummy gases from the diesel engines of the buses and lorries; and

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

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

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Have the Government at any time bestowed any attention on the removal of fummy gases that emanate from the exhaust pipes of the diesel engines of buses and lorries?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, the Regional Transport Officers have brought to notice the difficulties experienced, and they have been instructed to issue instructions to the private operators to see that the emanation of gases is reduced to the minimum. Whenever complaints like this are received by the Transport Commissioner, immediate action is taken.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : It is not the private operator. It is due to the gas that emanates from the diesel engines. The house and lorries emit gases which affect the health of the public. People going in cars find it almost unbreathable. Will the Government see that some device is adopted for exhaust pipes in the lorries and buses?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Since the hon. Member has brought this to our knowledge, I will ask the Transport Commissioner to look into it.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is there not a device brought about by an engineer in Bengal to overcome the nuisance of the diesel engines?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have no information.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government make enquiries?

13th December 1961]

Electricity to Unniyur.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend electricity to Unniyur in Thottian Panchayat Union area in Tiruchirappalli district; and

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

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) & (b) The scheme for extension of supply to Unniyur village has already been taken up by the South Madras Electricity Supply Corporation, Ltd. and the works are in progress.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : May I know, Sir, when the scheme was formulated and when the deposit amounts were collected from the people of the village?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : All these details are with the licensee, and I do not have the information.

Lorries.

* 478 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the number of persons prosecuted for driving lorries without licence in the City of Madras during July and August 1961?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : One in July and two in August 1961.

Non-availability of forms.

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

(a) whether the non-availability of various kinds of forms in the offices of the Sub-Registrars of the Registration Department has been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to make them available?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) The non-availability of certain standard registration forms was brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Registration by certain District Registrars during the period from November 1960 to May 1961.

(b) Prompt steps were taken by the Inspector-General to transfer the forms from the neighbouring surplus districts to the extent possible. The Controller of Stationery and Printing was also requested by the Inspector-General to supply the standard registration forms due to all District Registrars, immediately.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, is it a fact that the standard forms are not available for months together—at times for six months together in some of the registrars offices?

[13th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : That is exactly what I have stated. I have also stated the steps which we have taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received a message from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 47 of 1961), as passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly.

IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1962-63—*cont.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now continue the discussion on the budget for 1962-63. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar will now speak.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this being an interim budget, it is difficult to forecast what the final picture will be when the budget for the year 1962-63 is presented in May—June of next year. This being the last budget that the Hon. the Finance Minister will be presenting, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments of appreciation expressed by several Members of this House for his stewardship of the Finance Department for the last ten years. Although we have been occasionally not seeing eye to eye on some of the points, I realise that the financial stability of this State is due largely to his genuine interest and to the support that his Colleagues get.

Sir, it has been suggested that this is an election budget. I for one realise that this is the usual method with all political parties in democratic countries. There should be nothing surprising if on the eve of elections they put forward some of the tempting offers with a view to showing to the voters how anxious they are to ameliorate the lot of the people. The late David Lloyd George, who was called the Welsh Wizard, brought in the old-age pension scheme in 1911 on the eve of the elections, and that created a great deal of difference and led to the success of the liberal party. Therefore, I do not think there is anything to fight shy of a proposal like this on the eve of the elections. If my memory does not fail me, on the eve of the last elections no doubt it might have been due to the pressure exerted by the N.G.Os.—a substantial amount of Rs. 12 per month was added to the emoluments of the N.G.Os. So, I think that so far as the budget in the year just preceding the election year is concerned, this is not an unknown practice in democratic assemblies. I would not, therefore, point it out as a criticism that ought to be offered to any party.

The Finance Minister has followed the usual plan. To-day, it has become the fashion to introduce deficit budgets. The more the deficit, the greater is supposed to be the status of the Government concerned. They can probably prevent any undue recourse

[13th December 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

to methods which may completely demoralise the standards that are to be preserved. The Hon. the Finance Minister has stated that it is expected that there will be a deficit of over Rs. 6 crores in the revised estimates, and in the budget estimates for 1962-63, a deficit of nearly Rs. 7 crores is anticipated. Modern concepts of finance require large expenditure and therefore in an economy where the chief merit of expenditure consists in loans and grants from every imaginable country in the world, and loans from the people of this country besides a rare capacity to tax the people to the utmost, it has given the Governments of the day a sufficiently viable finance to put through their schemes. The only consideration left to be taken note of by the citizen is whether these large amounts which are expected to be utilised in the budget are well spent or whether in the rush and the haste and the unnecessary pressure exercised, any attempt will be made to have a strict scrutiny of the expenditure so that wastage may not occur, whether it be at the Centre or at the State level. I am prepared to state that so far as this State is concerned, having been largely responsible for criticising the budget from year to year, the wastage here is perhaps much less than in any other State in India and certainly much less than it is in the Centre. The point to be remembered is that the budget that is presented by the State is not the only thing about which we have to worry. As I said some time ago, at the time of the budget, the citizen has to face a three-pronged attack—one from the Centre, one from the State and one from the local bodies in whose jurisdiction he is resident. It seems to me that there is no co-ordination of effort to see that the citizen is not mulcted in every one of these centres. Recently I understand municipalities have been asked to impose an educational cess of over 5 per cent on the house tax. The imposition of this educational cess, good as it may be, brings the house-tax to about 31 to 32 per cent of the income from the house in some municipalities. I am afraid this is an unconscionable figure, and whatever may be the merits of the scheme, it has to be realised that such a heavy burden of taxation must inevitably lead not merely to a great deal of discontent but to unfair discrimination as between groups and groups. I hope the Government will reconsider this decision. To spend more than one-third of the revenue accruing from house rents on taxes in this manner and then to spend about two months' rent for repairs and things of that sort apart from other incidental expenses makes it very difficult for the house-owner not to enhance the rent or to pay the tax without enhancing the rent.

I am glad to note that among the new schemes there is a significant proposal to grant old age pensions of Rs. 20 per month to all destitutes over the age of 65, and in the case of the handicapped and lepers, the age-limit is relaxed to 60. This, of course, is a well-known method of giving help to those who are aged and who deserve it or not. But if the old age pension scheme is to be introduced, certain essential measures have to be taken in a country like ours where no one knows the age of a person and it would be idle

3-30
p.m.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th December 1961]

to ask him to produce any proof of age. Even high dignitaries in the judiciary have found it difficult to substantiate their age and there has been a difference of three or four years in the case of persons who have held very responsible judicial office, and hon. Members would have seen what happened in a writ petition in the Court. If that is the case, I wish to know whether there is any possibility of an age restriction being imposed without satisfactory conditions of imposition. It may be that somebody will recommend a person as one of sixty years or 65 years. Probably we, Members of the Legislature, will be given that particular privilege as we have been given in so many other cases, or it will be a question of faked reports. I am particularly aware of the difficulties of age report with which we in the University are dealing and one of the things which we have said is that no registry of age entry at the school will be changed unless a judicial proceeding from the High Court is available. I know that there are others who do not follow this.

There is another thing that I should like to state. A scheme like this should be an all-India scheme. I hope it will be an All-India scheme. I am not suggesting that the State should not introduce it. Perhaps it will be well for us to introduce it and to stimulate others to do so. Whether we are going to get a naye Paisa out of it from the Central Government is more than we can anticipate, even more than the gods can anticipate. Somebody said the other day that it was the Home Minister that promised and not the Finance Minister. That apart, there are many other things where we have been the first. We have been the first to introduce prohibition, to introduce sales tax, the first to introduce a variety of taxes like agricultural income-tax and others, and we have set the example to other States as regards the way in which we should tax our own citizens. I congratulate the Government on that. But what I mean is, if it not an All-India scheme, how are we to recognise the people that come within the old age pension scheme in this State. Can we discriminate? Will it not lead to a great deal of what may be called complaints and justifiable complaints in some cases, or if it is left to the underlings of the official element, will that not also lead to severe distress? I am only bringing this to the notice of the Government so that when they formulate the details about it, they may have all these in view.

I am also rather surprised that we have no idea of the amount that may be expected to be spent. I see from the budget that about Rs. 2 lakhs has been put under old age pensions. Well, I hope it will be so. There is one thing. As one who knows that longevity of life within the last fifty years has increased and as one who has benefited by that increase (laughter), I must say that the number of persons who will claim old age pensions is much more than what we imagine. My point is simply this. If there is not an actual estimate or even a probable estimate, and this budget is passed, the Treasury Bench presenting the next budget—it may be said that they will be more or less of the same view—will have to face the music, after having accepted the policy,

13th December 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

which they cannot afford to throw out, of finding the money for paying these pensions. However, in spite of that, I welcome the old age pension scheme which is good method of civilized form of Government.

There is another point that I should like to mention. There is a class of persons known as pensioners of Government service, who have been for long crying out that their pensions have not been adequate due to the increase in the cost of living. They have been very hard hit because at the time of their retirement, the pensions that were given might have been considered somewhat satisfactory. The very reason why such pensions were given was because Government felt that they had done good service and served them and that they should not be allowed to drift after retirement. But, unfortunately, just because of the heavy cost of all the commodities, the position of Government pensioners has become almost intolerable, as at the time of retirement they have very heavy commitments—education of children and other domestic commitments such as marriage of daughters which is an inevitable phenomenon in our country. I would, therefore, request the Government to consider the desirability of extending some help to all these pensioners who get less than Rs. 300 per month. I do not think I shall be justified in asking for those who get more to get any benefit at all.

There is another way in which the pensioners may be helped. Just at present Government are giving concessions to their Government servants—Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted Officers. I would suggest that those concessions may be extended to pensioners also in the shape of free medical aid or educational concessions.

While I am very glad that these concessions are given to Government servants—Non-gazetted and Gazetted—there is a feeling which I must express that there is an attempt to create a separate caste—the caste of Government servants. The proper thing, in my opinion, is not to think whether one is a Government servant or not but to put a monthly income ceiling below which every concession of such a nature should be given. I do not think it is fair that one set of people because they serve the Government should be completely protected—free education for their children, stipends and free medical aid. The Hon. the Minister for Health is not here. The costliest of medicines are being given to officers of the I.A.S. and superior grades, and free hospitalisation too, as Sri Mohamed Raza Khan said, in all the 'A' and 'B' class wards in preference to the ordinary citizens about whom we speak so much. These are all things which have to be carefully considered. I think it is right that we should say that such facilities should be given on an income basis and not just because the persons happen to be serving the Government. After all, all of us are serving the Government. I think that I also as a Member of the Opposition am serving the Government (laughter), although I do not claim any such facilities. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam; You are entitled

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th December 1961]

3-40
p.m. to them.) I am entitled, but I have not received them, and I am not sorry for it. That is the more equitable method of introducing what we generally speak of as the socialistic pattern of society.

I said that considerable economy should be exercised. But I am sorry to have to say that I have been going round from State to State and I find that economy is now considered to be a false method of saving. I have seen in New Delhi huge new buildings coming up. Every 6 months new buildings are put up. They may be necessary. But in every one of these buildings where the officers are accommodated, there are air-conditioning apparatuses for each one of the rooms. As we pass along the roads, we see these air-conditioning apparatuses projecting out of the windows. The latest is the railway officials building. They are hard pressed with so many accidents. In order to enable them to do their work better these have been provided. They cannot think unless they are in the cool climate and, therefore, they are necessary. I must say that this is certainly a discrimination. After all people of all races have lived in Delhi for many, many centuries if not for thousands of years, and while there may be something to be said in certain conditions to adopt methods which may be more or less equitable, to say that one class of Government servants because they happen to get a salary of a thousand or over should have these particular amenities is, in my opinion, a contradiction to what we preach about a socialistic pattern of society.

So far as expenditure is concerned, it is well-known that there is no question of any limit being put on expenditure. All that is necessary is supplementary demands whether with or without the approval of the legislature. The Government can incur expenditure before hand and bring it before the legislature and for obvious reasons it must be passed.

I am grateful to the Hon. the Education Minister and to the Government for having introduced the triple benefit scheme for the teaching profession. They have long been pressing for it. This is one of the main ways of attracting well qualified persons to the teaching profession. I am sure that as years go by, we shall have better and better teachers. But I will only sound this note of warning. These better qualified teachers must go to the primary schools and the secondary schools. We do not want them in the University to the same extent and I am even prepared to take lesser qualified type of people to the University if we can get people go to the lower classes and train the students there in such a way that when they come to the University, they will just find for themselves the scope for improvement.

Sir, I am glad that the midday meal scheme that was inaugurated in our State is now attracting attention widely, and more States are taking to it. But I must say and I have to sound a note of warning here also that unless the midday meal consists of nutritive elements, it will be of no use. Quality and not quantity being the criterion, it would not help to serve the purpose for which this midday meal is given particularly because there is this tendency

13th December 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

to think of quantity and not of quality. It is no use giving a large pot of rice with a little diluted buttermilk which does not contain any rich nutrient element at all, no vitamins at all, not even the proteins that are very necessary. If boys were fed like that, they would naturally get pot-bellied and will not be able to stand up to the strain of the development of personality. I am sure it would be necessary to consult nutrition experts on this point. I can assure the hon. Members I can give a recipe which will not be costlier than what we spend under present circumstances and yet which will be far more nutritive in value. It is a right criticism that we in our country eat too much and most of us can live on one meal. Not that anybody will accept the advice and much less follow it. But that is a fact and it has been brought out that many of the conditions are the result of over eating particularly after a particular age. (Interruption.)

Sir, in this connexion, I read with considerable pain the recent statement of the American Ambassador in Trivandrum that much of the gift goods and materials given by foreign countries were going astray into the black market to be sold again. This is a slur on the whole nation. I see that the Government have introduced a Bill to prevent this by a certain enactment. I wonder whether a separate penal enactment is necessary when the provisions of the Indian Penal Code would be more than sufficient to book any person who is in possession of articles on which he cannot legitimately lay his hands.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question was examined and it was not found sufficient.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Well, Sir, all that I can say is that this question of black market has attracted wide attention throughout the country. Cartoons have appeared in the press wherein shops are shown with smuggled goods and black market goods displayed openly in every place. One can go to the black market and get anything one wants. It is now given a different name. It is called a white market and you can get whatever goods you want. If only the Government will make up their mind to see that sufficient incentive is given to those who can go and investigate these things and try to book those who are in possession of these goods, then the evil may be eradicated. I agree it will take much time. As a matter of fact, whenever there is a festival or a fair, the most essential commodities go underground. Sugar is always in deficit during Deepavali season and on other festival occasions. The real reason, of course, is that some of those who indulge in commerce, I am sorry to have to say, have not yet developed a certain standard of moral responsibility. And for such persons there is only one method of teaching them and that is to get them into the clutches of law and deal with them in that manner.

Sir, we are always told that there is not enough finance available from the Centre for such nation-building activities as health and education. While a few dribblets are given—a few crores are given here and there and that with the greatest amount of pleading and

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th December 1961]

begging often by the Ministers concerned with the Ministers at the Centre too recently you would have seen in the papers that a sum of Rs. 152 crores only was given as additional grant to the Rurekela project steel works where already nearby Rs. 400 crores had been spent. If that 620 crores of rupees had been given for education, there would have been no question of illiteracy, no question of improving the standards, no question of school buildings, no question of anything needed for higher education. In this connexion, Sir, may I quote the remarks of the American Ambassador again? Prof. Galbraith, speaking recently at the Convocation of the Rajasthan University, said: 'The term "education" is both an object of consumption and a form of investment for future production.' 'A developing country', he said 'may rightfully regard its outlays on education as an investment'. Referring to the controversy whether schools and colleges should come before dams and steel mills, Mr. Galbraith said that recent studies in the United States of America had shown that outlays on education might bring a large increase in production. He said, 'A dollar or a rupee invested in the intellectual improvement of human beings will often bring a greater increase in national income than a dollar or a rupee devoted to railways, dams, machine tools or other tangible capital goods. Literacy was a first indispensable step to any form of agricultural progress. Nowhere in the world is there an illiterate peasantry that is progressive'. May I say that Professor Galbraith is a very great economist, was Professor of Economy in the Harvard University and his books are well known all over the world for the frankness with which he expresses his opinion? This may not be appreciated by some people. I think it will be well for us to read, digest, assimilate and ruminate over the statement that he has made.

2-50
p.m. Sir, it is hoped that the Report of the Finance Commission, which is expected shortly, will render adequate justice to this State. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, and I do hope that this will come true. Taking into consideration the evidence given before the Finance Commission, you will pardon me if I say that the outlook is not so rosy as we think it should be. Many arguments will be advanced, and on the whole no very appreciable reallocation of funds in the struggle of the States to grab as much as possible will be possible particularly to a State situated in the extreme south of India.

Let me refer to one more point. The Land Acquisition Act is like a sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of people. On the plea of public purpose, which nobody can question, if it can be proved that it is a thing coming under the rather wide and intangible category of 'public purpose', steps are being taken at various places, which one can only say as most regrettable. Recently it has come to my knowledge that acquisition proceedings for acquiring buildings, which are under construction, for the location of a Blind, Deaf and Dumb home have been started with a view to giving them to the next door neighbour. I am not less interested in the

[13th December 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

problem of cancer. I ask, should an agency which is trying to help the most unfortunate lot of citizens, the blind, be asked to give up the building so as to help even a Cancer Institute. Is this another example of the socialistic pattern of society?

I am for all help to the Cancer Institute. Surely other methods can be found. Grants can be given to put in their own side a multi-storeyed building—that is the order of the day in big cities—which can provide accommodation for all its requirements both for the treatment of the patients and for research and also for laboratories. I would unhesitatingly request the Government to review the position and to see that the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, who are being cared for by a private agency, are not deprived of the essential needs which they should have.

Let me refer to another instance of discrimination. The widening of roads may be very essential, although even here I have my own views whether alternate schemes should not be thought of as is being done in most of the European countries to provide for safe methods of transport. If a road is to be widened, should only one side of the road and the citizens resident on that side be affected and not those residing on the other side of the road? Is it because the Government buildings are there that they do not want to encroach upon them? It is unfortunate that powers are given to smaller fry to use them as they like. I am not suggesting that for a definite public purpose steps should not be taken to acquire land. But before the Government decide that it is a public purpose, they should decide the method by which the land acquisition proceedings should take place. Land acquisition proceedings should be taken for a public purpose in such a way that there will not be a feeling of discrimination in the minds of those who are affected. The Government may not even know the details. The case is passed on to the Collector, the Tahsildar, and the Revenue Inspector, and then to the smaller fry. If people are to have some confidence that the Land Acquisition Act is being used with justice and fairplay, there should be a different approach to these problems.

Sir, townships are very good. But when somebody's land is acquired, he is asked to be content in public interest to receive 1/4th or 1/5th of the amount which the Government demand for the same when a portion of that land is to be given back to the owner. This is an extraordinary thing. I never heard of this. If a person has to surrender one or two acres of his land, he is asked to be content with a smaller amount. But if the Government allow him to retain a portion of that land, he is asked to pay four times or five times the amount which the Government will pay to the owner for that land. The term 'public purpose' can very easily be widened so that it may be, as I said before, hanging over the heads of people like the sword of Damocles.

Likewise in the name of land reform and control of land under trusts, steps are contemplated which will ruin such trusts. I recently had the case of the Aurobindo Ashram brought to my notice—an Ashram which was built by a person whom we in India

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th. December 1961]

hold in great veneration and an Ashram which has got definite policies and principles. It is one of the powerful forces for the moral rearmament of our nation. I think in cases like this, there should be more of sympathy shown. They should be allowed to cultivate their own lands. I do not see any reason why the Government should interfere and say, 'You cannot cultivate, because your production has not increased'. After all, I ask, 'Is the Government machinery so perfect?' After these 15 years, can we say that it is the quintessence of perfection, and that the Government machinery is better than any private trust machinery? Sir, the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul is not the most wise policy for a Government to take. It may be all right for individuals but not for Government who stand on a very different and higher pedestal.

Sir, recently a conference was held to consider the steps to be taken for the emotional integration of the nation. We are all anxious about the growing fissiparous tendencies in the country. After nearly 15 years of Independence, it is now felt that the people have yet to realise that they are the citizens of a great land with a common heritage, common traditions, a common goal, and common ideals. It is little use trying to brush aside realities. When the idea was adumbrated to divide the country on linguistic lines, some of us had the temerity—I may also say foolishness—to call this a Himalayan blunder. As far back as 1947, when the first resolution was moved by a former Minister of this Government, namely, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, and when the slogan of languages was raised with all the full blast of fanaticism, we raised our feeble voice against it. We were helpless and were dubbed as reactionaries not alive to modernism whatever that meant. We, who have sung praises in our scriptures and sing praises in our daily prayers to the mighty rivers of the land, the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Mahanadhi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauveri, and the Tambaraparani, now find that the greatest conflict is over the waters of these rivers. I do not know whether in course of time there may even be an imposition of tax for bathing in these rivers by the pilgrims. Let me not be so very pessimistic. Let me be very frank. It is unfortunate that the people of the State act as if they are alien to the people of any other State in educational matters, not to speak of appointments, opportunities for trade, commerce, etc. The border issue between the States in India is more stringent than in the European countries. I have found no difficulty in European countries. For instance, some one may be going to France or Switzerland for studies. He has no difficulties there. But here owing to various causes, these difficulties arise. I have no sympathy with anybody who wishes to disrupt the country on such grounds. At the same time, I do want it to be clearly understood that emotional integration is a thing that can occur only when there is a will of the whole nation, at least of all the intellectuals and the leaders to drop their personal predilections and think of the nation as a whole (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: Hear, hear).

[13th December 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

I hope that whatever may be the provocation, whatever may be the extremism practised in this respect, some States and certainly our State at any rate, will not give room to such ideas. Our State has been a model in many matters. It is my ambition and also prayer that it must continue to be a model. It is often said that it is the youth of the country that should be attuned to national integration. I have had a great deal of contact with the youths—nearly for half a century. Let me say that they copy unfortunately and not infrequently the example of their elders. And if in this State there is more sobriety than anywhere else in India—and I repeat it with emphasis—it is because there is some amount of control and check on these extravagant ideas.

We have been passing the First Plan, the Second Plan and now the Third Plan. But there is greater need for a plan for promoting national integration and improving the moral tone of the nation along with these Plans for physical targets. These Plans have in certain respects produced more discord than concord. When I read in the papers that every State is running up to the Centre for more grants to the State, I feel, 'Are we in India or are we in a continent like Europe or South America where everybody looks after himself?' This is fundamentally wrong and I think I must say, although it will not be accepted, that the Plans have led to greater amount of national disintegration than any other step taken by the Government. Recently, a certain gentleman asked me this question: Why is it that a sum of Rs. 81 crores should be allotted for the Centrally-administered area of Delhi with a population of 26.4 lakhs in the Third Plan when an allotment of Rs. 40 crores has been made already in the Second Plan, whereas in regard to some States a disproportionately smaller amount is allotted? The whole concept of the plan, in my view, is not based on sound ethical principles. Those who have the might in regard to influence or those who can put up a big fight and make themselves a nuisance are perhaps treated with a little more tolerance than others who try to generally soft-pedal the whole thing and get whatever they can. I am not, therefore, suggesting that the Madras Government should go and put up a fight. I would rather be a beggar in my State than be a discordant element for a paltry sum of money. After all, what does it matter if the nation gains the whole world but loses its soul? It is this plea that I would respectfully place before those who are now thinking about national integration. Let us not sidetrack it by saying that the students are responsible, the text-books are responsible, the classes and the teachers are responsible, forgetting for the time being the main element and the source of disrupting national integration.

There is one other point. I hope I will not take too much of your time. I shall finish soon. I should like to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the Government for the excellent lead that they have given in regard to the part that the Ministers should play in the coming elections. I was one of those who a few months ago raised this question and I was glad that the Minister then said, 'Everything will be done to see that no such anxiety

4-00
p.m.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [13th December 1961]

arises in the minds of the public.' I am certainly grateful to the Members of the Treasury Bench for having kept their word and issued a statement of policy so far as Ministers are concerned and so far as Government servants are concerned. At the same time, I do wish to utter again a note of warning. It is not Ministers, I am sure, who will interfere with the elections but men of influence in the parties concerned are not unlikely to use the names of Ministers in interfering with the smooth working of the elections, without the knowledge of the Ministers and to their utter ignorance. One thing I would very much like the Home Minister to take note of. There may be here and there the necessity for taking some measures to control lawlessness. But on that plea or supposed plea, let there not be a tendency to bind over indiscriminately the workers of any political party, however much they may be different from your own, and thus to foist on them charges which may not altogether be justified. I know it is a very difficult thing to try to be fair under such exciting circumstances. I particularly request that the Government should issue instructions to Police officials to be much more guarded and much less inclined to jump to conclusions and thus interfere with the normal processes of election.

There are, unfortunately, reports—I am sure that they are unauthenticated—that a certain amount of fear is being expressed that such measures may be undertaken here and there—it is not widespread, I must say. In the light of the statement that the Government have issued as to the conduct of the Government officers and in the light of the very lucid statement that the Ministers themselves have issued about their own programmes and procedures, I hope and trust that this appeal will be taken in the right spirit and not as a sort of criticism of the Government, and steps taken.

It is a well-known fact that the police force in this State and those responsible in the higher ranks have received well-merited tributes everywhere for the high sense of duty, integrity and decorum with which they have conducted themselves. It is pleasing, when one goes to other parts of India, to hear these compliments paid to the police officials, and I should like to state how much we, in this State, have appreciated their efforts to keep out of politics and to play the game for its own sake.

But, Sir, in all such large bodies, there are, unfortunately, some blacksheep who, if they are not kept under continuous and constant vigilance and control, are likely to bring discredit to the organisation and to the State. Only the other day, the Hon. the Home Minister, in reply to a question by Mr. Ramasamy Gounder gave details of the number and class of police personnel placed under suspension in the Southern Range in 1959 and 1960. I won't go into these figures. But the reasons why they were placed under suspension or dismissed were "reprehensible conduct, absence from duty, neglect of duty, corruption, fabricating false evidence, insubordination and indisciplinary conduct and misconduct." This

[13th December 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

is a wide variety and I am glad that the Home Minister so frankly admitted some of these causes. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be constant contact by the police heads with all the work that is going on in the Police Department and under no circumstances should their effort be interfered with by anybody, however influential he may be, and whether he belongs to the Government Party or any other Party. I think if that is done, our State would have won more laurels to its credit in the matter of conducting the elections.

Sir, although this Council has, so to say, a perpetual life and most of the Members will continue to sit on the Treasury Benches or on the Opposition Benches, as they are won't to, we realise that in a way this is a farewell meeting of the Council and we shall probably miss some of the well-known faces on one side or the other.

So far as the Opposition is concerned, I wish to reiterate what I said when an Opposition such as this was formed in the year 1952 when Sri C. Rajagopalachari was the Chief Minister, namely, that the main role of the Opposition is not to offer criticisms for opposition sake but, as a searchlight, to examine every proposal and to support wherever possible and to oppose wherever necessary. I venture to think that in these ten years the Opposition has functioned in this House without any allegiance to any political party in the country, the ideals that we then set before us have been followed.

To-day we are meeting at a time when grave issues are before the country. Dark as the international situation is, the national situation is not more rosy; and for once, people are beginning to feel whether, after all, the goodwill that we as a nation have shown to everybody has borne fruit and whether there may not be an alternative method of doing good and not being harassed unnecessarily by others who do not have the same concepts of right and wrong as we have had. It is my hope and prayer that India will emerge out of these trials and tribulations and once more play the role which the Father of the Nation has placed as the ideal. Thank you, Sir.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Government on the Interim Budget. This will be the last one that the Hon. the Finance Minister will present to this House. He is leaving us, I am sure, to a greater responsibility. This State is known as the best administered State, the best one with its plans and projects, their early execution, with various pilot projects in Education, Welfare schemes and so on and in no small measure our Hon. Minister for Finance and Education has played a notable and vital part in all these things. The midday meal programme, the school improvement programme, compulsory education programme, education programmes for children, secondary education programmes, these are of very great importance. Industrially, Madras State has become one of the most leading States in the country.

4-10
p.m.

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [13th December 1961]

Out of the 6,000 new companies registered, more than one-sixth belong to Madras State. Our able and capable Industries Minister is responsible for this rapid expansion of industries in this State. I am sure now he has come back with further industrial schemes for our State and country to increase the prosperity of our country.

This year's budget is, I am glad, a really welfare budget. I have pleaded in this House for over fifteen years for various welfare schemes and in the last of these years many welfare schemes have been introduced or are about to be introduced. The old-age pension of Rs. 20 for old persons over 65 years and for handicapped persons of the age of 60 and above is a very worthy scheme. I do hope with the sanctioning of this scheme the Government will open institutions for the care of these people also so that they will be properly taken care of. The opening of the children's hospital in Madras is also a very long overdue measure and I am glad that this has come. We are also pleased to note that it is to have more than 170 beds. I hope that there will be one section set aside for chronically ill children who have no place to go to. I am glad that a Sainik school is to be opened in the States and that that scholarships are to be given liberally to poorer sections of the community. I am also glad to note that the school of arts and crafts is to be upgraded into a college and also a training centre for interior decoration and window display is being envisaged. I am glad that the Government have shown greater interest in developing tourism and a decent sum of money has been set apart for building tourist homes in four districts. With this I do hope that some holiday homes and buildings will be constructed for the children as well. It is good to note that another T.B. hospital will come into existence. Four more service homes are envisaged and also working women's hostel and opening of more boys' clubs. I am glad that pre-school children are receiving high priority.

With these few words, I congratulate the Government and wish our Ministers will be returned to us and that our State will further be greatly administered to the benefit of us all. I invoke God's blessing on our Finance Minister.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shortest speech.

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM : தலைவர் அவர்களே, நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சமர்ப்பித்த இடைக்கால வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி இந்த சபையில் மூன்று தினங்களாக விவாதம் நடந்து வருகிறது. பல மதிப்பிற்குரிய அங்கத்தினர்கள், அவர்களுக்கு அக்கரையுள்ள இலாகாக்களைப்பற்றியும் விஷயங்களைப்பற்றியும் பேசினார்கள். நான் இன்று கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களை நோக்கியிருக்கிற சில முக்கியமான பிரச்சனைகளைப்பற்றிச் சுருக்கமாகச் சில கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இன்று நெசவாளர்களுடைய நிலை அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய உதவியினால் ஓரளவு அபிவிருத்தியடைந்து அவர்களுடைய

13th December 1961] [Sri A. J. Arunachalam]

வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் ஓரளவு சிறந்து அவர்கள் நிம்மதியாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றாலும்கூட, அவர்களுடைய வருவாய்க்கும் மற்ற மில்களிலே வேலை செய்கிற தொழிலாளர்களுடைய வருவாய்க்கும் உள்ள வேற்றுமையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, மில் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய வருவாய் மாதம் சுமார் 100 ரூபாய் என்றால், நெசவாளர்களுக்கு 20 அல்லது 25 ரூபாய்தான் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்பது நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியும். இந்த நிலையிலே அவர்களுக்கு இப்போது இருக்கிற நெருக்கடியான நிலையில் ஏராளமான மில்கள் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் தோன்றியிருக்கின்றன. கடந்த 10 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட இரண்டு பங்கு அதிகரித்து இருக்கிறது. அதாவது நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் 70 மில்கள் பத்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இருந்தன. இப்போது 140-க்குமேல் தூல் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் மில்கள் இருந்தாலும்கூட, நெசவாளர்களுக்கு தூல் கிடைப்பதிலே மிகவும் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. அதாவது தூல் உற்பத்தி அதிகமாக ஆகிறது. தூல் எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் பேல் பேலாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆனால் 6 மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு மில் முதலாளிகளும் கூட்டுறவு சங்கமும், அரசாங்கமும் சேர்ந்து நிர்ணயம் செய்த விலைக்கு தூல் இப்போது மாஸ்டர் வீவர்களுக்கும் தனிப்பட்ட தறிக்காரர்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதை வருத்தத்தோடு அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். கூட்டுறவு நெசவு சங்கத்தைப் பொருத்தவரையில், அந்த மகாநாட்டில் ஏற்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தப்படி, சிலிங் ரேட் உண்டாக்கி, அந்தந்த மெம்பர்களுக்கு என்னென்ன விலை நிர்ணயம் செய்தார்களோ, அந்த விலையில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்திற்கும் அதிலுள்ள நெசவாளர்களுக்கும் தூல் கிடைக்கிறது. கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தைப் பொருத்தவரையில், குறை ஒன்றும் இல்லை, ஆனால் இன்று நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் இருப்பது 460,000 தறிகள். இன்றைக்கு 220,000 தறிகள் சென்னை மாகாண கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் சங்கத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. அதில் இணைக்கப்பட்ட 1,100 சங்கத்தில் வேலை செய்து இன்று பாதி நெசவாளர்கள்தான் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். செஸ் நிதி மூலமாகக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்திலுள்ள நெசவாளர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கிற உதவிகள் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் சேராமல் இருக்கிற நெசவாளர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காமல் போகிறது. இது ஒரு புறம் வேறுபட்டிருக்கிறது. இது போன்ற வேறுபாடு நம் மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பல முறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடத்திலும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் நான் இதே இடத்திலிருந்து சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். எவ்வளவோ முன்னோற்ற கரமான திட்டங்களை நம் நாட்டில் செய்து நல்ல அபிவிருத்தியைப் பல இலாகாக்களில் ஏற்படுத்தி கூட்டுறவு சங்க நெசவாளர்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் நன்மைகளைச் செய்து நெசவாளர்கள் சங்கத்தில் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிற தனிப்பட்ட நெசவாளர்களுக்கும், மாஸ்டர் நெசவாளர்களுக்குக் கீழே வேலை செய்துவரும் நெசவாளர்களுக்கும் வேலை கிடைக்காமல் செய்து விட்டார்களே என்று பல முறை வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லி வருகிறேன். ஆனால் மத்திய அரசாங்க செஸ் நிதி கூட்டுறவு சங்க நெசவாளர்களுக்குத்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று செய்து விட்டார்கள்

[Sri A. J. Arunachalam] [13th December 1961]

என்றும் அதனால் நாங்கள் ஒன்றும் செய்வதற்கில்லை என்றும் சொல்லாமல், இதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்த மாகாணம் வெளி மாகாணங்களுக்கு வழி காட்டியாக இருந்து பேரும், புகாரும் பெற்று பெருகி பலரும் சந்தோஷமாக வரவேற்கிற நிலையில், நம் மாகாணத்தின் அந்தஸ்து மேலுக்கே போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கும் நேரத்தில், ஒரு சாரர் கீழே போய்க்கொண்டே இருக்கிறதைக் கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது பரிகாரம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தையும், அமைச்சர் அவர்களையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் 10 ஆண்டுகளாக அவர் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருந்த கல்வித் துறைக்கு, ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும், ஆசிரியர் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் வேண்டிய சலுகைகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பத்து ஆண்டுகள் அவர்கள் சேவை செய்து, இப்போது நம்முடைய இந்திய யூனியன் பூராவிற்கும் சேவை செய்யப் போகிற காரணத்தால், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் போகிறார்கள். அங்காகிலும் நெசவாளர்கள் என்ற முறையில் பாசுபாடு இல்லாமல் எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரே விதமான உதவி கிடைக்க வழிவகை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று (அவர்கள் இப்போது இங்கிலாந்து என்றாலும்கூட, அவர்களோடு இருக்கிற அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று) கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். தூல் விலையைப் பொருத்த வரையில், 6 மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு சீலிங் ரேட் என்று மில் முதலாளிகள் வைத்தார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தாரும் அதை ஏற்றார்கள். அதே நேரத்தில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்திலிருந்து மாதம் 8,000 பேல் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதற்கு மில்காரர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். உதாரணமாக 40-ம் நம்பர் 10 ராத்தல் கட்டு ரூ. 28-12-0 என்று சீலிங் ரேட் கண்ட் ரோல் ரேட் வைத்தார்கள். கண்ட்ரோல் கிடையாது. கண்ட்ரோல் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்ற அவசியமில்லை. அந்த ரேட்டுக்கு நம்முடைய மாகாண சங்கத்திற்குக் கிடைக்கும். ஆனால் தனிப்பட்ட மாஸ்டர் வீவர்கள் 1,000, 2,000 என்று தறிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிற மாஸ்டர் வீவர்கள் எங்கள் ஊரில் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கு 3 ரூபாய், 3½ ரூபாய் அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்தால்தான் மார்க்கெட்டில் ஆயிரக் கணக்கான பேல்கள் இன்று கிடைக்கின்றன. தூல் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. வெளியார்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கிற நூலின் விலை அதிகமாக இருக்கிற காரணத்தால், அவர்களுடைய விலையை அதிகமாக வைத்து உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிற துணியை விற்க வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. இதே நிலை நீடிக்குமானால், துணி விற்கவில்லை என்று மாஸ்டர் வீவர்கள் சொல்லக்கூடும். அதை நான் அதிசீக்கிரம் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். பிறகு வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டம் வரும். நெசவாளர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்றால், அது இந்த நாட்டில் எல்லோரையும் பாதிக்கும். வியாபாரிகளைப் பாதிக்கும். அரசாங்கத்தைப் பாதிக்கும். அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைப் பாதிக்கும். மற்றவர்களுக்கும் துணிக் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். அந்த நிலைமை ஏற்படாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும். சமீபத்தில் நமது ஹோம் மினிஸ்டர் அவர்கள் விறகு கிடைப்பதில் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்று அதைத் தவிர்ப்ப

4-10
p.m.

[13th December 1961] [Sri A. J. Arunachalam]

பதற்கு கூட்டுறவு முறையில் டிப்போக்களை வைத்து, பொதுமக்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்வோம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதே நிலையில் சீலிங் ரேட்டில் தேவைப்படுகிற நூல்களை அரசாங்கம் வாங்கி டிப்போக்கள் வைத்து மாஸ்டர் வீவர்களுக்கு அந்த சீலிங் ரேட்டில் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தால், இந்த மாதிரி அவை நிலை வராமல் இருக்கும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மிகவும் தாழ்மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இன்று ஆர்ட் சில்க்—அசல் பட்டு இல்லை என்றாலும், இந்த நார்ப் பட்டு பார்ப்பதற்கு அழகாக இருக்கிறது. அது விலைக் குறைவு. ரூ. 150, ரூ. 200 என்று எல்லோரும் கொடுத்து—தொழிலாளர்களோ, மற்ற குறைந்த வருவாய் உள்ளவர்களோ வாங்க முடியாது. அவர்களுடைய வருவாய்க்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் கெஜம் 3 ரூ. என்று ஒரு சீலை, 8 கெஜம் என்றால் 24, 25 ரூபாயில் கிடைக்கிறது. நார்ப்பட்டு கிடைப்பதில் இப்போது சிரமம் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தில் கோட்டா முறை வைத்து, இதற்கு முன் யார் யார் இந்த நார்ப்பட்டை நடைமுறையில் உபயோகித்து வந்தார்கள் என்று அந்தக் கணக்கை எடுத்து, அவர்கள் பெரில் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திற்குக் கிடைப்பதைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஓரளவு மாகாண நெசவாளர் சங்கத்திற்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மாஸ்டர் வீவர் சங்கம் என்று அமைத்து, அதன் மூலமாகவும் விநியோகம் செய்கிறார்கள். நமக்கு இறக்குமதியாவது குறைவாகவும் தேவைப்படுவது அதிகமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. ஆர்ட் சில்க் நமக்கு அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்க முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்போது கைத்தறி நெசவுக்கு ஒரு நல்ல தரமும், நாளையமும் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவியோடு அவர்களிடத்தில் இருக்கிற குறைகளை எல்லாம் நீங்கி மக்களுடைய தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு தரமான ஆடைகள் தயார் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பொதுமக்களிடையே அந்த ஆடைகளுக்கு இப்போது ஆதரவு இருப்பதால், அதிகத் தேக்கம் இல்லாமல் போகிறது. அந்த முறையில் மக்களுடைய தேவையைக் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் பூர்த்தி செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் பெருமையோடு சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த கைத்தறி ஆடைகளை வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்புவது வரவரக் குறைந்து வருகிறது. இருபது கோடி கெஜம் சென்று கொண்டிருந்தது பத்து கோடி கெஜமாக இப்போது ஆறு கோடி கெஜத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது.

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

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, kindly allow me five minutes more. I think this will be the last speech for me to make in this House. So, I may kindly be given five more minutes. Usually, the Hon. Chairman is kind enough to permit me to take whatever time I like.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: சொசைடிக்கு விலை குறைவாகக் கிடைக்கிறது என்கிறார். விலையைப் பார்க்கிறபோது மற்ற பார்ட்டிகளைக் காட்டிலும் அதிகமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது.

[13th December 1961]

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM : எக்ஸ்போர்ட் ப்ரமோட்டிங் கமிஷன் என்ற ஸ்தாபனத்தை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் வைத்திருந்தார்கள். அதனால் வெளிநாடுகளில் அதற்கான பிரசுரங்கள், விளம்பரங்கள் செய்து ஒருவகையான மோகம் கைத்தறி ஆடைகள் மீது அவர்களுக்கு உண்டா கும்படி செய்து வந்தார்கள் அந்த ஸ்தாபனத்தார். அதைச் சமீபத்தில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் தேவையில்லை என்று நிறுத்தி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அகில இந்திய கைத்தறி நெச வாளர்கள் போர்டு அதை மறுபடியும் அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் செய்திருந்தார்கள். நம் மாகாணத்தில் எக்ஸ்போர்ட் ப்ரமோட்டிங் கமிஷன் அமைத்து அதன் மூலமாக ஏற்றுமதியைப் பெருக்க உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சாயப் பொருள்கள் இறக்குமதி இப்போது குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் சில சங்கங்களில் ஆடைகளில் உற்பத்தித் தயக்கம் ஏற்படுகிறது. மக்கள் இப்போது நல்ல சாயம், நல்ல நாணயம், நெசவு இருக்கக் கூடியதைத்தான் விரும்புகிறார்கள். மேல் தேசத்திற்கு நாணயமான சாக்குகளை அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென்றால், அதற்கேற்ற சாயங்கள் தேவைப்படுகின்றன. அதனால் நமக்கு இறக்குமதி அளவை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டு மென்று மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்டு, அதற்கு முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நம் அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைத் தேர்தல் பட்ஜெட் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள் யார் எதை நினைத்துக்கொண்டாலும், அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கிற நல்ல காரியங்களை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதில் மெடிகல் கல்லூரியிலும், இன்ஜினியரிங் கல்லூரியிலும் படிக்கிற என்.ஜி.ஓ. பிள்ளைகளுக்கும், ஆசிரியர்களுடைய பிள்ளை களுக்கும் அவர்களுடைய படிப்பிற்குத் தேவைப்படுகிற இதர தொகைகளைக் கடனாகக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் உத்யோகம் வகிக்கும்போது அதைக் கழித்துக்கொள்வது என்ற திட்டம் வரு வதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். எல்லோருக்கும் இந்த உதவியை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதிலேயும் மிகவும் தாழ்ந்த நிலையில் நெசவாளர் சமூகம் இன்று இருக்கிறது. அந்த சமூகத்தில் உள்ள பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வசதி கிடைக்க அரசாங்கம், ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய சேவை நம்முடைய கலைவர் திரு. காமராஜ் அவர்களுடைய சேவைகளைப் பாராட்டி, நான் பேசுகின்ற நேரங்களில் அதிக அவகாசத்தைக் கொடுத்து எனக்குப் பேச வாய்ப்பளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு வணக்கம் கூறி என் பேச்சை முடிக்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry I could not give you more time. Sri S. K. Sambandhan will now speak, and he will limit his speech to five minutes.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த இடைக்கால நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையை நான் மிகவும் வரவேற்கிறேன். அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்த இடைக்கால அறிக்கையை 100

[13th December 1961] [Sri S. K. Sambandhan]

அம்சங்களோடு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பல கூட்டத்திலே—எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் சொன்னதைப் போல, எல்லாக் கட்சிக்காரர்களும், எந்தக் கட்சிக்காரராய் இருந்தாலும், அது மாதிரித் திட்டங்கள் கொடுக்கக் கூடியதுதான். நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், நம்முடைய நாட்டுக்கு, தமிழ்நாட்டுக்குச் சேவை செய்த போதிலும், இன்னும் எவ்வளவு செய்ய நினைத்தார் என்பது தான், இந்த 100 அம்சங்க ளோடு நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையில் காணப்படுகிறது என்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். ஏனென்றால், அவர் நிச்சயமாக, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் செல்வதானால், தனக்குப் பின்னால் வருபவர் களுக்கு வழி காட்டியாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று இத்தனை திட்டங்களை அமைத்துத் தந்திருக்கிறார் என்று நான் நினைக்கின் றேன். அதற்காக நான் அவரை மற்றவர்களோடு சேர்ந்து பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

முக்கியமாக, அரசாங்கம் செய்தவை பல இருந்தபோதிலும், விலைவாசியை ஓரளவுக்குக் கட்டுப் படுத்தாதது இன்னும் வருந்தத் தக்கது தான். அதிலும் முக்கியமாக உணவுப் பொருள்கள் மட்டுமின்றி, கைத்தறித் தொழிலுக்கு வேண்டிய உப பொருள் களின் விலை காரணமின்றி அதிகமாக உயர்ந்திருப்பது அரசாங்கத் துக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதிலும் முக்கியமாக, முன் பேசிய திரு. அருணாசலம் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டதுபோல, கைத்தறிக்கு வேண்டிய நூல், மற்றப் பொருள்களின் விலை அளவுக்கு மீறி ஏறிக் கொண்டு போகின்றது. நமது நாட்டிலே, வெளிநாட்டுப் பணம் அதிகமாகத் தேவை என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிற இந்த நேரத்தில் தான், வெளிநாட்டு ஏற்றுமதிக்கு வழி காட்டும் கைத் தறித்துணிக்கு வேண்டிய நூலோ அல்லது மற்றப் பொருள்களோ சாதாரண விலையில் கிடைப்பதில்லை. கிடைக்காமல் இருப்பது மட்டும் அல்ல, சில நேரங்களில் நூலே கிடைப்பதில்லை என்பதை அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு, அதற்கு ஆவன செய்வார்கள் என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். கைத்தறி சம்பந்தப் பட்ட வரையிலே, “சாரம்” என்ற பொருள் இறக்குமதி செய்வ தற்காக, நம்முடைய மத்திய அரசாங்கம் மற்ற நாடுகளுடன் செய் துள்ள வியாபார ஒப்பந்தத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதற்கு, நெச வாளர்களின் சார்பில் நன்றியை மீண்டும் நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இருந்த போதிலும், சமீபத்திலே இலங்கை யோடு நடந்த ஒப்பந்தத்தில், அவர்கள் கைத்தறித் துணிகளுக் குச் செய்த ஏற்பாடு போதாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கவனிக்காது இருக்கின்றது. அந்த இலங்கையைச் சேர்ந்த வர்த்தக மந்திரியார், சென்னை வழியாகச் சென்றபோது, பத்திரிகை நிருபருக்கு அளித்த பேட்டியில் “கைத்தறி சாரத்தை அநேகமாக இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு விடமாட்டோம்” என்று சொல்லிவிட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார் என்பதைக் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கவனத்துக்கு நான் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். நம் நாட்டின் உபபொருள்களை வாங்கினால்தான், அந்த ஒப்பந்தம் சரிவர நடக்க முடியும். அந்த ஒப்பந்தம் தடைப்படாமல் கண் டிப்பாக இந்த அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு, கைத்தறி நெச வாளர்களின் நலனைக் கவனித்துச் செய்ய முடியும். இதைச்

[Sri S. K. Sambandhan] [13th December 1961]

செய்ய மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தவறிவிட்டது என்பதைத்தான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடத்தில், நமது அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு தான் எடுத்துச் சொன்ன போதிலும், கைத் தறி நெசவாளர் பிரச்சனை பற்றி புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கோ, செயல் புரிவதற்கோ அவர்கள் லாயக்கு இல்லை என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய எண்ணம். ஏனென்றால், சமீபத்தில்கூட, நான் இந்தோனேஷியா நாட்டிற்குச் சென்றபோது, அவர்களிடத்தில் கைத்தறித் துணி இறக்குமதித் தடையைப் பற்றிச் சொன்னேன். அங்கே High Commissioner Attache ஆக இருந்த ஒருவர் கைத் தறித்துணிக்கு ஆட்சேபணை செய்து ஒன்றும் செய்யமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். Ambassador இடம் சொன்னபோது அவர் என்னிடம், நல்ல முறையில், இதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத் துக்குக் கொண்டு செல்கிறேன் என்று எனக்கு வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். வெளிநாட்டுத் தூதுவர்கூட கொஞ்சம் அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்களானால், கைத்தறி இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் ஒங்கி நடக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். முக்கியமாக, இலங்கை, மலேயா நாடுகளில் உள்ள தூதுவர்கள் தமிழர்களாக இல்லை என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். அதனால் இங்கு உள்ள கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், இன்னல் படுகிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். அந்த நாடுகளுக்குத் தூதுவரை அனுப்புவதில், தமிழர்களாக அனுப்புவதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

அடுத்து நம் கல்லூரிகளில், கல்லியின் தரம் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதற்கு நிதி அமைச்சரைப் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. எங்கள் வட்டத்திலே இன்ஜினீயரிங் கல்லூரிகள் இரண்டு ஏற்படுத்தவதற்குத் திட்டம் தீட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும் தொழில் வளம் உள்ள தென்னாற்காடு மாவட்டத்தில், என்ஜினீயரிங் கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்துவது அவசியம் என்று அரசாங்கம் தெரிந்து கொண்டு, அங்கே இந்த ஆண்டு இந்த அரசாங்கம் விட்டு விட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் மேலும் அந்த என்ஜினீயரிங் கல்லூரிகள் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு அவன் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

தேற்றுப் பேசிய திரு. நடராஜன் கூட கல்வி இலாகாவைப் பற்றிக் குறைகூறினார். கல்வி இலாகாவில், அதை நடத்துகின்றவர்கள் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள், எல்லோரும் பாராட்டக்கூடிய மக்கள் என்பதை நான் உணர்ந்தவனாக இருக்கின்றேன். அதில் தவறு ஏற்பட்டுத்தான் வருகிறது. அதனால், கல்வி இலாகாவை அறவே கண்டிப்பதோ, அல்லது குறை கூறுவதோ சரியாகாது என்று நான் என்னுகின்றேன். தேற்று நண்பர் திரு. நடராஜன் அவர்கள் சொல்லியபோது, இந்தப் பள்ளிச் சீரமைப்பு பற்றி மகாநாடுகள் நடத்துவதிலே, ஒரு பள்ளிக்குச் சென்றபோது, ஒரு விதமான பொருளும் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கு என்று காண்பிக்கப்பட்ட பொருள்களில் இல்லை என்று குறை கூறினார். எங்கள் ஊரிலும், அந்தமாதிரி விழா ஒன்று நடத்தினார்கள். பள்ளிக்கூடத்

[13th December 1961] [Sri S. K. Sambandhan]

தைத் திறந்து வைத்தார்கள். சிலர் பொருள்களைக் கொடுப்பதாக வாக்கு அளித்தார்கள். அதில் சிலர் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஒரு சிலர் கொடுக்காமல் போய் விட்டார்கள். இந்த மதிய உணவுத்திட்டம், பள்ளிச் சீர்திருத்தம் ஆகிய வகைகளில் சற்றுக் குறை இருந்தாலும், பள்ளிக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படத்தான் செய்கிறது. அதிலே சில குறை இருந்தாலும், கல்வி இலாகாவை நடத்தி வருகிறவர்களைப் பாராட்டத்தான் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் காணப்படுகின்ற சில குறைகளைச் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தில், 5 வயதுக் குழந்தைகளைப் பள்ளிச் சேர்க்கும் திட்டத்தை நான் முழு மனதோடு வரவேற்கிறேன். அந்த வகையிலே நம்முடைய மாநிலம் மற்ற மாநிலங்களுக்கு வழி காட்டியாக இருக்கப் போகிறது என்பது பெருமைக்குரிய செய்தி ஆகும். தொழில் துறையில் படிக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்காக 3 லட்சம் ரூபாய் நிதி ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருப்பதும், கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களுடைய ஊதிய உயர்வுக்காக ஒரு லட்சத்து 35 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருப்பதும் ஆகிய செய்திகள் வரவேற்கத்தக்கன. ஆறு வயது முதல் 11 வயதுக்குட்பட்ட குழந்தைகளை, 2 லட்சம் குழந்தைகளை அடுத்த ஆண்டிலே கட்டாயமாக பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து சேர்க்கும் திட்டத்திற்கு ஏறத்தாழ ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவ்வாறு செலவிடுகின்ற ஒவ்வொரு ரூபாயும் கட்டாயம் நாளடைவில் பயன்படத்தக்கது என்பதை எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் நன்றாக எடுத்துக் காட்டினார். அது யாவரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய செய்திதான். தமிழ் நூல்கள் வெளியிடுவதற்கான அந்த வகையிலே ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. அடுத்த 5 ஆண்டில் 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதில், ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் அடுத்த ஆண்டுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. நூல் நிலையங்களுக்கு 2 லட்சத்து 65 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பது மகிழ்ச்சிதரக்கூடிய செய்தி ஆகும். ஆயினும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற இந்தத் தொகை போதாது என்பதை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். கலை, பண்பாடு வளர்ச்சிக்காக 65 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்தான் அடுத்த ஆண்டுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது சென்ற ஆண்டில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதைவிட அதிகம் என்றாலும், கலைத் துறையில் ஈடுபாடு கொண்டிருக்கிற நம்முடைய நிதி அமைச்சர் இன்னும் அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கி இருந்தால்தான், நன்றாய் இருக்கும். முதியோர் கல்வித் திட்டத்துக்காக 1 லட்சத்து 35 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்தான் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்ற ஆண்டிலே கூட முதியோர் கல்விக்காக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்ட பணம் எல்லாம் செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. 1961-62-ல் ஏறத்தாழ 300 முதியோர் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் நிறுக்கப்பட்ட வேண்டும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் அது நிறைவேறவில்லை. அடுத்த ஆண்டிலே, 1962-63-ல், 300 முதியோர் பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஏற்படுத்தப் போகிறோம் என்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

[Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan] [13th December 1961]

திட்டமிட்டபடி அதை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும். ஒரு கோடி முற்பத்தைந்து ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். அதை விட்டுவிடக்கூடாது என்று நான் வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இனி புதிய சம்பளத் திட்டம் வந்தபிறகு, பலர் நல்ல வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றாலும், குறிப்பிட்ட சிலர் இன்னும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். 60-4-100 படி நிலையில் உள்ள ஆசிரியர்கள், அதாவது முதல் கிரேடு தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள் இன்னும் 140 சொச்சம் படி நிலை உயர்வுக்கு, உயர்த்தப்படாமலேயே இருக்கிறார்கள். அது பற்றி விரைவில் செயலாற்றப்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். 1959-60-வருந்து நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் மும்மொழிக் கொள்கை, அதாவது தமிழ், இந்தி, இன்னொரு மொழி அல்லது ஆங்கிலம், தமிழ், இன்னொரு மொழி படிக்க வேண்டும் என்ற இந்த மும்மொழிக் கொள்கை செயலுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதன் காரணமாகத் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கிடைத்துவந்த ஊதியம், இந்த ஆண்டிலும், சென்ற ஆண்டிலும் குறைந்து வருவதைக் காண்கிறோம். அது உடனடியாகத் தவிர்க்கப்படவேண்டும். காரணம் ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்புப் பிரிவிலும் 7 பாட நேரம் வேலை செய்தவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம், இந்தப் புதிய திட்டத்தின்கீழ் 6 பாட நேரம் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் அவர்களுடைய குற்றம் ஒன்றும் இல்லாமல், அவர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஏறத்தாழ 50 ரூ. சொச்சம் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்திலே குறைந்து விடுகிறது. காரணம், 17 மணி அல்லது 23 பாட நேரம் இருந்தால்தான், அவர்கள் முதல் நிலைப்படிச் சம்பளம் வாங்கலாம் என்று அரசாங்கம் ஆணையிட்டிருக்கிறது. அது குறைந்து போய் விட்டது. 5 section-களே உள்ள பள்ளிகளில், ஒரு தமிழ் ஆசிரியர், முதல் நிலை தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் அல்ல பள்ளிகளில், ஒரு தமிழ் ஆசிரியர், முதல் நிலை தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் அல்ல என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டு விடுகிறார். ஆகவே, மும்மொழிக் கொள்கை யால் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவது சம்பளம் குறைக்கப் படுவது—இதனை அரசாங்கம் தடுக்க வேண்டும். இது பற்றி அசட்டையாக இருந்து விடக் கூடாது என்பதை நான் வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த மாநிலத்தின் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில், “காமதேனு” ஆகிய விற்பனை வரி நமக்கு இருக்கிறதாலே, 6 கோடி ரூபாய் சொச்சம் துண்டு விழும் என்று காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆண்டில் 6 கோடி சொச்சம் துண்டு விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. 1961-62-லே 6 கோடி 37 லட்சம் ரூபாய் நமக்குத் துண்டு விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. 1962-63-ல் 6 கோடி 96 லட்சம் ரூபாய் துண்டு விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்ப்பதற்குப் போதுமான காரணமே இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் 62-63-ல் விற்பனை வரி மூலம் நமக்குக் கிடைக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்த தொகை, கணக்குப் போட்டுப் பார்த்ததில் 19 கோடி 11 லட்சம் வரக்கூடும் என்று தெரிந்தது. ஆனால் 1961-62-க்கான திட்டத்தில் விற்பனை வரி மூலமாக எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட 17 கோடி 18 லட்சம் ரூபாய் விரும்பு, இப்போது திருத்தப்பட்ட (Revised Estimate) திட்டத்தின்படி 20 கோடி 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படு

[13th December 1961] [Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan]

கிறது. இன்னும் 3 கோடி ரூபாய் அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். இந்த ஆண்டுத் திட்டத்திலும் துண்டு விழுவது விற்பனை வரி மூலமாக, முழுதும் துண்டாக இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். இதன் காரணமாக, விநாக இருந்து விடாமல், மற்ற மாநிலங்கள், துண்டு விழுவதை எடுத்துக் காட்டி, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் நிறையப் பணம் வசூலாகுபது போல, நாமும் வாங்க வேண்டும். நிதிக் கமிஷன் மூலம் வாங்க வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தி, நான் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: அவைத் தலைவரவர்களே, 1961-62-க்குரிய திருத்திய வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நான் வரவேற்கின்றேன். மேலும் 1962-63-க்குரிய வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தையும் நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்கின்றேன். பொதுவாகப் பார்க்கின்றபோது, 1961-62-லே ரூ. 89 கோடியே 69 லட்சம் வரவு ரூ. 96 கோடியே 6 லட்சம் செலவு, இதில் ரூ. 6 கோடியே 37 லட்சம் துண்டு விழுவதையும், நாம் ஒரு விதத்திலே யோசிக்கவேண்டியவர்களாக இருந்தாலும்கூட இன்னும் பல வகைகளிலே பார்க்கும்போது 1962-63 வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்திலேயும் ரூ. 92 கோடியே 71 லட்சம் வரவு, ரூ. 99 கோடியே 6 லட்சம் செலவு, இதில் ரூ. 6 கோடியே 96 லட்சம் துண்டு விழுகிறது. இவைகளை எல்லாம் பார்க்கிறபோது 100 புதிய திட்டங்களை அமைப்பதற்குத் தக்க வழி வகைகளைச் செய்திருப்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, இந்தத் துண்டு விழுவதெல்லாம் ஒரு பெரிய பொருட்டாக கருதக் கூடியவைகளல்ல என்பது நன்கு புலனாகும். இந்த, வருஷத்திலே இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் நாம் எதிர்பார்க்காத பல முக்கியமான திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதிலே குறிப்பாக முதியவர்களுக்கு, அதாவது வயது சென்ற ஆதரவு இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு 65 வயது ஆணவர்களுக்கும், 60 வயதுள்ள அங்கஹிஸ்ட்டியவர்களுக்கும் பென்ஷன் கொடுப்பதற்கும் மாதம் ஒன்றிற்கு ரூ. 20 என்பதாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டு அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது நம் மாகாணம், எல்லா மாகாணங்களை யும்விட நல்ல திட்டம் செய்வதில் மிகவும் முந்திக்கொள்ளுகிறது என்பதை நாம் சந்தோஷமாக ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளக்கூடியதுதான். இந்த மாதிரியான திட்டங்களைச் செயல்படுத்துகின்ற நேரத்தில் பலர் பலவிதமாகக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர். “இது என்ன தேர்தல் அறிக்கை போல் இருக்கின்றது. தேர்தல் சமீபத்திலே வருகின்றது. அதற்காக இம்மாதிரியான திட்டங்கள் செய்கிறார்கள்” என்பதாகக் கூறுகிறார்கள். அது தவறு. ஏனெனில் நம்முடைய அமைச்சர் கனம் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் பத்து ஆண்டுகளாகச் சமர்ப்பித்து வந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டங்களைப் பார்க்கின்ற போது, ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒவ்வொரு மாறுதலைப் புகுத்தும்படியான நல்ல திட்டங்கள் அதிலே புகுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தன. அனால் இந்த வருஷத்திலே இது அவருக்கு பத்தாவது திட்டம். தசாவதாரத்திலே 10-வது அவதாரமாக கல்கியவதாரம் எடுத்ததைப் போன்று இது 10-வது திட்டமாகும். துரோகச் செயல் செய்யக் கூடியவர்களையும் மக்களைத் தவறான வழிகளில் செலுத்தக்கூடியவர்களையும் அழிப்பதாக புராணங்களிலே கூறப்படுவதாக இருத்

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [13th December 1961]

தாலும், இந்தப் பத்தாவது பட்ஜெட் எதிர்ப்பு சக்திகளை எல்லாம் குறைக்கக்கூடிய, அதை எதிர்த்து, அதை சம்ஹாரம் செய்யக் கூடிய வகையிலே திட்டப் பட்டிருக்கின்றது என்பதைத்தான் நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டம் ஏதோ ஒரு காரணத்தினாலாகச் செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று சொன்னால், நன்மையான எந்தக் காரியம் செய்தாலும் ஏதாவது ஒன்று சொல்லுவது தான் என்னுடைய கடமை என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டே வந்தால், அது நாட்டுக்குரிய தொண்டாக இருக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே அதைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை என்பதை யாவரும் உணர வேண்டும்.

4-50
p.m.

அடுத்தபடி, பிச்சைக்காரர்களுக்கெல்லாம் பென்ஷன் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அங்குள்ள முடையவர்கள் என்றால் எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும், அது நீண்ட நாளைக்கு முன்பு இருந்தே கொடுத்திருக்க வேண்டும், 35, 40 வயதுள்ளவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் என்ன என்றெல்லாம் கூறுகிறார்கள். இவைகளை எல்லாம் பார்க்கின்றபோது, இதை நியாயமென்று கருத முடியாது. குறிப்பாக வயது வந்தவர்கள் என்று கூறக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலே பல எதிர்ப்புகள் இருக்கத்தான் செய்யும். இப்போது செய்யக்கூடிய விவகாரத்திலே அனேக குடும்பங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் பெரியவர்களை நன்கு கவனிப்பதில்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். அதனால் விருந்தாப்பியர்கள் எனக்கு ஆதரவு இல்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய விதத்தில் ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். ஆகையினால் அதைக் கூர்ந்து கவனித்து, தெரிந்து, புரிந்து அதற்கு ஆகவேண்டியதைச் செய்யவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமையாகும்.

அடுத்தபடி, கல்வி விஷயத்திலே பெரிய மாறுதலைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற ஐந்தாண்டுக்கு முன்பு நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் கர்நாடகம், ஆந்திரம், தமிழ்நாடு, கேரளம். இவைகள் எல்லாம் சேர்ந்திருந்தபோது கல்விக்கு ரூ. 10 கோடி செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது. இப்போது ரூ. 23 கோடி ஒரே தமிழ் மாகாணமாக இருக்கின்ற இந்த மாகாணத்திலே செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. இது எல்லோராலும் போற்றி வரவேற்கக்கூடியது. இதை யாரும் ஆட்சேபிக்க முடியாது. மேலும் இது ஒரு பெரிய வரப்பிரசாதமாகும். இதிலே குறை சொல்லுவதாக இருந்தால் சதா ஏதாவது குறை ஏதோ சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று தருதிச் சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் தான் சொல்லுவார்களே தவிர நியாயத்தை ஒப்புக் கொண்டு நாட்டுக்கு நல்லதுதான் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி ஆட்சேபிக்க மாட்டார்கள், முடியாது. மேலும் உணவு விஷயத்தில் மதிய உணவு பிள்ளைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று செய்வதில் நமது மாகாணம் முந்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சீருடை கொடுப்பதிலும் நமது மாகாணம் முந்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஏழை என்றும், அடிமை என்றும் எவருமில்லை ஜாதியில் என்று சொல்லுகிற மாதிரி, இந்த தேசத்தில் உயர்ந்தவர்கள், தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிற அளவுக்கு எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரே

[13th December 1961] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

விதமான உடை வழங்க வேண்டும். எல்லோருக்கும் சமத்துவமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய விதத்தில் ஒற்றுமையை உணர்த்தக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலே சீருடை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும், உணவு ஒரே மாதிரி பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வழங்கவேண்டுமென்று ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது நம் மாகாணம் எவ்வளவோ முந்திக் கொண்டு போகிறது என்பதை மறந்து விட முடியாது.

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

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : அடுத்தபடியாக, ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். சில இனங்களுக்குச் சில தொகைகள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதாவது 1961-62-லே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ரூ. 52 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் ரூ. 14 லட்சம் தான் மற்றவர்களுக்குச் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. இருந்தாலும் கூட இன்னும்பல பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் நன்கு படிப்பதற்குத்தக்க செளகரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும், அதற்கு இன்னும் அதிகமான தொகையை ஒதுக்கி வைக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கருத்து விருப்பமாகும். இப்போது ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கும்படியான பணம், தொகை பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவருக்கு எல்லாம் சரியானபடி கிடைப்பதில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் இப்போது ஏறக்குறைய 50 சதவிகிதம் மார்க்குகள் பெற்றிருந்தால்தான், அவர்களுக்கு இந்த ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கிடைக்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகையினால் 50 சதவிகிதம் மார்க்குகள் கிடைக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்குத்தான் என்றிருப்பதை மாற்றி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும், கல்லூரிகளிலும் படிப்பவர்கள் 40 சதவிகிதம் அல்லது அதற்குக் குறைந்த மார்க்குகள் பெற்றிருந்தாலும்கூட அவர்களுக்குத் தேர்வு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : I have one more speaker. The hon. Member will please finish his speech in two minutes.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : அந்த முறையில் பார்க்கும் போது 40 சதவிகிதம் மார்க்கு வாங்கியவர்களுக்கு இந்த உபகாரச் சம்பளம் வழங்கினால் பிற்பட்ட இன மாணவர்களுக்கு உற்சாகம் மூட்டுவதற்குத் தக்கதாக இருக்கும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு எனது வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU : தலைவரவர்களே, இன் 5-00
p.m.

இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட் எல்லோரும் போற்றி பெருமைப்படத்தக்க வகையிலே வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது என்று எல்லோரும் சந்தோஷப்படுவதில் நானும் ஒருவன் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள பிரியப்படுகிறேன். அதோடு கூட நமது அரசாங்கம், தமிழ்நாட்டு அரசாங்கம் நிர்வாகத்திலே ரொம்பத் திறமையாக, முதலமைச்சர் காமராசர் அவர்கள் தலைமையிலே நடக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா மந்திரிகளும் திறமையாக, ஒவ்வொரு நிர்வாகத்திலேயும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று எல்லோரும் சொல்லும்போது, குறிப்பாக நாம் நடை முறையில் பார்க்கும்போது நான் பெருமைப்பட்டு, எல்லா மந்திரிகளையும் வாழ்த்தாது இருக்க முடியாது. அந்

[Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu] [13th December 1961]

லும் விவசாயம், கல்வி, மின்சாரம் இவைகளை எல்லாம் பார்க்கும் போது, எல்லாம் ரொம்பப் பெருமைப்பட வேண்டிய விஷயம். ஒவ்வொன்றும் மக்களுக்கு ரொம்ப நன்மையாகவும், ரொம்ப அனுதாபத்தோடும் ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அது மிகையாகாது. அது மட்டுமல்ல. எல்லோரும் சொல்லி, எல்லோரும் வாழ்த்தி, எல்லோரும் போற்றுவதற்குரியது. இந்த 25 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்க இருக்கிறோமே அது பாரம்பரியமாக நமது ராஜாக்கள் காலத்திலே கொடுத்தார்கள் என்று சரித்திரத்திலே பார்த்தோம், கேள்விப்பட்டோம் என்று சரித்திர ஆராய்ச்சிக்காரர்கள் எழுதியிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் நாம் அதிர்ஷ்டக்காரர்கள். ஆகையினாலே நம் முன்பாகவே, நமது அரசாங்கம், நம் எதிராகவே கேட்க, நாம் இந்த சபையிலே பேசுவதற்குக் கொடுத்து வைத்த பாக்கியத்தைப் பெற்றிருப்பது, நாம் மிகமிக பெருமைப்பட வேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. கொடுப்பதிலே எவ்வளவு தாராளகுணம் நமக்கு இருக்க வேண்டுமோ, அதைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒன்று மட்டிலும் சொல்ல நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதாவது எல்லோருக்கும் சமமாக 60 வயது என்பதை நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய அவா. ஏனென்றால் ஒருவனுக்கு நல்ல திறமையும் சக்தியும் இருக்கும்போது அவர்கள் பணம் வாங்க முன் வர மாட்டார்கள். தன்னுடைய சக்தியை இழந்தபோதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தை எதிர்நோக்குவார்கள். அரசாங்கம் அந்த சமயத்திலே அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யக்கூடியது, பென்ஷனிலே காட்டக் கூடிய அனுதாபம். அந்த அனுதாபத்தைச் செவ்வனே காட்ட வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அவா.

அது மட்டிலுமல்ல. உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்குச் சலுகை காட்ட வேண்டும் என்பது மிகமிக வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. அம்மாதிரிச் சலுகை காட்டும்போது ஒரு விஷயத்தை மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. அரசியலிலே பல காலமாக இருந்து, இன்று ரொம்ப ஏழைகளாக வருமை, சாப்பாட்டுக்கு இல்லாத நிலைமையிலே பல தியாகிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகள் எல்லாம் ரொம்பத் திண்டாடுவது அரசாங்கத்துக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவர்களுக்குத் தனியாக ஒரு சலுகை கேட்கிறேன் என்று அர்த்தமல்ல. ஆனால் அவர்களுடைய கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்கள், அவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலையைப் பார்க்கும்போது அம்மாதிரி இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கும் இந்தச் சலுகைகள் முன்னதாக அடையும்படி செய்யவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய ஆசை. அதோடு கூட நம் நாட்டிலே இன்றைக்கு விலைவாசிகள் அதிகமாக ஏறி வருகின்றன என்று சொல்லி ஒரு சாரர் தாற்றி வருகின்றார்கள். அதிலே கொஞ்சம் உண்மையும் இருக்கின்றது. இன்றைக்கு மார்க்கெட்டிலே உள்ள நிலைமை எல்லா சாமானும் சவுகரியமாகவும், செளஜன்யமாகவும் கிடைக்கின்றது. ஆனால் விலையில் கொஞ்சம் ஏதோ மாற்ற மிருக்கின்றது. ஆனால் உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு அது கூடவில்லை என்று எல்லோரும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது, உற்பத்தி செய்

13th December 1961] [Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu]

கின்ற விவசாயி, நல்ல நிலையிலே அவர்களுடைய எண்ணங்கள் செல்லுவதால் தான் விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்க முடியும். அது இன்றைக்கு பெருமைப்படக் கூடிய விஷயமாக இல்லாது ஒருவாறு வருத்தமாகச் சொல்லக்கூடிய விஷயமாக விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலைமை போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் முன்னாவிட இப்போது அவர்கள் பரவாயில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கரும்பு விவசாயிகள் எங்களுடைய ஜில்லாவிலும் சரி, மற்ற இடங்களிலும் சரி, எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அவரவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்கள் க்ஷேமத்தின் பொருட்டு விவசாயத்தின் பொருட்டு விவசாயத்தை செய்து முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று பாடுபட்டார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் உத்திரவு போட்டு அந்தக் கரும்பை பத்து சதவிகிதம் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அது ரொம்ப ரொம்ப வருத்தப்படக்கூடிய விஷயம். அதனாலே ஜில்லாவிலே பல குடும்பங்கள் கெட்டு விடும் என்பதை நான் எடுத்துக் காட்ட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அது மாத்திரமல்ல, அதை வேறு விதமாக உபயோகப்படுத்தவும், ஆலை போட்டு வெல்லாம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியாத நிலையில் பலர் இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஒரு பழக்க வழக்கமாக விருந்து கொண்டு வந்து துறையிலே வந்தால் தான் அந்தச் செயலிலே சடுபட முடியும், இல்லை என்றால் அது ரொம்பக் கஷ்டமாகப் போகும். அதையும் அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நமது அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ மகத்தான காரியத்தைச் செய்திருக்கின்றது. நமது நிதியமைச்சர் நம் அரசாங்கத்திலே அமைச்சராக இருந்ததை விட்டு விட்டு மாறி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்குப் போகின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் போகின்றது நமது நாட்டுக்கு, தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு பெரிய பொக்கிஷமாக இருக்கும் என்பது என்னுடைய எண்ணம். நல்ல திறமையுடையவர்கள் அங்கு இருந்தால் தான் நம்முடைய மாகாணம் சுபிட்சமாக வாழ முடியும், மற்ற மாகாணங்களுக்கும் உதவியாக இருக்கும். அதனால் அவர்கள் செல்லுவதிலே எங்களுக்கு அளவிட முடியாத மகிழ்ச்சியும், வாழ்த்தும் என்று அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி சொல்லி முடிக்கிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Members who participated in this debate had no doubt this handicap. This is only an interim budget. But this is unavoidable once in five years, so long as the dates of general elections cannot be changed. It is considered that February is the most convenient time for holding the general elections. Even if we should change the official year from April to March to January to December, still I think an interim budget like this would be unavoidable. Apart from this, if a new ministry is formed after the general elections, it should not be made to wait for a year in order to put forth its own ideas, policies, and programmes. Therefore, on the whole, I should say, that I do hope hon. Members will

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [13th December 1961]

agree with me, that this method of introducing an interim budget so that the full budget can be introduced after the ministry is formed, is a fairly convenient method.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to express, on behalf of the Finance Minister, my deep appreciation of the very fine sentiments that have been expressed by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members of this House about the manner in which the Hon. the Finance Minister has so carefully stewarded the finances of our State. As was to be expected, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition made his worthy contribution to this debate. We are all aware that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is too conscious about his position as the Leader of the Opposition. He is quite zealous about the responsibilities and duties of Opposition and Leaders of Opposition. He made a very fine contribution to this debate. He did offer criticisms. He offered constructive criticisms and made a helpful speech.

Sir, I should at once echo the very fine sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition on the need for a full realisation of national integration. There cannot be any other opinion about it. We do feel proud about our great country, and we are interested in defending our country, safeguarding the interests of our country, and enabling our people to lead a worthy life. We have to see how every one of us can make his contribution towards the full realisation of this integration.

Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the ensuing elections, and he cautioned particularly the Police about the part they must play during the elections. He particularly mentioned that there should be no foisting of charges against politicians or members of political parties. I would at once assure the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that the Police are too anxious that they should take no sides and that they should do nothing but preserve law and order and enable people to carry on their avocations. On behalf of the Madras Police, I can tell the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that they have no interest in this or that party or in this or that group. Sir, I do hear complaints now and then from various political parties including the Congress Party about the conduct of certain officers in the Police. Whenever complaints are received, representations made, and charges levelled, they are examined in an objective way, and only after a full examination, action is taken. As the hon. the Leader of the Opposition himself said, there are black sheep everywhere. Even in the Police Department, we have black sheep. We do have amongst us certain anti-social elements. During elections we have seen that these anti-social elements also seek to play their part. In their anxiety, sometimes the candidates also try to take advantage of, or use, them for their own purposes. Only this forenoon, one M.L.A. came to my chamber. That M.L.A. belongs to an urban area. He told me that there were two rowdies in the town who were creating trouble here and there. He said, 'I complained to the local Police that the rowdies were indulging in violence against innocent

[13th December 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

people. Then the next day these two rowdies came to my house. It was evening. When I saw these men, I was afraid. They accosted me and said, "You seem to have complained to the Police; why should you complain? What will happen? Now we offer our services. You are standing again for election. We offer our services to you. Why not you engage us?" This was the complaint that the M.L.A. made to me. If, therefore, there are anti-social elements, action has necessarily to be taken, even in the interests of fair elections and safeguarding the interests of the candidates, to whichever party they may belong. The Police have themselves a sense of responsibility which they have to discharge. Simply because a rowdy says, 'I am working for so and so', the Police cannot desist from what they have to do. If there are really anti-social elements indulging in violence in the name of elections, because they are working for particular candidates, the Police cannot desist from discharging their duty. That is the only limitation. Otherwise, I can give this assurance that the Police are too eager to see that the elections are conducted in an absolutely fair way. I do hope that all political parties will extend their full co-operation to the Police in ensuring the elections being conducted in the manner in which we have been evoking the admiration of all people concerned.

Then, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the Land Acquisition proceedings that take place for certain public purposes. He pointed out certain difficulties. Whenever such difficulties are brought to the notice of the Government, the Government do look into them and see that the party concerned is not made to suffer all these difficulties.

Then, again, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the proposed Trusts Land Cultivation Bill. He particularly referred to the case of the Aurobindo Ashram who have acquired lands in the Madras State. They are having their own cultivation farms. It has been brought to the notice of this Government, and the Government have taken into consideration that question. When the Bill is introduced here perhaps on the 15th, I will explain all the provisions we have made for consideration by the House. Such cases would be taken into account when the House considers the clauses and passes that Bill into law.

Then, Sir, although this is an interim budget, we have tried to present a real picture. Roughly 100 new schemes have been included in it. The term 'new' is there merely as a technical term. We do not want to include them merely in view of the elections. They have been there for many years. But certain new schemes were referred to and the point was answered by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition himself. Schemes like payment of old age pensions and interest-free loans to students find a place in this interim budget. It is not fair to say that because the elections are impending, with an eye on the votes at the elections these schemes have been prepared and presented. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Subramanyam, it is not merely in an election eye

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [13th December 1961]

budget schemes like these are presented. Year after year Government have been presenting so many welfare schemes. It is not as if we present welfare schemes only in this interim budget. If the Government do a good thing, of course, the Party to which the Government belong may have an advantage. That advantage cannot be denied at all. But if a Government do a wrong thing, that necessarily will have a disadvantage at the elections. But I do not think any hon. Member will seriously suggest that we should positively do certain wrong things so that the votes may be cast against us.

Criticisms were offered about the deficit of Rs. 6.93 crores. The reasons for the deficit have been given in the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. The Government have presented their case to the Finance Commission. We do hope that we would have a large slice from the Finance Commission. But whatever it is, we do not know what we are going to get from the Finance Commission. Therefore, it is only for the new Ministry to review the position. By then it will be known what we will get from the Finance Commission and then the budget will be recast. Anyhow, the items that find a place in this budget are, as I explained, unavoidable.

The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the State Seed Farms. I have explained the position some time back in this House. Formerly, before this scheme of State Seed Farms was taken up under the Plan, Government in the Agricultural Department had been asking farmers, individual farmers, to prepare new seeds, and they were purchasing them and supplying them to the farmers. Farmers did supply seeds. Even for these seeds Government gave subsidy over and above the market price. Of course, it is costly to prepare seeds. It is not like selling of paddy. It is costly to prepare seeds. Therefore, Government had been paying subsidy over and above the market price. Now, after experience, it was thought all over India that that was not satisfactory at all. If we are interested in large development of agriculture, one of the most essential things is making available pure seeds. These State Seed Farms are to supply only pure seeds in the village panchayats and the panchayat unions. Therefore, the Government of India and the State Governments came to the conclusion that the Government had to prepare in their own farms pure seeds. When we took up the scheme, there were so many difficulties. It was difficult to get land. The land that was available was not quite good. Wet land was not available. Apart from that, we could not commit ourselves, because it was even then assessed that if only we took lands on lease, it would not be profitable and that it would result in losses. We could not commit ourselves to acquiring the land unless we tried cultivation on the land for some time. Then we did not want to lose time. This was done all over India and so, we took land on lease. Then when it was found unsuitable, some of the farms were abandoned. When there was failure, it was due to so many factors. Even the most enterprising farmer has to face failures and consequent losses.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] 13th December 1961]

There was failure of the season. There were other reasons also like pest attacks and so on. All these did affect the State Seed Farms also. But every now and then committees went into this question. There was the Agricultural Food Production Committee; a State Committee which went into the question thoroughly. Their recommendations were examined and accepted one after another. The Estimates Committee's recommendations were also examined and accepted to the extent possible. Then there was an all-India committee which was presided over by a former Minister of Agriculture of this State Dr. Nagan Gowda. He is himself an enterprising agriculturist. He was President of that committee and that committee went into the whole question. They visited State after State. In this State they inspected several farms. They have made some recommendations. All these recommendations we have discussed and are accepting many of these recommendations. They had gone all over the country. They had visited the seed farms in many other States. It was their considered view that our farm was the best one and they expressed gratification at it. But there were initial losses. Again, I would repeat that if it is preparation of seeds, it is not mere cultivating. Even cultivators suffer losses. But the Director of Agriculture reports that if a balance sheet were to be drawn for 1959-60, on the whole, there would be a profit of Rs. 37,032.64. I am pointing this out to show that the situation has considerably improved and that, therefore, there is no question of giving up the scheme. This is essential to enable farmers to secure pure seeds.

Then, the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan referred to the question of prices. He himself could have seen in this morning's newspapers that there was a scare about the fall in prices of rice in Madhya Pradesh. They are worrying about it. They want a floor price and so on. The price has certainly fallen. I may tell the House that, on the whole, if you look at the cost of living index of last year, there is some fall in the index for this year. Further, the value of money also has been rapidly going down. We must take that also into account. Therefore, as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Thangavel Mudaliar, there is no doubt much production but still the prices are high. So many causes do contribute to this. This is under constant examination. For the present Government have been examining it and we have fair price shops where we cater second sort rice. We got it at a cheap rate from Burma. The Government of India were good enough to supply it throughout the year and we have been supplying rice to those who need it. If you go to the fair price shops in one or two districts, people are not interested in them. That does not mean that they are so bad. There are others who purchase from these fair price shops and they carry on. But we have now proposals under consideration. For instance, we want to start a pilot project in the City. We are going to start ten new consumers co-operative stores. We must build up a purchasing organisation. That is being looked into. We will purchase rice, not merely the sort of rice that is supplied in the fair price shops but the rice required

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [13th December 1961]

5-20 P.M. by the middle class people. I am not interested that we should get the Nellore rice alone. We can get finer rice from Chingleput, North Arcot and Thanjavur. We will supply better rice, not only rice but certain other commodities also. That is our proposal. We will start these stores as early as possible. The scheme is being worked out. They won't be linked up with the existing societies. We will start afresh. In the first instance, we will start at least ten co-operative stores and cater to the needs of the people. After learning from the experience of working of these stores, we may extend it still further and introduce it in certain other areas also.

Sir, I would not take more of the time of the House. Many hon. Members made particular reference to particular matters. It is not that I have not taken note of them. Government will certainly go into them all. But the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to the question of minorities. I cannot agree with him and it is not fair to the minorities and it is not in the interests of the minorities that he should say that the minorities are not with the Government. That was a very unfortunate statement that the minorities were up against the Government. They may belong to any party. But as minorities as such, why should they be against Government? It is not so, Sir, so far as the Government are concerned. It is open to the minorities to owe allegiance to any party they like but they have no reason to be thoroughly dissatisfied with the Government as such. Government have been quite anxious, again I may say not with any sense of vanity, to protect the interests of the minorities. There is appreciation in other States about the manner in which we have been catering to the needs of the minorities, safeguarding the interests of the minorities. I may point out one instance, again with no sense of vanity or self-boast. Sometime back I was sitting in my seat in the Assembly Chamber. During question hour, one hon. Member of the Assembly came to me and sat behind my seat and said that in the city there was a mosque and there was a well known rowdy and he was creating trouble and the Muslims there were terribly afraid of him. I said, 'I will look into the matter.' But the hon. Member insisted that I should look into it immediately. I assured him and said I will look into it soon after I return to my Chamber. Then as soon as I returned to my Chamber, I rang up the Commissioner of Police and began to refer to the matter. I did not even complete the sentence. The Commissioner said he knew the rowdy and they were at him and they have already taken action. It is not as if we as the Government did that. The Police themselves are so anxious to safeguard the interests of the minorities. Therefore, Sir, it is not right to say that the minorities are ranged against Congress, or this party or that party. It is open to individuals, to a community of persons to subscribe to any political party, to any ideals or programmes. But I do hope, Sir, that the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan will disabuse from his mind this idea that the minorities as such are ranged against the Government.

13th December 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

I shall not take up any more time of the House. I express thanks to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and who have made such worthy contribution during the course of the debate.

Thank you, Sir.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 540. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3322, Home, dated 23rd September 1961, regarding amendment to the Home Department Notification S.R.O. No. A-8342 of 1958, dated the 17th December 1958, published at page 2200 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st December 1958.

* 541. Notification issued with Government Memorandum No. 84230 JI/61-3, Revenue, dated 11th October 1961, regarding amendment to the Revenue Department Notification No. 5618, dated 9th December 1961, published at pages 2279 to 3284 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 12th December 1950, appointing the date to bring into force certain provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 in certain zamindari and under-tenure estates in the State.

** 542. Notification issued with G.O. Press No. 4014, Revenue, dated 20th September 1961, regarding exemption from payment of Sales Tax in respect of sales of foods and drinks by hostels and canteens of recognised educational institutions in the State exclusively for the benefit of students.

** 543. Orders issued in G.O. Rt. No. 803, Revenue, dated 21st October 1961, regarding exemption from liability to entertainments tax of the film show by the British Women's Association of Madras in aid of South India Charities.

*** 544. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4664, Revenue, dated 27th October 1961 appointing the 22nd November 1961 as the date on which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 other than sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 58-A, 62, 67 and 68 shall come into force in the Mahfuekhanpettai zamindari village in Ponneri taluk of Chingleput district.

*** 545. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3539, Home, dated 11th October 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Rules, 1940.

*** 546. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5650, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 22nd September 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958 and the Madras Industrial Disputes (Working Journalists) Rules, 1958.

[13th December 1961]

*** 547. *Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Estimates (Second Assembly) of the Madras Legislative Assembly—Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Report on Agricultural Machinery.*

*** 548. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1736, Public (General-M); dated 19th October 1961, relating to introduction of Tamil in Government offices which have not been supplied with typewriters.

*** 549. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 282, Health, dated 2nd February 1961, regarding amendments to the rules for the registration of vital statistics in local areas.

*** 550. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1757, Public (Services-A), dated 21st October 1961, regarding exclusion of the posts of Inspectors in Local Fund Audit Department Subordinate Service from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission.

*** 551. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2657, Public Works, dated 19th October 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Electricity (Supply) Finance Rules, 1958.

552. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 6342, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 3rd November 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958.

553 to 557. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. Nos. 2549, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 22nd September 1961, 2507, dated 16th September 1961, 2506, dated 16th September 1961, 2516, dated 18th September 1961 and 2519, dated 18th September 1961 relating to various Panchayat Unions in South Tirunelveli, East Coimbatore, West Coimbatore, East Thanjavur and South Madurai Development Districts.

558. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2733, Local Administration, dated 9th October 1961, regarding extension of all rules made under Madras District Development Councils Act, 1958, to the Added Territory.

559. *Thirty-third Annual Administration Report of the Madras State Electricity Board (1959-60).*

560. Notifications issued with G.O. No. 5181, Revenue, dated 30th November 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Rules, 1955 and the Madras Cultivating Tenants Payment of Fair Rent Rules, 1956.

* Laid on the Table of the House on 9th December 1961.

** Laid on the Table of the House on 11th December 1961.

*** Laid on the Table of the House on 12th December 1961.

13th December 1961]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 460 asked by Sri L. S. Karayalar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th December 1961, page 317 supra.]

Statement showing the number of physically handicapped persons in Government Service with details of the nature of their disability.

Serial number and nature of physical disability.	Number.	Designation of posts occupied by the physically handicapped persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Paralytic deformity including Polio-myelitis.	1	Executive Engineer, Public Health Designs (Gazetted).
	1	Upper Division Clerk in Madras Record Office.
	1	Junior Foreman, Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Senior Foreman, Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Draftsman II Grade in Sanitary Engineer's Office.
	1	Tutor in Anaesthesia, Madras Medical College.
	1	Lascar in Government Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Lying-in-Hospital.
	1	Attender in the office of the Director of Medical Services, Madras.
	1	Inspector of Police.
	1	Lower division clerk in Agriculture Department.
	1	Sub-Registrar, II Grade in Registration Department.
	1	Sarishtadar in Estate Manager's Office, Revenue Department.
	1	Upper division clerk in Judicial Department.
	2	Lower division clerks in Judicial Department.
	1	Amin in Judicial Department.
	2	Process peons in Judicial Department.
	1	Peon in Judicial Department.
	1	Typist in Judicial Department.
	2	Copyists in Judicial Department.
2. Lame	1	Lower division clerk in Highways and Rural Works Department, Tiruchirappalli Circle.
	1	Upper division clerk in Rural Housing Cell, Madras.
	1	Lower division clerk in Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Stenographer in Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Superintendent, Madras Secretariat.
	1	Typist in Revenue Department.
	1	Junior Draftsman in Survey and Land Records Department.
	1	Settlement Inspector.
	1	Copyist, office of the District Judge, North Arcot district.
	1	Clerk in Judicial Department.
	1	Typist in Judicial Department.

[13th December 1961]

Serial number and nature of physical disability. Number. Designation of posts occupied by the physically handicapped persons.

(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Loss of fingers in left or right hand.	1	Fitter Maistry in Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Machine Maistry in Stationery and Printing Department.
	7	Machine Minders in Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Machine Binder in Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Attender in Settlement Officer.
	1	Examiner in Judicial Department.
4. Loss of limb(s) or crippled or deformed limb(s).	1	Machine Minder in Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Layer-on Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Machine Binder in Stationery and Printing Department.
	1	Peon in the office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment.
	1	Upper division clerk, Madras Secretariat.
	1	Fitter carpenter in Jail Department.
	1	Typist in Police Department.
	2	Superintendents, Madras Secretariat.
	1	Lower division clerk in Transport Department.
	1	Lower division clerk in Forest Department.
	4	Lower division clerks in Registration Department.
	1	Sub-Registrar, Grade-II, Registration Department.
	1	Accountant in Treasury Deputy Collector's Office, South Arcot district.
	1	Attender in Revenue department.
	1	Upper division Accountant in Block Development Officer's Office.
	1	Estate Manager in Revenue Department.
	1	Magisterial Head Clerk in Revenue Department.
	1	Upper Division Clerk in Revenue Department.
	1	Lower Division Clerk in Revenue Department.
	1	Revenue Inspector in Revenue Department.
	1	Deputy Tahsildar in Revenue Department.
	1	Reproduction Assistant in Revenue Department.
		Superintendent, Board of Revenue.

[13th December 1961]

Serial number and nature of physical disability. Number. Designation of posts occupied by the physically handicapped persons.

(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Loss of limb(s) or crippled or deformed limb(s) —cont.	1	Lower division clerk, Settlement Officer.
	1	Reader in Court of Small Causes in Judicial Department.
	1	Head Clerk in Estate Abolition Tribunal.
	1	Typist in Judicial Department.
	1	Copyist in Judicial Department.
	2	Examiners in Judicial Department.
	1	Attender in Judicial Department.
	1	Gramasevak.
	1	Superintendent, office of the Madras Public Service Commission.
5. Hunch Back ..	1	Sub-Registrar II Grade in Registration Department.
	1	Deputy Accountant in Taluk Office, Revenue Department.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 464 asked by Sri S. K. Sambandham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th December 1961, page 319 supra.]

Statement showing districtwise number of tractors and bulldozers available with the Agriculture Department and number in working order as on 1st July 1961.

Serial number.	District.	Total number of tractors available with the Department.	Total number of units in working order out of column (3).	Total number of bulldozers available with the Department.	Total number of units in working order out of column (5).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	North Arcot ..	3	1	7	5
2	Chingleput ..	6	3	6	3
3	South Arcot ..	14	5	5	1
4	Thanjavur ..	4	2	14	7
5	Tiruchirappalli ..	8	4	5	1
6	Madurai ..	7	3	4	3
7	Ramanathapuram ..	7	2	5	2
8	Tirunelveli ..	6	3	3	2
9	Salem ..	3	2	6	3
10	Coimbatore ..	6	4	12	8
11	Nilgiris ..	..	..	12	8
12	Kanyakumari ..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	63	29	79	43

[13th December 1961]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 465 asked by Sri S. K. Sambandham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th December 1961, page 321 supra.]

(a) Three copies of the procedure for the hiring of bulldozers and tractors are placed in the Library of the Legislature for reference.

(b) —

Year.	Tractors.		Bulldozers.	
	Number of applications received.	Number of applications disposed of.	Number of applications received.	Number of applications disposed of.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1953-59	822	636	626	398
1959-60	841	530	673	412
1960-61	644	486	730	409

(c) For Bulldozer .. 21st December 1956.
For tractor .. 20th October 1956.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 466 asked by Sri K. Kamalakannan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th December 1961, page 322 supra.]

Serial number and name of the Medical institution.	Number of beds available as on 1st January 1961.			Remarks.
	A Class.	B Class.	C Class.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Government General Hospital, Madras.	7	35	103	
2 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.	..	..	30 for Men. 28 for Women. 9 Special rooms.	
3 Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	2	6	..	
4 Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	..	8	47	There is accommodation for 10 patients at Cubicle Special Wards in addition to 47 beds in 'C' Class Ward.
5 Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Lying-in-Hospital, Madras.	..	14	..	
6 Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	1	6	49	
7 Government Koyapettah Hospital, Madras.	..	2	11	
8 Government Mental Hospital, Madras.	14	16	..	
9 Tiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Otteri, Madras.	..	7	16	

[13th December 1961]

APPENDIX V.

Vide answer to starred question No. 468 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th December 1961, page 323 supra.]

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH LICENCE IS GRANTED.

1. The Licensee shall not at any one time keep, or permit to be kept, in or upon the said premises any greater quantity of Firewood than . . . tons or occupy more space than grounds.

2. He shall not do or permit to be done in the said premises any negligent act calculated to cause fire or otherwise endanger the public safety.

3. The Licence is valid only for the premises and for the quantity or area above specified if the Licensee at any time during the period of this Licence desires to use a larger space for keeping firewood or to keep a larger quantity of firewood upon the said premises he must apply for a fresh Licence which (if granted) will be subject to the payment of such additional or extra fee as may for the time being be properly chargeable in respect thereof.

4. The Licensee shall not keep or permit to be kept firewood outside the said premises or on the public road or street.

5. The Licensee shall provide sufficient tanks, casks or other spitable receptacles conveniently placed for keeping an ample supply of water for use in the premises, in case of fire and shall always so far as practicable keep such tanks, casks, or other receptacles as aforesaid filled with water. He shall also cause every such receptacle to be provided with a water-tight or mosquito-proof cover.

6. No portion of the said premises shall be used for dwelling or cooking purposes and no fire shall be lighted therein.

7. This Licence is not transferable either as regards the person to whom or the premises for which it is granted, without the written permission of the Commissioner.

8. The Licensee shall cause this Licence to be affixed in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates.

9. The Licensee shall not absent himself from the licensed premises for a period of more than 14 days consecutively, unless he has obtained a Licence for some other persons to carry on the trade in his absence.

10. The Licensee will at all times during continuance of this Licence, be responsible for the due fulfilment and observance of all the foregoing conditions and in cases of any infringement of, or

[13th December 1961]

neglect or failure on the part of the Licensee or any other person to fulfil or observe any of the said conditions, the Licensee will be liable to prosecution and to suspension or revocation of their Licence.

11. The Licensee will also be liable to suspension or revocation if the premises are so kept or the trade or any operation connected with it is so carried on as to be, in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner, a source of nuisance or danger to life, health or property.

12. The Licensee shall not split or permit to be split firewood either inside the premises or outside the premises or on the public road or footpath.

13. No chopping of wood shall be done either inside or outside the depot or on the public road or on the footpath.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 469, asked by Sri B. K. Nallaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th December 1961, page 324 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—*Act—Madras Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1958—Cottage industries permissible in notified residential areas—Notification published.*]

Copy of G.O. No. 1744. L.A., dated 24th October 1960.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the proviso to clause (a) of section 92 of the Madras Public Health Act, 1939 (Madras Act III of 1939), the Governor of Madras hereby specifies the following cottage industries for the purposes of the said proviso :—

- (1) Arecanut cutting.
- (2) Appalam manufacture.
- (3) Bee-keeping (agriculture) honey and bee's wax.
- (4) Bakery biscuits, cakes.
- (5) Confectionery sweets.
- (6) Coffee roasting and grinding.
- (7) Dehydrated fruits and vegetables, dried fruits and dried vegetables.
- (8) Fruit canning.
- (9) Jaggery manufacture, gur-making from sugarcane, date palm or palmyrah and coconut trees, hand made sugar, sugar-candy.
- (10) Jam, Jellies and preserves.
- (11) Syrups, aerated water, ice-making.
- (12) Vermicelli manufacture.

13th December 1961]

- (13) Apparel and readymade clothing (including sarrees, dhoties).
- (14) Artificial flowers.
- (15) Aloe fibre extraction-palmyrah coconut fibres.
- (16) Banian manufacture.
- (17) Blanket weaving.
- (18) Block engraving for cloth printing.
- (19) Brush manufacture.
- (20) Button making out of mother of pearl, horns, brass and tin.
- (21) Calico printing.
- (22) Canvas shoes manufacture.
- (23) Embroidery, knitting, crochet and needle work.
- (24) Hosiery (with hand and power).
- (25) Laundry and cleaning clothes.
- (26) Leather goods making, boots, shoes, chappals, slippers, bedstraps.
- (27) Ornaments and jewellery (including bangles, combs).
- (28) Ornamental leather craft, money-purse, hand-bags.
- (29) Weaving—cotton, wool, tusser, jute and matka hand and power loom.
- (30) Spinning—cotton, wool in charkas.
- (31) Tailoring.
- (32) Woollen fabrics and woollen goods.
- (33) Wool Clipping and grading.
- (34) Fly shuttle looms making.
- (35) Ribbon manufacture.
- (36) Cane furniture (also cane and basketware, matting).
- (37) Cementware works.
- (38) Coir, coir making rope.
- (39) Candle sticks manufacture.
- (40) Agarbathi making.
- (41) Card-board box-making.
- (42) Clay modelling, papier mache works.
- (43) Crayons.
- (44) Engraving on metals.
- (45) Enamelling.
- (46) Handmade paper and pulp.
- (47) Inks, ink pads (for rubber stamps).
- (48) Lapidary work.
- (49) Musical instruments—stringed or reed.
- (50) Paintin on planks and glass.

[13th December 1961]

- (51) Perfumery—essential oils and scents.
- (52) Pith works—Pith hat, garlands, flower.
- (53) Printing and allied trade—book-binding, block-making.
- (54) Soap-making.
- (55) Koraimats, plates, baskets, hand-bags, window screen.
- (56) Palmyra leaf—fancy and utility articles, midribs.
- (57) Palmyra fibre—brush-making.
- (58) Palmyra rafters and stems—furniture, cots, weaving of cots and seating from stem strips.
- (59) Wood turners industry.
- (60) Fibre and fibre products.
- (61) Icons.
- (62) Match stick manufacture (manufacture of sticks with wood only).
- (63) Fountain pen manufacture.
- (64) Minor radio parts manufacture.
- (65) Braided cord manufacture.
- (66) Storing of articles in frigidaire.
- (67) Toys.
- (68) Clips.
- (69) Dhall milling.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 473 asked by Sri S. K. Sambandhan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th December 1961, page 326 supra.]

Q.—Will the Honourable the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the number of taxi drivers punished departmentally for violation of traffic rules during the period from January to June 1961, monthwar?

A.—The number of taxi and auto-rickshaw drivers punished departmentally in Madras City for violation of traffic rules during January to June 1961 monthwar is given below:—

			Taxi drivers.	Auto-rickshaw drivers.
			(1)	(2)
January	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
February	..	..	2	Nil.
March	..	..	11	5
April	..	..	24	5
May	..	..	22	5
June	..	..	22	8
Total	..	..	81	23

The number of taxi drivers punished departmentally in the districts is 'Nil'.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 14th December 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

Boilers Plant

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a boilers plant in the State; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) & (b): The Government of India have decided to set up a High Pressure Boiler Manufacturing Plant near Tiruchirappalli. Acquisition of lands for the project and other preliminary steps are being taken.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the estimated cost of the plant?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is very difficult to say. It will be over Rs. 20 crores.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Why is it, Sir, that the heavy electricals are bifurcated—one part in Madras and another in Andhra? May I know whether the Government of Madras are satisfied with what they got?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: For the first part of the question, the answer is, 'Regional distribution of industries'. For the second part, the answer is, 'We want more'.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, is the whole cost to be borne by the Government of India or this Government have to bear a part?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is entirely a Government of India scheme.

Co-operative sugar mills

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

(a) whether the Government have made any recommendations to the Central Government for the grant of licences for starting Co-operative sugar mills in the State; and

[14th December 1961]

(b) if so, the details thereof?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) On the recommendation of this Government, the Government of India have issued licences for the establishment of co-operative sugar factories at Padalam (Chingleput district), Ambur (North Arcot district), Amaravathinagar (Coimbatore district) and Mohanur (Salem district). The first three licences have already been implemented and the factories have gone into production. Steps are being then to organise the co-operative sugar factory at Mohanur.

This Government have also recommended to the Government of India the grant of licences for the establishment of co-operative sugar mills at Kallakurichi (South Arcot district), Samayanallur (Madurai district), Manojipatti (Thanjavur district), Ambasamudram (Tirunelveli district) and Tiruvannamalai (North Arcot district). The Government of India have granted preliminary licences for setting up co-operative sugar mills at Kallakurichi and Samayanallur. The Government of India have deferred consideration of the other three cases in view of the present surplus production of sugar in the country.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, have the Government recommended licences for private parties, that is, private sector?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This question relates to co-operative sugar mills. We have been recommending, and we have also obtained a few licences for the private sector.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that consequent on decontrol by the Government of India, there is an apprehension among the new co-operative mills that they would not be able to stand competition with the old and existing mills?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not think it is true, because if it were so, they would not be keen on getting more licences for co-operative sugar mills and also keen to go ahead with the present schemes. From what I have in my file, I see that there is keen demand for the co-operative sugar mills.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the Hon. Minister was away from Madras. Possibly he did not know the feeling among the co-operatives.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is not a question. It is only an imputation.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Even after taking into account the co-operative sugar mills and others, we see they are only a few in number. Will the Government recommend the starting of more sugar factories in our State?

[14th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : At the present moment, the feeling is that there is surplus of sugar in the country. Until that surplus is absorbed, there will be no question of starting more sugar factories either in the co-operative sector or private sector.

Co-operative Building Society

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

(a) whether any Co-operative Building Society has been started in Nanganallur near Meenambakkam; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made by the society in building houses?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) Yes, there is a Co-operative Building Society at Nanganallur near Meenambakkam.

(b) Three hundred and eighty-two house-sites have been allotted to the members. Sixty-six houses were taken up for construction up to 15th July 1961 of which 58 were completed and the remaining 8 houses are under construction.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it a fact that certain influential persons have purchase more than two plots, though the rules of the society lay down that a member can purchase only one plot of ground?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have framed rules that a member can have only one plot. If there is any infringement or violation of the rules, the Government will certainly look into it.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact, Sir, that certain influential people have purchased a lot of plots and they are including in profiteering?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is a matter in which complaints should be given to the Government. Government cannot have any information on the matters which the hon. Member is complaining about.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, I may be allowed to give the papers with me in the matter to the Hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can place them with the Minister afterwards.

Coal

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

(a) whether any quota of coal has been allotted to the State for the years 1960 and 1961 up to 1st May 1961 and if so, what it is;

[14th December 1961]

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report published in a Madras daily, dated 20th April 1961 that 40 wagons of coal disappeared on the way; and

(c) whether the quota allotted to the Madras State has been duly received; if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure proper delivery in this regard?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a)

Year.	Allotment.
1960	1,60860 tons.
1961 (up to 1st May 1961) ..	53,620 ..

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There has been shortfall in receipts and the matter has been taken up with the Coal Controller and the Government of India. As a result, under the revised scheme of rationalisation of movement of coal, a portion of the State quota is being sent by the Coal Controller through the sea route. The question of revising the State-wise allocations of coal and coke with reference to the available transport capacity is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Have the Government made any enquiries to find out whether the forty wagons of coal sent to our State disappeared on the way (laughter)?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is a typical case of a story being built up by the Press. The facts are that forty wagons of coal were supposed to have been sent in a block rake. But they were sent in loose wagons. Therefore, they thought that the forty or fifty wagons had disappeared.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Have the Madras Government made a representation to the Centre that there should be pool price for coal? What happened to that representation?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We took it up with the Government of India and in the National Development Council. But the Government of India have decided not to have a pool price for coal, since it would affect the economy of some of the industries already established in other parts of the country. That is why they have agreed to give us a freight rebate in the matter of shipping coal to Madras State.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Did all the forty wagons leave for the destination—Madras? Did the Minister get any representation from the merchants who indented for these forty wagons of coal?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : As I explained, it was said that some fifty block rake wagons were sent. Actually they were sent in what are called the loose wagons. They thought that the fifty wagons had disappeared. But the consignment came in loose wagons. This is the information we had on verification.

14th December 1961]

Handicrafts Training Centre

* 484. Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to start a Handicrafts Training Centre for women at Kancheepuram?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A centre for training women in tailoring and embroidery has been started at Arapakkam village, Kancheepuram Block.

Cricket Stadium at Chepauk.

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government from the Madras Cricket Association for the construction of Cricket Stadium at Chepauk, Madras; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) : The Government have not received any representation from the Madras Cricket Association, but the matter is under the consideration of the Madras Sports Council. The Government will take a final decision in the matter, on receipt of the recommendations of the Sports Council.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know, Sir, whether they have made any definite proposal with regard to the financial aspect as to what aid they expect from the Madras Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They have asked for financial aid. As I said, the matter is before the Madras Sports Council.

Grants for Schools

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

3-10
p.m.

(a) the names of schools which received grant in 1959-60 for teaching Science, core subjects, for improvement of libraries and introduction of craft; and

(b) the amount given to each school under each head?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know the basis on which these grants are made? Before sanction of these grants to schools, what steps are taken to find out whether any of these schools require the grants?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They take into account those schools which do not have the advantage of these grants and then, with reference to the needs and the requests made, selection is made by the Director of Public Instruction.

[14th December 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Are these principles followed in the case of equipment grant?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes.

Engineering Colleges

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Engineering Colleges in the State during the Third Five-Year Plan period; and

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

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

(b) Three. The Government of India have been addressed for locating the Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli. Details regarding the other two engineering colleges, proposed to be started at Salem and Tirunelveli, are being worked out.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்தப் பொறியியல் கல்லூரி ஆரம்பிக்க தனியார் யாராவது அனுமதி கோரியிருக்கிறார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: திருநெல்வேலியில் வருகிறது தனியார் அனுமதியில்தான் வருகிறது.

Sale of Prize Bonds

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

(a) whether it is a fact that criminal proceedings were instituted by one official against his official superior in Madurai district for criminal assault in connection with the sale of Prize Bonds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A private complaint was preferred by karnam of Rajakkur village, Madurai taluk, against the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar, Madurai, in the court of the Sub-Magistrate I, Madurai, complaining that the Deputy Tahsildar abused the complainant in vulgar language and assaulted him. The Sub-Magistrate dismissed the complaint. The Karnam filed a revision petition in the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Madurai and the case was tried by the Sub-Magistrate III, Madurai, who acquitted the Deputy Tahsildar.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Did it arise during the course of official business?

[14th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He has been acquitted. So, I am unable to say whether this incident took place at all because he complained that he was abused and assaulted. Now, if the hon. Member puts the question again whether it happened in the course of the official business, I am unable to understand.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know whether the acquittal takes place due to want of evidence or some flaw in the complaint or prosecution?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I was not an eye-witness. I have got only the records. The man has been acquitted.

Nitya-Anushtanams

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that "Nithya-Anushtanams" such as "Sandhya Vandanam" practised by Brahmins are being caricatured in some of the films produced and exhibited in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) Censorship of films in a matter for the Board of Film Censors set up by the Government of India.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that the particular community is brought into contempt and ridicule by exhibition of some vulgar anushtanams according to the people who took the film and will the Government report the matter to be Central Government in order to set right such things in future at least?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have not seen the picture. If the hon. Member will give me some particulars as to where it is exhibited, I shall look into the matter.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I ask the Hon. Minister what is 'anushtanam' and 'Sandhyavandanam'?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The pronunciation is 'Anushtanam'. What exactly is 'anushtanam' perhaps the hon. Member knows. It is daily observance.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: It is something like Sandhyavandanam which is being caricatured very badly. (Laughter.)

Loans to ryots

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

(a) the number of ryots to whom loans have been given for the purchase of manure in 1953 in Palladam taluk, Coimbatore district, and the total amount of the loans so given; and

(b) the amount recovered till date and the amount still due for the above period?

[14th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Loan have been given to sixty-eight ryots in the taluk to the value of Rs. 7,410.

(b) Rs. 7,947-91 nP. have been recovered and a balance of Rs. 362-09 nP. only are yet to be collected.

Distribution of chappals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the City Police distributed chappals, designed and donated by the Central Leather Research Institute to handcart pullers in the City of Madras; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to supply chappals to all handcart pullers in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Yes Sir, only 25 pairs of heavy chappals were distributed to deserving handcart pullers for testing the durability and usefulness of the stuff produced by the Institute.

(b) No, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: What is the result of the experiment?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The results have not yet been obtained.

Court-fee

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Court-fee is levied on petitions filed in the Corporation of Madras and Municipalities; and

(b) if so, whether the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955, is applicable to the Corporation of Madras and Municipalities?

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

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that the Madhya Pradesh High Court decided in a recent case that local bodies were not entitled to court-fee stamps? Has the attention of the Government been drawn to it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Fees are levied under the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 and I do not think our High Court has given any decision about the application of this Act.

[14th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Does the Local Bodies Act provide that such Court-fees should be levied whenever applications are made to these local bodies?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955, covers local bodies also.

Conference of State Education Ministers

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

(a) the decisions arrived at at the Conference of State Education Ministers held at New Delhi in the first week of November 1960 for (i) the introduction of compulsory primary education; (ii) the conversion of high schools into multi-purpose schools and (iii) the upgrading of high schools into higher secondary schools;

(b) the extent of the Central aid, if any, for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the State; and

(c) the extent of Central aid, if any, for the enhancement of salaries to teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) (i) The conference made the following recommendations:—

A comprehensive and up-to-date law should be enacted for the enforcement of compulsory attendance.

Steps should be taken to provide all school-less villages with schools.

Enrolment drives should be organised and special measures should be adopted to increase the enrolment of girls and the children of backward communities.

(ii) and (iii). These items were not in the agenda for the conference.

(b) Fifty per cent.

(c) Part of the enhancement of salaries of teachers was a plan scheme in the Second Plan. The total expenditure on this scheme was about Rs. 349 lakhs. The Central assistance earned on this scheme alone is not separately available as Government of India sanction assistance for a group of schemes as a whole. However, about 50 per cent of the cost may be taken to have been assistance from Government of India.

There is no such scheme included in the Third Plan as expenditure on the present levels of salaries is met outside the plan as non-plan committed expenditure.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: From the answer given I find that the extent of Central aid is 50 per cent. May I know whether it refers to 50 per cent of the total expenditure—salary, building, everything included?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Fifty per cent of the recurring expenditure.

[14th December 1961]

Welcome to Ministers

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

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Government about according of welcome to Ministers by students studying in the elementary and secondary schools under the Government and private managements, and

(b) if so, what they are?

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

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the complaints of parents that their children were made to stand in the hot sun for hours together to await the arrival of dignitaries on the road?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have not received any complaint. But if the hon. Member wants this to be taken as a complaint, perhaps I may.

Post of Headmaster

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Headmaster of the Secondary School and the Government Training School at Mettur are kept vacant from June 1960, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) There was no vacancy in the post of Headmaster, Government Basic Training School, Mettur Dam, from June 1960. The post of Headmaster, Government High School, Mettur Dam, was vacant from June 1960 but this was held in additional charge by the Headmaster of the Basic Training School, Mettur Dam, till 12th December 1960 when a separate officer was posted. The delay in posting was due to administrative reasons.

Cinema theatres

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

(a) whether any cinema theatres have been closed for want of facilities for parking of motor cars in the City of Madras; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to relax the relevant rule in respect of cinema theatres in the City of Madras?

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

(b) No. Temporary exemption only is contemplated.

14th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Government consider the desirability of granting licences to the existing theatres whatever may be the inconveniences to the traffic as the trade will go down if they are not permitted a certain amount of latitude in this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No existing theatre has been closed or about to be closed on account of these restrictions.

Agricultural Model Farm

* 497 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 238 on 22nd August 1961—

(a) whether any land was purchased for the purpose of Agricultural Model Farm to be started near Salem;

(b) if so, the extent of land so purchased and the cost thereof; and

(c) how the land was utilised?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Overbridge at the railway level crossing

* 498 Q.—SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to the Legislative Council Question No. 54 on 17th February 1959, the stage at which the construction of an overbridge at the railway level crossing, Arcot Road, Kodambakkam, now stands?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The question of entrusting the work of constructing the overbridge at the level crossing at Arcot Road near Kodambakkam to the State Housing Board is under consideration.

SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN: Will the State Housing Board take up this scheme for execution?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The State Housing Board has made an offer to contribute 50 per cent of the cost of this work if it is entrusted to it. Government are examining it.

SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN: May I know whether there was any representation made by the studio proprietors agreeing to bear a portion of the expenditure for the construction of the overbridge?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There was a representation but whatever was offered by the studio owners was considered to be not adequate for constructing the overbridge.

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(b) if so, the extent of land so purchased and the cost thereof; and

(c) how the land was utilised?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Overbridge at the railway level crossing

* 498 Q.—SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to the Legislative Council Question No. 51 on 17th February 1959, the stage at which the construction of an overbridge at the railway level crossing, Arcot Road, Kodambakkam, now stands?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The question of entrusting the work of constructing the overbridge at the level crossing at Arcot Road near Kodambakkam to the State Housing Board is under consideration.

SRI K. KAMALAKANNAN: Will the State Housing Board take up this scheme for execution?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The State Housing Board has made an offer to contribute 50 per cent of the cost of this work if it is entrusted to it. Government are examining it.

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There was a representation but whatever was offered by the studio owners was considered to be not adequate for constructing the overbridge.

[14th December 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Who should bear the other 50 per cent, as per the offer of the Board?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: According to the offer, Government have to bear the other portion. But there is also another suggestion whether the State Housing Board, the State Government and the Corporation of Madras should share one-third each. It depends on the Corporation agreeing to it.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Has the State Housing Board agreed to bear 50 per cent of the entire cost and 50 per cent of the cost to be borne by the State Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The State Housing Board offered to bear 50 per cent of the cost of construction.

Ganja plants

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Ganja Plants (*Canabis indica*) were found grown in the garden belonging to Kundrakudi Mutt in Madurai district; and

(b) if so, whether any prosecution has been launched; if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Was the attention of the Government drawn to the news that was published in the newspapers in the City of Madras about the gardener of Kundrakudi Mutt being prosecuted for having grown Ganja leaves in the garden, and may I know whether the gardener cultivated Ganja leaves without the knowledge of the Madathipathi?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know what is the news that has appeared in the papers. We cannot give credence to all kinds of news that appears in the papers. This forenoon several representatives of the Press came to me and they had some exciting news. Then I verified and it was found totally incorrect. But in this case we have made inquiries. The question is about some gardens in Madurai belonging to the Kundrakudi Mutt. In Madurai there is no information about it. There are a few houses which are let on rent. There is no garden. There is no house belonging to the Mutt in Madurai except the houses let on rent.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: What about the Mutt in Ramanathapuram district, and was any Gaja cultivated there at least?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Then, again, I have traced it just to find out whether there is anything in it. I have traced the information for a number of years. There is no

[14th December 1961]

property belonging to the Mutt where this was supposed to be grown. But some six or seven years back there was some garden belonging to a temple in that place. There some one, the Manager of the temple, was accused of having grown this opium in that garden, and he was prosecuted. That man is no more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—POINT OF INFORMATION RE: STRIKE IN 'THE HINDU'

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: On a point of information, Sir. 2-20 p.m.
I would like the Hon. the Minister for Labour and Industries to make a statement with regard to the recent strike that is going on in one of the English Dailies in Madras, namely, 'The Hindu' and what precautionary steps he proposes to take in this matter so that he might avoid the recurrence of nasty scenes that took place sometime ago under similar circumstances.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I shall be able to make a statement to-morrow, Sir. But, in the mean time, I have information that negotiations are going on and the work is being resumed. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, Government always take precautions to maintain law and order.

III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR THE WEST MADRAS NEIGHBOURHOOD PROJECT.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to call the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Industries to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the proposed acquisition of lands situate in Orur and Vannanthurai villages in the taluk of Madras Extended Area in the district of Madras for the purpose of development of the area as Neighbourhood under the West Madras Neighbourhood Project.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as hon. Members are aware, the population of Madras City has reached a saturation point. Partly with a view to easing the congestion in the City, and partly to take in new-comers, the Government have launched a scheme for the development of about five 'Neighbourhoods' covering a total extent of about 5,000 acres on the outskirts of the City, at a total cost of nearly Rs. 15 crores to be spent in the next five years, and to be recovered in the next ten years. The Neighbourhoods are being so designed as to provide for the needs and aspirations of all classes of people, including Washermen and Harijans in particular, so that the rich and the poor may live side by side in well-planned layouts. Each Neighbourhood with its own parks and playgrounds, schools and colleges, hospitals and dispensary, etc. is intended to be self-sufficient in all respects. The areas to be developed lie mostly within the City limits, and partly outside. These five Neighbourhood are expected to provide for about 70,000 house-sites ranging from ½ ground to 2½ grounds in extent, and are intended to take in a total population of about 3½ lakhs.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [14th December 1961]

Reservation is being made for hundreds of small sites in every Neighbourhood for Transport workers, Handloom Weavers, Washermen, Harijans, etc. About 25 per cent of the area in each Neighbourhood is being reserved for the poorer classes. This will mean—because their plots are very small—that at least 50 per cent of the population of each Neighbourhood will be of the lower classes.

The five Neighbourhoods are to be located in Kodambakkam, West Madras, Mid-west Madras, and North and South Madras. Only about 400 acres have been acquired so far and handed over. The remaining lands are in different stages of acquisition.

The lands referred to by the hon. Member lie in the South Madras Neighbourhood area, that is, Urur village, etc., touching Lattice Bridge Road. It is stated that the lands are held by poor Washermen and Harijans who have put up several pucca residential houses and that, if the lands are acquired, it will lead to wholesale dislocation of hundreds of families of poor Washermen and Harijans, besides their being deprived of houses and lands. I may say, for the information of the hon. Member, that this is not peculiar to the South Madras Neighbourhood alone. Hundreds of families are likely to be affected by the acquisition of lands for the other Neighbourhoods also, and I may assure the hon. Member, that all the families—rich and poor affected by the acquisition of lands—will be duly provided for. As a matter of principle, it has been decided that owners and *bona fide* tenants may be given preference in the matter of allotment of house-sites after development of the Neighbourhoods, as close to the place as possible to their original places of habitation. It is not the intention of the Government, while ordering the acquisition of lands in this area, to dispossess the owners of their lands and buildings. Actually, provision is being made in the development plan for this particular Neighbourhood to house all the *bona fide* owners in an orderly manner. They will also be provided with special amenities required for carrying on their profession such as a common Dhobikhana, washing and drying places, etc. I understand that most of the structures covered by the acquisition in this area are only huts or semi-pucca buildings only. The Government have already received a petition from the registered holders of plots in Urur and Vannanthurai mentioned by the hon. Member, and thus the matter is already under the consideration of the Government.

IV.—PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir. I present the Report of the Select Committee on the Rules of procedure of the Legislative Council appointed in the year, 1960.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will be taken up for discussion on the 16th December 1961.

14th December 1961]

V.—DISCUSSION ON THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1961-62.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would just like to say a few words on the supplementary statement of expenditure for the year 1961-62 which is probably the last that the Finance Minister is presenting to this House. This seem to me like the usual Budget with large sums of money demanded under various heads. It is no use, I think, repeating the same argument, because the Hon. the Finance Minister has also got a set reply, namely, that the tempo of work and the needs of plan schemes are such that it is inevitable and if schemes were ready, they cannot expect the departments to wait till the regular budget time and then include them in the regular budget. But may I have an assurance from him at least, so that the members might be satisfied, that he is satisfied that every item of expenditure included in the supplementary demands could not have been anticipated and included in the regular budget itself or whether they cannot wait till the next budget is framed and presented to the House. As I have been repeating on previous occasions there is the tendency on the part of the Departments to postpone things because they can include things in the supplementary demands. In fact in cases where there is real urgency and the scheme or work cannot be postponed, I have nothing to say against their inclusion in the supplementary demands.

Going through the different items—I shall refer only to a few—under 'Forests' there is an item with regard to the payment of rent due to the Chief Conservator's Office situated in Royapettah—it is just near my house and it was my old high school. The Hon. the Finance Minister when he sees the many buildings put up in New Delhi should be tempted to put up buildings in Madras at least to house the offices of the Madras Government. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether they have any definite plan to see by such and such a date all the Government offices are located in a central Government building. It will be a double advantage to the Government to house their offices in their own buildings. One thing is that they will save a lot of money which they are now paying as rent to private buildings. I do not know the exact figure but now they are paying lakhs of rupees as rent. There was also a question in regard to this. There is a great difference in the Government having their offices in their own buildings and in rented private buildings. Another advantage is they are now scattered all over the place, from one corner of the City to another. It will be better if they are all located in a central area in a spacious building put up by the Government themselves. I have seen a report somewhere. It was stated that some two or three multi-storeyed buildings were put up there. I do not know at what stage the matter stands. If the Finance Minister says something about this I would be much obliged.

Then, Sir, on the question of debt charges, I referred in my speech on the budget that the interest we got from the Electricity Board and local bodies was the same as the one we have to pay

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [14th December 1961]

to the Central Government. I would just like to know whether there is any possibility of reducing our debts to the Central Government or they will go on increasing. No doubt on that date I have said that the position of our assets is really very good. We do get an interest of Rs. 8 crores from the Electricity Board and other local bodies. But what we get from these bodies has to be paid to the Central Government. I would like to know when our debts to the Central Government will be reduced. Because the more our debts the greater will be the amount of interest that we have to pay. The Finance Minister has actually a demand for payment of interest on a loan of Rs. 18 crores taken from the Centre.

Sir, if the hon. Lady Member on this side is not offended, I would like to say one or two words about the Social Welfare Advisory Committees. I am not against Social Welfare Advisory Committees and the lot of work they do. But they have too many jeeps, cars and other paraphernalia. I feel, Sir, there is great scope for economy. There is a feeling that help is not given to those people who really deserve it and that it is confined to a particular set only. I am not here making a sweeping statement. The Government go on spending so much money, and they should feel satisfied that every pie is spent properly and in a worthwhile manner. It is not for me to say anything more. I leave it to the Government. I know the Finance Minister is generous in conceding as many demands from Social Welfare organisations as possible. Unfortunately we are not in those bodies. In respect of the block development and panchayat unions, the Finance Minister, this being his last budget, has been very liberal in conceding their demands. He has provided enough funds for the purchase of 120 jeeps for these panchayat unions. I think he has not refused any demand as far as this year is concerned in the matter of purchase of jeeps and cars. He has also provided some funds for central workshops in Tanjore and other places. I do not like to bother the House with all details. Sir, when the Government are incurring such huge expenditure on the capital account in the matter of purchase of jeeps in hundreds—not one or two jeeps—the House would like to know whether the jeeps would be maintained properly. I have raised previously in this House this question. Consequent on this question being taken up by the Leader of the Opposition, there was an enquiry made, and the Chettur Enquiry Committee also gave a report on the position. Money is being spent upon the maintenance of these jeeps. It is a huge amount. Some jeeps might have been properly taken care of. But that is not the generality. When the Government are spending money on the capital account, they should have a proper scrutiny of the recurring expenditure. If the Finance Minister says, 'I am satisfied', I have nothing more to say about it.

Then, Sir, I come to item (xii) under Grant XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous. The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture, who replied on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minis-

14th December 1961]

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

ter, the other day, to a question as to the expenditure incurred by the Government on the conference of Panchayat Union Presidents, stated, 'We do not know the actual amount; it is being compiled'. I am speaking subject to correction. The same question was raised by Dr. A. Sreenivasan also. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is given in the supplementary estimates (page 24) as the likely amount. The Hon. Minister could have said in reply to that question, 'We have asked for a demand of Rs. 6 lakhs'. The expenditure may be more. That does not matter. But here there is a definite demand for Rs. 6 lakhs. My point in bringing this to the notice of the Chair is that the Hon. Minister could have given the answer that it would be about Rs. 6 lakhs. It may be more or less. But this answer could have been given instead of saying that the amount was being compiled. Members on the Treasury Benches may be a little bit careful when they reply to questions.

Sir, I will finish my speech soon. As regards hospitals, a good deal of amount is asked for either for increasing the bed-strength or for other purposes. With regard to the Royapettah hospital about which my esteemed friend Mr. Srinivasavaradan said a lot in his speech, something is being attempted to be done. I do not deny that. I wish some members from here pay a visit to that hospital. The staff there is so limited. Hardly half a dozen doctors are there. The number of out-patients has increased many times. It is a very pathetic sight to see in the morning the thousands of persons waiting for long hours at the mercy of these doctors. It would be much better before final arrangements are made to shift it to a new place that something is done for increasing the staff. There are other matters also. Just at the fag-end of the session I need not expatiate any further. If the Finance Minister feels that there is proper care and scrutiny of every item of expenditure I have absolutely no case to oppose the demands. I welcome the supplementary demands.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, on a point of clarification. The Government do not give any jeeps to any of the welfare institutions. The jeeps referred to by the hon. Member as being given to the welfare institutions are jeeps purchased by the Central Social Welfare Board. There are no other jeeps given to any of these organisations.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Mr. Chairman, I shall refer to one or two points. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is asked for for building grants to non-Government Arts Colleges. I would just like to suggest two things. The ceiling at present for building grants is Rs. 75,000. This limit may be raised. Sir, we find that certain Government Arts Colleges also require buildings. I understand the Coimbatore Government Arts College has already made a representation to the Government for additional buildings. So, the Government Arts Colleges also should be taken into consideration.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [14th December 1961]

It is seen from the supplementary estimates that the Governing Body of the Saraswathi Vidyalaya, Nagpur, and the Management, N. R. Iyer Educational Society, Calcutta, made requests to this Government for grants towards the construction of buildings for the institutions. A sum of Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned to each of these institutions. Sir, I visited both the institutions. They require the help of this Government. This Government a few years back gave one lakh of rupees to the Education Society in Delhi for putting up a building for the school. Our children are reading in Nagpur and also in Calcutta. I wish, Sir, that the contributions were a little higher. The Saraswathi Vidyalaya, Nagpur, has nearly a thousand students. It is finding it difficult to put up buildings and pay the teachers. There I find some of our educated ladies offering their services to educate the children. No doubt, there is a dearth of teachers. But, somehow or other, they manage. The educated ladies think that it is part of their duty to do this teaching work. I request the Government to grant that school something more than they give to other institutions in other parts of the country. Of course, in Matunga, Bombay, we have got the South Indian Education Society who have got their own buildings. They do not require our help. They somehow get financial help through entertainments, etc.

Then concessions are given to students who join the B.A. (Tamil medium) course. A monthly stipend of Rs. 30 is given. I think it is not given to all irrespective of the income of the parents. When I went to the Arts College, Coimbatore, they said that it was given only to poor students. When I asked them whether it was given to all non-paying students, the Principal said, 'No, no. There are a good number of paying students. Only to poor students this stipend is given.'

I see a provision of Rs. 88 lakhs for direct grants to non-Government primary schools. I was under the impression till some time back that the salaries would be disbursed through the Deputy Inspectors or the District Educational Officer. Now I understand that the salaries are disbursed through the Panchayat Unions. There has been some complaint. In the Coimbatore Development Council there was a discussion whether these teachers should be paid by means of cheques, by money order, and so on. Money order means that teachers have to pay the money order commission and, therefore, they would lose much. I would like the Government to go into this matter and find out how best the salaries can be disbursed in time. I am glad to note that for the expansion proposals relating to the N.C.C., the Government have approved the proposals of the Circle Commander. Now there is a proposal to expand. For some time there was no expansion at all. It was static. I do not know whether any representation has been made to the Government that the A.C.C. should be given up. It is not now so popular. When we went, the representation was that instead of spending so much money on this, Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Movements should be organized. Unfortunately, they were given up

[14th December 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

some years back. These two movements do much more to the boys than the A.C.C. or the N.C.C. The N.C.C. is confined only to a few. Similar is the case with A.C.C. They are very expensive. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Movements should be encouraged. My hon. Friend Srinathli Clubwala Jadhav was accusing me some time back that I was not pleading for these two movements. It is time now that we encouraged the Scouts. There are Scout groups in schools. But they are not so popular.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Did the lady Member want you to plead for Girl Guides or for both Girl Guides and Boy Scouts?

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: For both.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Inspiration came from her. (Laughter)

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Then, the Hon. the Minister for Education himself was saying that basic education scheme was undergoing modification. When such is the case, I would earnestly plead with him not to spend so much on the supply of equipment but to give outright grants to schools. I would request him to go *in cognito* to some schools and find out what has happened to the equipment purchased. It is all kept idle in a room. It is not at all used. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to proceed slowly, to hasten slowly, in this matter.

These are the suggestions that I like to make.

* SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: சார், இந்த உபமானியக் கோரிக்கையை ஆதரித்து இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் மட்டிலும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த உபமானியக் கோரிக்கையில் சரிபடுத்தில் வெள்ளச் சேதம் ஏற்பட்ட நேரத்தில் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவுக்கு 1959-ல் 7 லட்சமும் அதற்குப் பிறகு 11 லட்சமும் நிவாரணத்திற்காகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதிலே எப்போதும் வெள்ளம் வரும் காலத்தில் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவின் நிலைநகரான கடலூரில் அடிக்கடி ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் வெள்ளப் பாழ் ஏற்படுகிறது. கெடிலம், பெண்ணை ஆறுகள் ஊரின் நடுமத்தியில் ஒடுகிற காரணத்தால் ஊரின் நடு மத்தியில் வெள்ளம் வந்துவிடுகிறது. இதனால் பலபல ஏழைக் குடும்பங்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. 1945-ல் கூட கெய்வார் அவர்கள் அங்கே கலைக்டராக இருக்கும்போது வெள்ளத்தைத் தடுக்க ஒரு சிப்ளட் பேங்க் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு (சஜ்ஜஷன்) யோசனை கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அதை இன்னும் நிறைவேற்றவில்லை. இப்போது அப்பகுதி வெள்ளத்தால் அவதிப்பட்டதெல்லாம் சர்க்காருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஆகவே நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரி அடிக்கடி ஆபத்து வருகிற இடங்களைப் பார்த்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை என்ன என்ன எடுக்கவேண்டுமோ அதை

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [14th September 1961]

எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு கடலூரில் அந்த ஸ்பெட் பேங்க் கட்டுவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை துரிதமாக மேற்கொண்டும் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக ஹவுசிங் போர்டுக்காக 100 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் எல்லா மாவட்டங்களுக்கும் அங்கே வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்படப் போகிறது. இருப்பினும் இப்போது சர்க்கார் திட்டப்படி நடுத்தர வகுப்பார் குறைந்த வருமானக்காரர்கள் என்று இரு பிரிவாகப் பிரித்து இப்போது கட்டிக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஆனால் மிகவும் ஏழைகள் பின் தங்கின மக்கள் ஓரளவுக்கு 100 ரூபாய் 150 ரூபாய் வருமானம் பெறக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் எந்த விதமான வசதியும் ஏற்படுவதற்கு வழி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. சென்னையில் 100, 150 ரூபாய் வருமானம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு இந்த வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இங்கு விலைவாசி அதிகமாக இருந்தாலும்கூட சில மாவட்டங்களில் விலைவாசி ஒரளவு குறைந்துதான் இருக்கும். அங்குள்ள 100, 150 ரூபாய் வருமானம் பெறுவோருக்கும் ஒரு திட்டத்தைத் தயாரித்து பின் தங்கிய சமூகத்தாருக்கு, தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க இந்த போர்டில் ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் மிகவும் நல்லது. இப்போது கூட்டுறவு முறையில் நடுத்தர வகுப்பார், குறைந்த வருமானக்காரர்களுக்கு அனேக வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்போது மேலும் இம்மாதிரியாக சர்க்கார் திட்டத்தில் அவர்களுக்கே சலுகைகளைக் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டே போனால் பின் தங்கிய மக்களுக்கும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும் ஹவுசிங் போர்டில் எந்தவிதமான வாய்ப்பும் இல்லாமல் உயர்ந்தவர் உயர்ந்தவர்களாக போய்க் கொண்டிருந்தால் மற்றவர்கள் கதி என்ன ஆவது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் குறைந்த வருமான திட்டத்தின் கீழ் குறைந்த வருமானக்காரர்கள் திட்டம் ஒன்று தயாரிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக ஹரிஜன் குழந்தைகளுக்கு அதாவது பள்ளி மாணவர்களுக்கும் பெண் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் 3 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி, நாகர்கோவில், கன்னியாகுமரி, மாயவரம், தஞ்சாவூர், நத்தம், மதுரை போன்ற ஊர்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கடந்த பத்து ஆண்டு காலமாக கல்வி அமைச்சராக இருந்த காரணத்தால்தான் இந்த முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்பட்டது என்று நான் அடிக்கடி சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். பின் தங்கியவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் நல்ல ஏற்பாடு செய்யவில்லை என்றும் அவர்கள் கல்வியில் பின் தங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் அடிக்கடி இங்கு சொல்லிக் கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்த பத்தாண்டில் அவர்கள் செய்திருக்கும் வேலைகளைப் பார்க்கும்போது பின் தங்கியவர்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற வசதிகளும் வாய்ப்புகளும் கணக்கில் அடங்காது.

14th December 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

குறிப்பாக ஒரு சமூகம், இரண்டு சமூகம் என்று இருந்தாலும்கூட தொழிலாளர் சமூகம் பின் தங்கிய சமூகம் என்று நினைக்கிற சலவைத் தொழிலாளர் சமூகத்தின் சார்பாக 1952-ல் நான் இந்த மன்றத்தில் வந்தபோது சலவைத் தொழிலாளர் சமூகத்தில் சுமார் 11 பேர்கள்தான் பட்டதாரிகள் என்று கணக்கில் இருந்தது. அதே சமூகத்தில் இன்று அனேக பட்டதாரிகள் இப்போது வந்துவிட்டார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது அந்த சமூகத்தவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ உற்சாக மடைகிறார்கள். அதேபோல பல பின் தங்கிய சமூக மக்களும் படித்து முன்னேறிவிட்டார்கள். இவ்வளவு சேக்கிரம் இவ்வளவு கல்வியில் முன்னேறமுடியும் என்று நினைக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலை இப்போது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லாமல் செய்யக்கூடியவர் என்று இதிலிருந்துதான் தெரிகிறது. இப்போது அதிக தொழிலாளர், பின் தங்கிய சமூக மாணவர்கள் பொறியியல், மருத்துவத் துறையில் எல்லாம் படித்து முன்னுக்கு வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி சொல்லாது செய்த கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இன்று நம்மைவிட்டுப் பிரிவதைக் குறித்து மற்றவர் களுக்கெல்லாம் சந்தோஷமாக இருந்தாலும்கூட பின் தங்கிய சமூகத்தவர்களுக்கு இனிமேல் இந்த மாநில வாய்ப்புகள் கிடைக்குமா என்று அஞ்சுகிறேன். பாராட்டிப்பேசுவதற்காக நான் இதைச் சொல்லவில்லை. பின் தங்கியவர்கள் சமூகத்தின் சார்பாகவும், தொழிலாளர், ஏழைகளின் சார்பாகவும் பட்டி தொட்டிகளெல்லாம் சுற்றிப் பார்த்து நிலைமையை அறிந்த ஊழியன் இந்த மன்றத்தில் சொல்லுகிறேன். அதுமட்டுமல்ல. தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு அவர் செய்த சேவையை இன்றைக்கு பல் பெரியார்கள், அரசியல் தலைவர்கள் எதிர்க்கட்சிகள் எல்லாம் புகழ்கிறார்கள். எல்லோரும் புகழ்ந்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. நமது தமிழ்நாடு மேலும் முன்னேற வேண்டும். பல் வேறு தொழில்கள் அபிவிருத்தி பெற வேண்டும். எல்லோரும் உண்மையிலேயே நினைத்தால் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பாராளுமன்றத்திற்குப் போவதற்கு அபேட்சகராக நிற்கும்போது தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ள எல்லா மக்களும் ஒன்றுகூடி அவருக்கு எந்தவிதமான போட்டியுமில்லாமல் எந்த விதமான எதிர்ப்பும் இல்லாமல் ஏகோபித்த எண்ணத்தோடு அவரை அனுப்புகிறோம் என்று தீர்மானிக்க வேண்டும் என்று இந்த சபையின் சார்பாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்போதுதான் தமிழனின் கட்டுப்பாடு, ஒற்றுமை, தன்மானம், அவர் செய்த சேவைக்கு தமிழ் மக்கள் அளித்த பரிசு என்று வட நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் நினைத்து தமிழ்நாட்டுக்குப் பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய முன்வருவார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அவரைப் போட்டியிட்டு அனுப்புவது சரியல்ல. அப்போதுதான் தமிழ்நாடு பல்வேறு துறையில் முன்னேறும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றும் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு இப்போது 30 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கிரான்ட் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனம் நல்லமுறையில் பணி

[14th December 1961]

Clause 4.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

'That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.'

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, I move—

"In clause 4, in the proposed section 4, sub-section (3) (b), for the words 'a central committee' substitute the words 'a central committee for North Madras and a central committee for South Madras'."

Sir, the intention of this Bill is to better the administration of the City municipality in order to provide better amenities to the citizens. The Government also through some amendments have proposed that the Madras City may be divided into two parts, one South Madras and the other North Madras. Because of this more attention can be bestowed on all questions. Only for this purpose my amendment also seeks to have two central committees, one for South Madras and another for North Madras. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: You mean 'Regional Committees'?) I think that will help bestow more attention on all problems and the citizens may get more amenities.

The amendment was duly seconded.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the phraseology used is itself rather contradictory. The phraseology is 'two central committees'. I can understand two 'divisional committees'. The idea is to constitute ten circle committees based on the Assembly constituencies so that better attention may be devoted to the local needs in those areas. I do not think we should have a three-tier administration—the Corporation, the Central or Divisional Committees, and the Circle Committees. This matter has been gone into fully and we came to the conclusion that it should be divided into two and the common functions entrusted to the Corporation Council and the Circle Committees should look after the local needs. I request the hon. Member not to press the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

4-00 p.m. 'In clause 4, in the proposed section 5, for the existing sub-section (2), substitute the following:—

"(2) Of the one hundred councillors five seats shall be from the Scheduled Caste and five seats specially reserved for women."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, in the existing Act, there is provision for the election of ten members from the Scheduled Caste. I do not know why it has been reduced to one in the Amending Bill. The Hon. Minister is well aware that in the City more than a lakh of people belonging to the Scheduled Caste live mostly in

14th September 1961] [Sri S. K. Sambandhan]

slums. I think such a good number of people living in the City should have a fair representation. Government themselves want that they should be returned in sufficient numbers in the elections to the legislature. We have reserved sufficient number of seats for them in the Legislatures and Parliament and also in the panchayat councils and panchayats. For instance, in a small panchayat consisting of 15 members, we have reserved two seats for the Scheduled Castes. That being so, why should the Corporation be deprived of representation for the Scheduled Castes? I have moved this amendment with a view to securing representation for at least five Scheduled Caste members.

Sir, in regard to representation of women, in the District Municipalities Act there is provision for reservation of seats for women. This is very important in the case of the City Corporation. Some seats at least should be reserved for women. There is at present no provision in the Bill for women being returned from reserved seats.

I hope Government will consider all these and accept the amendment so that Scheduled Caste people and women may have the right to voice their views in the Corporation of Madras.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words to explain the provisions of the Bill and not by way of reply to the hon. Member who just spoke. Madras City has got ten Assembly constituencies and these ten constituencies have been further divided into 100 Corporation divisions on the population basis. Everybody is anxious, as the hon. Member who spoke just now, that the Scheduled Caste people should get proper representation. I think, even under the present set-up, there is a likelihood of the members of the Scheduled Castes getting into the Corporation of their own accord and merit without any reservation. But if that does not happen, there is provision in the Bill that they can co-opt. But in the matter of co-optation I would like to have some clarification from the Hon. Minister, whether it will be by means of proportional representation by a single transferable vote or a simple majority vote. This is a pertinent point because if it is by simple majority vote and the members are divided in the ratio of 51 : 49 the party with 51 members will have all the five seats reserved for co-optation. It will be far better if the co-optation is done by means of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. If I remember aright, in the course of discussion of the measure in the committee, the point was also mentioned.

Sir, we all know that the hon. Member Sri Sambandhan takes a lot of interest in the representation of women. There is a good deal of competition from them also. The party in power also wish to have as many women returned as possible. But because of the conditions prevailing in the present-day elections, they do not want to come. But still it would be better for them to stand in a constituency and get returned by their own right rather than depend on co-optation, reservation and such things. I think it would be better if we leave the matter at that.

[14th September 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan who was a member on the local body sub-committee has effectively given an answer to the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Sambandhan. If the hon. Member would look into clause 5 regarding the constitution of the council, he would find that if no person belonging to the Scheduled Caste is elected as a councillor from any of the divisions in a circle, then, the elected members of the council shall, in accordance with rules to be made in this behalf by the State Government, co-opt to the council as its councillor for such circle a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste and eligible for being elected as a councillor from any one of the divisions of such circle. So, with reference to each division, a Scheduled Caste member should be available. If not, one will be co-opted. Ordinarily as was pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan, these are small constituencies and many Scheduled Caste members are likely to be returned on their own right as a citizen. As a matter of fact, the picture of the present council is sufficient proof that they can come in by their own right even though there is no reservation. But if nobody is elected from any particular division, then one will be co-opted.

Sir, so far as women are concerned, I am sure they would not like reservation for women. They are equal to men and that equality has been granted in the Constitution. As a matter of fact, when a suggestion was made that reservation should be made for women in State Assemblies and in Parliament, it was resented by women. Particularly to-day after ten years of the working of our Constitution, I do not think any lady member would agree to have reservation for women.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘In clause 4, for the proposed section 6, substitute the following:—

“6. *Constitution of Circles.*—The State Government may, by notification, constitute the area for each circle committee taking into consideration, the population, the condition of the area requiring development and the amenities needed for the area.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the Bill, the Circle comprises an Assembly constituency. It would be better if particular attention is paid to particular areas on the basis of population and also backwardness. Though the population may be equal among different circles, the amenities needed may differ from circle to circle. There may be certain circles which are well developed and in certain others there may be no amenities at all and they may be very backward. If they are formed into separate circles, though small, it would be much better, for effecting improvement. It is with that view that I have moved the amendment which I hope will be accepted by the Government.

14th September 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I am not able to accept the amendment. The circles have to be formed on a known basis. The Assembly constituencies are formed on the basis of population. Therefore, it was thought that it would be easier, advisable and desirable to adopt the Assembly constituencies for this purpose also and we formed the circle on that basis.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not moving amendments 4 and 5 but I am moving amendment 6, namely:—

‘In clause 4, in the proposed section 6-G, for the words “for such purposes as the Council thinks fit”, substitute the following:—

“for the purpose of studying the questions and making suggestions to the circle committee and to the central committee, in respect of the following:—

- (a) Education;
- (b) Health;
- (c) Town Planning and Improvement;
- (d) Works; and
- (e) Drainage.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, this clause gives power to the council to constitute committees for whatever purpose they think fit. Instead of that, my amendment seeks to indicate the specific purposes for which committees could be constituted, such as education, health, works, drainage, etc., just like the central committees on taxation, etc. The city council is intended to provide all these amenities and, instead of giving it a free hand, we can specify the items for which it should constitute the committees.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the Corporation is a responsible body and it should be given the discretion to have committees for such purposes as it deems fit. We need not tie down the hands of the council to the committees mentioned by the hon. Member.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: I am not moving amendments 7 and 8.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: Sir, I move—

In clause 4, in the proposed section 4, sub-section (3) (b), for the words ‘licence appeals committee’, substitute the words ‘licence, buildings and layout appeals committee’.

All licence and buildings appeal committee என்று திருத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். Divided-ஆக இருந்தால் Clear-ஆக இருக்கும். All licence committee என்று போட்டால் பரவாயில்லை.

The amendment was duly seconded.

[14th September 1961]

4-10
p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The language of the amendment is—

In clause 4, in the proposed section 4, sub-section (3) (b), for the words 'licence appeals committee', substitute the words 'licence, buildings and layout appeals committee'.

Sir, our intention is to have only the licence appeals committee. I do not think the amendment will be all right. I am opposing the amendment. In the proposed section, we give powers to the Corporation to indicate the powers of the committee. They will look into the matter and give the necessary powers.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clauses 5 to 47 were put and carried.

Clause 48.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is:—

'That clause 48 do stand part of the Bill'.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, I move—

'In clause 48, in the proposed section 82, sub-section (1), omit the proviso.'

In the proposed sub-section (1) for works exceeding Rs. 10,000 the Commissioner has to invite tenders by advertisement. But in the proviso, the Central Committee is authorized to authorize the Commissioner to enter into a contract without inviting tenders even where the amount exceeds Rs. 10,000 but not Rs. 25,000. This proviso will result in misuse or abuse of the powers. To avoid such abuse, I move my amendment that the proviso be omitted.

The amendment was duly seconded.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, this amendment seeks to delete the proviso which empowers the Central Committee and the council to authorize the Commissioner in special cases to enter into a contract without inviting tenders. This proviso in the amending Bill is modelled on the proviso to section 82, sub-section (1), of the existing Act. Whereas in the existing Act the power is vested in the Standing Committee (Taxation and Finance), in the Amending Bill it is sought to be distributed subject to certain financial limits, between the Central Committee and the council. The provision in the present Act has been working satisfactorily and, therefore, there is no need to delete this provision in the Amending Bill. After all, we are giving powers to the Central Committee to decide in which cases they should dispense with the tenders. I am sure, as a responsible body, they will exercise this power with discretion.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 48 was put and carried.

Clauses 49 to 66 were put and carried.

14th September 1961]

Clause 67.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

'That clause 67 do stand part of the Bill'.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, I move—

'In clause 67, after the proposed section 244-A, insert the following proviso:

"The penalty shall not be imposed if in the opinion of the Commissioner the alterations are minor in character or not done wilfully in contravention of the plans and specifications or of the provisions of the Act or any rule, by-law, order, declaration made under this Act."

Sir, this is a power given to the Commissioner to penalize the owner of a house or hut for even a small or minor deviation in the plan. It may not be even wilful. The masons might have made a small alteration or deviation from the plan. They do make such deviations very often. Nobody can help it. Even an expert mason will make that deviation. For committing such a small mistake, I do not think the Commissioner should be given the power to levy a tax of Rs. 50 per hundred square feet. The alteration may, after all, be of a minor nature. The Commissioner can waive that penalty and see that nothing is paid as penalty.

The amendment was duly seconded.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I do not know how the proviso will work. For deciding which are major deviations and which are minor, we will have to give guidance. Also we will have to give guidance to decide whether a deviation is a wilful one: When actually a case comes up, it is very difficult to prove whether it is major or minor. If the hon. Member will go through the clause fully, he will find that the proposed section 244-A says, 'the Commissioner may direct the owner of such building to pay by way of penalty'. He will exercise his judgment to see whether it is a minor case, and whether it is worth while taking proceedings. He is a responsible officer, and we may leave the matter to his discretion to decide in what particular case, he should take action.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 67 was put and carried.

Clauses 68 and 69 were put and carried.

Clause 70.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

'That clause 70 do stand part of the Bill'.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, I move—

'In clause 70, in the proposed section 256-A, sub-section (1), for the words commencing from "after three days' notice" and ending with "well or place", substitute the following:—

'apply to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction for passing an emergency order stopping the said construction and removing any person directing or carrying on such construction from such building or well or place'.

[Sri S. K. Sambandhan] [14th September 1961]

"In clause 70, in the proposed section 256-A, delete sub-section (2) "

Sir, this section gives the power to remove the owner or the person who is occupying the place even for a small deviation. I think it is better to entrust such matters of removal of a person from a locality to the judicial magistrate. I think this is very reasonable. The magistrate will order the removal. It is a routine matter. The Commissioner can approach the Magistrate nearby and ask for orders of eviction. If the Commissioner is entrusted with this power, it may result in so much misuse or abuse. There may be complaints. Only to avoid such complaints, I move my amendment.

The amendments were duly seconded

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If the hon. Member looks into the proposed section 256-A, he will find that the Commissioner is given power to direct the removal of persons in certain cases. Sub-section (1) says, 'if the construction or reconstruction of any building or well is commenced without the permission of the Commissioner, or is carried on otherwise than in accordance with the particulars on which such permission was based, or is carried on in contravention of any lawful order or breach of any provision contained in this Act or in any rule or by-law made under it, the Commissioner may, after three days' notice, direct that any person directing or carrying on such construction or reconstruction, or any person employed in the execution thereon in such building or well or any other place adjacent thereto shall be removed from such building, well or place'. Nowadays, even if the notice is served, nobody takes notice of that notice. They carry on the building work. Then the matter comes to the notice of the Government. It is stated, 'After all, the building is put up; should it now be removed or demolished?'. We find that there is a corresponding power given in the Bombay City Municipal Act. We thought such a provision was necessary particularly with reference to defiant persons who go on putting up buildings without notice. This provision is absolutely necessary nowadays, when contravention of building rules is the order of the day.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: Will it be used only against such persons?

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

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 70 was put and carried.

Clauses 71 to 94 were put and carried.

Clause 95.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

'That clause 95 do stand part of the Bill.'

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, I move—

"In clause 95, in Schedule II in the proposed rule 20 (1), add the following at the end :—

14th September 1961] [Sri S. K. Sambandhan]

'Provided that the committee may condone absence of any member at a meeting'."

Sir, in the Companies Act there is a proviso that the Board may condone the absence of any of the Directors. Similarly, here the committee may be given the power to condone the absence of any member at a meeting.

The amendment was duly seconded.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, under sub-rules (2) and (3) of the proposed rule 20, power has been given to the central committee or the corporation accounts committee, as the case may be, to restore such a member. Therefore, absence may be condoned.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 95 was put and carried.

Clauses 96 to 102 were put and carried.

Schedules I and II were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: Sir, I move—

"That the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed."

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

(2) THE MADRAS LOCAL AUTHORITIES FINANCE BILL, 1961
(L.A. BILL NO. 34 OF 1961).

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: Mr. Chairman, I move—

"That the Madras Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration."

Sir, hon. Members are aware that the finances of most of the local bodies are inadequate even for providing essential civic amenities like good roads, sanitation, etc., in a satisfactory manner. Local bodies have been pressing the Government time and again to provide them with adequate sources of income to augment their finances. The Government have been considering the question of augmenting the finances of the Corporation of Madras and other local bodies for some time past. It is now proposed to empower the local authorities (i) to levy a surcharge on the entertainments tax already leviable under the existing provisions of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, in their respective areas; and (ii) to levy a surcharge on show tax levied on cinematograph exhibition under that Act.

[Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon] [14th September 1961]

It is also proposed to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, so as to raise the maximum rate of property tax in the case of any land or building from 20 per cent to 25 per cent of its annual value. I, therefore, move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 34 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. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: Sir, I move—

“That the Madras Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

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

(3) THE MADRAS GIFT GOODS (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION) BILL, 1961
(L.A. BILL NO. 52 OF 1961).

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

“That the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 52 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

I do not think any lengthy speech is required for the purpose of explaining the provisions of this Bill. We are getting aid in the form of various articles like milk powder, cornmeal, vegetable oil, etc., from various international organisations for being used in schools and other institutions in our State. Particularly hon. Members may be aware that the CARE organization of America have very generously come forward to supply about 18.7 million lb. of rice, 6.12 million lb. of milk powder, 3 million lb. of cornmeal, and 3 million lb. of vegetable oil for distribution to children in primary schools for this year. I hope for the next year there would be an increased supply of these articles by the CARE organization. It is our anxiety to see that these gift articles are not misused and that they are used for the purposes for which they are given. That is why the necessity for this Bill has arisen. Not that any abuse has taken place in our State but this is only a preventive measure, if I may say so. The schools which are run

14th December 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

with the CARE gifts are functioning well and the CARE organization itself has appointed an officer who tours the districts periodically and submits reports. He has already submitted two reports and he is quite satisfied with the progress we are making and the arrangements we have made for the purpose of distribution of these articles, but still to be on the safe side, we are bringing forward this legislation. I hope and trust that the other States also would come forward to pass corresponding legislation in their States. Otherwise, the border problem would arise, of persons taking the articles and crossing the border to another State. But I hope the other State Governments also are aware of this problem. As a matter of fact, a complaint was made by the American Ambassador when he was in the Kerala State that the gift was being misused. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to accept this motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 52 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Vidwan T. Muthukannappan will now speak. Let him make a very short speech.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: தலைவர் அவர்களே, உண்மைக்கும், நேர்மைக்கும், கன்னியத்திற்கும் பேர்போன நம் முடைய நாட்டிலே, இத்தகைய சட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியிருக்கிறதே என்பதை நினைக்கும்போது, வருத்தப்படத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உணவு சம்பந்தமான கொடைப் பொருள்களைச் சட்ட விரோதமாக வைத்திருப்பவர்களைக் கண்டிக்க அல்லது தண்டிக்க இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது நாட்டின்மீது அன்னிய நாட்டினர் பலர் அக்கறையும் அன்பும், கருணையும் காட்டி, இத்தகைய கொடைப் பொருள்களை எல்லாம் அனுப்புகிறார்கள். அதைத் தவறான முறையில் நம் நாட்டின் சில பகுதிகளில் பயன்படுத்துவது மிகவும் வருத்தத்தக்கதுதான். அதுவும் அந்தக் கொடைப் பொருளை அனுப்புகிறவர்கள், இப்படித் தவறான முறையிலே பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டது என்பதை உணர்ந்துகொண்டு அதைத் தடுப்பதற்காக, இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட மசோதா கொண்டுவரும்படியான நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது உண்மையிலேயே மிகவும் வருத்தக்கூடியதுதான். எனக்குத் தெரியும். மூன்று, நான்கு ஆண்டுகளாக வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து வருகிற பால்பொடி போன்ற உணவுப் பொருள்கள் தவறான முறையில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. என்னுடைய நேரடியான அனுபவத்திலிருந்து அதைச் சொல்ல முடியும்.

SRI P. T. RAJAN: ஒன்றும் இல்லை என்று மந்திரி சொல்கிறார். நீங்கள் அதையே மீண்டும் சொல்கிறீர்களே, விட்டு விடுங்கள்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: நான் குறிப்பிடுவது இதைப்பற்றியதல்ல. சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னேகூட, ரொமங்கனிலுள்ள மக்கடைகளில் எல்லாங்கூட பால்பொடி உபயோகப்

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [14th December 1961]

படுத்தப்பட்டது எனக்குத் தெரியும். வெளி நாடுகளில் சில தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களிலிருந்து நமது நாட்டின் சில பொதுநல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கும், குழந்தைகளுக்கும் விநியோகிப்பதற்காக கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பால்பொடியைக் காபிக் கடைகளுக்கும், உடைகளுக்கும்

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அங்கத்தினர் எதைப் பற்றிப் பேசினார் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் இப்போது பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் பால் கொஞ்சம் கூட வெளியே போவது கிடையாது. அதற்கு நான் உறுதி அளிக்கிறேன். இதற்கு முன்னாலே இருந்தது. இப்போது கவனிக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. இதிலே தவறு நோக்கடாது என்பதற்காக, இது வந்திருக்கிறது. அங்கத்தினர் சொல்கிறது என்ன என்றால், இதை எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் விற்பதாகக் கண்டுபிடித்துச் சொல்வது போலச் சொல்கிறார். அது தவறு. அங்கத்தினர் தெரியாமல் சொல்கிறார்.. 'அதைச் சொல்லக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இது தவறான கருத்தாகும்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : அதைத்தான் நானும் சொல்கிறேன். வெளிநாட்டார் சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு நம் முடைய நாட்டின் சில பொது ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு வழங்கிய இந்த கைய உணவுப் பொருள்கள் தவறான முறையில் வழங்கப்பட்டது என்பதைத்தான் உதாரணத்துக்கு குறிப்பிட்டேன். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்க பொருப்பில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது பள்ளிக் குழந்தைகளுக்கு என்பது தெரியும். அதிலே ஒன்றும் சேரவில்லை என்றும் தெரியும். ஆகையினாலே, இது வரவேற்கத் தக்க மசோதா தான். இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட காரியங்கள் இந்தக் கொடைப் பொருள் விஷயத்தில் நடைபெறாமல் இருப்பதற்கு, சரியான சமயத்தில், இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வருகிறீர்கள். அதைப் பாராட்டும் வகையிலே இதைக் கூறினேன். அரசாங்கம் நேடியாக ஏற்றிருக்கும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் அத்தகைய துரதிருஷ்ட நிலை நிகழ விடாமல், முன் ஜாக்கிரதையாக முன் எச்சரிக்கையாக இம்மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்து தக்க சமயத்தில் இப்படிப் பாதுகாப்பு பண்ணுகிறோம் என்று நான் சொல்கிறேன். இதை வரவேற்கும் முறையில்தான், நான் பேசுகிறேன். ஆகவே இதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன், அமைச்சர் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

4-30
1 m. **SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting this measure, I would like to say just a few words. The Hon. the Finance Minister can really feel happy that among many of his achievements this is one of the best. But my doubt is whether he got the gift before he went to America or he went to America and got the gift. However, this measure is a welcome one. As far as this State is concerned, we are really happy that our Hon. Minister got this gift. It is not the Government alone but everybody would feel it his duty to stop this bad practice. It would be bad to get a gift from a foreign country and misuse it. In fact, some of the foreign countries—I do not want to mention the names of countries—had stopped the gift. Let alone the stop-

14th December 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

page of gift. It is bad for the country that they should have earned such a bad reputation. However, about our State we are sure that everything will be managed well. In this connection, I would like to know the machinery that would be in charge of distribution of these gift articles. Will it be done through Governmental agency or through the Corporation? What about the private bodies who get such gifts? Is there any check on the proper distribution by them of the gift articles? I would like the Hon. Minister to throw some enlightenment on these, and also what happens to those who sold the goods.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would, at the outset, like to stress that we have made proper arrangements for the distribution of these gift articles to the various schools. The schools have the school-meals committees. The headmasters are the secretaries of those committees. The headmaster of the school is in custody of these articles. He is responsible both for custody and distribution. He is a responsible person there. In spite of these precautions and care taken by us, somebody might take away, or something might be lost in transit through something happening. The articles indicated in the schedule to this Bill are not ordinarily available in the open market. Therefore, if anybody is found in possession of these, then the presumption here is, unless he is able to account for getting them into possession, then it is unlawful possession and he will be liable to be punished.

Regarding the point raised by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan whether the gift was obtained after I went to America or before I went to America, I might tell him that negotiations were started here but it was only after my going there the gift was made. As a matter of fact, some of these articles could be obtained only after great difficulty. In this connection, I should express my grateful thanks to the American Ambassador who happened to be present at that time in America. We were told that certain articles were not available. The American Ambassador promptly approached the President and the President was good enough to order that it should be given first priority and that wherever those articles were available they should be procured and made available to us. (Hear, hear.) We are really grateful to them for this act of kindness. After the arrangements for the supply were made, a ceremonial function was arranged there and important citizens participated in that function and the articles were handed over to me.

The hon. Member also asked what would happen to persons who actually sold or who actually gave away the articles and how they would be dealt with. The Indian Penal Code is there and the section relating to breach of trust would cover this.

I, therefore, Sir, commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 52 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

[Mr. Chairman] [14th December 1961]

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

Clauses 2 to 6 were put and carried.

The Schedule was 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 Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession), Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 52 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed’.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession), Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 52 of 1961) as passed by the Assembly, be passed’.

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

(4) THE MADRAS AIDED INSTITUTIONS (PROHIBITION OF TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY) (EXTENSION TO PUDUKKOTTAI) BILL, 1961
(L.A. BILL NO. 55 OF 1961)

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

‘That the Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 55 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration’.

This is a very simple Bill which seeks to extend the Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XIV of 1948) to the merged territory of Pudukkottai. As the hon. Members are aware, the Act which is proposed to be extended lays down that managements of institutions, colleges or schools which receive grants from the State funds for the construction of buildings should not transfer the buildings for the purposes other than education without the specific sanction of the Government. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 55 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 7 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

14th December 1961]

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

‘That the Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 55 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed’.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 55 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed’.

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

(5) THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 56 OF 1961)

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

‘That the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 56 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration’.

Sir, the Bill seeks to set right certain procedural defects noticed in the working of the Act. When the levy of agricultural income-tax was extended to non-plantation crops, a special provision was made in section 34 of the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958, for compounding the levy on the acreage basis. But some of the Agricultural Income-tax Officers granted permission for such composition under section 65 of Madras Act V of 1955 instead of under section 34 of the Amendment Act, 1958. It is proposed to rectify this procedural irregularity and validate the assessments made in those cases.

According to section 9 (2) of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955, any person sending the return of his total agricultural income should include so much of the income of a wife or a minor child as arises directly from the assets transferred to the wife or minor child otherwise than for adequate consideration. The wording of this sub-section conveys the impression that it applies only to computation of total agricultural income and not also to composition cases in which the levy is fixed on acreage basis. In order to make the position clear it is proposed to include section 9 (2) of the 1955 Act in section 65 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955, section 34 of the Amendment Act, 1958 and section 14 of Madras Act 11 of 1961.

I request the House, Sir, to accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 56 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration’.

[Mr. Chairman] [14th December 1961]

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

Clauses 2 to 5 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

‘ That the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 56 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ’.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 56 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ’.

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

(6) THE MADRAS WAREHOUSES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961
(L.A. BILL NO. 57 OF 1961).

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

‘ That the Madras Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 57 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.

Sir, the Madras Warehouses Act, 1951 (Madras Act XV of 1951) requires that goods deposited in warehouses should be insured. Under section 13 of the Act, every warehouseman shall insure the prescribed classes of goods against loss or damage by fire, rain, floods, theft, riot or civil commotion or any other prescribed event. As the contingency of the goods being damaged by floods, rain, riot or civil commotion is remote, compulsory insurance of goods against those risks results in avoidable financial commitment on account of the cost of such insurance. In order to relieve the depositor of this burden, it is proposed to undertake legislation to amend section 13 of the Madras Warehouses Act, 1951, so as to authorise Government to prescribe by rules the events against which the warehouseman has to insure the goods deposited in his warehouse.

The Central Warehousing Corporation has suggested the need for making the provisions of section 13 inapplicable to Warehousing Corporations established under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, if such Warehousing Corporations have agreed to compensate the depositor of goods against loss or damage from the prescribed events. It is proposed to accept the suggestion and to make provision in section 13 in that behalf.

It is also proposed to suitably amend section 27 of the Act in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Sir, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

14th December 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That the Madras Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 57 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 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

‘ That the Madras Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 57 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That the Madras Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 57 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 adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 561. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1932, Public (Services-A), dated 20th November 1961, regarding issue of regulation under Article 320 (3) of the Constitution of India relating to Executive Officers of Panchayats.

* 562. Notification issued with Memorandum No 68385-J1/61-2, Revenue, dated 5th September 1961, regarding amendment to the Revenue Department Notification No. S.R.O. A. 4772 of 1959, dated 31st July 1959, published at page 1151 in Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 5th August 1959, relating to Pakkudi Ukkadai Vignesarapuram inam estate.

* 563. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4027, Revenue, dated 21st September 1961, relating to the revision of extent of boundaries of land covered by order passed under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, consequent on determination of fair area on map plotting by Survey authorities.

564. Fifteenth Report (Second Assembly) of the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly relating to Education Department.

[14th December 1961]

565, 566 and 567. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4555, Revenue, dated 21st October 1961, relating to (i) issue of Madras Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Rules, 1961, (ii) constitution of competent authorities to perform the functions of the competent authority under the Madras Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1960, and (iii) appointment of the date of publication of the notification in the Fort St. George Gazette as the date on which the provisions of the Madras Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1960, shall come into force in all major panchayats and municipalities in the State of Madras and in the City of Madras.

568. Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, relating to Madras State published by the Election Commission, India.

569. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4725, Revenue, dated 30th October 1961, regarding amendment to the Revenue Department Notification No. S.R.O. A-1966 of 1959, dated the 28th March 1959, published at pages 488-490 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st April 1959.

570. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4391, Revenue, dated 7th October 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939.

571 and 572. Notifications issued by the Additional Development Commissioner relating to reclassification of Rajagiri Panchayat in Sankarankoil taluk, Tirunelveli district and Komaralingam Panchayat in Udumalpet taluk, Coimbatore district as Town Panchayats.

* Laid on the Table of the house on the 13th December 1961.

14th December 1961]

APPENDIX I.

[vide answer to starred question No. 486 asked by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th December 1961, page 375 supra]

I. IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHING IN CORE SUBJECTS.

Maximum expenditure Rs. 15,000.

Maximum grant Rs. 11,250.

Aided.	Grant sanctioned during 1959-60.
(1)	(2)
1 Besant Theosophical High School, Madras	500
2 Bakthavatsalam Shastiyapthapoorthi High School, Athur	10,780
3 Walter Scudder High School, Tindivanam	10,799
4 National High School, Mayuram	11,005
5 Vadamattam High School, Vadamattam	11,050
6 Shyamala Girls High School, Sirkali	7,500
7 Ramakrishna High School, Kothandapuram	7,777
8 Nagammal Memorial High School, Thandikudi	11,207
9 C.S.L. High School, Dindigul	11,250
10 M.P.S. High School, Sannattipuram, Madurai	10,633
11 Schwartz High School, Ramasathapuram	10,361
12 Adigalar High School, Kunrakudi	7,500
13 S. M. Cader Mera Saibo High School, Pettaikulam	10,198
14 Sri Kanthimathi Ambal Girls High School, Palayamkottai	7,500
15 M.P.V. High School, Copalasangudram	10,885
16 M.L.W.A. High School, Papanasam	9,500
17 D.V.D. High School, Kottar	10,870
18 St. Antony's High School, Cape Comorin	9,728
19 L.M.P.C. High School, Puthalam	10,943
20 St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Arni	9,113
21 Goodlet High School, Sholinghur	4,500
22 Don Bosco High School, Katpadi	9,416
23 National High (Girls) School, Rasipuram	11,250
24 Nirmala High School, Kolathur	11,105
25 Methodist Girls' High School, Woriyur	11,122
26 The Girls' High School, Srirangam	11,042
27 Gandhi Kalvi Nilayam High School, Kugalur	10,900

Thanjavur District Board and Municipalities—

1 Board High School, Nannilam	7,500
2 Municipal High School, Kodaikanal	11,250

District Board other than Thanjavur—

- 1 Board High School, Kaliyampoonadi.
- 2 Board High School, Old Gummidipoondi.
- 3 Board High School, Chinnasalem.
- 4 Board High School, Avalurpet.
- 5 Board High School, Gingee.
- 6 Board High School, Sholavandam.
- 7 Board High School, Chatarapatti.
- 8 Board High School, T. Alangulam.
- 9 Board High School, Paganeri.
- 10 Board High School, Singampuneri.
- 11 Board High School, Kalugumalai.
- 12 Board High School, Natrampalli.
- 13 Board High School, Wandiwash.
- 14 Board High School, Jalakantapuram.
- 15 Board High School, Kadathur.
- 16 Board High School, Iluppur.
- 17 Board High School, Thottiam.
- 18 Board High School, Kethanur.
- 19 Board High School, Satyamangalam. (Girls)
- 20 Board High School, Thondanuthur.
- 21 Board High School, Uthupuli.
- 22 Board High School, Nanjanad.
- 23 Board High School, Kannerimanthasai.

[14th December 1961]

I. IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHING IN CORE SUBJECTS—cont.

(1)	Grant sanctioned during 1959-60.
	(2) RS.
<i>Government Schools—</i>	
1 Government High School, Kollengode.	
2 Government Girls' High School, Salem.	

II. INTRODUCTION OF CRAFT.

Maximum expenditure .. Rs. 3,000. Maximum Grant .. Rs. 2,250.

<i>Aided.</i>	
1 The Madras Progressive Union High School, Madras	1,300
2 Aided High School, Konur	1,300
3 Mahatma Gandhi High School, Santhanagopalamudram, Villupuram.	1,300
4 Ummamaheswara High School, Karunthattangudi	1,300
5 St. Gabriel's Girls High School, Pasupathikoil	1,300
6 Kumaran High School, Manjakottai	1,300
7 R.C. Girls' High School, Mettupatti	2,250
8 K.P. High School, Kombai	2,250
9 Pankajam Girl' High School, Bodinayakanur	1,996
10 Saliar Mahajana High School, Aruppukottai	1,300
11 Karapettai Nadar High School, Tuticorin	1,677
12 A.V.D High School, Ganapathipuram	2,071
13 The High School, Keezhasaripallam	2,250
14 Hindu High School, Ambur	2,250
15 Aided High School, Samayapuram	1,300
16 Kaniyamuthu High School, Kaniyamuthur	1,300
17 M.N.M. Middle School, Jakkarpalayam	1,300
18 Sri Venkateswara High School, Appanaickenpatti	1,300
19 Our Lady of Fatima High School for Girls, Gudalur	1,564

Thanjavur District Board and Municipalities—

1 Municipal High School, Mettupatti	1,949
2 Panchayat High School, Valparai	

District Boards other than Thanjavur District—

1 Board High School, Velliyur.	
2 Board High School, Kelampakkam.	
3 Board High School, Melur.	
4 Board High School, Sikkil.	
5 Board High School, Melaparalachi.	
6 Board High School, Tiruppachetti.	
7 Board High School, Emaneswaram.	
8 Board High School, Mamsapuram.	
9 Board High School, Siruthondanallur.	
10 Board High School, Thoppul.	
11 Board High School, Meinsai.	
12 Board High School, Thokamalai.	
13 Board High School, Ondipudur.	

Government Schools—

1 Government Muslim High School, Vellore.	
2 Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Namakkal.	

III. IMPROVEMENT OF LIBRARIES.

(i) MULTI-PURPOSE SCHOOLS.

1 Singarampillai High School, Villivakkam	3,742
2 St. Anne's High School, Tindivanam	3,400
3 Sri Krishna Iyer High School, Chinnamanur	
4 St. Andrew's Girls High School, Ramnathapuram	1,203
5 St. Ignatius High School, Palayamkottai	3,750
6 St. Andrew's High School, Arkonam	2,000

[14th December 1961]

III. IMPROVEMENT OF LIBRARIES—cont.

(i) MULTI-PURPOSE SCHOOLS.

<i>Aided.</i>	Grant Sanctioned.
(1)	(2) RS.
7 The Nehru High School, Puthanampatti	3,683
8 Holy Cross Girls' High School, Tiruchirappalli	2,000
9 S.M. High School, Tharamangalam	1,348
10 St. Joseph's High School, Ootacamund	3,474

THANJAVUR DISTRICT BOARD AND OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

11 Board Girls High School, Pattukottai	2,000
12 Municipal High School, Shenoyanagar	3,759
13 Municipal High School, Sivakasi	
14 Municipal High School, Pettai	2,000
15 Municipal High School, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore	3,430

DISTRICT BOARDS OTHER THAN THANJAVUR.

16 Board High School, Kallakurichi.	
17 Board High School, Ulundurpet.	
18 Board High School, Muthukulathur.	
19 Board High School, Chengam.	
20 Board High School, Jayankondam.	
21 Board High School, Perunthurai.	
22 Board High School, Avanashi.	
23 Board High School, Idapadi.	
24 Board High School, Namakkal South.	

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

25 Government S. T.S. for Women, Madurai.	
26 Government High School, Kilakarai.	
27 Government High School, Marthandam.	

(ii) OTHER THAN MULTI-PURPOSE SCHOOLS.

<i>Aided schools.</i>	Grant sanctioned.
1 Raja Muthia High School Madras	1,874
2 Gurukulam High School, Mambakkam	1,757
3 Dasar's Secondary School, Tinnanur	1,823
4 R.B. High School, Pannur	1,863
5 Suddha Sanmarga Nilayam High School, Vadalur	1,846
6 Valivalam High School, Valivalam	1,771
7 The High School, Kathiripulam	1,875
8 Sriniyasa Rao High School, Tiruvaiyar	1,870
9 Sacred Heart Girls High School, Thanjavur	1,872
10 Sri Kandaswami Vidyalayam High School, Pappanaickenpatti	1,612
11 Hajee P. Syed Md. High School, Virudhunagar	1,875
12 Sacred Heart Girls' High School, Srivilliputhur	1,875
13 T.U.N.S. High School, Tirunelveli	1,875
14 The High School, Sivandipatti	1,875
15 The High School, Elayirampanni	1,875
16 R.C. High School, Manapad	1,875
17 T.D.T.A. High School, Mudaloor	1,875
18 Hindu Nadar High School, Kadambur	1,875
19 Barenbruck High School, Surandai	1,863
20 Sankar's Secondary School, Thalayuthu	1,875
21 Upper Primary School, Thottoor	1,875
22 Town High School, Arni	1,739
23 St. Mary's Girls High School, Vellore	1,767

[14th December 1961]

III. IMPROVEMENT OF LIBRARIES—cont.

<i>Aided.</i>	<i>Grant Sanctioned.</i>	RS.
24. Concordia High School, Ambur		1,000
25. Sengunthar Mahajana High School, Gurusampalayam		1,868
26. V. C. High School, Omalur		1,756
27. Mahadeva Vidyalayam High School, Tiruchengodu		1,852
28. Mettur Chemical High School, Mettur Dam		1,804
29. Sacred Heart High School, Ponnalaipatti		1,875
30. Aided High School, Pallapatti		1,875
31. Zamindar High School, Kattuputhur		1,725
32. St. James High School, Palakurichi		1,779
33. Amala Girls High School, Musiri		1,875
34. S.B. High School, Ramachandrapuram		1,875
35. Ramanathan Chettiar High School, Nachundupatti		1,875
36. Ponniah High School, Trichy		1,875
37. Mahajana High School, Mettupalayam		1,975
38. Aided High School, Vadambacheri		1,851

THANJAVUR DISTRICT BOARD AND THE MUNICIPALITIES.

39. Municipal High School, Nagapattinam .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
40. Municipal High School, Oppanakara St., Coimbatore .. .. .	.. .. .	1,861

DISTRICT BOARD OTHER THAN THANJAVUR.

41. Board High School, Perambakkam.
42. Board High School, Neyyandipakkam.
43. Board High School, Pattiperumpudur.
44. Board High School, Arni.
45. Board High School, Equarpalayam.
46. Board High School, Uthukottai.
47. Board High School, Melakuppam.
48. Board High School, Pudupet.
49. Board High School, Mannalorpet.
50. Board High School, Ariyalur.
51. Board High School, Sankarapuram.
52. Board High School, Tholuthur.
53. Board High School (Girls), Tirukoilur.
54. Board High School, Gudalur.
55. Board High School, Keeranur.
56. Board High School, Thirumaluganathankottai.
57. Board High School, Salyalgudi.
58. Board High School, Mandalamanaickam.
59. Board High School, Reddiarpatti.
60. Board High School, Padukkapatti.
61. Board High School, Kalakad.
62. Board High School, (Girls), Koilpatti.
63. Board High School, Katpadi.
64. Board High School, Kalambar.
65. Board High School, Nadupatti.
66. Board High School, (Middle), Muthunaickenpatti.
67. Board High School, Barur.
68. Board Middle School, Karuppur.
69. Board High School, Konganapuram.
70. Board High School, Thathiengarpet.
71. Board High School, Mulanur.
72. Board High School, Chettipalayam.
73. Board High School, Bijanagar.
74. Board High School, Komaralingam.
75. Board High School, Olagadam.
76. Board Middle School, Yedakkadu.
77. Board Middle School, Thummipatti.
78. Board High School, Ballicombai.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

79. Government High School, Chekkurani.
80. Government Girls High School, Paramakudi.
81. Government Viscountess Goschen Secondary and Training School for Women, Trichy.

[14th December 1961]

IV. IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHING SCIENCE.

	<i>Grant sanctioned in 1959-60.</i>	RS.
1. Madurai Nadar Uraivimurai's Jayaraj Nadars High School, Nagamalai, Madurai District.		26,219
2. Gandhi Kala Nilayam High School, Pungamuthur, Coimbatore		20,000
3. Sri K. G. S. High School, Aduthurai		20,000
4. T. Nagar High School, T. Nagar		20,000
5. S.K.V. High School, Kurinjipadi		20,000
6. T.P.N. Municipal Girls High School, Virudhunagar		20,000
7. Board High School, Santaralingapuram, Ramnad District		
8. Board High School, Anthiyur, Coimbatore District		

NOTE.—In the case of schools under the District Boards other than Thanjavur, no grants are given separately for the improvement of schools as the entire net expenditure on secondary education is met by Government. The District Boards can incur the expenditure connected with each item from the secondary education account and the amount is reimbursed from State funds, as additional block grants to the District Boards.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV on page 384 supra.]

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE
RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL APPOINTED IN
THE YEAR 1960.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MADRAS.

The Committee appointed to make suggestions for the amendment of the Madras Council Rules has the honour to make this report.

2. The Committee was constituted by a motion of the Legislative Council on the 18th March 1960.

3. The Committee met in the Hon. Chairman's Chamber at Fort St. George, Madras, on the 1st, 2nd and 13th September 1961.

4. The Committee examined all the rules in force with a view to decide whether any of them required any revision or amendment in the light of the experience gained and the Committee after careful consideration amended certain rules. The important changes made by the Committee are as follows:—

Rule 2.

Sub-rule (b) of Rule 2, as it stands, defines the expression 'Member in charge of a Bill', in the case of a Government Bill as the Minister who introduces the Bill on behalf of the Government. This restricted definition necessitates that the Bill shall be piloted at all stages only by the Minister who introduces the

[14th December 1961]

Bill. In actual practice, it becomes necessary sometimes for another Minister to pilot a Bill due to the unavoidable absence of the Minister who introduces the Bill. The definition has therefore been suitably amended to enable any Minister to pilot any Government Bill at any stage.

Rule 4.

Rule 4, as it now stands, provides that a copy of the Governor's Address to both Houses under Article 176 of the Constitution and to the Council under Article 175 shall be laid on the Table of the House. It does not provide that a copy of the Governor's Address to both Houses under Article 175, as provided in the Constitution, shall be laid on the Table of the House. The rule has been suitably amended to make a provision therefor.

Rule 9.

As at present, all notices except Bills shall lapse on the prorogation of a Session as provided in Rule 9 (b). This means that even Resolutions partly discussed shall lapse on prorogation. The Committee has decided that partly discussed resolutions shall not lapse on prorogation, but shall be carried over to the next Session as in the case of Bills. The rule has been suitably amended.

Rule 14.

The Committee has so amended sub-rule (1) of Rule 14 as to provide for the nomination of a panel of Vice Chairmen not only at the commencement of every Session as at present, but also from time to time as may found expedient.

Rule 20.

The rule as it stands provides that the sittings of the Council shall ordinarily commence at 11 a.m. and conclude at 5 p.m. But in practice, the sitting of the Council begin usually at 3 p.m. and occasionally at 10-30 a.m. whenever found necessary. The Committee has therefore decided to make the rule flexible and empower the Chairman to decide the time of the commencement and conclusion of the meeting. The rule has been amended accordingly.

Rule 40.

At present, under the proviso to Rule 40, the Chairman can, in his discretion, allow a debate for half an hour on any matter of urgent importance which has been the subject of a question, only on the same day on the conclusion of the business of the day. The Committee has considered it expedient to provide that the debate may be held on any other day as may be fixed by the Chairman. The proviso has been suitably amended.

14th December 1961]

Rule 43.

Rule 43 as it now stands, requires that notice of an adjournment motion shall be given to the Chairman before the commencement of the sitting. The rule as amended by the Committee requires that besides the notice to the Chairman, copies of the same shall be given to the Leader of the House and the Secretary.

Rules 44 to 48.

Rules 44 to 48 have been recast so as to remove any ambiguity and to state clearly and succinctly the various stages of the procedure for the disposal of an adjournment motion.

Rule 55.

Rule 55, which provides for a motion of no confidence in the Ministry in the Council has been deleted inasmuch as such a provision is inconsistent with the Constitutional provision that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible only to the Legislative Assembly.

Rule 71.

Sub-rule (5) of rule 71 as amended provides that if in the opinion of the Chairman, the division is unnecessarily claimed, he may, on a count of 'Ayes' and 'Noes' being taken, declare the determination of the House and in such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

A new sub-rule (6) has been added to rule 71 to empower the Chairman to disallow the vote of a Member when challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest of the Member in the matter to be decided, provided the vote of a Member is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Chairman.

Rule 93.

Rule 93, as it now stands, gives power to the Governor to order publication before the introduction of a Bill. The rule has been amended and the amended rule vests this power with the Chairman.

New Rule 105-A.

At present, there is no provision for the discharge of an order of appointment of a Select Committee and for the constitution of a new Select Committee or Joint Select Committee. In the House of Commons, orders for the appointment of Select Committees are occasionally discharged and when the order for appointment of a Committee is discharged a Committee with a different order of reference is sometimes appointed. The Committee has decided to make a provision therefor in the rules. New Rule 105-A has therefore been added after Rule 105.

[14th December 1961]

New Rule 107-A.

There is no provision in the rules for the Chairman, on a request being made in this behalf, to order publication or circulation of a Report of any Committee when the House is not in Session, though the Report has not been presented to the House and to have such Report formally presented at the next Session. The Committee has decided to make suitable provision therefor. Hence, the new rule 107-A has been made after rule 107.

Rule 150.

As at present, under Rule 150, not more than five days can be allotted for the general discussion on the Budget. The Committee has decided that no restriction as to the number of days to be allotted for the general discussion need be laid down in the Rules and that the rule must be made flexible so as to leave the decision as regards the number of days to be allotted for discussion on the Budget, to the Chairman, the Leader of the House and the Business Advisory Committee. The rule has been amended accordingly.

Rule 179-B.

Rule 179-B as it now stands, provides for the election of certain number of members of the Council to associate with the Estimates Committee of the Assembly. In view of the constitutional position and with reference to the relevant Assembly Rule, the Committee has amended the rule so as to provide that on receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly, the Council may nominate on a motion made in that behalf, such number of members as may be fixed in the Resolution passed by the Assembly and transmitted with the message, to associate with the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly.

New rule 179-C.

At present, certain number of Members of the Council are associated with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Assembly. But there is no provision in the Rules therefor. Hence, new rule 179-C has been added so as to provide for election of such number of members of the Council as may be fixed by the Chairman to associate with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Assembly.

New rules 202-206.

The rules now in force do not contain provisions in regard to intimation to the Hon. Chairman of arrest, detention and release of any member of the House. There is no provision as to the

14th December 1961]

procedure to be followed in the matter of service of legal process and arrest within the precincts of the House. Hence, the Committee has recommended the incorporation of new rules 202, 203, 204, 205 and 206 so as to provide for the above.

The rules as in force and the rules as revised by the Committee are shown in the Annexure (circulated separately).

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS,

23rd November 1961.

P. V. CHERIAN,
Chairman.

[14th December 1961]

Annexure to Appendix II.

Rules as in force.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

[Under clause (1) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India.]

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

Short title
Definitions

1. These rules may be called the Madras Council Rules.
2. In these rules—
 - (a) "Assembly" means the Madras Legislative Assembly.
 - (b) "Constitution" means the Constitution of India.
 - (c) "Council" means the Madras Legislative Council.
 - (d) "Finance Minister" means the Minister in charge of Finance or any other Minister to whom he may delegate his functions for the purpose of these rules.
 - (e) "Gazette" means the *Fort St. George Gazette*.
 - (f) "Leader of the House" means the Minister appointed by the Government as the Leader of the Council.
 - (g) "Member" means member of the Council.
 - (h) "Member in charge of a Bill" means—
 - (i) in the case of a Government Bill, the Minister introducing the Bill on behalf of the Government;
 - (ii) in any other case, the Member who has introduced the Bill; or
 - (iii) where the Bill is one which was introduced in the Assembly and received in the Council, the Member who has given notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.
 - (i) "Minister" includes any Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary to whom a Minister may delegate his functions.
 - (j) "Rules" means the Madras Council Rules.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

[Under clause (1) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India.]

CHAPTER I.

Short title and DEFINITIONS.

1. These Rules may be called the Madras Legislative short title.
Council Rules:
2. In these rules—
 - (a) No change.
 - (b) 'Chairman' means Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council.
 - (c) 'Constitution' means the Constitution of India.
 - (d) 'Council' means the Madras Legislative Council.
 - (e) 'Finance Minister' means the Minister in charge of Finance or any other Minister to whom his functions are delegated for the purpose of these rules.
 - (f) 'Gazette' means the *Fort St. George Gazette*.
 - (g) 'Leader of the House' means the Minister appointed by the Government as the Leader of the Council.
 - (h) 'Member' means member of the Council.
 - (i) 'Member in charge of the Bill' means—
 - (i) in the case of a Government Bill any Minister and in any other case the member who has introduced the Bill; or
 - (ii) in the case of the Bill introduced in the Assembly and received in the Council, the Member who has given notice of his intention to move the Bill in the Council.
 - (j) 'Minister' includes any Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary to whom a Minister may delegate his functions.

Definitions.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(k) "Secretary" means Secretary to the Council and includes any gazetted officer of the Council authorized by him with the consent of the Chairman to perform the duties of the Secretary.

(l) Words and expressions used in the Constitution and not defined in these rules shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Constitution.

CHAPTER II.

SUMMONING OF COUNCIL.

Summoning
of Council.

3. The Secretary shall intimate to each member the date and place appointed for a meeting of the Council.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Governor's
Address.

4. At the first sitting of the Council, after the Governor has addressed both the Houses of the Legislature under Article 176 of the Constitution or the Council under Article 175 of the Constitution, a copy of the Governor's Address shall be placed on the table of the House.

Discussion
on the
Address.

5. (1) The Chairman shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Business Advisory Committee, allot the time necessary for the discussion of the matters referred to in the Governor's Address.

(2) Such discussion may take place on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.

(3) Amendments may be moved to such motion in such form as may be allowed by the Chairman.

Governor's
reply.

6. The Chairman shall report to the Council the Governor's reply, if any, to the Motion of Thanks.

Rules of de-
bate on
Governor's
Address.

7. The rules of debate relating to Government motions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the debate on the Governor's Address.

Observance
of order
during
Governor's
Address.

8. When the Houses of the Legislature are assembled together under Article 175 or 176 or when the members of the Council alone have assembled, under Article 175 of the Constitution, no member shall obstruct or interrupt the Address either

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

(k) "Rules" means the Madras Legislative Council Rules.

(l) "Secretary" means Secretary to the Council and includes any gazetted officer of the Council authorised by him with the consent of the Chairman to perform the duties of the Secretary.

(m) "Select Committee" shall unless otherwise defined in these rules or unless repugnant to the context, include a Joint Select Committee of both the Council and the Assembly.

(n) Words and expressions used in the Constitution and not defined in these rules shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Constitution.

CHAPTER II.

SUMMONS TO MEMBERS, GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS AND
PROROGATION OF THE COUNCIL

3. No change.

4. At the first sitting of the Council, after the Governor has addressed both the Houses of the Legislature under Article 176 or under Article 175 of the Constitution or the Council under Article 175 of the Constitution, a copy of the Governor's Address shall be placed on the table of the House. Governor's Address.

5. No change.

6. No change.

7. No change.

8. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

before or after the Address or during its duration, with any speech or point of order or in any other manner: and such obstruction or interruption shall be regarded as a gross breach of order of the House and shall be dealt with by the Chairman as such at the next sitting of the Council.

PROROGATION OF COUNCIL.

9. (a) A session of the Council is terminated by prorogation.

Prorogation
of Council.

(b) On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall lapse except Bills which have been introduced. Such Bills shall be carried over to the next session from the stage reached by them in the expiring session, provided that fresh notice shall be given for motions regarding the same. If the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse.

(c) Prorogation shall not affect the work of any Committee or Select Committee under these rules or of any Joint Select Committee.

CHAPTER III.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS AND VACATION OF SEATS.

Attendance
list.

10. The Secretary shall keep a list showing the attendance of each member and such list shall be made available to members for inspection.

Leave of
absence.

11. (1) Leave of absence from the sittings of the House may be granted by the House to a member on a motion made by him or any other member in his behalf, stating the period of absence, and such motion shall be voted upon without amendment or debate.

(2) If without such leave a member is absent from all meetings of the Council for sixty days computed in accordance with clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution, any member of the House may move that his seat be declared vacant, and such motion shall be voted upon without amendment or debate.

CHAPTER IV.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

Election of
Chairman.

12. (1) When, owing to the existence of any vacancy in the office of Chairman, the election of a Chairman is necessary, the Governor shall fix as early a date as possible for the holding of the election and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

6. No change.

7. No change.

8. No change.

9. (a) No change.

Prorogation
of Council.

(b) On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall lapse except Bills which have been introduced and resolutions which have been moved and are pending in the House. Such Bills and such resolutions shall be carried over to the next session from the stage reached by them in the expiring session, provided that fresh notice shall be given for motions regarding the same . . .

(c) Prorogation shall not affect the work of any Committee or Select Committee under these rules . . .

CHAPTER III.

Roll of Members LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND VACATION OF SEATS.

10. No change.

11. No change.

CHAPTER IV.

12. (1) to (7) No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed any member may nominate another member for election. The nomination paper shall contain the name of the member nominated, shall be signed by the proposer and seconder and also contain a declaration by the nominee that he is willing to serve as Chairman, if elected. It shall be delivered to the Secretary *in person* either by the proposer or the seconder, or the candidate nominated.

(3) The election shall take place at a meeting of the Council.

(4) On the date fixed for election, the person presiding at the meeting shall read out to the Council the names of members who have been duly nominated together with those of their proposers and seconders, and, if only one member has been so nominated, shall declare that member to be elected. If more than one member has been so nominated the Council shall proceed to elect a Chairman by ballot.

(5) For the purpose of sub-rule (4), a member shall not be deemed to have been duly nominated or be entitled to vote if he or his proposer or seconder has not, before the reading out of the names by the person presiding, made the oath or affirmation as a member of the Council.

(6) Where more than two candidates have been nominated, and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded from the election until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be.

(7) Where at any ballot any of three or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (6), the determination, as between the candidates whose votes are equal, of the candidate who is to be excluded shall be by the drawing of lots.

(8) When there are two candidates duly nominated, an election by ballot shall be held and the candidate obtaining the larger number of votes shall be declared elected. In the case of an equality of votes, the determination of the successful candidate shall be by the drawing of lots.

13. (1) When owing to the existence of any vacancy in the office of Deputy Chairman, the election of a Deputy Chairman is necessary, the Governor, when there is no Chairman, or the Chairman, when there is Chairman, shall fix as early a date as possible for the holding of the election and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

Election of
Deputy
Chairman.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

(8) When there are only two candidates duly nominated, an election by ballot shall be held and the candidate obtaining the larger number of votes shall be declared elected. In the case of an equality of votes, the determination of the successful candidate shall be by the drawing of lots.

13. (1) to (7) No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed any member may nominate another member for election. The nomination paper shall contain the name of the member nominated, shall be signed by the proposer and seconder and also contain a declaration by the nominee that he is willing to serve as Deputy Chairman if elected. It shall be delivered to the Secretary *in person* either by the proposer or the seconder or the candidate nominated.

(3) The election shall take place at a meeting of the Council.

(4) On the date fixed for election the person presiding shall read out to the Council the names of the persons who have been duly proposed together with the names of their proposers and seconders, and if only one member has been so proposed for election, shall declare that person duly elected. If more than one person has been so proposed, the Council shall proceed to elect a Deputy Chairman by ballot.

(5) For the purpose of sub-rule (4), a member shall not be deemed to have been duly proposed or be entitled to vote if he or his proposer or seconder has not, before the reading out of the names by the person presiding, made the oath or affirmation, as a member of the Council.

(6) Where more than two candidates have been proposed and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded from the election until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be.

(7) Where at any ballot any of three or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (6) the determination, as between the candidates whose votes are equal, of the candidate who has to be excluded shall be by the drawing of lots.

(8) Where there are two candidates duly nominated, an election by ballot shall be held and the candidate obtaining the larger numbers of votes shall be declared elected. In the case of an equality of votes, the determination of the successful candidate shall be by the drawing of lots.

PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN.

Panel of Vice Chairmen. 14. (1) At the commencement of every session, the Chairman shall nominate from amongst the members of the Council a panel of not more than four Vice-Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Council in the absence of the Chairman and the

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

(8) Where there are only two candidates duly nominated, an election by ballot shall be held and the candidate obtaining the larger number of votes shall be declared elected. In the case of an equality of votes, the determination of the successful candidate shall be by the drawing of lots.

14. (1) At the commencement of every session or from time to time as the case may be, the Chairman may nominate from amongst the members of the Council a panel of not more than four Vice-Chairmen, any one of whom may pre-

Panel of
Vice Chair
men.

[1th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

Time for questions.

22. The first hour of every sitting shall, unless the House unanimously resolves otherwise, be available for the asking and answering of questions.

Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business.

23. (1) On all Saturdays on which the Council is sitting, except—

(i) Saturdays allotted for the discussion of financial matters under Articles 202 to 206 of the Constitution; and

(ii) Saturdays allotted for the discussion of any motion on the Governor's Address

the business of non-official members shall have precedence :

Provided that, on a motion made by a Minister for the suspension of this rule, the Council may resolve to give precedence to Government business even on those Saturdays on which the business of non-official members has precedence under this rule :

Provided further that where a Saturday has been taken over for the transaction of Government business under the above-mentioned proviso, the Chairman may allot in lieu thereof any other day in the same or next week for the business of non-official members.

(2) On other days, no business other than Government business shall be transacted, except with the consent of the Leader of the House.

Arrangement of Government business.

24. The arrangement of Government business shall be in the order determined by the Leader of the House.

Arrangement of non-official business.

25. (1) The arrangement of the business of non-official members shall be in the following order, namely :—

(i) Bills returned by the Governor with a message under Article 200 of the Constitution ;

(ii) Bills which have been passed by the Council and returned by the Assembly with amendments ;

(iii) Bills which have been passed by the Assembly and transmitted to the Council ;

(iv) Bill in respect of which motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration ;

(v) Bills in respect of which the Report of a Joint Select Committee or a Select Committee has been presented ;

(vi) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion ;

(vii) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried ;

(viii) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill ; and

(ix) Resolutions.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

22. No change.

23. No change.

24. No change.

25. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(2) As among Bills falling under the same class, precedence shall be determined according to the priority of their introduction in the Council.

(3) The relative precedence of Bills to be introduced shall be determined by ballot.

(4) The relative precedence of resolutions shall likewise be determined by ballot.

(5) A separate ballot shall be held—

(a) for motions for leave to introduce Bills; and

(b) for resolutions.

(6) The ballot shall be for the names of the members who have given notices of motions for leave to introduce Bills or of resolutions which are eligible for discussion at the meeting in respect of which the ballot is held.

(7) No member can ballot for more than one Bill and one resolution. The Bill or the resolution to be entered against the name of a member shall be in accordance with the preference indicated by him, and in the absence of such indication in accordance with the order of priority of the receipt of notice.

(8) The ballot shall be held at such time and as often as may be determined by the Chairman.

(9) All non-official business appointed for any day and not disposed of on that day shall stand over until the next day of a continuous meeting available for business of the class to which it belongs, and shall be included in any ballot held for any other day of a subsequent meeting and, if selected, set down in the list of business for such other day according to the priority gained at the ballot held with reference to that day :

Provided that any motion which is under the actual consideration of the Council at the time of an adjournment shall be placed in the list of business for the next day available for non-official business of the same class and shall be placed as the first item in that class of business according to the precedence given to that class by this rule.

(10) Whenever any difficulty arises in applying this rule, it shall be referred to the Chairman for decision.

Notice to
Council.

26. (1) Except as otherwise provided, every notice required by these rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary and shall be left at the office of the Council which shall be open for this purpose between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on every day except Sunday or other public holidays.

(2) Such notice may be left at the office even when the Council is not in session or by a member even before he is sworn in.

(3) A notice left on a holiday or after 3 p.m. on a working day shall be treated as notice given on the next working day.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

26. No

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(4) Every notice or communication by a member to the Secretary shall be written legibly on good paper and signed by him, and shall contain the name of the member. Otherwise, it shall be liable to be rejected.

Notices and communications to members. 27. Unless otherwise requested by a member in writing, every notice or other communication issued to him by the Council office shall—

(a) on meeting days and on two days before the commencement of a meeting, be sent to his address at the place of meeting of the Council, and

(b) on other days be sent to his permanent address, as registered in the Council office :

Provided that on meeting days, such notice or other communication may be placed on the seats allotted to the Members in the Council Chamber or distributed to them in the House.

CHAPTER VI.

QUESTIONS.

Subject-matter of questions. 28. A question may be asked for the purpose of eliciting information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.

Starred questions. 29. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may, at the time of giving notice in respect of it, distinguish it by an asterisk. Such a question is called a starred question.

Chairman to decide whether question is to be starred or unstarred. 30. If in the opinion of the Chairman any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a written reply would be more appropriate, the Chairman may direct that such question be placed on the list of questions for written answer :

Provided that the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief his reasons for desiring an oral answer and, after considering the same, may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for written answer.

Matters to which question must relate. 31. A question must relate to public affairs with which the Minister to whom it is addressed is officially connected or to a matter of administration for which he is officially responsible.

Form and content of questions. 32. In order that a question may be admissible, it must satisfy the following conditions, namely :—

(1) it must be permissible under the Constitution and the rules;

[11th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

27. No change

CHAPTER VI.

28. Any member may ask a question to elicit information on a matter of public importance within the official cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed. Subject-matter of questions.

29. A member who desires an oral answer to his question shall distinguish it by an asterisk and if he does not distinguish it by an asterisk, the question shall, if admitted, be printed in the list of questions for written answer. Starred and Unstarred Questions

30. If in the opinion of the Chairman any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a written reply would be more appropriate, the Chairman may direct that such question be placed on the list of questions for written answer : Chairman to decide whether question is to be starred or unstarred.

Provided that the Chairman may, before the question is so unstarred give the member an opportunity to state briefly the reason why he desires an oral answer.

31. No change.

32. (1) to (4) No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(2) it must not publish any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;

(3) if a question contains a statement, the member asking it must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;

(4) it must not contain extracts from newspapers;

(5) it must not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements;

(6) it must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;

(7) it must not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;

(8) it must not relate to a private or purely parochial grievance;

(9) it must not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by any Court of law or to the conduct of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in his judicial capacity;

(10) it must not be of excessive length;

(11) a question once fully answered in the Council must not be asked again;

(12) it must not anticipate a question of which notice has already been given;

(13) it shall not raise a question of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question; and

(14) it shall not seek information about matters relating to the proceedings of the Council of Ministers.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

(15) it shall not ask for information on trivial matters;

(16) it shall not ordinarily seek information on matters of past history; and

(17) it shall not require information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference.

32-A. When a question has been admitted and if other members give notice of questions on the same subject the names of the other members shall be bracketed with the name of the member whose question has been admitted.

33. No change.

Chairman to decide admissibility of questions. 33. (1) The Chairman shall decide on the admissibility of a question and shall disallow any question when, in his opinion, it is an abuse of the right of questioning or is in contravention of the rules.

(2) Where the form or the subject-matter of a question is, in the opinion of the Chairman, in contravention of the rules, he may amend the question to secure its compliance with the rules and inform the member concerned accordingly.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

List of
questions.

34. Questions which have not been disallowed shall be entered in the list of questions for a day not earlier than seven clear days from the date on which notice thereof was received by the Secretary :

Provided that the Chairman may, with the consent of the Minister concerned, order a question to be entered in the list of questions with shorter notice than seven days; and

Provided also that, in case the answer to a question cannot be sent to the Secretary before the sitting of the Council immediately following the period of seven days' notice, the Chairman may extend the time for answering the question.

Calling of
starred
questions.

35. (1) Starred questions entered in the list of questions for a day shall be called, if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list.

(2) If on a question being called, a member in whose name it stands is absent, the Chairman at the request of any member may direct that the answer to it be given.

(3) When all the questions for which an oral answer is desired have been called, the Chairman may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands, and may permit the member, if present, to ask the question.

(4) All starred questions which are not called and all unstarred questions with their answers shall be included in the printed proceedings of the Council.

Chairman to
decide
admissibility
of questions.

36. Questions requiring long statements or statistics shall not be starred, and the Chairman may direct that lengthy answers of statistics given in answer to a starred question shall be laid on the table and printed in the official report of the proceedings of the Council instead of being given orally.

Questions
how put.

37. Subject to the rules, questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the Chairman may, in his discretion, determine.

Supple-
mentary
questions
and their
admission.

38. (1) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given to a starred question.

(2) The Chairman may disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules regarding questions or if a sufficient or reasonable number of supplementary questions has already been put in respect of the same question.

Minister may
decline to
answer
question or
supplemen-
tary ques-
tion without
notice.

39. A Minister to whom a question or supplementary question is put may decline to answer it on the ground that to answer it would be against public interest and a Minister to whom a supplementary question is put may decline to answer it without notice.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

34. Questions which have not been disallowed shall be entered in the list of questions for a day not earlier than seven clear days from the date on which notice thereof was received by the Secretary :

List of ques-
tions.

Provided that the Chairman may, with the consent of the Minister concerned, order a question to be entered in the list of questions with shorter notice than seven days; and

Provided also that in case the answer to a question cannot be sent to the Secretary within fourteen days from the date of receipt by the Department the Chairman may, if so requested extend the time therefor.

35. No change.

36. . . . The Chairman may direct that lengthy answers or statistics given in answer to a starred question shall be laid on the table and printed in the official report of the proceedings of the Council instead of being given orally.

Questions
requiring
long state-
ments or
statistics.

37. No change.

38. No change.

39. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

ment of the sitting of the Council at which he proposes to ask for leave of the House to make his motion, hand to the Chairman a statement in writing of the matter proposed to be discussed, and obtain his consent to his asking for leave to make the motion.

Time of asking for leave.

44. If the Chairman gives consent under rule 43, the member may, after questions and before the further business set down in the list of business for the day is entered upon, ask the leave of the House to make the motion.

Chairmen to decide admissibility of the motion.

45. The Chairman will then read the statement referred to in rule 43 to the House and decide whether the matter proposed to be discussed is or is not in order.

Chairman's discretion to state reasons for ruling out motion

46. If the Chairman holds that the motion is not in order, he may state the reasons for his opinion.

Mode of asking for leave of the House.

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

Time for asking up the motion.

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

Repetition of motion.

49. A motion which fails to obtain the requisite support shall not, during the same session, be brought up again under rule 42.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to (i) the Chairman (ii) the Leader of the House and (iii) the Secretary and the consent of the Chairman shall be obtained to ask the leave of the House to make the motion.

(2) If the Chairman does not give consent, it shall be communicated to the Member together with the reasons therefor and the Member shall not raise the matter in the House in any form.

44. If the Chairman gives his consent under Rule 43, he shall, after questions and before the list of business is entered upon, read the statement referred to in rule 43 to the House and decide whether the matter proposed to be discussed is or is not in order. Before he so decides, he may, if he thinks necessary call upon the member to explain how the matter is in order and he may also ask the Leader of the House to state the Government's point of view.

Chairman to decide admissibility of the motions.

45. If the Chairman holds that the motion is not in order he may state the reasons for his opinion.

Chairman's discretion to state reasons for ruling out motion.

46. If the Chairman holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order then the member shall ask the leave of the House to make the motion for the adjournment of the House.

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

Mode of asking for leave of the House.

48. If the leave of the House has been given, the Chairman shall intimate to the House that the motion will be taken up at such hour on the same day or, at the request of the Leader of the House on the next day, one hour before the appointed time for the conclusion of the business of the day or at the conclusion of the business of the day if earlier."

Time for taking up the motion.

49. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in Force.

Restrictions
on right
to make
motions.

50. The right to move the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, viz. :—

(i) Not more than one such motion shall be discussed on the same day.

(ii) Not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion.

(iii) The motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

(iv) The motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed on an adjournment or otherwise in the same session.

(v) The motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

(vi) The motion shall not raise a question of privilege.

(vii) The motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or the rules, can be raised only on a distinct motion after giving notice.

(viii) The matter to be discussed must involve more than the ordinary administration of the law.

(ix) The motion must not refer to grievances which can be remedied only by legislation.

(x) The motion must refer to a matter in which the responsibility of the Government is clearly involved.

Limitation
of time of
discussion.

51. The debate on a motion to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, if not earlier concluded, shall automatically terminate at the end of two hours after the commencement of the debate and thereafter no question can be put.

CHAPTER IX.

RESOLUTION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE CHAIRMAN OR
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.Resolution
for removal
of Chairman
or Deputy
Chairman.

52. A resolution for the removal of the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman of the Council from his office may be moved with the leave of the House :

Provided that no resolution for the purpose shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given to the Secretary of the intention to move the resolution.

Time for
discussion.

53. On receipt of notice of such a resolution, the Chairman shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, appoint a date for its discussion. The Secretary shall cause the resolution to be circulated to all the members of the Council, together with an intimation about the date appointed for its discussion.

14th December 1961]

Rules as received by the committee.

50. No change.

51. No change.

CHAPTER IX

52 to 54. No change.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

[14th December 1961

Rules as in force.

Leave of the House.

54. On the date appointed under rule 53, the person presiding over the Council shall read the resolution to the Council and request the members who are in favour of leave being granted to move the resolution to rise in their places. If not less than ten members rise, the person presiding over the Council shall allow the resolution to be moved. If less than ten members rise, he shall inform the member giving notice of the resolution that he has not the leave of the Council to move it.

CHAPTER X.

MOTION EXPRESSING WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY
AND EXPLANATION BY A MINISTER WHO HAS RESIGNED.

Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

55. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry or a motion disapproving the policy of the Ministry in a particular respect may be made with the consent of the Chairman and subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

(a) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the further business set down in the list of business for the day is entered upon; and

(b) the member asking for leave must, before the commencement of the sitting of the day, leave with the Secretary, a written notice of the motion which he proposes to make.

(2) If the Chairman is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than fifteen members rise accordingly, the Chairman shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken on such day, not being more than ten days from the day on which leave is asked for, as he may appoint. If less than fifteen members rise, the Chairman shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

Explanation by a member who has resigned the office of Minister.

56. (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Chairman, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(2) Such statement shall be made after questions and before the further business set down in the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto.

CHAPTER XI.

DISCUSSION FOR SHORT DURATION ON URGENT MATTERS OF
ADMINISTRATION.

Notice of raising discussion.

57. (1) Any member desirous of raising a discussion on an urgent matter of administration may give notice in writing to the Secretary specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised.

CHAPTER X.

Resignation of the Office of Minister.

55. Deleted

56. No change.

CHAPTER XI.

57 to 60. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(2) The notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising a discussion on the matter in question.

Chairman
to decide
admissi-
bility.

58. If the Chairman is satisfied that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, he may admit the notice and in consultation with the Leader of the House fix the date on which such matter may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour.

Conditions
of admis-
sibility.

59. In order that a matter may be admissible under this chapter for discussion, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely, that—

- (i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;
- (ii) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;
- (iii) it shall not raise a question of privilege;
- (iv) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- (v) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;
- (vi) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

Time-limit
for speeches.

60. The Chairman may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for the speeches.

CHAPTER XII.

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE.

Language of
the Council.

61. The business of the Council shall be transacted in English, provided that any member may address the Council in any recognized language of the State or in Hindi, and provided further that the Chairman may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the aforesaid languages to address the Council in his mother-tongue.

Explanation.—For purposes of this rule, “recognized language” shall mean any one of the following languages, namely, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada or Hindustani.

Members’
places.

62. The members shall sit in such order as the Chairman may fix.

Rules to be
observed by
members
while present
in the House.

63. A member present at a sitting of the House and not speaking—

- (i) shall not read any newspaper except in connection with the business of the House,
- (ii) shall maintain silence,
- (iii) shall not interrupt a member, while speaking, by disorderly expressions or in any other disorderly manner,
- (iv) shall bow to the Chair when taking or leaving his seat,

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

CHAPTER XII.

61. No change.

62. No change.

63. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(v) shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking,

(vi) shall not leave the House when the Chairman is addressing the House.

Members to rise when speaking. 64. A member desiring to make any speech on any matter before the House shall rise from his seat and being called by the Chairman address his remarks to him from his place. At any time, if the Chairman rises, any member speaking shall resume his seat.

Explanations. 65. When, for the purpose of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the Council, he shall ask the question through the Chairman.

Limitations on debate. 66. Every speech must be strictly relevant to the matter before the Council.

Rules to be observed by members while speaking. 67. A member while speaking must not—

(i) give his opinion about or refer to any matter on which a judicial decision is pending;

(ii) make a personal charge against a member;

(iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of the Parliament or any State Legislature or of the other House;

(iv) reflect upon the conduct of the President or any Governor or Rajpramukh or any Court of Justice or use the Rajpramukh's or Governor's or President's name for the purpose of influencing a debate;

(v) utter treasonable, seditious, defamatory or unparliamentary words; or

(vi) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the Council.

Motion. 68. A matter requiring the decision of the Council is brought forward by means of a motion proposed by a member and a question stated or read out by the Chairman thereon.

Seconding of motions. 69. Every motion must be proposed by one member and seconded by another though the seconder of a substantive motion may reserve his speech till a later stage of the debate. A motion not seconded is forthwith dropped:

Provided that a motion need not be seconded if the motion is one which is moved by a Minister.

Order of speeches. 70. After the Chairman has stated or read out the motion members may speak on it in the order in which they are called by the Chairman.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

“ 64. Any member who desires to speak on any matter **Members to rise when speaking.** before the House shall rise in his seat and on being called by the Chairman address his remarks to him from his place. Whenever the Chairman rises, he shall be heard in silence and no member shall speak or continue his speech but shall immediately resume his seat.

65. Whenever any member has occasion to ask a question **Explanation** of another member for the elucidation of a point in the course of the discussion by such a member, he may ask the question with the permission of the Chairman.

66. No change.

67. A member while speaking must not—

(i) to (iii) No change.

(iv) reflect upon the conduct of the President or any Governor or any Court of Justice or use the Governor's or President's name for the purpose of influencing a debate.

(v) and (vi) No change.

68. No change.

69. No change.

70. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

Method of taking votes. 71. (1) On the conclusion of the debate on the motion, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote of the House and shall decide it by voices. If the opinion of the Chairman as to the decision of the House is challenged, he shall take the votes of the House by division.

(2) The Chairman shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

(3) The result of a division shall be announced by the Chairman and shall not be challenged.

(4) Before the Chairman has announced the result of a division, he may, if satisfied that any mistake has been committed in the recording of the votes, allow the same to be corrected.

(5) If in the Chairman's opinion, a division is unnecessarily or frivolously claimed, he may call upon the members who supported and who challenged his decision successively to rise in their places, and may, after counting them, declare the result of the division.

Restriction on motions.

72. A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session.

Explanation.—Subject to the provisions of Articles 197 and 198 of the Constitution, the Council shall not be deemed to have given a decision in respect of a Bill unless it has either passed the Bill or has rejected the Bill.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

71. (1) to (4) No change.

(5) If in the opinion of the Chairman, the division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No', respectively, to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

(6) If the vote of a that member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter to be decided, the Chairman may, if he considers necessary, call upon the member who makes the challenge to state precisely the grounds of his objection and the members whose vote has been challenged to state his case and shall decide whether the vote of the member should be disallowed or not and his decision shall be final:

Provided that the vote of a member or members is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Chairman.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose vote is questioned and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof or on a matter of State policy.

72. No change.

Re-numbered as Explanation (1).

Explanation (2).—A Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected for the purpose of this rule if any of the following motions under these rules has been rejected by the House :—

(i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;

(ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee where such motion has not been made as an amendment to a motion made by a member-in-charge that the Bill be taken into consideration;

[14th December 1961]

Rule as in force.

Withdrawal
of motions.

73. (1) A member who has moved a motion or an amendment to a motion may withdraw the same with the leave of the Council expressed without a dissentient voice :

Provided that if an amendment has been proposed to the motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been disposed of.

(2) If, at the time of putting the question on a motion to the vote of the House, the mover of the motion is absent, it shall be considered to have been withdrawn by him, unless any member of the House asks that the question on the motion be put.

Second
speech and
right of
reply.

74. Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided, no member shall speak more than once on any motion, provided that any member to whom a reference has been made or against whom a reflection has been cast in the debate may, with the permission of the Chairman, make a personal explanation; but such explanation must be strictly relevant to the reference or reflection sought to be explained and should not introduce new or debatable matter.

Mover's
right of
reply.

75. (1) A member who has moved a substantive motion, may speak again by way of reply, and the mover of an adjournment motion under rule 42 shall have a right of reply; if the motion is moved by a non-official member, the Minister to whose department the matter relates shall, after the mover has replied, have the right of speaking whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not.

Explanation.—A ' substantive motion ' shall not include—

(i) An amendment to a resolution, or

(ii) an amendment to a motion on the Governor's Address.

(2) A member may speak on an amendment though he may have spoken on the original motion or on another amendment.

(3) A member when replying shall confine himself to matters raised during the debate and shall not introduce new debatable matter.

Rules as to
amendments.

76. (1) An amendment must be relevant to, and within the scope of, the subject-matter of the Bill or motion to which it relates.

(2) An amendment may not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of a Bill, clause or motion, no amendment, which arises at an earlier part of the Bill, clause or motion shall, except with the leave of the House, be moved.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

(iii) that the Bill be taken into consideration;

(iv) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration; or

(v) that the Bill be passed.

73. No change.

74. No change.

75. No change.

76. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(4) An amendment on a question must not be inconsistent with any previous decision on the same question given at any stage of the same Bill or motion.

Selection of amendments for discussion. (5) The Chairman may refuse to put an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous.

77. In respect of any motion or any Bill under consideration, (1) the Chairman may select one of several identical or substantially identical amendments to be proposed, or

(2) he may, if he thinks fit call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgment on it.

Closure.

78. (1) At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move 'that the question be now put', and unless it shall appear to the Chairman that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the question 'that the question be now put' shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate.

(2) When the motion 'that the question be now put' has been carried the question on the particular motion, the debate on which has thus terminated, shall be put and decided without amendment or further debate.

Adjournment.

79. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the House pass on to the business next in order in the list of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 21, be adjourned or postponed accordingly, or if the motion carried be that the House pass on to the business next in order in the list of business the business then under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall enable a member to move, that any meeting or business fixed by a special order of the Chairman or the Governor for a purpose for which they have power to appoint a day under the Constitution or rules, shall be adjourned or postponed:

Provided further that if the Chairman is of opinion that a motion under this rule is an abuse of the rules of the House, the motion may be disallowed:

Provided further that a motion under this rule cannot be made more than once during the debate on any question.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

77. No change.

78. (1) At any time after a motion has been made, Closure. any member may move 'that the question be now put' and unless it appears to the Chairman that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Chairman shall then put the motion 'that the question be now put'.

(2) When the motion 'that the question be now put' has been carried the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate:

Provided that the Chairman may allow a member a right of reply which he may have under these rules.

79. No change.

Adjournment.

No change.

* Provided further that if the Chairman is of opinion that a motion under this rule is an abuse of the rules of the House, the Chairman may decline to propose the question thereon to the House or he may put the question thereon from the Chair to the House:

No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

Duration of speeches.

80. (1) No member except a Minister or the Leader of the Opposition or a member moving a Bill or a no-confidence motion in the Ministry shall speak for more than 30 minutes unless allowed by the Chairman.

(2) The Chairman may prescribe a time-limit for speeches on Bills or resolutions or amendments to Bills or resolutions, or on adjournment motions under rule 42 or on any other matter under discussion in the House.

Personal explanation.

81. A member may, with the permission of the Chairman, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise.

Statement by a Minister.

82. A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Chairman but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.

Decision on points of order.

83. (1) The Chairman shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the Chairman, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

(3) No debate shall be admissible on a point of order but the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, hear members before giving his decision.

Preservation of order.

84. The Chairman shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing the rules and preventing disorder.

Irrelevance or repetition.

85. The Chairman, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate or is speaking for the purpose of obstructing business, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Power to order withdrawal of member.

86. The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same session, the Chairman may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Council for any period not longer than the remainder of the session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly. If such member refuses to withdraw, the Chairman may order his removal by force. The member so directed to be absent shall not be deemed to be absent for the purposes of clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution.

Power to suspend sitting.

87. The Chairman may, in case of grave disorder arising in the House, adjourn the House or suspend a sitting until a specified hour.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

80. Sub-rule (1) deleted.

Sub-rule (2) re-numbered as Rule 80.

81. No change.

82. No change.

83. No change.

84. No change.

85. No change.

86. No change.

87. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

CHAPTER XIII.

LEGISLATION.

Section 1.—*Bills originating in the Council.*

Notice of motion for introduction.

88. Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give five days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit to the Secretary a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Financial memorandum to Bills and money clauses in Bills.

89. A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed.

Explanatory memorandum to Bills delegating legislative powers.

90. A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character.

Recommendation or previous sanction for Bills.

91. (1) If notice is given of any motion in respect of a Bill or an amendment which, in the opinion of the Chairman, cannot be made except on the recommendation of the Governor or with the previous sanction of the President, the Chairman shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the notice, refer the Bill or the amendment to the authority who would have the power to grant the recommendation or sanction, and the motion shall not be placed on the list of business unless the recommendation or previous sanction required has been granted.

(2) If any doubt arises whether any motion in respect of a Bill or amendment is or is not a motion which cannot be made except on the recommendation of the Governor or with the previous sanction of the President, the question shall be referred by the Chairman to the authority who would have the power to grant the recommendation or the previous sanction if it were necessary, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

Motion for leave to introduce a Bill.

92. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Chairman, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question thereon.

(2) If such a motion is agreed to, the Bill may be introduced.

Publication.

93. As soon as may be after the Bill has been introduced, the Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons shall be published in the Gazette:

Provided that the Governor may order the publication of any Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Gazette although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

CHAPTER XIII.

88. No change.

89. A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall **also** give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.

Financial memorandum to Bills and money clauses in Bills.

90. No change.

91. No change.

92. No change.

93. As soon as may be after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, the Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons shall be published in the Gazette:

Provided that the Chairman may order the publication of any Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Gazette although no motion has been made for leave to

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

and in such a case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

Persons by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made.

94. No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge :

Provided that, where a member in charge of the Bill is unable to be present in the House, any other member may, if authorized in writing by such member, be permitted to the House to carry the Bill through its further stages.

Introduction and motion thereafter.

95. (1) At any time after the publication of a Bill in the Gazette, the member in charge of the Bill may, after giving six days' notice make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely :—

(a) that it be taken into consideration; or

(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House;

or

(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon :

Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been made available to the members for at least two days before the day on which the motion is made, and such objection shall prevail unless the Chairman allows the motion to be made.

(2) On such motion, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

Motions after eliciting opinion.

96. Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member-in-charge, if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee: unless the Chairman, in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Constitution of Select Committee.

97. (1) The Minister in charge of the department to which the Bill relates and the member who introduced the Bill shall be members of the Select Committee.

(2) No Select Committee on a Bill shall, without the leave of the House, consist of more than 15 members and no Select Committee shall, in any case, consist of more than 25 members.

11th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

Such introduce the Bill and in such a case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

94. No change.

95. No change.

96. No change.

97. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

have shall be asked for by motion made in the House and shall specify the number of members (not exceeding 25) which the Select Committee shall contain. In calculating the number of members of a Select Committee, any person appointed to it under Article 177 of the Constitution shall be excluded.

Prior con-
sent of
nominee for
Select
Committee.

98. (1) Every member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee shall endeavour to ascertain previously whether each member proposed to be named by him on such Committee will give his attendance thereupon.

(2) No member shall be appointed to a Select Committee if he is not willing to serve on it.

Chairman of
Select Com-
mittee.

99. (1) The Chairman shall nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman. The person so nominated shall preside at the meeting of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

(2) A Select Committee may proceed with its work, notwithstanding the absence of any of its members, and notwithstanding any vacancy which may have occurred in it after its constitution.

Place of
sitting of
Select Com-
mittee.

100. A Select Committee may sit even during prorogation. It shall sit at the place fixed by the Governor as the place of session of the Council, provided that it may sit at any other place, with the permission of the Chairman.

Sub-
Committee.

101. A Select Committee may appoint a sub-committee to examine any special point or points connected with the Bill. The order of reference to such sub-committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.

Powers of
Select Com-
mittee to
hear
evidence.

102. (1) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and the representatives of any special interests likely to be affected by the measure before it.

(2) It may, for this purpose, require any person residing within the limits of the State to attend before it as witness or to produce before it such papers and records as it may think necessary and thereupon a requisition in writing shall be sent to the person concerned, over the signature of the Secretary.

Presence of
strangers at
meetings of
Select Com-
mittee.

103. Strangers shall not be permitted to be present at a meeting of a Select Committee except when it is engaged in examining witnesses when the Select Committee may by majority decide to allow strangers to be present:

Provided that a Minister may, with the permission of the Chairman, address the Committee of which he may not be a member.

Procedure of
Select
Committee.

104. The rules of procedure in the Council shall apply to procedure in a Select Committee except—

(i) that previous notice of an amendment is not necessary,

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

98. No change.

99. No change.

100. A Select Committee may sit even during prorogation. It shall sit at the place fixed by the Chairman.

Place of
sitting of
Select Com-
mittee.

101. No change.

102. Sub-rule (2) deleted and sub-rule (1) re-numbered as Rule 102.

103. No change.

Provided that a Minister may, with the permission of the Chairman of the Committee, address the Committee of which he may not be a member.

104. (i) (ii) No change.

Procedure
of Select
Committee.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

- (ii) that a motion or amendment need not be seconded, and
 (iii) that a member may, with the consent of the Chairman, speak more than once on the same question.

Instruction
to Select
Committee.

105. It shall be an instruction to every Select Committee on a Bill that it has power to make such amendments therein as it may think fit, provided that such amendments are relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill, but that, if any such amendments shall not be within the title of the Bill, they do amend the title accordingly and do report the same specially to the House.

Report by
Select
Committee

106. (1) The Select Committee to which a Bill has been referred shall make a report thereon.

Printing and
publication
of reports.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final and shall be authenticated by the signature of the person presiding.

107. The report, the minutes of the proceedings, of the Committee as approved by the person presiding and, if the Bill has been amended, the Bill as amended by the Committee, shall be printed and copies furnished to each member of the Council. The report, and if the Bill has been amended, the Bill as amended shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the languages in which the original Bill was published.

Procedure
on report
after pro-
cessing
sessions.

108. (1) After the Select Committee has made its report, the member-in-charge may move—

(i) in case the Select Committee has made any changes in the Bill as referred to it, that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

- (iii) that a member may, with the consent of the Chairman of the Committee, speak more than once on the same question.

105. No change.

105-A. At any time after a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee constituted by a motion made and carried in this behalf but before the Select Committee makes its report thereon, a motion that the said order of the appointment of the Select Committee be read and discharged and that a different order of reference to a different Select Committee or Joint Select Committee be made, may be moved."

106. (1) The Select Committee to which a Bill has been referred shall make a report thereon.

Report by
the Select
Committee.

Provided that if, in the opinion of the Select Committee, it is not expedient to proceed with the Bill further or that the Bill may be committed to a different Committee or a Joint Select Committee as the case may be it may make a special report to that effect.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final and shall be authenticated by the signature of the person presiding.

107. No change.

107-A. The Chairman may, on a request being made to him and when the House is not in session order the printing, publication or circulation of a Report of a Committee although it has not been presented to the House. In that case, the report shall be presented to the House during its next session at the first convenient opportunity.

Circulation
of report
when the
House not in
session.

108. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(ii) in case where it has not made any changes in the Bill that the Bill as introduced, be taken into consideration :

Provided that any member of the House may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report of the Select Committee and of the Bill, in case where it has been amended, has not been made available to the members for five days; and such objection shall prevail unless the Chairman allows the Bill to be taken into consideration,

(iii) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be recommitted either—

- (a) as a whole, or
- (b) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or
- (c) with instructions to the Select Committee to make provision in regard to any specified particular.

(2) If the member-in-charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted.

Proposal
of amend-
ments.

109. When a motion has been agreed to by the Council that a Bill be taken into consideration, any member may propose an amendment of such Bill.

Notice
of amend-
ment.

110. (1) Notice of a proposed amendment shall be sent to the Secretary at least three clear days before the sitting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause to be made available for the use of members every notice of amendment received in respect of a Bill.

Order of
considera-
tion of
amend-
ments.

111. Amendments shall, unless the Chairman otherwise directs, be considered in the order of the clauses to which they respectively relate.

Submission
of Bills,
clause by
clause.

112. It shall be in the discretion of the Chairman, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill or any part of the Bill to the Council, clause by clause. When this procedure is adopted, the Chairman shall call each clause separately and, when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question that such clause or, as the case may be, such clause as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Order of
considera-
tion of
clauses.

113. The order in which the clauses of the Bill should be taken up for consideration shall be as follows:—

- (i) The clauses in order, except the clause relating to the short title of the Bill,
- (ii) the schedules in their order,

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

109. No change.

110. No change.

111. No change.

112. No change.

113. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(iii) the clause relating to the short title,

(iv) the Preamble:

Provided that the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of any clause until some or all of the subsequent clauses have been considered.

Passing of
Bills.

114. (1) If, during the consideration of a Bill in the Council, no amendment is made, the member-in-charge of it may, at the conclusion of such consideration, move that the bill be passed.

(2) If, during the consideration of a Bill in the Council, any amendment is made, any member may, at the conclusion of the consideration of the Bill, object to a motion being made at the same sitting for its being passed. Thereupon, the Chairman shall, unless he considers that the request is frivolous or unreasonable, not allow a motion that the Bill be passed to be moved at the same sitting, but the Bill shall be brought up for further consideration at a subsequent sitting.

(3) When the Bill is so brought up for further consideration at a subsequent sitting, no amendment not being of a verbal or consequential nature shall be made by the Council.

(4) At any time after the conclusion of such further consideration, if any, the member-in-charge of the Bill may move that the Bill be passed.

(5) Sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) shall not apply to Money Bills.

Authentication
of Bills.

115. When a Bill is passed by the Council, a copy thereof shall be signed by the Chairman and transmitted to the Assembly for its concurrence.

Submission
of Bill for
assent.

116. When a Bill which has been introduced in the Council has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature, it shall be signed by the Chairman and the Speaker and shall be submitted to the Governor for his assent.

Reconsideration
of Bills
returned by
Governor.

117. When a Bill which has been passed by both the Houses of the Legislature of the State is returned by the Governor to the Council for reconsideration, the point or points referred for reconsideration or the amendments recommended by the Governor shall be put before the Council by the Chairman and shall be discussed and voted upon in the same manner as amendments to a Bill or in such other manner as the Chairman may consider most convenient for their consideration by the Council.

Section 2 — Bills originating in the Council and not agreed to by the Assembly.

Return of
amended
Bill to
Originating
Chamber.

118. If a Bill which has once been passed by the Council is received back from the Assembly with amendments made in that House copies of the Bill with such amendments shall be laid on the table at a meeting of the Council.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

114. No change.

115. No change.

116. No change.

117. No change.

118. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rule as in force.

Appointment of time for consideration of amendments.

Procedure on consideration of amendments.

Further amendments.

Procedure consequent on consideration of amendments.

Withdrawal of a Bill.

Bills which have passed originating House. Notice.

119. After a Bill, with such amendments, has been laid on the table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member, after giving three days' notice, may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.

120. If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Chairman shall put the amendments to the Council in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

121. Further amendments, relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments made by the Assembly, may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to an amendment made by the Assembly, or is made necessary by the delay in the passage of the Bill.

122. (1) If the Council agrees to the amendments made by the Assembly, a message intimating its agreement shall be sent to that House.

(2) If the Council disagrees to the amendments made by the Assembly or any of them, the Bill with a message intimating the disagreement shall be sent to that House.

(3) If the Council agrees to the amendment or any of them with further amendments or propose further amendments in place of amendments made by the Assembly, the Bill, as further amended with a message to that effect, shall be sent to that House.

(4) If the Bill is again returned with a message intimating that the Assembly insists on its amendments, the Council may either—

(i) agree to the Bill as passed by the Assembly, or

(ii) allow the Bill to lapse.

123. The member-in-charge of a Bill may, at any stage of the Bill, move for leave to withdraw the Bill, and if such leave is granted, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill.

Section 3—Bills originating in and passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.

124. As soon as possible, after a Bill which has been passed by the Assembly is received in the Council, copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at a meeting of the Council.

125. At any time after copies have been laid on the table, in the case of a Government Bill, any Minister and in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

119. No change.

120. No change.

121. No change.

122. (1) If the Council agrees to the amendments made by the Assembly, a message to that effect shall be sent to that House.

(2) If the Council disagrees to the amendments made by the Assembly or any of them, the Bill with a message to that effect shall be sent to that House.

(3) and (4) No change.

123. No change.

124. No change.

125. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

Motion for
considera-
tion.

126. Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, no such motion shall be set down in the list of business for any day which is less than three days from the date of receipt of the notice.

Discussion.

127. On the day for which such motion is set down in the list of business, the member-in-charge of the Bill may move that the Bill be taken into consideration. On that date or any subsequent day to which the discussion of the motion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

Reference
to Select
Committee.

128. Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the Assembly or to a Joint Committee of both Houses but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply.

Considera-
tion and
passing.

129. If the motion that Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration, and the provisions of the rules of the Council regarding consideration of clauses of Bills and the amendments to such clauses and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of the Bills shall apply:

Provided that, in the case of a Money Bill, the Council may make only recommendations and the rules of the Council regarding amendments to Bills shall apply with necessary changes to the moving, consideration, and adoption of such recommendations:

Provided further that, in the case of an Appropriation Bill, no amendments shall be proposed to any such Bill which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Bill passed
without
amendment.

130. If the Bill is passed without amendment, a copy of the Bill with a message to the effect that the Council has agreed to the Bill without any amendment shall be transmitted to the Assembly.

Bill passed
with amend-
ments.

131. If the Bill is not a Money Bill and is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking for the concurrence of the Assembly to the amendments. If the Bill is a Money Bill, it shall be returned with its recommendations.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

126. No change.

127. No change.

128. Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the Assembly or to a Joint Committee of both Houses but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall so far as may be, apply.

Provided that the provisions of this rule shall not apply to Money Bills as passed by the Assembly and transmitted to the Council for its recommendations.

129. No change.

Provided that, in the case of a Money Bill, the Council may make only recommendations and the rules of the Council regarding amendments to Bills shall apply with necessary changes to the motion for consideration and adoption of such recommendations:

No change.

130. No change.

131. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

Procedure consequent on consideration of amendments.

132. If the Assembly disagrees with the amendments made by the Council or any of them or agrees to any of the amendments made by the Council with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the House, the Bill as further amended shall on receipt by the House be laid on the table.

Appointment of time for consideration of amendments.

133. After the amended Bill has been laid on the table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case, any member after giving two days' notice, may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendments.

134. (i) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Chairman shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

(ii) Further amendments relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments made by the Assembly may be moved, but no further amendments shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to an amendment made by the Assembly.

Disposal of amendment.

135. The House may either agree to the Bill as originally passed in the Assembly or as further amended by the Assembly, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the Assembly has disagreed.

Chairman's powers to dispense with notice.

136. The Chairman may, in his discretion, dispense with the provisions of this Chapter regarding notice, periods of notice, or interval between any two stages of legislation, and may, in his discretion, allow any motion regarding a Bill or any amendment to be moved without notice or after such shorter interval, as he may think fit.

Section 4.—Joint Select Committees.

Constitution of Joint Select Committee.

137. (1) The Council may by motion desire to obtain the concurrence of the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider a Bill, and such a motion shall state the total number of members of both the Houses to be appointed to the Committee and the names of members of the Council who in accordance with the proportion mentioned in sub-rule (3), are to serve thereon. The member-in-charge of the Bill, and the Minister-in-charge of the department to which the Bill relates, shall be nominated as members of the Joint Select Committee.

(2) On the adoption of such motion, a message shall be sent to the Assembly informing it accordingly and desiring its concurrence to the appointment of a Joint Select Committee and its proposed total strength and requesting it to nominate the members required under sub-rule (3).

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

132. No change.

133. No change.

134. No change.

135. No change.

136. No change.

137. (1) to (3) No change

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(3) The total number of members of a Joint Committee shall not exceed forty-five and on every Joint Committee the number of members to be nominated by the Assembly and the Council shall be in the proportion of 2 : 1.

(4) The time and place of the first meeting of the Committee shall be fixed by the presiding officer of the House in which the Bill originated.

(5) The Joint Select Committee shall elect its own *Chairman*. The *Chairman* shall have no casting vote. If the votes on a question before a Joint Select Committee be equal, the question shall be deemed to have been decided in the negative.

(6) Except as aforesaid, a Joint Select Committee shall follow the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Assembly.

(7) The Secretary of the Assembly shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the Joint Select Committee.

Joint Select
Committee
for Bills
originating
in the
Assembly.

138. In the case of a Bill originating in the Assembly in the case of a Government Bill, any Minister and in any other case, any member may, after receipt of a message from the Assembly asking for the concurrence of the Council to set up a Joint Select Committee to consider the Bill, move that the House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee and name the members of the Council to serve on such Committee.

CHAPTER XIV.

GOVERNOR'S ORDINANCES.

Discussion of
Governor's
Ordinances.

139. On the receipt by the Council of a message from the Assembly forwarding a copy of a resolution disapproving the ordinance, any member of the Council may, after giving one day's notice to the Secretary, move that the Council do concur in the resolution of the Assembly and if the resolution is agreed to, it shall thereupon be forwarded to the Governor.

CHAPTER XV.

RESOLUTIONS.

Conditions
for admissi-
bility of
resolutions.

140. Subject to the restrictions contained in the Constitution and the rules, any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest within the cognizance of the State Government :

Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

(a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue;

(b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity; and

(c) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

(4) The time and place of the first meeting of the Committee shall be fixed by the Chairman.

(5) No change.

(6) Except as aforesaid, a Joint Select Committee shall follow the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Council.

(7) The Secretary of the Council shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the Joint Select Committee.

138. No change.

CHAPTER XIV.

139. No change.

CHAPTER XV.

140. (a) to (c) No change.

New sub-rule (d) —

(d) it shall not raise a question of privilege.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

Form of resolutions.

141. A resolution may be in the form of a recommendation addressed to Government or of a declaration of opinion by the House or in the form of a motion for the appointment of a committee of the House for any purpose or in any other form suitable to the subject-matter of the resolution.

Notice of resolutions.

142. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his intention to move the resolution and shall, together with the notice, submit the text of the resolution which he wishes to move:

Provided that the Chairman, with the consent of the Minister in charge of the department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days and without the procedure of a ballot under rule 25 and also fix its order of precedence in such list.

Chairman to decide admissibility of resolutions.

143. The Chairman shall decide on the admissibility of a resolution. Where the resolution or a part thereof is, in the opinion of the Chairman, in contravention of the rules, he may, in his discretion, give the member concerned an opportunity of amending it or disallow the same.

Moving and withdrawal of resolution.

144. (1) A member in whose name a resolution appears on the List of Business shall, when called on either--

(a) withdraw the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect; or

(b) move the resolution.

(2) If the member when called on is absent, the resolution standing in his name shall be considered to have been withdrawn.

(3) It shall be open to the Council to allow a resolution withdrawn under clause (a) of sub-rule (1), or deemed to have been withdrawn under sub-rule (2) of this rule to be moved by any other member.

Amendments.

145. After a resolution has been moved any member may, subject to all the restrictions regarding the admissibility of resolutions move an amendment to such resolution.

Notice of amendments.

146. (1) If a copy of such amendment has not been sent to the Secretary two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Chairman, in the exercise of his power to suspend the operation of this sub-rule, allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every amendment to be printed and copies thereof made available to the members.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

141. No change.

142. No change.

143. No change.

144. No change.

145. No change.

146. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

of 147. When any resolution involving several points has been
on. discussed, the Chairman may divide the resolution, and put each
or any point separately to the vote, as he may think fit.

to 148. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the
Government. Council shall be forwarded to the Government by the Secretary.

CHAPTER XVI.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Representation of 149. (1) The annual financial statement or the statement of the
the Budget. estimates receipts and expenditure of the State in respect of every
financial year (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be
presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint.

(2) There shall be no discussion of the Budget in the Council
on the day on which it is presented to it.

General 150. The Chairman, in consultation with the Leader of the
discussion of House, shall fix and appoint sufficient number of days not exceed-
the Budget. ing five for the general discussion of the Budget.

Allocation of 151. (1) During the days appointed under rule 150 for the
the for general discussion of the Budget, the Council shall be at liberty
discussion. to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle
involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor
shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.

(2) The Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply
at the end of the discussion.

(3) The Chairman may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-
limit for speeches during the discussion.

Appropriation 152. Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the proce-
Bills. dure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as for
Bills generally, with such modifications as the Chairman may
consider necessary.

Supplemental 153. (1) The Governor may, at any time during a financial year,
ary or appoint a day for the presentation of a statement of supplementary
additional or excess expenditure under Article 205.
demands.

(2) The Chairman shall allot one or more days not earlier
than three days after the day allotted for such presentation for
the discussion of supplementary or additional or excess expenditure.

(3) No motion shall be moved on the supplementary or addi-
tional or excess statement of expenditure nor shall it be submitted
to the vote of the Council.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

147. No change.

148. No change.

CHAPTER XVI.

149. No change.

150. The Chairman, in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Business Advisory Committee, shall fix and appoint sufficient number of days for the general discussion of the Budget.

151. No change.

152. No change.

153. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

CHAPTER XVII.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

(1) *Committee of Privileges.*Constitution
of the
Committee.

154. (1) A Committee of Privileges shall be constituted which will consist of the Deputy Chairman and nine other members to be elected by the Council on a date to be fixed by the Chairman according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the Chairman.

(2) The members of the Committee so elected will cease to hold office at the end of each financial year but any member shall be eligible for re-election. There shall be a fresh election before the end of the financial year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year.

(3) Casual vacancies shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (1) and any person elected to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for so long only as the person in whose place he is elected would have held office.

(4) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Chairman from amongst members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

Notice of
the matter
proposed to
be raised

155. A member wishing to raise a matter of privilege shall, before the commencement of the sitting of the day on which he proposes to raise the point, leave with the Chairman, a written notice of the matter proposed to be raised.

Consent of
the Chair-
man for
raising the
matter.

156. If the Chairman is of opinion that the matter which the member proposes to raise does involve a question of privilege of the House, he may consent to the matter being raised.

Time for
raising the
matter.

157. A matter of privilege must be raised after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

Restrictions
on questions
of privilege.

158. The right to raise a question of privilege shall be subject to the following restrictions, viz. :—

(i) The alleged breach of privilege must refer to a matter of recent occurrence;

(ii) A *prima facie* case of a breach of privilege must be made out.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

CHAPTER XVII.

154. (1) to (4) No change

New sub-rule (5)—

(5) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be five.

155. Notice of a motion to raise a matter of privilege together with a brief statement shall be given at least one hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to (i) the Chairman, (ii) the Leader of the House and (iii) the Secretary and the consent of the Chairman shall be obtained to ask the leave of the House to make the motion

Notice of
the matter
proposed
to be
raised.

156. No change.

157. No change.

158. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

Chairman to
decide *prima*
facie case.

159. When a member has with the consent of the Chairman raised a matter of privilege, the Chairman shall read the matter to the House and decide whether a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege has been made out or not therein.

Motion.

160. If the Chairman holds that a *prima facie* case exists, he may allow a motion to be made by any member that the alleged breach of privilege be referred to the Committee of Privileges, or in the alternative, that it be dealt with by the House itself.

Report
of the
Committee.

161. If the matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges, the Committee shall follow, as far as possible, the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Council and make a report to the House.

Procedure
after presen-
tation of the
report.

162. The House may, on such report,
or where no reference has been made to the Committee of Privileges, by itself,

on a motion made in the House, deal with the case in such manner as it may think fit.

Power of
Chairman to
refer ques-
tions of
privilege to
Committee.

163. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Chairman may *suo motu* refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report.

(2) *Business Advisory Committee.*Constitution
of the
Committee.

164. (1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Chairman may nominate a committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than nine members including the Chairman who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office for one year or until a new committee is nominated.

(3) If the Chairman, for any reason, is unable to preside over any meeting of the Committee, he shall nominate a Chairman for that meeting.

(4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by the Chairman and any person nominated to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is nominated would under the provisions of sub-rule (2) have held office.

Quorum.

165. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be three.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the committee.

159. No change.

160. No change.

161. No change.

162. No change.

163. No change.

(2) *Business Advisory Committee*

164. (1) The Chairman may from time to time nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than nine members including the Chairman who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

Constitution
of the
Committee.

(2) No change.

(3) If the Chairman, for any reason, is unable to preside over any meeting of the Committee, he shall nominate a Chairman for that meeting and in the absence of such a person, a person elected by the Committee may preside over the meeting.

(4) No change.

165. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

Functions
of the
Committee.

166. (1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allotted for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills as the Chairman, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill shall be completed.

(3) The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chairman from time to time.

Report to
the House.

167. The time-table in regard to the Bill or group of Bills as settled by the Committee shall be reported by the Chairman to the House.

Procedure
to be
followed.

168. As soon as may be after the report has been made to the House, a motion may be moved by a member of the Committee designated by the Chairman "that this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to such and such Bills," and if such a motion is accepted by the House, it shall take effect as if it were an Order of the House.

Disposal of
outstanding
matters at
the appointed
hour.

169. At the appointed hour in accordance with the Order of the House referred to in rule 168 for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill, the Chairman shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with that stage of the Bill.

Variation in
the allocation
of time
order.

170. No variation in the Order shall be made except on the request of the Leader of the House with the permission of the House.

(3) House Committee.

Constitution
and functions
of the
Committee.

171. (1) There shall be appointed a House Committee to consider and advise upon all matters connected with the comfort and convenience of the Council, which shall consist of the Deputy Chairman as ex-officio Chairman and six members to be elected by the Council on a date to be fixed by the Chairman, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the Chairman. In addition to the above, two members may be nominated to the Committee by the Chairman at his discretion.

(2) The members of the Committee so elected, or as the case may be, so nominated, will cease to hold office at the end of each financial year, but any member shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination. There shall be fresh elections and nominations before the end of the financial year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year.

14th December 1961]

Rules as received of the Committee.

166. No change.

167. No change.

168. No change.

169. No change.

170. No change.

171. (1) and (2) No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(3) The proceedings of the House Committee with a report of the action taken thereon shall be placed on the table of the House from time to time.

(4) *Committee on Government Assurances.*

Functions
of the
Committee.

172. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a Committee on Government Assurances may be constituted to scrutinize the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—

(a) the extent to which such assurances have been implemented; and

(b) where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

Constitution
of the
Committee.

173. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than five members who shall be nominated by the Chairman.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

(3) The Chairman may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent for three consecutive meetings thereof, without the permission of the Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman
of the
Committee.

174. (1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Chairman of the Council.

(2) If the Chairman of the Committee is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman of the Committee for that meeting.

Quorum.

175. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be three.

Chairman's
casting
vote.

176. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Report
by the
Committee.

177. The Committee shall make a report to the House at least once in six months.

Presentation
of the
report

178. The Report of the Committee shall be presented to the House either by the Chairman or on his behalf by any other member of the Committee.

Power to
take
evidence.

178-A. (1) The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties:—

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

(3) Deleted.

172. No change.

173. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than seven members who shall be nominated by the Chairman.

(2) No change.

(3) Deleted.

174. No change.

175. No change.

176. No change.

177. No change.

178. No change.

178-A. Deleted.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

Procedure
to be
followed.

179. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Council shall apply.

(5) *Committee on Public Accounts.*

179-A. The Council may elect for every financial year such number of members of the Council as may be fixed by the Chairman to associate with the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly. The election of members will be held in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

(6) *Committee on Estimates.*

179-B. The Council may elect for every financial year such number of members of the Council as may be fixed by the Chairman to associate with the Estimates Committee of the Assembly. The election of members will be held in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

CHAPTER XVIII.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE COUNCIL.

Communica-
tions from
the Governor
to the
Council.

180. Communications from the Governor to the Council are made—

- (1) by a speech, or
- (2) by a written message addressed to the Chairman.

Communica-
tions from
the Council
to the
Governor.

181. Communications from the Council to the Governor shall be made by formal address, after motion made and carried in the Council, and forwarded to the Governor by the Chairman.

CHAPTER XIX.

PETITIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

Form and
contents of
petitions.

182. Petitions to the Council must—

- (a) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council;

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

179. No change.

179-A. No change.

179-B. On receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly, the Council may nominate on a motion made in that behalf, such number of members as may be fixed in the Resolution passed by the Assembly and transmitted with the message, to associate with the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly.

New Rule 179-C.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

179-C. The Council may elect for every financial year such number of members of the Council as may be fixed by the Chairman to associate with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Assembly. The election of members will be held in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

CHAPTER XVIII.

180. No change.

181. No change.

CHAPTER XIX.

182. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

- (b) be addressed to the members of the Council;
- (c) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners;
- (d) be in respectful and temperate language; and
- (e) must not propose expenditure of public moneys or the imposition of any charge on public revenues.

Presentation of petitions. 183. No petition addressed to the Council shall be presented except by a member of the Council.

Duties of members offering to present a petition.

184. Every member offering to present a petition to the Council shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it and of the material allegations contained in it and to the reading of the prayer of the petition.

Procedure to be followed.

185. If a petition is in conformity with rule 182, the Secretary shall if so required by the Chairman, read it to the Council or make an abstract of it and read or circulate the abstract to the Council. There shall be no debate or speech in the Council on any such petition.

CHAPTER XX.

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

Notice of amendment to the rules.

186. (1) Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, not less than ten days' notice of a motion for leave to amend the rules shall be given and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments.

(2) The motion shall be set down for such day as the Chairman may direct.

Procedure to be followed.

187. When the motion has been made, the Chairman shall read the draft amendments and ask whether the member has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the Chairman shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places; and if more than ten members rise accordingly, the Chairman shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Council.

Reference to Select Committee.

188. Where the member has the leave of the Council to proceed, the draft amendments shall be referred to a Select Committee of which the Chairman shall be Chairman, and of which the Deputy Chairman, the member giving notice of the amendment and, in

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

183. (1) No petition addressed to the Council shall be presented except by a member of the Council. **Presentation of Petitions.**

(2) A member desiring to present a petition shall show it to the Chairman and obtain his consent to its presentation. After he has obtained the consent of the Chairman, he may present it on a date to be fixed by the Chairman, after questions and before the other business for the day is entered upon.

184. No change.

185. No change.

CHAPTER XX.

186. No change.

187. No change.

188. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

case he is a non-official member, the Minister concerned also and a member to be nominated by the Chairman from the current panel of Vice-Chairmen of the Council shall be members. The remaining members who shall be six in number shall be elected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the Chairman:

Provided that in case of minor amendments, the House may take those amendments into consideration without reference to a Select Committee.

Subsequent procedure.

189. After a draft has been referred to a Select Committee the procedure in regard to Bills similarly referred shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations that may be made as the Chairman may direct.

Rule or amendment not valid until signed by Chairman.

190. When a rule or amendment of a rule is passed by the Council, a copy thereof shall be signed by the Chairman and until the Chairman has signed such copy and the fact has been announced by him to the Council, the rules or amendment shall not be deemed to have come into force.

CHAPTER XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Official report.

191. An official report of the proceedings of the Council shall be published under the supervision of the Secretary and shall be made available to every member.

Expunging of words from debates.

192. If the Chairman is of opinion that a word or words has or have been used in debate which is or are defamatory or indecent, or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, after giving the member concerned an opportunity to explain in person to the Chairman in his chamber, in his discretion, order that such word or words be expunged from the official report of the proceedings of the House, and all consequential alterations made in such report and make an announcement in the Council of the fact of his having made such order.

Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings.

193. The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows:—

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Printing and publication of other documents, etc.

194. (1) The Chairman may authorize the printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connexion with the business of the House or any paper, document or report laid on the table of the House or presented to the House or a Committee thereof.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

189. No change.

190. No change.

CHAPTER XXI.

191. No change.

192. If the Chairman is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House. Expunging of words from debates.

193. No change.

194. No change.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

(2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of clause (2) of Article 194 of the Constitution.

Strangers. 195. The admission to the Council Chamber of strangers and officials during the sittings of the Council shall be regulated in accordance with regulations made by the Chairman.

Power to order withdrawal of strangers. 196. The Chairman, whenever he thinks fit, may order strangers to withdraw or the press gallery to be cleared.

Secretary to be ex-officio Secretary to all Committees. 197. The Secretary shall act as Secretary to every Committee or Select Committee under these rules and shall arrange for the conduct of all correspondence connected with its business.

Chairman to regulate conduct of business not otherwise provided for. 198. The Chairman shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Council in all matters not provided for in the Constitution or the rules.

Delegation of powers of Chairman. 199. The Chairman may, by order in writing, delegate to the Deputy Chairman all or any of his powers under the rules.

Motion for suspension of rules. 200. Any member may, with the consent of the Chairman, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried by three-fourths of the total number of members present and voting at the meeting, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being.

14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee

195. No change.

196. No change.

197. No change.

198. No change.

199. No change.

200. No change.



New Rule 201.

201. If without the permission of the Chairman of a Committee, a member is absent from three consecutive meetings of any Committee, the Chairman may bring it to the notice of the Chairman of the Council, who may, if he thinks fit, discharge such member from such Committee. Absence of Members.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, the meeting of the Committee held on consecutive days shall be reckoned as one meeting.

CHAPTER XXII.

(1) INTIMATION TO CHAIRMAN OF ARREST, DETENTION AND RELEASE OF A MEMBER.

202. When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Chairman indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as

[14th December 1961]

Rules as in force.

RULES OF PROCEDURE REGARDING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES

[Under clause (3) of Article 208 of the Constitution.]

Form of
communica-
tion.

1. Communications from one House to the other shall be by a written message signed by the presiding officer of the former and addressed to the presiding officer of the latter.

Communica-
tion to the
House while
in session.

2. If any such message is received by the presiding officer of either House when it is in session, he shall, at the first convenient opportunity after its receipt, communicate it to the House.

Communica-
tion to the
members
while the
House is not
in session.

3. When the House to which a message is addressed is not in session, the message shall be received by the Secretary of the House who shall, with the concurrence of its presiding officer, communicate the message to the members of the House.

[14th December 1961]

Rules as revised by the Committee.

the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form prescribed by the Chairman.

203. When a member is arrested and after conviction released on bail pending an appeal or otherwise released, such fact shall also be intimated to the Chairman by the authority concerned in the appropriate form prescribed by the Chairman.

204. As soon as may be, the Chairman shall after he has received a communication referred to in rule 202 or rule 203 read it out in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session, direct that it may be published in the information sheet for the information of the members:

Provided that if the intimation of the release of a member either on bail or by discharge on appeal is received before the House has been informed of the original arrest, the fact of his arrest, or his subsequent release or discharge may not be intimated to the House by the Chairman.

(2) PROCEDURE IN REGARD TO SERVICE OF LEGAL PROCESS AND ARREST WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE.

205. No arrest shall be made within the precincts of the House without the previous permission of the Chairman.

206. A legal process, civil or criminal, shall not be served within the precincts of the House without the previous permission of the Chairman.

Rules of procedure regarding Communications between the two House.

No change.

[14th December 1961]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item VII (2) on page 401 supra]

L.A. BILL No. 34 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A Bill to enable local authorities to augment their finances by empowering them to levy certain taxes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable local authorities to augment their finances by empowering them to levy certain taxes;

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 Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

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

(a) “Entertainments Tax Act” means the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act X of 1939);

(b) “Government” means the State Government;

(c) “local authority” means—

(i) the Corporation of Madras, or

(ii) a municipal council or a township committee constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), or

(iii) a township committee constituted under the Mettur Township Act, 1940 (Madras Act XI of 1940) or the Courtallam Township Act, 1954 (Madras Act XVI of 1954) or the Bhavanisagar Township Act, 1954 (Madras Act XXV of 1954), or

(iv) a panchayat union council constituted under any law for the time being in force;

(d) “year” means the financial year;

(e) all words and expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Entertainments Tax Act shall, in relation to a tax leviable under section 3, have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

3. *Levy of taxes as surcharge on entertainments tax and on tax on cinematograph exhibitions.*—(1) Any local authority may levy, in the form of a surcharge,—

(a) a tax on each payment for admission to any entertainment held within the local limits of the local authority at such rate, not exceeding the rate of tax levied under section 4 of the Entertainments Tax Act for that payment, as the local authority may determine;

[14th December 1961]

(b) a tax on each show of cinematograph exhibition held within the local limits of the local authority at such rate, not exceeding three times the rate of tax levied under section 4-A of the Entertainments Tax Act for that show, as the local authority may determine.

(2) Any resolution of a local authority determining to levy a tax under sub-section (1) shall specify the date from which it shall be levied.

(3) Where any resolution under this section has taken effect for a particular year, no proposals to alter the rate or date fixed in such resolution so far as that year is concerned shall be taken into consideration by the local authority concerned.

(4) Any resolution abolishing an existing tax levied under sub-section (1) or reducing the rate of such tax shall not be carried into effect without the sanction of the Government.

(5) When a local authority shall have determined to levy a tax under sub-section (1) for the first time or at a new rate, the local authority shall forthwith publish a notice in such manner as may be prescribed, specifying the rate at which and the date from which such tax shall be levied.

4. *Tax under section 3 to be assessed and collected by the Government.*—(1) Any tax payable under section 3 shall be assessed and collected by the Government in the manner provided in sub-section (2).

(2) The authorities for the time being empowered to assess, collect and enforce payment of any tax under the Entertainments Tax Act shall, subject to any rules made under this Act, assess, collect and enforce payment of any tax payable under clause (a), or clause (b), of sub-section (1) of section 3 (including any penalty payable in respect thereof) in the same manner as the tax under section 4 or section 4-A, as the case may be, of the Entertainments Tax Act is assessed, paid and collected; and for this purpose they may exercise all or any of the powers they have under the Entertainments Tax Act; and the provisions of that Act including the provisions relating to composition of tax, returns, appeals, revisions, offences, penalties and the compounding of offences, shall apply accordingly.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the proceeds in any year of any tax so collected shall be paid to the local authority concerned after deducting towards the expenses incurred by the Government such percentage of the proceeds as the Government may fix.

5. *Power to exempt.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act any local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Government exempt—

(a) admissions to any entertainment or class of entertainments from liability to the tax payable under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3;

[14th December 1961]

(b) shows of any cinematograph exhibition or class of exhibitions from liability to the tax payable under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3.

6. *Other laws not affected.*—The provisions of this Act are in addition to, and not in derogation of, the Entertainments Tax Act or any other law for the time being in force.

7. *Amendment of section 99, Madras Act IV of 1919.*—In the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 99 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919) for the figures and words "20 per cent" the figures and words "25 per cent" shall be substituted.

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

(2) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are published.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall, as soon as possible after it is made, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

9. *Power to remove difficulties.*—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the 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.

[14th December 1961]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item VII (3) on page 402 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 52 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A bill to provide for the punishment of the offence of unlawful possession of gift goods supplied by certain relief organizations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the punishment of the offence of unlawful possession of gift goods supplied by certain relief organizations;

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

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1961.

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

(3) It shall come into force at once.

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

(1) "gift goods" means any of the following goods, namely:—

(a) cornmeal;

(b) milk powder;

(c) vegetable oil (soya bean oil or sunflower seed oil) supplied, by way of gift, by any relief organization to any State Government or to the Central Government or to any other person on behalf of such Government;

(2) "relief organization" means any organization specified in the Schedule appended to this Act.

3. *Unlawful possession of gift goods.*—If any person is found, or is proved to have been, in possession of any gift goods reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained, and cannot account satisfactorily how he came by the same, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

4. *Offences under the Act to be cognizable.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898) any offence under this Act shall be deemed to be a cognizable offence within the meaning of that Code.

(2) No court below that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence under this Act.

5. *Power to amend Schedule.*—The State Government may, by notification, add any organization to, or omit any organization from, the Schedule; and on the publication of such notification, such organization shall be deemed to be included in, or as the case may be, omitted from, the Schedule.

[14th December 1961]

6. *Notifications to be placed before the Legislature.*—(a) Every notification issued under this Act shall come into force on the day on which it is published.

(b) Every notification issued under this Act 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 notification or both Houses agree that the notification should not be issued, the notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that notification.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 2 (2).]

1. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
2. Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE).
3. Church World Service.
4. Lutheran World Relief.
5. Catholic Relief Service.

[14th December 1961]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item VII (4) on page 406 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 55 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to extend the Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XIV of 1948) to the merged territory of Pudukkottai.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XIV of 1948) to the merged territory of Pudukkottai;

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 Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Act, 1961.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Extension of Madras Act XIV of 1948 to the merged territory of Pudukkottai.*—The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XIV of 1948) and any rule, order, notification, or other instrument having the force of law made thereunder (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the Madras law) and in force on the date of the commencement of this Act in the Tiruchirappalli district except in the merged territory of Pudukkottai are hereby extended to, and shall be in force in, the merged territory of Pudukkottai.

3. *Repeal of corresponding law.*—Any law corresponding to the Madras law in force in the merged territory of Pudukkottai immediately before the date of the commencement of this Act (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the corresponding law) shall on the date of the commencement of this Act stand repealed.

4. *Savings.*—(1) The repeal by section 3 of the corresponding law shall not effect—

(a) the previous operation of the corresponding law or anything done or duly suffered thereunder; or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the corresponding law; or

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the corresponding 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.

[14th December 1961]

(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 or form framed, certificate granted or registration effected, under the corresponding law shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the Madras law and shall continue to have effect accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under the Madras law.

5. *Construction of reference to laws not in force in the merged territory of Pudukkottai.*—Any reference to the corresponding law in any law which continues to be in force in the merged territory of Pudukkottai after the date of the commencement of this Act, shall, in relation to that territory, be construed as a reference to the Madras law corresponding to the law so repealed.

6. *Powers of Courts and other authorities for purposes of facilitating application of laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of the Madras law in the merged territory of Pudukkottai, any court or other authority may construe such law 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.

7. *Power to remove difficulties.*—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, or of any Madras law as extended to the merged territory of Pudukkottai by this Act, the State Government, as occasion may require may, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for 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.

14th December 1961]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item VII (5) on page 407 supra.]

L.A. BILL NO. 55 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955, and the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958; and to amend the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Extension to Added Territory) Act, 1961.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) and the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXIX of 1958) and to amend the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Extension to Added Territory) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 11 of 1961), for the purposes hereinafter appearing; BE it enacted in the Twelfth year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1961.

(2) Sections 2 and 3 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st April 1958. Section 4 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st April 1961.

2. *Amendment of section 65, Madras Act V of 1955.*—In the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 65 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955), for the words and figures “ the provisions of sections 35 and 36 ”, the words, figures and brackets “ the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 9 and sections 35 and 36 ” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 34, Madras Act XXIX of 1958.*—In sub-section (3) of section 34 of the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXIX of 1958), for the words and figures “ The provisions of sections 35 and 36 of the principal Act ”, the words, figures and brackets “ The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 9 and sections 35 and 36 of the principal Act ” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 14, Madras Act 11 of 1961.*—In sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Extension to Added Territory) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 11 of 1961), for the words and figures “ The provisions of sections 35 and 36 of the Principal Act ”, the words, figures and brackets “ The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 9 and sections 35 and 36 of the principal Act ” shall be substituted.

[14th December 1961]

5. *Validation of permissions granted for the composition of agricultural income-tax.*—No permission to compound the agricultural income-tax in respect of any agricultural income derived from any land other than the land used for growing tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona or cardamom granted before the commencement of this Act by the prescribed officer in exercise of the powers under sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) shall be deemed to be invalid or ever to have been invalid on the ground only that such permission was not in exercise of the powers under sub-section (1) of section 34 of the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXIX of 1958), and such permission, shall for all purposes be deemed to be, and to have always been validly granted.

I certify that this is a Money-Bill.

B. BHAKTAVATSALU NAIDU,

Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

Fort St. George,
8th December 1961.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VII (6) on page 408 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 57 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Warehouses Act, 1951.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Warehouses Act, 1951 (Madras Act XV of 1951), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Warehouses (Amendment) Act, 1961.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Substitution of new section for section 13, Madras Act XV of 1951.*—For section 13 of the Madras Warehouses Act, 1951 (Madras Act XV of 1951) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“ 13. *Insurance of goods in warehouses.*—Every warehouseman shall, in the prescribed manner, insure against any prescribed event such classes of the goods deposited in his warehouse as may be prescribed:—

[14th December 1961]

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any prescribed class of goods deposited in a warehouse belonging to a warehousing corporation, established under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 (Central Act 28 of 1956), if such warehousing corporation has agreed, in the prescribed manner, to compensate the depositor of any prescribed class of goods against loss or damage arising from the prescribed events.”

3. *Amendment of section 27, Madras Act XV of 1951.*—In section 27 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), the words “by notification” shall be omitted;

(ii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“ (3) (a) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

(b) All notifications issued under this Act shall, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, come into force on the day on which they are published.

(4) Every rule made or notification issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible after it is made or issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification should not be made or issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.”

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 15th December 1961.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Panchayat Unions

* 500 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Panchayat Unions, formed district-wise as on the 13th April, 1961;

(b) the number of Panchayat Unions where election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman was not held till 15th July 1961; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

(b) & (c) : The required particulars are being collected from the District Collectors.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, there was undue delay because even minor things had to be looked into by the Collectors and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. That is why I put the question. Will the Government see that at least in the future such delays do not occur?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is a general statement, Sir. From the records I find that there was delay only in two places and for more valid reasons. In one case there was a stay ordered by the High Court and in the other case a clarification had to be obtained from the Government. In other places there has been no appreciable delay.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, the clarification sought was on a trivial matter and I would like to know whether there was delay in the office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards or the delay was caused by the Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I find from the hon. Member's question that his mind is very clear. But, unfortunately, the mind of the Legal Department of the State Government is not as clear as his. Government have taken some time to examine all aspects of the issue and that is why the delay.

[15th December 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether there has been a good deal of faction in the process of election and in the formation of the unions?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Well, in some cases, yes, Sir. But that has not been the cause for any delay.

Retirement age

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the retirement age of the members of the Judicial Service, members of the Administrative Services and Ministerial personnel; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that a number of officers have been re-employed in Government service after superannuation and, if so, does it not give rise to a lot of heart-burning in the case of juniors who aspire to occupy those offices in course of time? Will the Government consider the desirability of extending the age of retirement at least in justice to those officers?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, there are three questions put by the hon. Member. So far as the question whether there are lots of people re-employed is concerned, I should say it is not correct. Only some people have been re-employed. Secondly, with regard to the necessity, only people with technical qualifications and who are not easily available are re-employed. People with mere administrative experience are not re-employed. Thirdly, Government have taken note of the feeling of the people who aspire to go up to higher positions and who will be affected if the age of retirement is extended. That is why the Government have taken a decision not to extend the age of retirement.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it not a fact that in certain cases, the Heads of Departments in order to make themselves indispensable write some bad confidential reports and thereby they think they will be continued and the junior officers kept out?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I do not accept the insinuation that the Heads of Departments are so bad as to write wrong confidential reports in the exercise of their very important responsibility. Well, if there are any such cases, the hon. Member can write to the Government on the matter.

15th December 1961]

Weavers' Co-operative Societies

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

(a) the number of cases in which enquiries under section 38 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, have been conducted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, in respect of Weavers' Co-operative Societies in South Arcot district from April to September 1960; and

(b) the results thereof?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : What are the main reasons, Sir, for ordering enquiry under section 38 of this Act?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : For each one of the societies there is a different reason. But if a general explanation should be given, many of these societies were guilty of making false claims for rebate. That is why the enquiry under that section has been ordered.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Was the enquiry ordered for trivial reasons with regard to item (4), the Kanjamanathapet Weavers' Co-operative Society?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So far as that society is concerned, serious irregularities were reported against the management of the society; because of factions that prevailed between two groups in the society, the society could not function properly. A writ petition has been filed by the ex-President of the society in the High Court and a stay order obtained. Naturally, the Government ordered enquiry under section 38.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Why was enquiry ordered for the Sri Kandan Weavers' Co-operative Society and why is there so much delay?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So far as this society is concerned, it is reported that there were irregularities and false preparation of retail sales in February 1959. A total false claim of Rs. 635 in one case has been discovered. The Government have to investigate the case. The time taken in this case is pretty long because investigation has to be carried out in respect of partners who lived outside India. Certain sales are reported to have taken place abroad and, therefore, investigations are taking place in respect of these particular sales.

Prohibition offenders

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

(a) the number of offenders under the Prohibition Act in Jails in the State as on 1st November 1961; and

[15th December 1961]

(b) the amount of fine collected from the Prohibition offenders in the years 1959 and 1960?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Six thousand, five hundred and fifty-nine.

(b)

Year.	Amount of fine collected.	
	RS.	NP.
1959	15,41,234	00
1960	15,80,612	75

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know, Sir, whether the imprisonment of Prohibition offenders is one of the main reasons for the overcrowding in the jails in the State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir, that may be one of the causes.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, the amount collected by way of fines is too much and does that not prove that Prohibition is not a success in the State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not agree with the hon. Member, Sir.

Chinnathachur tank

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

(a) whether any instance, where an Executive Engineer of the Food Production Department has issued an order to demolish the weir of a Kalungal in Chinnathachur village in South Arcot district has been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Yes, Sir; instructions were issued by the Executive Engineer (Food Production), Villupuram, to lower the level of the weir of the Chinnathachur tank, but not to demolish the weir.

(b) The Government had the matter examined by the Board of Revenue and have accepted the recommendation of the Board that the F.T.L. of the Chinnathachur tank be reduced by 9 inches. The Board of Revenue has been asked to instruct the Collector of South Arcot to watch the reactions of the ryots to the lowering of the F.T.L. for one year and to send a further report to Government, if necessary, in due course.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, is not this order to be issued by the Government or the Board of Revenue? The Executive Engineer has issued the order. What action was taken against him for assuming the powers of the Government or the superior authorities?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no other information, Sir, except the one that I have given.

[15th December 1961]

All-India Handloom Convention

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

(a) whether copies of the resolutions passed at the First All-India Handloom Convention held at New Delhi on the 20th November 1960, have been received by the Government; and

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

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

(b) The only resolution addressed to the State Government relates to the withdrawal of sales tax on yarn. On this no action is considered necessary. The other resolutions are addressed to the Government of India.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: With regard to the formation of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, what action have the Government taken? It is one of the resolutions of that convention.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is for the Government of India to decide.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, conventions are the monopoly of politicians and political parties. Why did this handloom organization get into this business of conventions? They could have had a conference rather. (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That question may be addressed to the hon. Member sitting by his side. (Laughter.)

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, most of the exports are made from the Madras State. Will this Government, therefore, take immediate steps to see that the Export Promotion Council is formed?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The State Government are interested in export promotion and they will do all that is possible to expedite the formation of the organization. But, this is a matter in which the ultimate decision rests with the Government of India.

Groundnut flour

* 506 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund authorities have donated a plant to this Government for making groundnut flour?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, Sir. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has agreed to give on loan basis machinery costing about 25,000 U.S. Dollars for making

[15th December 1961]

edible groundnut flour. The machinery will be given to an existing organization selected for getting the machinery at such a interest in ten years.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, on what principle is the existing organization selected for getting the machine inot such a very high cost?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The machinery is not of a very high cost. Twenty-five thousand U.S. Dollars is a negligible sum in the current context of cost of industrial machinery. The particular person concerned agreed to carry out the pilot project and therefore, he was chosen. There is nothing special about it.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Did the Government advertise calling for people who will volunteer to take up the machinery and prepare flour on a competitive basis?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Where is the necessity to convert the groundnut into flour and then make it into biscuits and all that? The old fashioned 'Kadalai Undai' will be enough and we can save a good deal of cost involved in the manufacturing processes.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member is entitled to the freedom of use of 'Kadalai Undai' if he likes it himself. But this is not mere groundnut flour. This is a reinforced food because it includes groundnut flour, Bengalgram fortified with vitamins and minerals also. It is in such an edible form that it is easily digested by children.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact that pulses are not easily digested unless they are pre-digested by some chemical process? Is this going to be done in that case?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is not a pre-digested food. This is a multi-purpose food which includes vitamins and various other ingredients which are required for the growth of children.

3 10 P.M. DR. A. SREENIVASAN : My question was simply this. Pulses, when they are not cooked or pre-digested, cannot be assimilated by ordinary humans.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is a question which should be addressed to a scientist and not to an administrator.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : One plant is working already. When can we expect the produce in the market?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have got some quantities already produced and they are now being used in schools as food.

[15th December 1961]

City Improvement Trust

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

(a) the number of schemes executed by the City Improvement Trust during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the extent of land acquired by (i) private negotiation and (ii) under the Land Acquisition Act, and the cost paid therefor in each of the above period for each land?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : May I know what is the procedure adopted? Do the Board acquire land by private negotiation or under the Land Acquisition Act?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Now we go under the Land Acquisition Act. There were one or two occasions on which they acquired land by private negotiation. When some questions were put in this House or the other—I do not remember which—it was found that acquisition under the private negotiations was cheaper than acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act. Nevertheless, Government have decided to acquire all the land only by land acquisition proceedings to get a better title to the property.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : I think the Minister said once that lands were never acquired by private negotiation and that they were acquired only under the Land Acquisition Act.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : On the other hand, there were one or two occasions some three or four years ago when the land was acquired by private negotiation. But since then we have been acquiring only under the Land Acquisition Act in order to get a perfect title to the property.

Rotary and power drills

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

(a) the number of rotary and power drills available in the State Agriculture Department as on 1st June 1961; and

(b) the number of them in use for agricultural purposes?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) 34 Numbers.

(b) 27 Numbers.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : In spite of the 27 drills available, ryots find it difficult to get them in time. Will the Government do anything in this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : In spite of the number, they are inadequate. Secondly, some of these are old ones. They have to be repaired as they go out of order. But the

[15th December 1961]

Government have been taking steps to import some of the new power drills. Government have also purchased from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation two second-hand drills.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: What is the cost of the drills purchased from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation? Is it the market price or the cost at which they were imported?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The cost is a reasonable one. It was at a low price. It was not at market rate. It was at second-hand price only. But I do not have the particulars of the exact cost.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: By my information is that the value paid to the Lignite Corporation is more than the imported cost? Will the Government see at least they reduce the cost and procure some more?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It may be the information of the hon. Member, but I do not accept it.

Rotary and power drills

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

(a) the procedure for the hiring of rotary and power drills;

(b) the number of applications (i) received, (ii) disposed of, during the years 1958–59, 1959–60 and 1960–61 for the hiring of rotary and power drills; and

(c) the date of the first application not yet complied with?

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

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will these rotary drills be provided for agricultural purposes to private parties?

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

Higher Secondary Schools

* 510 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the proposal to upgrade some of the high schools into higher secondary schools in 1962 has been given up, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The opening of XI Standard in Secondary Schools in 1962–63 has been deferred pending consideration of proposals for the reorganisation of the pattern of secondary Education in the State.

[15th December 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Are the Government aware that for the past sixty years primary education and secondary education have lasted for eleven years? Now we are reducing it to ten years. Do the Government realise that a great harm has been done to secondary education when 70 per cent of the students who appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination will leave school to eke out their livelihood?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No decision has been taken. The idea is that the whole educational pattern should be reviewed at this stage, particularly in view of the heavy cost it would involve in having the XI Standard in all the schools.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: What steps are being taken?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have addressed the Government of India and I hope the Central Advisory Board of Education would take up this matter.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is there any proposal under contemplation to have the high school course only for eleven years and then have the XI Standard in a junior college?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not want to pre-judge the issue. I would prefer a ten-year schooling and two years of higher secondary education or junior college education, whatever it may be.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: The Hon. the Minister for Education has in his article in 'Ananda Vikatan' stated that in Russia there is compulsory education up to VIII Standard the students study in the IX and X Standards, and then they go to the University. Will he agree to apply that to our State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is why I am saying we should have 12 years of training instead of 11. That is my idea. It should be 10 plus 2 before they enter the University.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: We are thankful that it will be 12 years. Will it be 12 years for all students or 10 years for those who pass the X Standard? Will it not be restricting secondary education to ten years?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: For some it will be seven years, for some ten years and for some others twelve years.

S.S.L.C. Tamil Text-book

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

(a) whether there was any delay in the publication of S.S.L.C. Tamil Text Books for 1961–62; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

[15th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Under the existing arrangements, text books for detailed study in the several languages for the S.B.L.C. Public Examination are printed and published by the University of Madras. The Text Book in Tamil was released for sale by the University on 29th July 1961.

(b) The delay is reported to be due to non-availability of wagons for getting the required paper.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is it not the duty of the University to see that the students are supplied books even on the re-opening of the schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. It is necessary that the students should get the books as early as possible, but in this case they have explained that they were unable to get the paper for printing these text-books. That was the reason.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Have the Government issued any order to omit any portion in the text-books for examination?

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

SRI S. NATARAJAN: Instead of the University printing the text-books, why not the Government undertake it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They should not think that we are interfering with their autonomy.

Siddha System of Medicine

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Medical College of Siddha System of Medicine;

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Director of Siddha System of Medicine; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Committee of Experts in Siddha System of Medicine to frame the curriculum for the College of Siddha System of Medicine?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) The question of starting a College of Indigenous Medicine is under the consideration of Government.

(b) & (c) No, Sir.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Government give stipends to the students of this College?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: We have contemplated giving stipends to the students of this College.

[15th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will it be affiliated to the University of Madras in view of the fact that the degree course for Bachelor of Indian Medicine has been introduced in the University?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That is the idea. The idea is to have a degree course of the University. We have approached them. But the difficulty now is whether it should be pure Siddha or pure Ayurvedha. If so, I am afraid whether it would thrive. It may have a short life because people are more and more taking to modern medicine. Therefore, there is an idea to have a course of integrated medicine. That has also been tried. We are having an expert committee now. Again we are considering that.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, is it a fact that the Hon. Minister, after his recent visit to Indore and other places, where such colleges are functioning, had an idea to bring this college also on that pattern or model? 3. J
P.M.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir. That is correct. Especially in Poona, the Ayurvedha College is working well. There they study Allopathy also. They have got great regard for the indigenous system unlike in some other parts of the country. Both are studied side by side. As a matter of fact now, in dentistry to pull out a tooth, the Allopaths give an injection. In the Ayurvedha system, there is no injection. A little pressure on a particular nerve in the neck is exerted and that gives the required anaesthesia. The tooth is then pulled out.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: In view of the fact that an enquiry would be made into this matter, will the Hon. Minister consider whether there are competent professors to teach these indigenous systems of medicine?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: We will have to search and find out whether they are available. We have to create them, because we want to further the indigenous systems of medicine. Because there are no professors, we cannot leave out the indigenous system. We are trying our very best to dig out the competent people in hiding.

Village Officers

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

(a) the number of village officers who resigned their posts from the 1st September 1960 to 31st August 1961 in the State, district-war; and

(b) the reasons for their resignations?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) & (b) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

[15th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : In view of the fact that a number of people have gone out of service to the extent of 262, according to the statement placed on the table of the House, is there any other cause than what is stated in the paper placed on the table of the House, namely, ill-treatment by superior officers which made them to give some excuse or other to get out of service?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Even people who have resigned for the particular causes mentioned in the statement, may add ' ill-treatment ' also, if they think like that.

Registration Certificates

* 514 Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the registration certificates for cars newly registered are given in a blank sheet instead of in the ' C ' Certificate form and, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Electricity) : Yes, Sir. In certain districts there was dearth of registration certificates in booklet form, and hence these certificates were issued in paper form. They are being replaced by booklet forms. சார், ஜில்லாக்களில் அந்தப் புத்தகங்கள் இன்னும் ரெடியாக வில்லை. அதனால் பேப்பரில் கொடுத்தார்கள். புத்தகம் வந்தவுடன் மாற்றிக் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : புத்தகம் கொடுப்பதற்கேற்பட்ட சௌகரியக் குறைவினால், பின்னால் புத்தகம் வந்ததும் கொடுக்கும்போது, சார்ஜ் வாங்கப்படுவது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா? அதாவது முதலில் கொடுக்கவில்லை. புத்தகம் இல்லையென்று லெட்டர் கொடுத்தார்கள். அதைத் திரும்ப வாங்கிக் கொண்டு ' சி ' சர்ட்டிகேட் கொடுக்கும்போது சார்ஜ் செய்கிறார்கள். முதலில் அவர்கள் செய்த தவறுக்கு நாம் ரூபாய் மறுபடியும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருப்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : அந்த மாதிரி பாரத்தைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு, புத்தகத்துக்கும் சார்ஜ் செய்தால், அதை சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதினால், அதைக் கவனிப்பார்கள்.

Madras State Electricity Board

* 515 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 192 on 24th March 1961, the number of persons employed in the Madras State Electricity Board in the City of Madras, languagewar?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Electricity) : The information is furnished in the paper* placed on the table of the House.

[15th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : From the statement it is seen that there is a discrimination against Tamilians. Non-Tamilians are recruited to a very large extent. I wonder whether the same feeling will be reciprocated in other States. For instance, while we are accommodating so much, the other day Mr. A. D. Mani said at a meeting that there was discrimination in Bhilai factory against South Indians. Will the Government see that Tamilians are given preference to others?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am very sorry that the hon. Member has put a question in which he wants the State Government to discriminate. The selection of the employees is made by the Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission choose those persons whom they consider fit. When once the Public Service Commission have chosen them, the Government employ them. If their mother-tongue happens to be Telugu or Malayalam, it does not matter. The Government cannot go behind the list that is prepared by the Public Service Commission.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact that the Government do not always accept the recommendations of the Public Service Commission? It is up to the Government to show some sort of lenience towards Tamilians who belong to this State.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Not in the case of the employment in the clerical cadre. It may be that in very, very rare cases that the Government did not accept the recommendation of the Commission. In the whole of last year, I do not remember even one case where the Government declined to accept the recommendation of the Public Service Commission.

Hospital at Bhavani

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

(a) whether the building of a new hospital at Bhavani has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The question of acquisition of lands required for the construction of the new hospital buildings is under consideration. Detailed plans and estimates for the work are also under preparation by the Public Works Department.

Short-term course in Medicine

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a short-term course in Medicine to meet the dearth of medical practitioners in the State; and

[15th December 1961]

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: There was some report in the Press as soon as the Minister returned from the North. Is that proposal still under contemplation? What happened to that Press report?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The Press has got a way of putting up things like half-doctor or a semi-doctor. Doctors cannot be replaced in that manner. What was asked for was medical assistance and the training of paramedical men. We cannot replace doctors.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it not a fact that in common parlance *semi* means பைத்தியம் (laughter) 'Semi' is used to mean mentally defective men.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: பைத்தியத்தைப் பற்றி அதிகமாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் அந்தமாதிரி நினைக்கிறார்கள் (more laughter).

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What purported to appear in the press seems to be a statement by the Hon. Minister that because of the paucity of doctors he wants to produce semi-doctors. Therefore when that statement appeared, could not possibly the Revenue Minister contradict it?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: At the proper juncture it was contradicted. The only thing is that the hon. Member did not read the further reports about it.

Motor accidents

* 518 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR): Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) the number of motor accidents in the City of Madras during the months of July and August 1961 (month-war) which were fatal (i) to human beings and (ii) to animals;

(b) the causes of such accidents;

(c) how many of these accidents were due to (i) collisions with lorries, (ii) collisions with State Transport buses, and (iii) collisions with taxis;

(d) the number of drivers arrested; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent such accidents?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Electricity): (a) to (e) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

[15th December 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: It is seen from the statement that the lorry accidents are on the increase. Since the steps taken at present do not seem to be effective, so far as lorry accidents are concerned, what further steps do the Government propose to take?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The steps which the Government have taken are detailed in clause (e) of the answer. The Government think that the enforcement of these rules will bring about a reduction in the accidents.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: The steps taken so far do not seem to have produced any effect. What further steps do the Government propose to take?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: A stricter enforcement of the rules.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that the police are not using the speed trap in the case of lorries, as they used to do in the case of pleasure cars? If they are using the speed trap in the case of lorries, may I know in how many cases they have been booked for overspeed?

(Mr. Chairman in the chair).

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The answer given in clause (e) (1) shows that regular speed traps are held to check overspeeding. If the hon. Member wants to know the number of cases in which the lorries were charged for overspeeding, he will have to give notice of a separate question.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is it not a case of negligence and lack of 'roadsense' on the part of all concerned that has led to such a large number of accidents?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is also one of the reasons.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: On page 3 of the statement, in item (7), it is stated 'Petrols are sent'. What is meant by petrols here?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: 'Petrol' does not mean gasoline. It is a spelling mistake for 'patrol'.

Agricultural Pumpsets

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

(a) the number of applications for service connections for agricultural pumpsets not yet complied with in each taluk of South Arcot district for the period from 1st April 1960 to 1st March 1961; and

3-30 p.m.

[15th December 1961]

(b) the date of the earliest application not yet complied with?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Electricity) : (a) The number of applications pending compliance in each taluk of South Arcot district is as follows :—

1. Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	2
2. Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	151
3. Gingee	...	...	...	...	190
4. Kallakurichi	...	...	...	...	254
5. Tindivanam	...	...	...	...	864
6. Tirukoilur	...	...	...	...	329
7. Villupuram	...	...	...	...	238
8. Vridhachalam	...	...	...	...	2

(b) 6th April 1960.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : From the statement given by the Hon. Minister it is seen that a large number of cases are pending. May I know the reasons why they are pending for such a long time?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : In the South Arcot district a separate division is working and we are sparing no efforts to give service connections to the parties in as short a time possible. But in many cases it was found that when the service connections were ready, the people were not ready to take power. As I stated, I am reading from the report given to us that in certain cases after the schemes were sanctioned, sufficient number of people were not forthcoming to avail themselves of such a supply.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, cases of people not coming forward to take power will be very few. It might be the statement of the Board that a large number of people were not coming forward. But as far as I know, the scarcity of material and delay in execution by the employees of the Board will be the main reason.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member is giving some information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—POINT OF INFORMATION re STRIKE IN "THE HINDU"

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does the Hon. the Minister for Industries propose to make a statement on the point of information raised by the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan yesterday with regard to the strike in one of the English dailies in the City?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, it is not necessary to make any statement on the situation in 'The Hindu' because the strike has been settled and the people have resumed work.

15th December 1961]

III.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received messages from the Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Assembly for the recommendations of the Council and certifying that the Bills are Money Bills within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India :

(1) The Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 58 of 1961).

(2) The Madras Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 59 of 1961).

(3) The Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 60 of 1961).

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also received messages from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Legislative Council the consideration of the above Bills as passed by the Assembly.

IV.—CALLING ATTENTION TO EXCLUSION OF ORIENTAL TITLE HOLDERS FROM THE LIST OF GRADUATES TO BE ENROLLED AS VOTERS IN THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL GRADUATES' CONSTITUENCY.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, under rule 41 (1) of the Madras Council Rules I wish to call, with your permission, the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Finance to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the exclusion of oriental title holders such as Vidwans, Pulavars, Siromanis, etc. of the Madras and Annamalai Universities from the list of Graduates to be enrolled as voters in the Madras Legislative Council Graduates' Constituency. I understand that Oriental Title holders of the Madras and Annamalai Universities were enrolled as voters in the previous Graduates' Constituency electoral rolls. But now in the new electoral rolls which are under revision, the title holders' applications for enrolment are being rejected, whereas the oriental title holders of Venkateswara and other Universities outside Tamilnad have been enrolled as voters in the Graduates' Constituency. Consequently, hundreds of oriental title holders of Madras and Annamalai Universities have been deprived of being enrolled as voters in the Graduates' Constituency electoral rolls. It is, therefore, necessary to issue urgent instructions in the matter.

[15th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in respect of the matter mentioned by the hon. Member, I wish to say that the facts are as follows :—

Graduates of any Indian University and persons possessing any of the qualifications notified by the State Government, with the concurrence of the Election Commission, as equivalent to that of a graduate of a University in India, are entitled to enrolment in the electoral roll of the Graduates' constituencies. As the qualifications previously recognized by the various States were different from one another, the Election Commission wanted to secure uniformity in this regard and laid down certain criteria for recognising any qualification as equivalent to that of a graduate. These are two of them—(i) the course culminating in any diploma or other qualifications should cover a minimum period of four years' study, after matriculation or S.S.L.C. or any other qualification, equivalent to these and (ii) a course which does not cover a period of four year's study or more but for which a period of practical training is prescribed in addition to the period of study, may also be recognised as equivalent to that of a graduate provided that the total period of such study and practical training is not less than four years. With reference to these criteria, the Commission prepared a uniform list and forwarded it to the State Government for notification. The Commission recommended that the list might be accepted *in toto* and notified and that if any amendments were found necessary, this could be taken up later with the Commission. This Government notified the uniform list in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th March 1961 in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject.

In the uniform list sent by the Commission, this Government noticed the omission of the titles in languages or music conferred by the Universities or other educational institutions in this State which were previously considered as equivalent qualification. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was, therefore, asked to furnish a list of titles in languages, music, etc., which satisfy the criteria laid down by the Commission. Based on the information furnished by the Director of Public Instruction, the Government asked for the Election Commission's concurrence to include the Pulavar title granted by the Annamalai University and the Oriental titles such as Vidwan, Siromani, etc., of the Madras University in the uniform list of equivalent qualifications. The concurrence of the Commission has since been received and the list of amendments has been notified by the Government. Persons holding the titles referred to above can have their names included now in the electoral roll by filing their claims before 29th December 1961, the last date fixed in the programme of preparation of electoral rolls for Teachers' and Graduates' constituencies.

15th December 1961]

V.—MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES

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

' That under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, items (3) to (5) under " Government Bills ", be taken up before items (1) and (2).

Sir, the change is requested in order to enable the Hon. the Finance Minister to finish his work here and keep up another engagement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

' That under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, items (3) to (5) under " Government Bills ", be taken up before items (1) and (2).

The motion was put and carried.

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 60 OF 1961).

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

' That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 60 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration '.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

' That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 60 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 3 were put and carried.

The Schedule was 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 Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 60 of 1961) as passed by the Assembly, be passed '.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

' That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 60 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed '.

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

[15th December 1961]

(2) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 7) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 59 OF 1961).

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

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 59 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 59 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

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

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 59 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 59 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

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

(3) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 58 OF 1961).

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

'That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 58 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 58 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think we can get through this Bill also without much of a speech making. There is no necessity also for that. The only thing I want to say is this. The Hon. the Finance Minister got so much of encomium

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1961 535
(L.A. BILL NO. 58 OF 1961)

15th December 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

from his Colleagues in the other House. I do not know whether we will have a similar opportunity here tomorrow. But I may now say that his only regret is that apart from his judicious way and the proper manner in which he administered the finances of this State, he could not complete a century, a hundred crores budget. Incidentally, he wanted to prove that in addition to being a financial expert, he was also a good cricketer. In fact, he made his mark in the field of bowling. His bowling was very good and he rarely resorted to bodyline bowling. However, I must say on this occasion, when he is leaving Madras, that he will be watching the financial development of the State of Madras and I am sure he will exceed the hundred mark at the earliest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 58 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 3 were put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

'That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 58 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 58 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to know whether the Hon. the Minister for Finance will attend the meeting of the Council to-morrow in the afternoon.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will be here from 3 O'clock till 4 O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will offer our felicitations to-morrow to all those Members who will retire in April and also to the Hon. the Minister for Finance.

(4) THE MADRAS PUBLIC TRUSTS (REGULATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 47 OF 1961).

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

'That the Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 47 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [15th December 1961]

Sir, hon. Members will remember that in the original Bill providing for a ceiling on land holdings which was passed into an Act in this House there was provision for a higher ceiling on Trust lands. There was no exemption, but there was a higher ceiling, a ceiling of 200 acres so far as Trust lands were concerned. But the Joint Select Committee of both Houses which went into the various provisions of that Bill took the view that it was not right to include that in that legislation. But, at the same time, the Committee made a recommendation that legislation might be undertaken separately to regulate the cultivation of lands belonging to Trusts. Accordingly, a Bill was prepared and introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly referred it to a Select Committee. But some Members of this House were also invited to attend the meetings of the Select Committee and they attended the meetings. Various provisions were considered and certain changes were introduced in the original Bill. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, is now before the House.

Eight Members of this House were invited. They participated in the discussions and made large contribution to the deliberations. I shall briefly refer to the changes that were introduced by the Select Committee.

The Preamble has been amended omitting reference to exemption of agricultural land of trusts under the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, as the Ceiling Bill has not yet become law.

Definitions of the terms "Co-operative Farming Society", "Date of the commencement of this Act", "Forests", "Inam land", "Intermediary", "Orchard", "Plantations", "Possessory mortgagee", "Tope" and "Transferred Territory" have been included.

The Committee recommended that the definition of the term 'standard acre' should be self-contained. The term has been defined on the lines of the definition made in the Ceiling Bill.

The Bill as published provided a Ceiling limit of 10 standard acres for personal cultivation by public trusts. The Committee considered that the limit be increased to 20 standard acres as a unit of 10 standard acres might not be economical. The Bill has been amended accordingly.

A provision has been made permitting personal cultivation only in the case of such of those institutions which are now having personal cultivation so as to avoid any eviction of existing tenants.

A provision has been included permitting public trusts to lease out excess lands to a co-operative farming society also.

The Bill as published provided for reversion on the notified date, to the public trust of land held by a cultivating tenant in excess of the ceiling area. The Committee considered that provision should

15th December 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

also be made to cover cases where a cultivating tenant under any public trust acquired, on or after the notified date by sale, lease, gift, etc., any land which together with the other land, if any already held by him, exceeds in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area. The Committee also recommended that the cultivating tenant should have the option to select the land which should revert to the public trust, and that even a tenant who is in possession of land but does not contribute his own physical labour or that of any member of his family should also be governed by this provision. The clause has been amended accordingly.

The Bill as published provided that in a case where the authorized officer is satisfied that any land of the public trust is not leased out in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II, he may take possession of the land and lease it out to tenants, collect the rent and pay to the trust deducting 10 per cent by way of collection charges. The Committee felt that the Government should not take over the land and pay the rent but suggested that the authorized officer should direct the trust to lease out land to a person or persons chosen by him. Provision has accordingly been made in the revised Bill.

In lieu of the Government granting permission to public trusts for personal cultivation, a provision has been made entrusting that power to the Board of Revenue.

A new provision has been made restricting the extent of land cultivated by members of existing co-operative societies holding on lease land held by public trusts and also the extent of land to be leased out to the co-operative farming societies.

In regard to the provisions relating to eviction of cultivating tenants in certain cases a new provision has been included making the cultivating tenant liable for eviction if he fails to give notice of harvest to the public trust or if he removed the produce before sharing, for two consecutive seasons.

Provisions relating to transfer of possession of land to tenant farming societies and agreement regarding sharing of income, etc., have also been modified to the effect that a member of a tenant farming society should agree to continue to be a member of the society for a period of not less than five years and that in cases where such cultivating tenant withdraws or ceases to be a member, the land should still continue in the possession of the society to be allotted to a new member.

The Bill as published provided that the proposed Act should apply to tenant farming societies mentioned in the Schedule. A new provision has been included empowering the Government to include in or exclude from the Schedule any tenant farming society.

The Committee also recommended exemption from the operation of the proposed Act of plantations or land converted into orchard or topes or arecanut gardens or lands used for growing

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [15th December 1961]

fuel trees or any land used exclusively for dairy farming, poultry farming or livestock breeding and for grazing. Provision has been made accordingly.

Another new provision has been made empowering Government to exempt any land from the operation of all or any of the provisions of the proposed Act, having due regard to the object of the public trust and certain other matters.

A provision has been made making the proposed Act apply certain portion of land held by public trust in cases where any interest is reserved in favour of the founder of such trust.

A new Schedule has been added in view of the introduction of the comprehensive definition for the terms "standard acre" and "inam land".

In clause 20 of the Bill, a cultivating tenant who has been evicted is required to make an application to the authorized officer within a period of two months from the date of such eviction for restoration to him of the possession of the land from which he was evicted. On further consideration, Government thought that the time-limit of a period of two months might be enhanced to six months. An amendment to clause 20 was accordingly made and passed in the Assembly.

The list of names of the tenants co-operative farming societies and the names of the institutions found in the Bill published was not up to date. A revised list has been obtained from the Registrar and substituted in the Bill passed by the Assembly.

The ceiling on land holdings related to ownership of lands. In this Bill the ceiling is only with regard to personal cultivation. That will apply only to cases where certain trustees have been already cultivating the land personally. A ceiling of 20 acres has been put here. There are exemptions from these provisions in the case of plantations, forests and so on. Ceiling is introduced on personal cultivation because Government have found, on a perusal of the statistics, that in many cases trusts have been incurring a loss on account of personal cultivation. They must get more. On the other hand, in many cases the balance-sheet shows a loss. 3.50 p.m. Whatever it is, the trusts do not get any benefit. We are interested in getting the maximum benefit out of the land. It is felt that it would be better to have the land cultivated by tenants rather than leaving it under personal cultivation. Still, there is provision for personal cultivation up to 20 acres. If they have not been already cultivating the lands, then there is a provision for protecting the tenants from eviction and also provision for providing fair rent. There is provision for stopping rackrenting also. There is provision for tenants co-operative farming societies. Already, as provided for in the schedule, there are as many as 81 tenants' co-operative farming societies. They have been functioning. I can tell the House that these societies have been functioning fairly satisfactorily not only to the tenants but also to the trusts.

15th December 1961] [Sri K. Bhaktavatsalam]

Sir, these are the main provisions of the Bill. The aim is better cultivation of the land in the interest of the general economic development and also in the interests of the trusts and the tenants who cultivate. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 47 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN: Sir, this a Bill about trust properties. The Government want to see that the trusts do not suffer any loss by bad handling or neglect on their part. There are a number of trust properties—especially properties held by the mutts. Though this Bill does not deal with the powers, spiritual or other, of the matadipathis and people of that sort, still I would like the Government to take note of the properties endowed by the various persons and vested in the matadipathi. The trusts were created for a specific purpose. But the trustees do not care to see that the wishes of the donors are fulfilled. I have come across instances where trusts have been created in favour of temples for their maintenance and for their being held in good repair. But they are absolutely neglected. As I said, though the Government cannot interfere with the rights of the matadipathis, possibly they have got enough power to deal with the funds of the matadipathis so that those funds may not be wasted. I would request Government to see that the trust properties are properly looked after and that the accounts of these trusts are properly scrutinised to see that the amounts have been utilised for the purpose for which they were endowed.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை உள்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். மடங்கள், கோயில்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலங்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவது, எடுத்துக்கொள்வது என்பதற்கு, அரசியல் சட்டப்படி அரசாங்கத்துக்கோ, சட்டசபைக்கோ அதிகாரம் இல்லை என்று தீர்ப்புகள் வந்ததன் பேரிலே இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நியாயமாக Ceiling Bill- கொண்டு வந்த போதே இதை அதில் சேர்த்திருந்தோம். அதை விட்டு விட்டதற்குக் காரணம் இந்த சட்டசபைக்கு அந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாதென்பது. ஆனால் அவசரமாகச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னோம். 'அவசரக்கோலம் அள்ளித் தெளித்தது' என்று ஒரு பழமொழி சொல்லுவார்கள், அந்த மாதிரித்தான் இது தெளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே மடாதிபதிகளைப்பற்றி ஸ்ரீ. பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். மடாதிபதிகளுக்காக இந்தச் சட்டம் என்றால், குறிப்பிட்ட மடத்துக்கு எந்தக் காரணத்துக்காக சொத்துக்கள் எழுதிவைக்கப்பட்டு இருந்ததோ, அதற்குச் செலவு

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [15th December 1961]

செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கவனிப்பதைப் பற்றி சட்டசபை யிலே ஒன்றும் பேசவில்லை. அங்கு குடியானவனுக்கு 60 : 40 கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதைக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. கோயில்களின் பேரால், மடத்தின் பேரால் ஏழைகளுக்கு அக்கிரமம் செய்கின்றார்கள். அதனால்தான் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இதில் கோயிலோ, அல்லது மடமோ அல்லது டிரஸ்டியோ போய் நேரடியாக Personal cultivation செய்வது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது எனக்கு வேடிக்கையாகத்தான் தோன்றுகிறது. நிலச்சுவான்தார் ஒருவர், வயல்காட்டிலே நின்றுகொண்டு, கூலி ஆட்களை வைத்து, பண்ணையாட்களை வைத்து வேலை செய்கிறேன் என்றால் அதற்கு அர்த்தமிருக்கிறது. ஆண்டவனே வந்து இந்த 10 ஏக்கரா, 20 ஏக்கரா நிலத்திலே விவசாயம் செய்யப் போகின்றாரா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். பத்து ஏக்கரா இப்போது கோயில்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதற்கு வகை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். எதற்கு Personal cultivation என்று கொடுக்க வேண்டும்? மடத்துப் பெருச்சாளிகள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே அந்தப் பெருச்சாளிகள் சாப்பிடுவதற்காக இது கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். Ceiling of Bill-ல் 5 ஏக்கரா Personal cultivationக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவது என்பது தவறு என்று அரசாங்கம் உணர்ந்து, அரசாங்கமே அதற்கு ஒரு amendment கொண்டுவந்து செலக்ட் கமிட்டி முடிவுக்குப் பின்னால் 20 ஏக்கரா, 10 ஏக்கரா அவர்களுக்கு Personal cultivation -க்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவது அர்த்தமற்ற செயல் என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுவேன். ஏனென்றால் திரு. பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்கள் சொன்னமாதிரி, மடாதிபதிகளுக்கு இருப்பதை நாங்கள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்று மடாதிபதி ஆண்டவனை தரிசனம் செய்துவிட்டு, இந்த நாட்டில் விவசாயம் செய்து மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு விவசாயம் அதிகப்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்களா? எல்லாம் ஆண்டவன் பெயராலே நடக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறோமே, அம்மாதிரி மடாதிபதி அந்த வழியிலே வந்து விவசாயம் செய்யபட்டும் அதற்கு நீங்கள் Personal cultivation என்று கொடுங்கள். ஆனால் இந்த மடாதிபதிகள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்று எனக்கும் தெரியும், உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அதைப்பற்றி இப்போது நான் அதிகமாகப் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. இங்கிருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியும் கோயில் கணக்கு என்ற பெயரால் வரும் பணங்களையும், மடாதிபதிகளையும் அரசாங்கம் Control செய்வதற்கு கணக்குகளைத் தணிக்கை செய்வதற்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதென்பதுதான் மேலே சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டு வரையில் வழக்கு. இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? மோசடி பண்ணுகிறார்கள். சொத்தைத் துஷ்பிரயோகம் பண்ணுகிறார்கள். ஆண்டவன் பெயரால் அக்கிரமம் நடக்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கமும், பொது மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளும் கண்டதனால்தான் இம்மாதிரி மசோதாக்களுக்கே அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டது. அம்மாதிரி தூர்வினி

15th December 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

யோகம் செய்வதை இந்த மசோதாவின் மூலமாக ஓரளவு தடுக்க முடியும். எல்லா நிலங்களையும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு கூட்டுறவின் மூலம், Tenants' Co-operatives மூலமாக விவசாயம் செய்யும்போது அந்தக் கோயில்களுக்கு மடாதிபதிக்கு எவ்வளவு வருமானம் வருகிறது என்பதை நிச்சயமாக நிர்ணயிக்க முடியும். அப்படி நிர்ணயிக்க முடிகின்ற போது, இவ்வளவு பணம் மடாதிபதிக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது, அந்தப் பணம் எப்படி செலவு செய்யப்பட்டது என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளுவதற்கு நல்ல வசதி இருக்கும். அப்படி ஒரு மசோதா வரும்போது, அவர்களுக்கு exemption என்பதுபோன்று மசோதாவிலே ஆங்காங்கு ஓட்டைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அரசாங்கம் என்னென்ன தவறுகளைத் திருத்த வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்களோ, அதைத் திருத்த முடியாத அளவில் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் இந்த அளவுக்கு வெகு விரைவில் இத்தகைய மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்த உள்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டிவிட்டு நிச்சயம் இதை நீங்கள் ஆதரிப்பீர்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a doubt which I hope the Hon. Minister will clear. The provisions contained in the Tenants' Protection Act and the Tenants' Payment of Fair Rent Act are all included in this Bill. I do not find anything new in this Bill. All the safeguards are already there. The Government have fixed a ceiling of 20 acres in this Bill whereas in the Land Ceiling Bill the ceiling fixed is 30 acres. When there are already two Acts to safeguard the interests of the tenants, I do not know why another Bill incorporating the same provisions should be brought forward now. What was the difficulty in incorporating these provisions in the Land Ceiling Bill itself if the Government wanted to do so? Why now introduce a separate Bill? Could not the objective of the Government be achieved by having a separate chapter for this in the Land Ceiling Bill itself?

4.00
p.m.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was feeling surprised that a Bill of this nature which seems to curtail or restrict some of the normal privileges which Mutts and Charitable institutions and educational trusts have been enjoying should be rushed through in this manner. At least this Council deserves to be shown a little more consideration. The Bill was presented to us and leave to introduce the Bill is sought and almost immediately I find that the Minister is going to move that it be passed into law. This does not give us an opportunity to study the clauses of the Bill and, if possible and necessary, to move amendments. Therefore, I would respectfully suggest to the Hon. Minister to examine whether any serious harm would be caused if some time is given to the Members to study the Bill and, if necessary, to give notice of amendments to the Bill.

[15th December 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member got the Bill on the 9th itself. He could have sent in amendments. There was more than a week's time. I do not think there can be any serious objection now. *

SRI S. NATARAJAN: It is officially introduced only now, Sir. A time and date is notified for giving notice of amendments.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already explained how this Bill, as passed by the Assembly, is now before the Council. The Bill was introduced in the Assembly and referred to a Select Committee. Eight hon. Members of this House were invited to attend and guide the deliberations of the Select Committee of the Assembly and all the eight hon. Members attended the meetings of the Select Committee. They sat for three days and went clause by clause through the Bill after a detailed general discussion. They introduced some changes also in the Bill as introduced. I may tell the hon. Member Sri S. Natarajan that some of the hon. Members of this House who accepted the invitation and participated in the proceedings of the Select Committee did take an active part in the deliberations and gave their wise counsels. Then the Bill was revised and the revised Bill introduced in the Assembly. It was passed there and the Bill, as passed by the Assembly, was circulated to the hon. Members, as I understand from the Secretary to the Council, a week ago. So, the hon. Member cannot complain that there was no time to go into the provisions of the Bill.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: Sir, normally a time-limit is fixed for receiving amendments. I do not think we received any such communication fixing a date and time for receipt of amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This was placed in the hands of hon. Members on the 9th itself. They had six days' time. They could have sent in amendments.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Generally a time-limit is fixed for sending in amendments. No such notice was circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not correct. There is no question of the office calling for amendments. Sometimes we fix a date and time within which the amendments should reach the office. That is all. But the usual practice is, when the Bill is in the hands of the hon. Members, they can send in amendments, if any, at any time they like before the Bill is taken up for consideration in the House.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in regard to the provisions of the Bill, I think, there is again confusion in the minds of the hon. Members regarding the ceiling provided in this Bill and the Land Ceiling Bill. The ceiling in the other Acts is on ownership of land. This is ceiling on personal cultivation. There is no question of any ceiling on the holding by

[15th December 1961] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

the trusts and charities. These were completely exempted from the provisions of the Act we already passed. Therefore, there is no limit to the trusts holding the lands. They can hold land to any extent. The ceiling referred to in this Bill is with regard to personal cultivation.

Again, Sir, I may point out to the hon. Member Sri Kosalram that it is not as if any trust taking advantage of the provisions of this Bill will evict tenants cultivating 5 to 10 acres. It has been specifically provided in the Bill that if they were already cultivating the land, it may be 300 or 500 acres,—there are many cases of such trusts—in such cases the personal cultivation will be limited to 20 acres and the excess land will be distributed at five acres per tenant. That is all the provision here. When the other Bill was considered, the Land Ceiling Bill, the Government and the Legislature agreed with the Select Committee's recommendation that it was not right to introduce ceiling on the holding of land by trusts. Therefore there was complete exemption from ceiling on holding in respect of trusts.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan asked why a new Bill should be brought in, and stated that these could have been incorporated in the Land Ceiling Bill itself. I must say these provisions cannot be incorporated there. The idea is to give protection to tenants against eviction, from rack-renting. And so, these provisions *in toto* have been incorporated in this Bill.

Sir, I should think the hon. Member Sri Kosalram is suffering from certain obsession. He is not able to understand what exactly this Bill seeks to achieve. There is no question of evicting any tenant. If any management of trust misbehaves, there are other provisions under which action can be taken against them.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan referred to certain abuses. Within the limitations of the law that we have, I can assure the hon. Members that all steps are being taken to prevent abuses. The hon. Members should have seen that the Chairman of the Endowments Commission appointed by the Government of India which is touring the whole of India and going into this question of endowments has expressed his view that he would even recommend to the Government of India, if necessary, to amend the Constitution so that effective action could be taken against trusts and mutts which did not function properly and indulged in abuses. Now within the limitation of the law, Government will certainly take all possible steps to prevent these abuses and take action against those who indulge in these abuses.

Sir, as I said, the ceiling in this Bill is with reference only to cultivation. Only a few mutts are there with large extents of lands. There are some temples but they have their own requirements. The other day the hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the Arabindo Ashram at Pondicherry. They have reclaimed land in

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [15th December 1961]

the South Arcot district and they cultivate their own land. He said that there should be no ceiling on cultivation in their case. Of course, there is the question of giving exemptions in cases where the needs of the institution concerned demand such exemption.

4-10 P.M. Again there are lands for certain educational institutions. For certain institutions the land may have to be cultivated for demonstration purposes. There is provision for all that in this Bill. After all, what they had been already cultivating—300 acres, 500 acres and so on—is restricted to only 20 acres. There should be no restriction up to 30 acres holding and 20 acres for personal cultivation. The eight hon. Members who participated in the meetings of the Select Committee felt that 20 acres would be quite reasonable and quite economic. These institutions themselves may require rice and other things. Therefore, 20 acres is not much. When 300 acres were cultivated, 20 acres will remain under personal cultivation and the remaining 280 acres will be distributed at the rate of 5 acres to each tenant. I do not think this is in any way a retrograde step. Whether it is in the interests of the trusts, temples, educational institutions, medical institutions or any other institutions, this is certainly a step in the right direction in the interests of the trusts, in the interests of agricultural development, better cultivation and also in the interest of tenants who cultivate the land. There could be no fear that passing of a legislation like this would affect any interests except the interests who have been indulging in abuses. There has been no hurry about it and the Bill has been well-drafted. I must pay my tribute to the authorities who helped us in redrafting this Bill. It is quite comprehensive. Several hon. Members who have been taking keen interest in this matter have expressed that this Bill is wholly satisfactory. Perhaps, for want of more time, hon. Members have not been able to study it thoroughly. But I can give the assurance to the hon. Members that this is a very salutary provision in the interests of everyone concerned. Therefore, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 47 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 62 were put and carried.

Schedules I and II were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

‘That the Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 47 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed’.

15th December 1961]

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Land) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 47 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed’.

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

(5) THE MADRAS PRIVATE FORESTS (ASSUMPTION OF MANAGEMENT) BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 54 OF 1961).

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

‘That the Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 54 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration’.

Sir, the forest wealth of the Gudalur and Ootacamund taluks of the Nilgiris District is depleted by the action of the owners of private farms. It is considered necessary to take over the management of the private forests in Gudalur and Ootacamund taluks of the Nilgiris District for a limited period in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of such farms. I request the House to accept the motion.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 54 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 20 and 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

‘That the Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 54 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 54 of 1961), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’

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

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the House will now adjourn and meet tomorrow at 12 noon and sit till 1 o'clock. At 1 o'clock there will be a lunch in the Members' Lounge. I request all of you to attend it. After the lunch, the House will meet again in the afternoon when we will offer our felicitations and bid farewell to the Members who are retiring—I hope they will come back.

[15th December 1961]

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 12 noon tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

VII—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

** 573. A short review of the salient features of the administration of the Registration Department for the first six months of the calendar year 1961.

** 574. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4922, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Industries), dated 4th August 1961, regarding amendments to the Madras Partnership (Registration of Firms) Rules, 1932 and the Madras Partnership (Fees) Rules, 1932.

** 575. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5161, Revenue, dated 28th November 1961, relating to shifting of check post from Red Hills to Arambakkam village near the Andhra-Madras border on the Madras-Nellore Trunk Road.

** 576. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3930, Home, dated 10th November 1961, directing that quarterly tax be collected in respect of the jeep stage carriages introduced on village roads in rural areas of two-thirds of the normal rate of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).

** 577. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5238, Revenue, dated 4th December 1961, regarding issue of the Madras Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Protection from Eviction) Rules, 1961.

** 578. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2003, Public, (General), dated 4th December 1961, relating to introduction of Tamil in Fire stations in the Fire Service Department.

** 579. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1818, Public, (General-M), dated 31st October 1961 relating to introduction of Tamil in the Commercial Taxes Department.

** 580. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1710, Public (Services-A), dated 12th October 1961, regarding exclusion of 12 posts of Assistant Geologists in the Industries Department from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission [Laid on the table under Articles 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

** 581. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 6764, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 1st December 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958.

** 582. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3382, Home, dated 27th September 1961, regarding exemption from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931) of vehicles MDK 1108 and MDK 1150 belonging to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and assigned to the District Medical Officer, Kanyakumari.

[15th December 1961]

583. Short review of activities of Departments under the Administrative Control of Home Department for the first half of the year 1961.

584. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3310, Food and Agriculture, dated 4th November 1961, regarding issue of the Madras Land Improvement Schemes Rules, 1961.

585. Short review of the activities of the office of the Registrar of Firms, Madras, and the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, for the first half of the calendar year 1961.

586. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2002, Public (General-M), dated 4th December 1961 relating to introduction of Tamil in Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration), Local Fund Audit, Fisheries and Registration departments.

† Report of the Select Committee on the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Council appointed in the year 1960 and the Annexure thereto.

** Laid on the table of the House on 14th December 1961.

† Sent by special messengers to all M.L.Cs. on 9th December 1961 and laid on the table of the House on 14th December 1961.

[15th December 1961]

APPENDIX I.

Statement.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 500 asked by Sri S. K. Sambandhan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 15th December 1961, page 515 supra.]

Number of Panchayat Unions formed district wise as on 13th April 1961—List of First Batch Panchayat Unions on 2nd October 1960.

North Arcot District—

- 1 K. V. Kuppam.
- 2 Arcot.
- 3 Kalas pakkam.
- 4 A. ni.
- 5 Thuriyapuram.
- 6 Vembakkam.
- 7 Poiur.

South Arcot District—

- 8 Melamalaiyannur.
- 9 Gingee.
- 10 Thiruvavur.
- 11 Paarati.
- 12 Oathur.
- 13 Kalakurichi.
- 14 Chinaiyalam.

Madurai District—

- 15 Vadpatti.
- 16 Alanganalur.
- 17 Madurai East.
- 18 Madurai West.
- 19 M. ur I.
- 20 Usiampatti.
- 21 T. Kallupatti.
- 22 Thuvannangalam.

Ramanathapuram District—

- 23 Singampuneri.
- 24 (a) Thiruvadanai.
- 24 Paramakudi.
- 26 Kanudhi.
- 27 Srivilliputtur.
- 28 Sivakasi.
- 29 Kariapatti.

Salem District—

- 30 Hosur.
- 31 Kaveripattanam.
- 32 Krishnagiri.
- 33 Dharmapuri.
- 34 Holathur.
- 35 Peddannaickenpalayam.
- 36 Ramagripet.
- 37 Ganravalhi.
- 38 Edappadi.

Thanjavur District—

- 39 Thiruthuraiyandi.
- 40 Vedaranyam.
- 41 Mayuram.
- 42 Sirkali.
- 43 Kivalur.
- 44 Pattukkottai.
- 45 Kumbakonam.
- 46 Papanasam.

Tirunelveli District.

- 47 Tuticorin.
- 48 Koilpatti.
- 49 Sangarankoil.
- 50 Kuruvikulam.
- 51 Cheranmahadevi.
- 52 Pappakudi.
- 53 Manoor.

Chingleput District—

- 54 Thirukudikundram.
- 55 Uthiramerur.
- 56 Srirambudur.
- 57 Poonamallee.
- 58 Tiruvallur.
- 59 Kadambatur.

Nilgiris District—

- 60 Ootacamud.

Coimbatore District—

- 61 Gobichettipalayam.
- 62 Satyamangalam.
- 63 Perundurai.
- 64 Erode.
- 65 Perianickenpalayam.
- 66 Avanashi.
- 67 Palladam.
- 68 Tiruppur.

Tiruchirappalli District—

- 69 Thottam.
- 70 Musiri.
- 71 Lalgudi.
- 72 Veppanthatti.
- 73 K. Paramathi.
- 74 Kallitalai.
- 75 Tiruvananthapuram.

List of Second Batch Panchayat Unions on 13th April 1961.

North Vellore Development District—

- 1 Tirupattur.
- 2 Wallajah.
- 3 Sholinghur.
- 4 Kaveripakkam niyambadi.
- 5 mili.

South Vellore Development District—

- 7 Chetput.
- 8 Pernamallur.
- 9 Cheyyar.

APPENDIX

[15th December 1961]

North Cuddalore Development District—

- 10 Koliyanur.
- 11 Kanai.
- 12 Merkanam.
- 13 Ulundurpet.

South Cuddalore Development District—

- 14 N. ur.
- 15 Mangalur.
- 16 Porto Novo.
- 17 Kurinjiaidi.
- 18 Theyyadurgam.
- 19 Mel Bhuvanagiri.

Chingleput Development District—

- 20 Uthukottai.
- 21 Maduranthakam.
- 22 St. Thomas Mount.
- 23 Minjur.
- 24 Kattankulathur.
- 25 Kallarthur.
- 26 Kancheepuram.
- 27 Poondi.
- 28 Gummudipoondi.
- 29 Vilivakkam.

East Coimbatore Development District—

- 30 Kangayam.
- 31 Kundadam.
- 32 Dharmapuri.
- 33 Thucknaickenpalayam.
- 34 Kodumudi.
- 35 Modakkurichi.
- 36 Bhavanisagar.
- 37 Bhaveni.
- 38 Mulanur.
- 39 Ammapet.
- 40 Vellakoil.

West Coimbatore Development District—

- 41 Sular.
- 42 Kintthukadavu.
- 43 Lakshminikentpalayam.
- 44 Udampet.
- 45 Pongalur.
- 46 Thondamuthur.

North Madurai Development District—

- 47 Athoor I (Sambetti).
- 48 Athoor II (Reddiar Chatram).
- 49 Dindigul.
- 50 Badalagundu.
- 51 Kola kanal.
- 52 Nilakkottai.
- 53 Palni.
- 54 Vedasandur.

South Madurai Development District—

- 55 Andipatti.
- 56 Bodinaikkanur.
- 57 Tirupparankundram.
- 58 Kallgudi.
- 59 S. d. p. i.
- 60 Chellampatti.

The Nilgiris Development District—

- 61 Coonoor.
- 62 Kuzhithi.
- 63 Gudalur.

East Ramanathapuram Development District—

- 64 K. Javarkoil.
- 65 Devakottai.
- 66 Kallal.
- 67 Manamadurai.
- 68 Kadaladi.
- 69 Madukulathur.
- 70 Madapam.
- 71 Ramanathapuram.
- 72 Roga'ur.
- 73 Kanna gudi.
- 74 Rajasingamangalam.

West Ramanathapuram Development District—

- 75 Ramanthapuram.
- 76 Virulmangar.
- 77 Sattur.
- 78 Vembakkottai.
- 79 Vayalur.

North Salem Development District—

- 80 Burgur.
- 81 Pennagaram.
- 82 Uttangurai.
- 83 M. rappur.
- 84 Veppanapalli.
- 85 Pappiraddipatti.
- 86 M. cheri.

South Salem Development District—

- 87 Valappadi.
- 88 Alavasal.
- 89 Truchenzodu.
- 90 Paramathi.
- 91 Sendamangalam.
- 92 Attur.

East Thanjavur Development District—

- 93 Kattalam.
- 94 Sembonarkoil.
- 95 Anakkurachatram.
- 96 Kollavai.
- 97 Nagapattinam.
- 98 Nagapattinam.
- 99 Mithupet.
- 100 Kottur.

West Thanjavur Development District—

- 101 Budalur.
- 102 Ammapet.
- 103 Thiruvadanthapuram.
- 104 Tiruppanandal.
- 105 Sathubachatram.
- 106 Orathanad.
- 107 Avudayarkoil.

North Tiruchirappalli Development District—

- 108 Thahiangarpet.
- 109 Tiruvavur.
- 110 Uppilapuram.
- 111 Leimbalur.
- 112 Thuvannur.
- 113 Arayalur.
- 114 Andinadam.
- 115 Manikandam.

[15th December 1961]

South Tiruchirappalli Development District.—	North Tirunelveli Development District—cont.
116 Aravakurichi.	123 Karungulam.
117 Tenthoni.	124 Sattankulam.
118 Karambakudi.	125 Udagudi.
119 Keeranur.	
North Tirunelveli Development District.—	South Tirunelveli Development District.—
119 V. sudavanallur.	126 V. Iliyar.
120 Mela Nedivanallur.	127 Radhapuram.
121 Ottapilaram.	128 Alangulam.
122 Pudur.	129 Tenkasi.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 502 asked by S. K. Sambandhan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 15th December 1961, page 517 supra.]

(a) Five.

(b) (1) *Sri Kandan Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kurinchipadi*.—The report of enquiry under section 38 is awaited.

(2) *Kailasathar Weavers' Co-operative Society, C.N. Palayam*.—The enquiry report revealed that the former President of the society had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 250. This amount has since been made good by the present President. The former President also prepared false retail bills in January 1960 and preferred bogus rebate claims. As the delinquent is no more, no criminal action was pursued. Departmental action is being taken for recovery of rebate allowed on false retail bills.

(3) *Sri Subramaniaswamy Weavers' Co-operative Society, Cudalore*.—The report of enquiry under section 38 revealed no serious irregularities and there was no case for launching prosecution. Departmental action is being taken to set right the affairs of the society.

(4) *Kanjamanathanpet Weavers' Co-operative Society*.—The enquiry relating to the above society has not been completed because of stay ordered by the High Court, Madras.

(5) *Parikkal Dandinani Weavers' Co-operative Society*.—The enquiry report is under scrutiny of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

15th December 1961]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 507, asked by Sri S. K. Sambandhan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 15th December 1961h page 521 supra.]

Statement showing the number of schemes executed by the City Improvement Trust during the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 and the extent of land acquired by private negotiation and under the Land Acquisition Act, etc.

Year.	Number of schemes taken up for execution	
	Housing Projects.	Slum Clearance Projects.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1957-58	3	1
1958-59	6	2
1959-60	10	6

Year.	Housing Projects.			
	By private negotiation.		Under Land Acquisition Act.	
	Extent.	Cost paid.	Extent.	Cost paid.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	C. G.	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	C. G.	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1957-58	23.3	7.97	..	..
1958-59	..	..	22.10	6.40
1959-60	..	..	22.11	9.80

Slum Clearance Projects.					Remarks.
By private negotiation.		Under Land Acquisition Act.			
Extent.	Cost paid.	Extent.	Cost paid.		
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
C.G.	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	C.G.	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
0.9	..	14.12	1.23		
(Government land alienated.)					
..	..	..	0.20	Payment towards land acquired in 1957-58.	
..	..	283.16	0.12	Payment made towards land acquired in 1957-58.	

NOTE.—The figures given under column 'Cost paid' are not the actual cost of the lands acquired. The figures indicate only the payments made during the years.

[15th December 1961]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer starred question No. 509, asked by Sri S. K. Sambandhan, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 15th December 1961, page 522 supra.]

(a) Rotary type power drills are in use for the Artesian Well Scheme in the South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts and are not hired out for private use.

2. Power drills of the Percussion type are hired out to the following classes of users :—

Class I.—(i) Agriculturists—solely for bonafide agricultural purpose;

(ii) small-scale industrialists who will be treated on the same footing as agriculturists;

(iii) all promoters of water-supply schemes intended to serve the public, except those in class II below;

(iv) the Revenue, Labour, Co-operative and other Departments of Government.

(v) co-operative Societies, School Authorities, District Boards Municipalities and other Public authorities.

Class II.—Large scale industrialists, Companies or Corporations, Railway Administrations and promoters of water-supply schemes intended to serve individuals.

3. The party requiring a drill under Class I has to remit Rs. 10 as inspection fee and the Agricultural Engineering Supervisor (Drilling) will inspect the site and if suitable, recommend the allotment of the drill. If the allotment is approved, a transport fee of Rs. 200 and caution deposit of Rs. 250 and an advance of hire charges for 10 days at Rs. 8 per day are collected from the party along with the application.

4. The party requiring a drill under Class II has to remit Rs. 25 as inspection fee and on approval of the allotment has to remit along with the application Rs. 500 as caution deposit and an advance of hire charges for 10 days at Rs. 30 per day. The actual transport cost of the drill both ways should be borne by the party.

5. The drill is allotted according to priority maintained by the Assistant Agricultural Engineer or the Assistant Director (Drilling) as the case may be. Preference is given to the parties who require the sets for agricultural purposes under the loan-cum-subsidy scheme in order to achieve the target under the scheme;

15th December 1961]

				Number of applications received.	Number of applications disposed of.
(b)	1958-59	..	..	73	40
	1959-60	..	..	50	43
	1960-61	..	..	84	61
(c)	10th May 1953	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 513 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of Legislative Council held on 15th December 1961, page 525 supra.]

Statement showing the number of village officers who resigned their posts during 1st September 1960 to 31st August 1961 district-wise and the reasons therefor.

Districts.	For seeking other appointments.	Leprosy.	Ill-health and old age.	To contest Panchayat Elections.	Due to inability or unwillingness to continue in the post.	To attend to private affairs.	Non-residence in the charge village.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Thanjavur	1	..	14	2	..	19	..	36
2 Tirunelveli	3	..	11	..	..	17	..	33
3 South Arcot	6	1	26	4	2	1	..	40
4 Madurai	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	10
5 Salem	1	..	20	..	..	2	..	23
6 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
7 North Arcot	4	..	24	..	..	10	..	38
8 Chingleput	10	..	20	..	3	4	1	38
9 Ramanathapuram	..	..	15	..	1	14	..	30
Total	27	1	150	6	6	71	1	262

The particulars are nil for other districts.

[15th December 1961]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vid answer to starred question No. 518, asked by Sri Mohamed Raza Khan (on behalf of Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar) at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on 15th December 1961, page 528 supra].

July, 1961. August 1961.

(a) Number of motor accidents in the City of Madras—

- (i) to human beings
(ii) to animals

(b) Causes of the above accidents—

Var number. Persons killed.

- (2)

Vehicle or vehicles involved.

- (3)

Human beings killed.

July, 1959/1961.. A baby in arms .. A lorry (hit and run case)—the rear portion body of lorry hit. Not located.

1871/1961

.. A girl, aged 4½ years ..

State Transport Bus ..

State Transport Bus at fault for negligent driving.

Prosecuted and acquitted.

1940/1961

.. A woman, aged about 65 years. ..

Car ..

The deceased at fault for sudden crossing.

Action dropped.

2075/1961

.. Jeep occupant ..

Lorry and Police SAP Jeep ..

Lorry at fault—Tube burst and the driver failed to control the vehicle, it went and hit against the jeep on the extreme right side of the road coming from the opposite direction.

Lorry driver is being tried.

2104/1961

.. Cyclist, 25 years ..

Lorry and cycle ..

Lorry swerved to avoid a cyclist on the left end went to the wrong side of the road and hit another cyclist coming from the opposite direction.

Do.

August, 2178/1961

Pedestrian boy aged 4 years.

Car and pedestrian ..

Car hit and run Marina road. Car secured. Car at fault for negligent driving. Car found with ineffective brakes during test.

Car driver is being tried.

[15th December 1961]

August, 2212/1961 Pedestrian boy, aged 6 years. Lorry and pedestrian .. Lorry at fault. Over-speeding as judged from the skid mark at the scene. Boy killed on the spot.

2232/1961

.. Pedestrian boy ..

Lorry (petrol tanker) and pedestrian.

Lorry at fault for inattentive driving.

Do.

2237/1961

.. Cyclist ..

Lorry and cycle. ..

Bad overtaking—Lorry at fault ..

Do.

2302/1961

.. Pedestrian, aged 30 years.

Tractor trailer and pedestrian ..

Pedestrian at fault for jumping on the tractor without knowledge of the tractor driver for a free ride.

Dropped.

2400/1961

.. Pedestrian, ..

Lorry and pedestrian ..

Lorry at fault for bad reversing ..

Lorry driver is being tried.

ANIMALS.

2239/1961

.. One bull ..

Lorry and D.B. cart ..

D.B. cart at fault, Wrong side on the road.

D.B. cart prosecuted.

(c) How many of these accidents were due to—

(i) Collision with lorry

July. August.

3 6

(ii) Collisions with State Transport Bus

1 NIL

(iii) Collision with taxis

NIL NIL

(d) Number of drivers arrested

3 5

includes one petrol tanker and one tractor trailer.

[15th December 1961]

- (c) Steps taken by police to prevent such accidents—
- (1) Regular speed traps are held to check overspeeding ;
 - (2) Lorries are checked for overloading, carrying excess number of coolies for dazling, lights etc. ;
 - (3) pedestrians, are advised to keep to the pavements and use pedestrian crossings ;
 - (4) cyclists are instructed to observe road regulations, such as avoidance of riding abreast, cutting corners, weaving through inter-space of vehicle holding on to running vehicles, etc.;
 - (5) an intensive check is made on the roads for defective vehicles. The defects are got rectified by serving notices ;
 - (6) a review of causes of accidents is made every week and if there is any concentration of accidents due to any particular cause like overtaking in no-overtaking zone, suitable action is taken to have a special drive against the offenders in the area;
 - (7) petrols are sent to school areas wherever men are available ;
 - (8) leaflets are prepared now and then on road safety and distributed at appropriate times ; and
 - (9) A pamphlet containing instructions has been prepared for taxi drivers recently.

15th December 1961]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide Item VI (i), on page 533 supra.]

L.A. Bill No. 60 of 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1959, in excess of the amounts authorized or granted for the said services.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1959 in excess of the amounts authorized or granted for the said services;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1961.

2. *Issue of Rs. 2,60,31,258 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the financial year ended on 31st March 1959*—The sums specified in column (5) of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two crores sixty lakhs, thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight rupees shall be deemed to have been authorized to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent for defraying the charges in respect of the services and purposes specified in column (2) of the Schedule during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1959, in excess of the amounts authorized or granted for those services and purposes for that year.

3. *Appropriation.*—The sums deemed to have been authorized to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State under this Act shall be appropriated and shall be deemed to have been appropriated for the services and purposes specified in the Schedule in relation to the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1959.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See sections 2 and 3.)

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums.		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	..	1,250	1,250
XII	Administration of Justice.	10,056	..	10,056

[15th December 1961]

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums.		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXII	Harijan uplift	1,16,787	..	1,16,787
XXIV	Civil Works—Works ..	1,76,97,563	..	1,76,97,563
XXXII	Road Transport Schemes.	53,334	..	53,334
	Debt charges	..	4,46,405	4,46,405
XXXVI	Capital outlay on Public Health.	68,65,686	..	68,65,686
XXXVIII	Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	7,38,087	..	7,38,087
XL	Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	1,02,090	..	1,02,090
	Total ..	2,55,83,603	4,47,655	2,60,31,258

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker.

Fort St. George, Madras.
15th December 1961.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item VI (2), on page 534 supra.]

L.A. Bill No. 59 of 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1961.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1961;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 7) Act, 1961.

2. *Supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1961.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated

15th December 1961]

fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1961, a further sum not exceeding twenty-one crores four lakhs fifty thousand and two hundred rupees, being moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that period, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Land Revenue Department.	10,30,000	..	10,30,000
II	Stamps Administration.	2,46,900	..	2,46,900
III	Forest Department.	15,35,800	..	15,35,800
IV	Registration Department.	1,23,300	..	1,23,300
V	Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration.	2,23,600	..	2,23,600
VI	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration.	6,82,800	..	6,82,800
VII	Irrigation ..	61,66,900	..	61,66,900
	Debt Charges ..	..	15,00,000	15,00,000
VIII	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	11,40,100	1,57,800	12,97,900
X	Elections ..	6,73,300	..	6,73,300
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	71,11,000	3,000	71,14,000
XII	Administration of Justice.	13,43,300	1,91,700	15,35,000
XIII	Jails ..	10,83,100	..	10,83,100
XIV	Police ..	51,84,600	..	51,84,600

[15th December 1961]

Sums not exceeding

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
XV	Education ..	1,48,98,100	..	1,48,98,100
XVI	Medical ..	57,41,000	..	57,41,300
XVII	Public Health	75,00,000	49,000	75,09,000
XVIII	Agriculture ..	14,56,000	..	14,56,000
XIX	Fisheries ..	11,34,800	..	11,34,800
XX	Animal Husbandry.	5,49,000	..	5,49,900
XXI	Co-operation ..	13,62,400	..	13,62,400
XXII	Industries and Cinchona.	1,38,00,800	..	1,38,00,800
XXIV	Labour including Factories.	1,39,100	..	1,39,100
XXV	Harijan Uplift	52,00,100	..	52,00,100
XXVI	Community Development Projects, etc.	38,01,400	..	38,01,400
XXVII	Civil Works—Works.	10,000	..	10,000
XXVIII	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	12,10,500	..	12,10,500
XXIX	Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	10,63,200	..	10,63,200
XXX	Famine ..	5,22,400	..	5,22,400
XXXI	Pensions ..	3,77,200	31,600	4,08,800
XXXII	Stationery and Printing.	16,70,000	..	16,70,000
XXXIII	Miscellaneous.	85,00,000	7,47,300	92,47,300
XXXIV	Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	14,68,500	2,83,000	17,51,500
XXXV	Road Transport Schemes.	44,21,100	1,81,700	46,02,800
XXXVII	Capital Outlay on Forests.	3,20,500	..	3,20,500
XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	500	..	500

[15th December 1961]

Sums not exceeding

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
XXXIX	Capital Outlay on Public Health.	100	..	100
XLI	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	30,88,700	..	30,88,700
XLII	Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	78,24,500	..	78,24,500
XLV	Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	2,51,92,300	..	2,51,92,300
XLVI	Loans and Advances by the State Government.	6,85,14,400	..	6,85,14,400
Grand total ..		20,73,04,600	31,45,600	21,04,50,200

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker.FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS,
15th December 1961.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide Item VI (3) on page 534 supra]

L.A. Bill No. 58 of 1961

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1962.

WHEREAS it is necessary, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the Financial Year commencing on the 1st April 1962;

[15th December 1961]

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1961.

2. *Withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for a part of the Financial Year commencing on the 1st April 1962.*—The State Government may withdraw from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State sums not exceeding sixty-six crores seventy-one lakhs forty-four thousand and nine hundred rupees, being moneys required to meet—

(a) The grants made in advance by the Madras Legislative Assembly for a part of the Financial Year Commencing on the 1st April 1962, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and

(b) The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for the same part of the same Financial Year, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

3. *Appropriation.*—The sums authorized to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See sections 2 and 3.)

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
I	Land Revenue Department.	85,50,000	..	35,50,000
II	Stamps Administration.	9,50,000	..	9,50,000
III	Forest Department.	28,50,000	100	28,50,100
IV	Registration Department.	16,50,000	100	16,50,100
V	Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration.	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
VI	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration.	22,00,000	3,000	22,03,000
VII	Irrigation ..	72,50,000	..	72,50,000
	Debt Charges .	..	3,30,00,000	3,30,00,000

15th December 1961]

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
VIII	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	46,50,000	4,50,000	51,00,000
IX	State Legislature	4,00,000	20,500	4,20,500
X	Elections ..	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	1,62,00,000	4,000	1,62,04,000
XII	Administration of Justice.	44,50,000	4,00,000	50,50,000
XIII	Jails ..	46,50,000	..	46,50,000
XIV	Police ..	2,23,00,000	100	2,23,00,100
XV	Education ..	7,94,00,000	100	7,94,00,100
XVI	Medical ..	2,04,00,000	100	2,04,00,100
XVII	Public Health	81,50,000	200	81,50,200
XVIII	Agriculture ..	1,62,50,000	6,500	1,62,56,500
XIX	Fisheries ..	16,50,000	..	16,50,000
XX	Animal Husbandry.	50,00,000	100	50,00,100
XXI	Co-operation ..	86,50,000	..	86,50,000
XXII	Industries and Cinchona.	1,05,50,000	..	1,05,50,000
XXIII	Cinchona ..	5,50,000	..	5,50,000
XXIV	Khadi ..	7,00,000	..	7,00,000
XXV	Labour including Factories.	12,50,000	200	12,50,200
XXVI	Harijan Uplift.	1,14,00,000	200	1,14,00,200
XXVII	Community Development Projects, etc.	2,06,00,000	..	2,06,00,000
XXVIII	Civil Works—Works. .	3,03,00,000	93,000	3,09,93,000
XXIX	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	59,00,000	..	59,00,000
XXX	Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	82,00,000	..	82,00,000
XXXI	Famine ..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000

[15th December 1961]

Sums not exceeding

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
XXXII	Pensions ..	68,00,000	2,00,000	70,00,000
XXXIII	Stationery and Printing.	51,00,000	700	51,00,700
XXXIV	Miscellaneous	57,00,000	5,00,000	62,00,000
XXXV	Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	60,00,000	7,00,000	67,00,000
XXXVI	Road Transport Schemes.	1,07,00,000	..	1,07,00,000
XXXVII	Compensation to Zamindars.	30,00,000	..	30,00,000
XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Forests.	13,50,000	..	13,50,000
XXXIX	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	3,46,50,000	..	3,46,50,000
XL	Capital Outlay on Public Health.	88,50,000	..	88,50,000
XLI	Capital Outlay on Agriculture.	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
XLII	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	1,72,00,000	..	1,72,00,000
XLIII	Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	1,89,50,000	..	1,89,50,000
XLIV	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	78,00,000	..	78,00,000
XLV	Commuted Value of Pensions.	3,00,000	16,000	3,16,000
XLVI	Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	1,96,00,000	..	1,96,00,000
XLVII	Loans and Advances by the State Government.	8,14,00,000	..	8,14,00,000
	Public Debt—Repayment.	..	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
	Grand total ..	52,95,50,000	13,75,94,000	66,71,44,900

[15th December 1961]

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS,
15th December 1961.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item VI (4) on page 535 supra.]

L.A. Bill No 47 of 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for regulating the administration either by personal cultivation or by lease, of agricultural lands held by public trust and for regulating the relation of public trusts and their cultivating tenants in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for regulating the administration, either by personal cultivation or by lease, of agricultural lands held by public trusts and for regulating the relation of public trusts and their cultivating tenants in the State of Madras;

AND WHEREAS such regulation will best subserve the common good and increase agricultural production;

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

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961.

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

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

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

(1) "agriculture" includes—

(i) horticulture;

(ii) the raising of crops, grass or garden produce;

(iii) the use by an agriculturist of land held by him or part thereof for grazing;

[15th December 1961]

(iv) the use of any land for the purpose of raising manure crops;

(v) Dairy farming;

(vi) poultry farming;

(vii) livestock breeding;

(viii) growing of trees;

and "agricultural" shall be construed accordingly;

(2) "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;

(3) "co-operative farming society" means a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and consisting only of persons who have become members of that society with a view to cultivate land belonging to a public trust in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(4) "Co-operative Societies Act" means the Act or Acts relating to co-operative societies for the time being in force in the State of Madras;

(5) "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

(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.

Explanation.—For the purposes of Chapters III and IV, a co-operative farming society shall be deemed to be a cultivating tenant;

(6) "cultivating tenant's ceiling area" means five standard acres held by any person—

(a) (i) partly as cultivating tenant; and

(ii) partly as owner or possessory mortgagee; or

(b) wholly as cultivating tenant;

(7) "date of the commencement of this Act" means the date appointed by the Government under sub-section (3) of section 1;

15th December 1961]

(8) "fair rent" means the rent payable under Chapter IV;

(9) "forest" includes any waste land containing trees or shrubs;

(10) "garden land" means dry land irrigated by lifting water from wells or other sources;

(11) "Government" means the State Government;

(12) "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 cultivating tenant or as intermediary or in one or more of those capacities;

(13) "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 village specified in Schedule I;

(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 Estate 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);

(14) "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;

(15) "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, pasture land, plantation, orchard and tope, but does not include house-site or land used exclusively for nonagricultural purposes;

(16) "normal gross produce" in respect of any land means the produce which would be obtained, if the rainfall and the seasons were of a normal character, from land of the same class as the land in question, similarly situated and possessing similar advantages;

(17) "notified date" means the date specified in the notification issued by the Government under section 6;

(18) "orchard" means an enclosure or assemblage of fruit or nut-bearing trees, constituting the main crop therein, whether of spontaneous or artificial growth and includes nandavanams, but does not include trees on such bunds as are not within or adjunct to such enclosure or assemblage;

[15th December 1961]

(19) "owner" 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.

(20) "paid" includes "delivered";

(21) "person" includes any public trust, company, firm, any farming society or association of individuals, whether incorporated or not;

(22) "personal cultivation" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, in relation to a public trust, includes cultivation by hired labour or with hired stock or by servants on wages payable in cash or kind but not as a share of produce;

(23) "plantation" means any land used for growing all or any of the following, namely, cardamom, cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea;

(24) "possessory mortgagee" means 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;

(25) "public trust" means a trust for a public purpose of a religious or charitable, or of an educational, nature, and includes—

(i) any temple, math, mosque, church or other place 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;

(ii) any charitable or educational institution of a public nature;

(26) "Registrar" shall have the same meaning as in the Co-operative Societies Act;

(27) "Rent Court" and "Rent Tribunal" in relation to any area means the Rent Court and the Rent Tribunal respectively constituted under this Act for such area;

(28) "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

15th December 1961]

(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

(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 (28), "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 the 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

[15th December 1961]

brought into force after that date but before the notified date, 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 notified date, 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

(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-clauses (2) and (3) of clause (28) “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 (28), “project” means any of the following irrigation systems, namely :—

(i) Kodayar project system proper;

(ii) (a) Pazayar system;

(b) Valliar system;

(c) Thirprappe 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;

15th December 1961]

(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 (28) 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 (28), 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 (28);

(29) “tope” means any land containing groups of fruit or nut-bearing trees including palmyrah trees, constituting the main crop in such land, whether of spontaneous or artificial growth and includes orchards, but does not include trees on such lands as are not within or adjunct to such groups of trees:

(30) “transferred territory” means the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district;

(31) “trustee” means a person in whom either alone or in association with other persons the trust property of any public trust is vested or any person who for the time being, either alone or in association with some other person or persons, administers the trust property of any public trust and includes—

(i) in the case of a math, the head of such math;

(ii) in the case of a wakf, a mutawalli of such wakf;

(iii) in the case of a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860), its governing body;

(iv) in the case of any other public trust, the person legally competent to act for such public trust.

3. *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.

[15th December 1961]

CHAPTER II.

REGULATION OF CULTIVATION OF LANDS HELD BY PUBLIC TRUSTS.

4. *Regulation of cultivation of land held by public trusts.*—On and after the date of the commencement of this Act, no public trust shall personally cultivate, or lease out, land held by such trust except in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

5. *Ceiling on personal cultivation by public trusts.*—(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no public trust shall personally cultivate land in excess of twenty standard acres.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any public trust to evict any person holding land as cultivating tenant under such public trust on the date of the commencement of this Act, except in accordance with the provisions of sections 7, 15 (2) and 19.

6. *Land under personal cultivation of public trust in excess of twenty standard acres to be leased out.*—Where on the date of the commencement of this Act, any public trust personally cultivates land in excess of twenty standard acres and continues to so cultivate that land on such date as may be specified in the notification issued by the Government in this behalf, the trustee of the public trust shall, within such period as may be prescribed, from the date specified in such notification, lease out the lands in such excess to—

(i) a co-operative farming society; or

(ii) any person who is already a cultivating tenant; or

(iii) any person who not being already a cultivating tenant executes an agreement with the public trust that he will contribute his own physical labour or that of any other member of his family in the cultivation of the land so leased out to him :

Provided that the extent of land so leased out to any person other than a co-operative farming society, together with the other land, if any, already held by such person, shall not exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

7. *Possession of land held by cultivating tenant to revert to public trust in certain cases.*—(1) Where, on the notified date, any cultivating tenant under any public trust is in possession of land in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area, the possession of the land which is held by the public trust and which is in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area shall, with effect from the date aforesaid, revert to the public trust subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf.

(2) Where, on or after the notified date, any cultivating tenant under any public trust acquires by sale, lease, gift, exchange, surrender, agreement, settlement or otherwise, any land which,

[15th December 1961]

together with the other land, if any, already held by him, exceeds in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area, the possession of the land which is held by the public trust and which is in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area shall, with effect from the date of such acquisition, revert to the public trust, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf.

(3) The cultivating tenant concerned shall have the option to select the land the possession of which shall revert to the public trust under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be :

Provided that such option shall be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and sections 10 and 11, 'cultivating tenant' shall include any tenant who is in actual possession of the land but does not contribute his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of such land.

8. *Public trust to lease out land reverted under section 7, etc.*—Where any land reverts to the public trust under section 7 or is resumed under section 19, or where any land is acquired by sale, gift, exchange, surrender, agreement, settlement or otherwise, the trustee of the public trust shall, within ninety days from the date of reversion, resumption or acquisition, as the case may be, lease out such land to—

(i) a co-operative farming society; or

(ii) any person who is already a cultivating tenant; or

(iii) any person who not being already a cultivating tenant executes an agreement with the public trust that he will contribute his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of the land so leased out to him :

Provided that the extent of land so leased out to any person other than a co-operative farming society, together with the other land, if any, already held by such person, shall not exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

9. *Furnishing of returns by public trust.*—(1) The trustee of every public trust shall, within ninety days from the date of the expiry of the period prescribed under section 6, furnish to the authorized officer a return containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) If, on or after the notified date, any land—

(i) reverts to any public trust under section 7 or sub-section (2) of section 15; or

(ii) is resumed by any public trust under section 19; or

[15th December 1961]

(iii) is acquired by any public trust by sale, gift, exchange, surrender, agreement, settlement or otherwise; then, the trustee of the public trust shall, within ninety days from the date of the expiry of the period specified in section 8, furnish to the authorized officer a return containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

10. *Furnishing of returns by cultivating tenant.*—(1) Every cultivating tenant under any public trust who, immediately before the notified date, is in possession of land in excess of the cultivating tenant's ceiling area, shall, within ninety days from the notified date, furnish to the authorized officer a return containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) If on or after the notified date, any cultivating tenant under any public trust acquires by sale, lease, gift, exchange, surrender, agreement, settlement, or otherwise, any land which, together with the other land, if any, already held by him exceeds in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area, then, he shall, within ninety days from the date of such acquisition, furnish to the authorized officer a return containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

11. *Collection of information.*—(1) If the trustee of any public trust or any cultivating tenant under a public trust fails to furnish the return under section 9 or section 10, as the case may be, or furnishes an incorrect or incomplete return under that section, the authorized officer may be, notice, require such trustee or cultivating tenant, as the case may be, 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 the trustee of any public trust or any cultivating tenant to 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, if any, 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 trustee of the public trust or the cultivating tenant 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 the said officer deems fit.

12. *Authorized officer to take action in certain cases.*—Where, on the basis of the return furnished under section 9 or section 10 or under sub-section (1) of section 11 or the additional particulars, if any, furnished under that sub-section, or on the basis of the

[15th December 1961]

information obtained by the authorized officer under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 11 and the orders passed on the representation and evidence, if any, under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 11, the authorized officer is satisfied that any land of the public trust has not been leased out in accordance with the provisions of sections 6, 8 and 15 (3), he shall—

(a) in any case, where it appears that the failure to lease out the land is due to the non-availability of persons to take on lease the land concerned, make an enquiry into the matter and submit a report containing such particulars and to such authority as may be prescribed; and

(b) in any case where he is satisfied that the failure to lease out the land is not due to the non-availability of persons to take on lease the land concerned, choose, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, one or more persons willing to cultivate such land and direct the trustee of the public trust concerned to lease out such land to the person or persons aforesaid within the prescribed period :

Provided that the extent of the land so leased out to any one person together with the other land, if any, already held by him shall not exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

13. *Permission to public trust for personal cultivation in certain cases.*—(1) The authority prescribed under clause (a) of section 12 may, after receiving the report referred to in that clause and after making such enquiry as it may consider necessary, submit the report together with its recommendation to the Board of Revenue.

(2) The Board of Revenue may, after receiving the report and the recommendation referred to in sub-section (1) and after making such further enquiry as it may consider necessary—

(a) in any case where it is satisfied that the failure to lease out the land is due to non-availability of persons to take on lease the land concerned permit the public trust to personally cultivate the land; and

(b) in any case where it is satisfied that the failure to lease out the land is not due to the non-availability of persons to take on lease the land concerned, instruct the authorized officer to choose one or more persons willing to cultivate such land and to direct the trustee of the public trust concerned to lease out such land to the person or persons aforesaid within the prescribed period; and the authorized officer shall give effect to such instruction :

Provided that the extent of the land so leased out to any one person together with the other land, if any, already held by him shall not exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

[15th December 1961]

14. *Authorized officer to choose persons to cultivate land mismanaged by public trusts.*—(1) If it appears to the authorized officer that any land which is intended to be personally cultivated by any public trust—

(i) has remained uncultivated for any two consecutive years; or

(ii) has not been used fully and efficiently for the purpose of agriculture through the default of the public trust; or

(iii) has been neglected or mismanaged, by the public trust as a result of which, the cultivation of such land has seriously suffered, the authorized officer shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, choose one or more persons willing to cultivate such land and direct the trustee of the public trust concerned to lease out such land to the person or persons aforesaid within the prescribed period:

Provided that the extent of the land so leased out to any one person together with the other land, if any, already, held by him shall not exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

(2) If any person to whom any land held by the public trust has been leased out in pursuance of an agreement executed by him under section 6 (iii), 8 (iii) or 15 (3) (iii) does not contribute his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of the land so leased out or if such person contravenes any of the provisions of such agreement, the authorized officer shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, choose one or more other persons willing to cultivate such land and direct the trustee of the public trust concerned to lease out such land to the other person or persons aforesaid within the prescribed period:

Provided that the extent of the land so leased out to any one person together with the other land, if any, already held by him shall not exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

15. *Special provision in respect of lands already held by co-operative societies.*—(1) If on the notified date, any society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act (including a society specified in Schedule II) holds on lease any land held by any public trust and any member of such society cultivates, such land, which together with the other land already held by him, exceeds in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area, the society shall within such period as may be prescribed distribute the land in such excess to any other member:

Provided that the extent of land so distributed together with the other land already held by such other member shall not exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

[15th December 1961]

(2) The extent of the land which could not be distributed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) shall revert to the public trust on the expiry of the period prescribed under that sub-section.

(3) The public trust shall within the prescribed period lease out the lands reverted under sub-section (2) to—

(i) a co-operative farming society; or

(ii) any person who is already a cultivating tenant; or

(iii) any person who not being already a cultivating tenant executes an agreement with the public trust that he will contribute his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of the land so leased out to him:

Provided that the extent of land so leased out to any person other than a co-operative farming society, together with the other land, if any, already held by such person, shall not exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

16. *Restriction on the extent of land to be leased out to co-operative farming society.*—(1) The extent of land leased out to any co-operative farming society by any public trust under this Chapter shall not exceed the difference between—

(i) the extent of land in standard acres equal to five times the number of members of such society; and

(ii) the total extent of land in standard acres already held by such members.

(2) In respect of any land leased out to any co-operative farming society under this Chapter, the distribution of such land by the co-operative farming society among its members shall be in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed:

Provided that the extent of land so distributed together with the extent of the other land already held by any one member shall in no case exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

17. *Appeal.*—(1) Any trustee of a public trust or any other person aggrieved by an order or decision of the authorized officer under this Chapter may, within such period as may be prescribed, appeal to such authority as may be prescribed.

(2) The authority prescribed under sub-section (1) may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit and shall communicate any such orders to the parties concerned.

(3) The order passed by the authority prescribed under sub-section (1) on the appeal shall be final.

[15th December 1961]

CHAPTER III.

a. PROVISIONS RELATING TO TENANCIES.

18. *Cultivating tenants not to be evicted.*—Subject to the provisions of sections 7, 15 (2) and 19 no cultivating tenant under any public trust shall be evicted from his holding or any part thereof by or at the instance of the public trust.

Explanation.—In this section, "holding" means the parcel or parcels of land held by any person as a cultivating tenant.

19. *Public trust may evict cultivating tenant in certain cases.*—

(1) Any public trust may evict any cultivating tenant—

(a) who, if in arrear on the date of the commencement of this Act with respect to the rent payable to the public trust, does not pay such rent within a month after such date, or who, in respect of the rent payable to the public trust after the date of the commencement of this Act, does not pay such rent within a month after such rent becomes due; or

(b) (i) who has done any act or has been guilty of any negligence which is destructive of, or injurious to, the land or any crop thereon; or

(ii) who has altogether ceased to cultivate the land; or

(c) who has used the land for any purpose not being an agricultural purpose; or

(d) who has contravened consecutively for two crops the provisions of sub-section (1) or (2) of section 27; or

(e) who has wilfully denied the title of the public trust to the land.

Explanation.—A denial of the public trust's title under a *bona fide* mistake of fact is not wilful within the meaning of this clause.

(2) (a) A cultivating tenant under any public trust may deposit before the authorized officer the rent, or if the rent be payable in kind, its market value on the date of deposit, to the account of the public trust—

(i) in the case of rent in arrear on the date of the commencement of this Act, within a month after such date;

(ii) in the case of rent accrued due after the date of the commencement of this Act, within a month after the date on which the rent accrued due.

(b) The authorized officer shall cause notice of the deposit to be issued to the trustee of the public trust and determine, after a summary enquiry, whether the amount deposited represents the correct amount of rent due from the cultivating tenant. If the authorized officer finds that any further sum is due, he shall allow the cultivating tenant such time as he may consider just and reasonable having regard to the relative circumstances of the public trust

[15th December 1961]

and the cultivating tenant for depositing such further sum inclusive of such costs as the authorized officer may allow. If the authorized officer adjudges that no further sum is due, or if the cultivating tenant deposits within the time allowed such further sum as is ordered by the authorized officer, the cultivating tenant shall be deemed to have paid the rent within the period specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1). If having to deposit a further sum, the cultivating tenant fails to do so within the time allowed by the authorized officer, the trustee of the public trust may evict the cultivating tenant as provided in sub-section (3).

(3) (a) The trustee of every public trust seeking to evict a cultivating tenant falling under sub-section (1) shall, whether or not there is an order or decree of a court for the eviction of such cultivating tenant, make an application to the authorized officer.

(b) On receipt of such application, the authorized officer shall, after giving a reasonable opportunity to the trustee of the public trust and the cultivating tenant to make their representations, hold a summary enquiry into the matter and pass an order either allowing the application or dismissing it and in a case falling under clause (a) of sub-section (1) in which the cultivating tenant had not availed of the provisions contained in sub-section (2), the authorized officer may allow the cultivating tenant such time as he considers just and reasonable having regard to the relative circumstances of the public trust and the cultivating tenant for depositing the arrears of rent payable under this Act inclusive of such costs as he may direct. If the cultivating tenant deposits the sum as directed, he shall be deemed to have paid the rent under clause (b) of sub-section (2). If the cultivating tenant fails to deposit the sum as directed, the authorized officer shall pass an order for eviction.

20. *Right to restoration of possession.*—(1) Any cultivating tenant under any public trust, who has been evicted except in accordance with the provisions of sections 7, 15 (2) and 19 may make an application to the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction the land from which he was evicted is situated, within a period of six months from the date of such eviction for the restoration to him of the possession of the land from which he was evicted and to hold it with all the rights and subject to all the liabilities of a cultivating tenant:

Provided that the application may be received after the period of six months aforesaid if the authorized officer, for reasons to be recorded in writing, is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not applying within that period.

(2) (a) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the authorized officer shall, after giving a reasonable opportunity to the trustee of the public trust and the person, if any, in possession of the land, to make their representations, hold a summary enquiry into the matter and pass an order either allowing the application or dismissing it.

[15th December 1961]

(b) In passing an order under clause (a) allowing the application, the authorized officer may impose such conditions as he may consider just and equitable including conditions in regard to the reimbursement by the applicant of the public trust or any other person in possession of the land in respect of the expenses incurred or the labour contributed by him during the period when the applicant was not in possession, in respect of any crop which has not been harvested, if an agreement is not reached between the parties as regards the amount and manner of such reimbursement.

Explanation.—In lieu of imposing any condition relating to reimbursement as provided in clause (b), the authorized officer may, in his discretion, postpone the restoration of the possession of the land to the applicant until the harvest of any crop standing at the time when the order is passed.

21. *Execution of lease.*—(1) In the case of every tenancy agreement entered into after the date of the commencement of this Act between a cultivating tenant and a public trust, a lease deed shall be executed in triplicate in the prescribed form, within a reasonable time after the commencement of such tenancy, specifying the name and description of the cultivating tenant, the name (if any), survey number, description and extent of the land leased out, and the terms of the tendency; and shall be signed both by the trustee of the public trust and by the Cultivating tenant. One of the three copies shall be kept by the trustee of the public trust, one shall be kept by the cultivating tenant and the third shall be caused to be lodged in the Taluk Office by the trustee of the public trust within a fortnight of the date on which the cultivating tenant signs it:

Provided that if the trustee of the public trust or the cultivating tenant refuses or delay unreasonably to execute the lease deed, it shall be open to the cultivating tenant or the trustee of the public trust, as the case may be, to lodge the deed in the Taluk Office with a declaration that the other party has refused or delayed unreasonably to execute it.

(2) No stamp need be affixed to the lease deed.

(3) In the case of any tenancy, if the trustee of the public trust or the cultivating tenant refuses to sign or fails to lodge the lease deed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), the authorized officer may, after holding such enquiry as may be prescribed, impose on the trustee of the public trust or the cultivating tenant, as the case may be, a penalty which may extend to fifty rupees; and any penalty so imposed may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

22. *Revision by the District Court.*—The District Court may call for and examine the record of any authorized officer in respect of any proceeding under this Chapter to satisfy itself as to the regularity of such proceeding or the correctness, legality or

15th December 1961]

propriety of any decision, or order passed thereon; and in any case, it appears to the District Court that any such proceeding, decision or order should be modified, annulled or reversed or remitted for reconsideration, it may pass orders accordingly:

Provided that the District Court shall not pass any order prejudicial to any party unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section “District Court” shall mean—

(i) in the City of Madras, the City Civil Court; and

(ii) in any other area, the principal civil court of original jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IV.

FAIR RENT.

23. *Rights and liabilities of cultivating tenant and public trust.*—(1) Every cultivating tenant under any public trust shall be bound to pay to the public trust and every public trust shall be entitled to collect from the cultivating tenant fair rent payable under this Chapter.

(2) Where the irrigation of any land is irregular, the public trust may, at its option, either take its share of the produce and bear the excess water-cess in respect of the irregular irrigation proportionate to its share or take the share of the produce which would have been obtained but for the irregular irrigation in which case the entire excess water-cess shall be borne by the cultivating tenant.

(3) Notwithstanding any neglect or failure on the part of the cultivating tenant under any public trust to raise any crop, the public trust shall be entitled to collect fair rent.

(4) Subject to the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 24, all the cultivation expenses inclusive of cost of seed, ploughing, manuring, harvesting and threshing shall be borne by the cultivating tenant under the public trust.

(5) The public trust shall be responsible for the payment of all dues payable to the Government and local authorities in respect of the land subject to its right to recover from the cultivating tenant the public charges, which are expressly made payable by the cultivating tenant by this Chapter.

(6) The public trust shall bear all capital expenditure necessary to maintain the land and wells in a state of proper repair.

[15th December 1961]

(7) Subject to the provisions of Chapter III, no public trust shall, after the date of the commencement of this Act, claim or stipulate for—

(i) payment of any amount by the cultivating tenant in excess of the fair rent or in excess of the public charges which are expressly made payable by the cultivating tenant by this Chapter; or

(ii) the delivery by the cultivating tenant of any article or thing in addition to fair rent.

(8) A public trust may advance to its cultivating tenant who is not a member of any tenant farming society such loan as may be necessary for manuring its land. The loan so advanced shall be a first charge on the share of the produce to which the cultivating tenant is entitled under this Chapter.

(9) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (4) and (8), the trustee of a public trust may with the consent of the cultivating tenant concerned in the case of any wet land or garden land attend to the manuring of the land by chemical manures and oil-cakes up to a sum equivalent to ten per cent of the normal gross produce and recover the same from the cultivating tenant. The amount payable by the cultivating tenant under this sub-section shall be a first charge on the share of the produce to which the cultivating tenant is entitled under this Chapter. Such amount shall be paid in addition to the fair rent payable under this Chapter.

(10) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of the public trust to claim from the cultivating tenant compensation for damages to the land or to anything that stood on the land at the time of lease.

24. *What is fair rent.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), fair rent shall be—

(i) in the case of wet land, 40 per cent of the normal gross produce of its value in money;

(ii) in the case of wet land where the irrigation is supplemented by lifting water, 35 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money;

(iii) in the case of any other class of land, 33-1/3 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

Explanation.—In every harvest the public trust shall be entitled to one-fifth of the straw or stalk of all the crops.

(2) In the case of lands in items (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (1) in which water is lifted by pumpsets installed at the cost of the public trust, the fair rent specified in the said items shall be increased to 40 per cent.

Provided that the cultivating tenant shall bear all the maintenance charges and the public trust shall bear the charges for repairing the pumpsets. The installation of a pumpset shall be at the option of the public trust.

[15th December 1961]

(3) Where the contract of tenancy provides for payment of a rent lower than the fair rent payable under the above provisions, the contract rent alone shall be payable during the contract period.

25. *Fair rent may be paid in cash or in kind.*—(1) The fair rent in respect of any land may be paid either in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind, in accordance with the terms of the contract between the public trust and the cultivating tenant; and in the absence of such a contract, the fair rent may be paid at the option of the cultivating tenant in any one of the above ways:

Provided that the option shall be exercised within three months from the date on which the tenancy agreement takes effect and if the cultivating tenant does not exercise the option within the period aforesaid, the trustee of the public trust shall, by notice given to the cultivating tenant, specify the way in which the fair rent shall be paid by the cultivating tenant:

Provided further that the option once exercised or the way once specified shall not be changed except by mutual agreement:

Provided also that where the crop raised is paddy, the public trust shall have the right to insist that the rent shall be paid in kind.

(2) Whenever adverse seasonal conditions result in the reduction of the gross produce from any particular crop to the extent of more than 25 per cent, the public trust shall be bound to remit a proportionate part of the fair rent due to it from its cultivating tenant in respect of that land for that period:

Provided that before admitting or inquiring into an application made by a cultivating tenant for remission of fair rent under this section, the Rent Court may impose such conditions as it considers reasonable in the circumstances of the case including conditions as to deposit of admitted rent which has become due.

26. *Alteration or revision of fair rent.*—Where in respect of any land fair rent has been determined under this Chapter, it shall continue in force for five years:

Provided that the Rent Court may, on an application made by the cultivating tenant under any public trust, reduce the fair rent if it is satisfied that on account of deterioration of the land by floods or other causes beyond the control of the cultivating tenant, the land has been wholly or partially rendered unfit for the purposes of cultivation:

Provided further that the Rent Court may, on an application made by the trustee of a public trust, enhance the fair rent if it is satisfied that on account of any improvements made in the land by or at the expense of the public trust, the produce of the land has increased.

[15th December 1961]

27. *Sharing of produce.*—(1) Where the produce to be shared is grain, no cultivating tenant shall harvest the crop unless he has given in such manner as may be prescribed, not less than ten day's notice in writing intimating the public trust of his decision to harvest and the notice shall expire on the day on which the harvest is to take place.

(2) Where the produce to be shared is grain the sharing shall be done at the threshing floor on which the threshing took place; and no portion of the produce shall be removed there from at such time or in such manner as to prevent the due division thereof at the proper time.

(3) If the trustee of a public trust fails to attend the harvest on the date of harvest specified in the notice given under sub-section (1), the cultivating tenant shall be entitled to harvest the crop on that date or on any subsequent date. In such a case, either the trustee of the public trust or the cultivating tenant may make an application to the authorized officer requesting that an officer may be deputed to make the division of the produce.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), if the trustee of a public trust apprehends the removal of the produce by the cultivating tenant from the threshing floor in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (2), such trustee may make an application to the authorized officer requesting that an officer may be deputed to make the division of the produce.

(5) On receipt of the application under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), as the case may be, the authorized officer may depute an officer who shall exercise such functions and in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed.

28. *Constitution of Rent Courts and Rent Tribunals.*—(1) The Government may, by notification, constitute Rent Courts and Rent Tribunals for the purposes of this Chapter, with jurisdiction over such areas as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Every Rent Court shall be presided over by an officer not below the rank of Tahsildar and every Rent Tribunal shall be presided over by an officer not below the rank of District Munsif.

29. *Application to Rent Courts and appeals to Rent Tribunals.*—(1) Notwithstanding any agreement between a public trust and the cultivating tenant, or any decree or order of a Court, either party may apply to the Rent Court for fixation of fair rent or for deciding any dispute arising under this Chapter.

(2) From every decision of a Rent Court, an appeal shall, within such time as may be prescribed, lie to the Rent Tribunal whose decision shall be final, subject to revision if any, under section 32.

15th December 1961]

30. *Collector to publish list of prices.*—(1) The Collector of the district shall publish in the months of January, April, July and October every year in the District Gazette the average market price during the immediately preceding three months at the headquarters of each taluk of the main crops of the district.

(2) Where, for the payment of fair rent by a cultivating tenant, under any public trust, to whom the provisions of this Chapter apply, the cash value of any crop has to be fixed, such value shall be . . . —

(a) in the case of any of the crops referred to in sub-section (1), the market price at the taluk headquarters last published under sub-section (1) before the date when such fair rent become payable;

(b) in the case of any other crop, such amount as may be agreed upon between the public trust and the cultivating tenant and in the case of disagreement, such amount as may be deemed fair and reasonable by the Rent Court.

31. *Explanation.*—Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any land during the period when such land is used for raising as main crop, sugarcane, plantain or betel vines or any crop which does not give any yield for a continuous period of two years or more from the time of cultivation or to any contract merely for the collection or harvesting of the crop of any kind.

32. *Revision by the District Court.*—The District Court may call for and examine the record of any Rent Tribunal in respect of any proceeding under this Chapter 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 District Court that any such proceeding, decision or order should be modified, annulled or reversed or remitted for reconsideration, it may pass orders accordingly :

Provided that the District Court shall not pass any order prejudicial to any party unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, " District Court " shall mean—

(i) in the City of Madras, the City Civil Court; and

(ii) in any other area, the Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

CHAPTER V.

TENANT FARMING SOCIETIES.

33. *Formation of tenant farming societies.*—Any ten or more cultivating tenants under any public trust may form a joint tenancy co-operative farming society (in this Act referred to as the tenant farming society) and for that purpose may apply in writing in the prescribed form to the Registrar for the registration thereof.

[15th December 1961]

34. *Application for registration.*—(1) An application for registration of a tenant farming society shall be accompanied by—

(i) extracts from such records as may be prescribed showing the total area with the survey numbers of all the lands held by each of the applicants;

(ii) a copy of the proposed by-laws of the tenant farming society;

(iii) a statement whether any applicant is in arrear with respect to any rent payable to the public trust; and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The by-laws referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be the by-laws required to be filed under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act.

35. *Registration of tenant farming societies.*—(1) After making such enquiry as may be prescribed, the Registrar shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, register the tenant farming society and grant a certificate of registration.

(2) The Registrar shall cause a copy of the certificate to be forwarded within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed to the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction the land in respect of which the tenant farming society is registered is situated for such action as may be prescribed.

36. *Transfer of possession of land to tenant farming society.*—(1) When a tenant farming society has been registered under section 35, the possession of all lands held by a member in respect of which he becomes a member of the tenant farming society shall with effect from the date of such registration and for so long as the registration of the tenant farming society is not cancelled stand transferred to the tenant farming society, which shall thereupon hold such land and use it for agricultural purposes.

(2) If any cultivating tenant under any public trust is admitted as a member of a tenant farming society after its registration, the possession of the land held by him and in respect of which he becomes a member, shall with effect from the date on which he becomes a member stand transferred to the tenant farming society.

(3) No member of a tenant farming society shall withdraw his membership during the period specified in the agreement executed by him under sub-section (1) of section 40:

Provided that the society may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, permit any member to withdraw.

(4) Where any member of a tenant farming society ceases to be a cultivating tenant by virtue of any order passed under Chapter III by the authorized officer or the District Court in respect of any land the possession of which stood transferred to the tenant farming society, he shall, with effect from the date of such order, cease to be a member of that society in respect of that land.

[15th December 1961]

(5) (a) Notwithstanding the withdrawal of membership of a tenant farming society by a cultivating tenant under sub-section (3), or the cessation of such membership under sub-section (4), the possession of the land in respect of which the cultivating tenant had become a member shall continue to remain with the tenant farming society and the rights and liabilities of the cultivating tenant aforesaid shall be deemed to have devolved on the tenant farming society:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to make the tenant farming society liable for the payment of rent accrued due before the date on which the cultivating tenant became a member of such society.

(b) The tenant farming society shall in respect of such land as is referred to in clause (a) admit a new member and permit him to cultivate such land:

Provided that the extent of the land so cultivated together with the other land already held by him shall not exceed in the aggregate the cultivating tenant's ceiling area.

37. *Consequences of registration.*—When a certificate of registration in respect of any tenant farming society has been granted as provided in section 35, the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act and the rules made thereunder shall so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder, apply in relation to such tenant farming society, as they apply in relation to a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act.

38. *Amendment of by-laws by the Registrar.*—The Registrar may at any time on application made by a majority of the members of a tenant farming society, or of his own motion, after giving notice to the society in such manner as may be prescribed and after giving the society an opportunity of being heard, amend the by-laws.

39. *Land to continue to vest in the owner thereof.*—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to cause the right of ownership of a public trust or any other person in the land the possession of which stands transferred under section 36 to the tenant farming society to cease to vest in such public trust or such other person.

40. *Agreement regarding period of membership, sharing of income, etc.*—(1) Every member of a tenant farming society shall execute an agreement with the tenant farming society specifying—

(i) the period for which he shall continue as member of such society, such period not being less than five years in any case:

(ii) the basis on which the share of his income shall be determined; and

(iii) such other matters as may be prescribed.

[15th December 1961]

(2) The agreement executed under sub-section (1) shall be sent by registered post by the tenant farming society to the sub-registrar having jurisdiction over the area in which the lands are situated.

(3) On receipt of the agreement, the sub-registrar shall register such agreement and issue a copy thereof to the tenant farming society.

(4) Any agreement executed under sub-section (1) which has not been registered under sub-section (3) shall be null and void.

(5) The tenant farming society shall be entitled to collect any sum due to the society under the agreement executed under sub-section (1) or on any account whatsoever, by any member or past or deceased member.

41. *Liability of the tenant farming society to rent and other dues.*—A tenant farming society shall, as from the date on which it is registered, or from the date on which a new member is admitted, be liable for the payment of rent, betterment contribution and other public charges, if any, accrued due after the date aforesaid and payable by the member concerned under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, in respect of the land the possession of which stands transferred to the tenant farming society under section 36.

42. *Admission of new members.*—Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any cultivating tenant under any public trust may be admitted as a member of a tenant farming society.

43. *Heirs deemed to be members of tenant farming society.*—When a member, the possession of whose land stands transferred to a tenant farming society, dies, his heirs shall be deemed to have become the members of the tenant farming society subject to the same rights and liabilities of the first mentioned member.

44. *Concessions and facilities for the tenant farming society.*—A tenant farming society shall be entitled to such concessions and facilities as may be prescribed.

45. *Act to apply to certain tenant farming societies.*—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the tenant farming societies specified in Schedule II shall be deemed to have been registered under this Chapter on the notified date and the provisions of this Act shall, as far as may be, apply to such tenant farming societies.

(2) The Government may, by notification, add any tenant farming society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, before the date of the commencement of this Act and in possession of land belonging to any public trust to, or omit any tenant farming society from, Schedule II; and, on the publication of such notification, such tenant farming society shall be deemed to be included in or as the case may be, omitted from, Schedule II.

15th December 1961]

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

46. *Penalty for failure to furnish return.*—(1) If the trustee of any public trust or any cultivating tenant under any public trust refuses or wilfully fails to furnish a return within the time specified in the notice under sub-section (1) of section 11 or within the further time, if any, allowed by the authorized officer under that sub-section, such trustee or cultivating tenant shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) If the trustee of any public trust or any cultivating tenant under any public trust, after having been convicted under sub-section (1), continues to refuse or to wilfully fail to furnish the return, such trustee or cultivating tenant shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the previous date of conviction during which such trustee or cultivating tenant continues so to offend.

47. *Penalty for furnishing false return or information.*—If the trustee of any public trust or any cultivating tenant under any public trust, who is under an obligation to furnish any return or information under this Act, furnishes a return or information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, such trustee or cultivating tenant shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

48. *Penalty for contravention of the direction of the authorized officer.*—If the trustee of any public trust contravenes any direction of the authorized officer under clause (b) of section 12, or clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 13 or sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 14, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

49. *Penalty for contravention of any lawful order.*—If the trustee of any public trust, any cultivating tenant under any public trust or any other person contravenes any lawful order passed under this Act or obstructs any person from lawfully taking possession of any land for the possession of which such person is entitled in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or of any order passed thereunder, such trustee, cultivating tenant or other person shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

50. *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.

(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.

[15th December 1961]

CHAPTER VII.

EXEMPTIONS.

51. *Exemptions*.—Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to—

- (i) plantations;
- (ii) any land interspersed among plantations;
- (iii) any land contiguous to any plantation, provided that the extent of such land shall not exceed twenty per centum of the total extent of such plantation;
- (iv) lands converted 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;

- (v) any land used exclusively for growing fuel trees:

Provided that such land shall be exempt only so long as such land continues to be used for such purpose;

- (vi) any land used exclusively for dairy farming, poultry farming or livestock breeding:

Provided that such land shall be exempt only so long as such land continues to be used for such purpose;

- (vii) any land used exclusively for grazing and assessed to land revenue at Rs. 1.25 and below per acre:

Provided that such land shall be exempt only so long as such land continues to be used for such purpose;

- (viii) forests.

52. *Power of Government to exempt by notification and to cancel such notification*.—(1) If, upon application or otherwise, the Government are satisfied that having due regard to—

- (i) the object of any public trust;
- (ii) the purpose for which any land held by such public trust is used and the income from such land;
- (iii) in the case of any educational institution, the extent of land required for teaching and demonstration purposes; and
- (iv) such other matters as may be prescribed,

the operation of the provisions of this Act in respect of any land held by such public trust will not be in the interests of such public trust, they may, by notification and subject to such conditions, if any, as they may specify in the notification, exempt such land from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act.

15th December 1961]

(2) If, upon application or otherwise, the Government are satisfied that—

(i) the land or part thereof exempt by virtue of the notification issued under sub-section (1) is used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was used on the date of the issue of such notification; or

(ii) the public trust has contravened or failed to comply with the conditions specified in such notification, they may, in respect of the whole or any part of the land exempt by virtue of such notification, cancel such notification; and upon such cancellation, the whole or part of such land, as the case may be, shall again be subject to the operation of all the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

53. *Act to apply to certain portion of land held by public trust in cases where any interest is reserved in favour of the founder of such trust*.—(1) Where under the terms of a public trust any interest either in the land in respect of which the public trust is created or in the income from such land is reserved in favour of the founder of such public trust, or of any other person, the authorized officer shall declare the extent of land which bears to the total extent of land in respect of which the public trust is created, the same proportion as such interest bears to the total interest in such land or the income therefrom. The extent of the land so declared shall, with effect from the date of such declaration be deemed to be held by the founder or such other person and the provisions of this Act shall apply to the remaining extent of the land.

(2) The extent declared under sub-section (1) shall cease to be the trust property from the date of such declaration but shall be subject to any other liability that may be subsisting on such land.

Provided that the extent of such liability shall bear the same proportion to the entire liability as the extent so declared bears to the total extent.

54. *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 and the Registrar. The authorized officer and the Registrar shall give effect to all such orders and directions.

[15th December 1961]

55. *Transfer of proceedings from one authorized officer to another.*—(1) On the application of any of the parties or of his or its 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 Board of Revenue 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 enquiry *de novo* or proceed from the stage at which the said application or other proceeding stood when it was transferred.

56. *Costs.*—The costs of, and incidental to, all proceedings before the authorized officer, the Rent Court, the Rent Tribunal or other authority shall be in his or its discretion.

57. *Indemnity.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the authorized officer, the Registrar, the Rent Court, the Rent 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.

58. *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 Registrar, the Rent Court, the Rent Tribunal or other authority.

59. *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 procedure to be followed by Rent Courts and Rent Tribunals;

(c) the matters to be taken into account in determining normal gross produce;

(d) the fees to be paid in respect of applications and appeals under this Act;

(e) the time within which appeals may be presented under this Act;

[15th December 1961]

(f) the notification of prices of agricultural produce for the purpose of fixing the cash value of the fair rent;

(g) the rights and privileges to which a member of a tenant farming society shall be entitled and the obligations and liabilities to which such member shall be subject.

60. *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.

61. *Rules and orders to be placed before the Legislature.*—All rules made under section 59 and all orders issued under section 60 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 section 59 and every order made under section 60 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 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.

62. *Partial repeal of certain Acts.*—On and from the date of the commencement of this Act, the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956) shall stand repealed in their application to a cultivating tenant in respect of any land held by him under a public trust.

SCHEDULE I.

[see section 2 (13) (b) (i).]

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Revenue number and name of village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Chingleput	Saidapet	13 Grant Lyon.
2	Do.	Ponneri	146 Karadiputhur.
3	Do.	Do.	147 Kanarkottai.
4	Do.	Do.	150 Thervey.
5	Do.	Do.	151 Kandigai.
6	Do.	Do.	180 Pappankuppam alias Alamelu- mangapuram.
7	Madras	Do.	121 Ikkattutungal.
8	Salem	Harar	317 Hun sarahalli.
9	Do.	Do.	318 Sillarhalli.
10	Do.	Do.	321 R. gadahalli.
11	Do.	Do.	322 Mottankurichi.

[15th December 1961]

Serial number.	Name of the society.	Name of the temple or institution.
(1)	(2)	(3)
THANJAVUR DISTRICT—cont.		
41	The Muthupet Sri Sundaraswami Devasthanam, Pudukottai, Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Sundaraswami temple, Muthupet, Tiruthurai, taluk.
42	The Thiruvaimoor Thiagarajaswami Devasthanam Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Thyagarajaperumal temple, Thiruvaimoor, Nagapattinam taluk.
43	The Nemmeli Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Chokkanathaswami temple, Mannargudi taluk.
44	The Pamini Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Rajagopalaswami temple, Mannargudi.
45	The Kannambadi Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Do.
46	The Kuruvadi Village Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Do.
47	The Mettiyur Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Arunachalaswami temple, Thiruppanandal, Kumbakonam taluk.
48	The Tiruppanandal Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Do.
49	The Thiruvaputtur Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Rathinagriswaraswami temple, Thiruvaputhur.
50	The Kuttalam Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Uktavediswarar temple, Kuttalam, Mayuram taluk.
51	The Saranathaswami Temple Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Saranathaperumal temple, Thirucheral, Kumbakonam taluk.
52	The Poovanur Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Sahuranga Vallabhanathaswami Devasthanam, Poovanur, Mannargudi taluk.
53	The Ariyalur Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Koteswarar Endowments, Thanjavur.
54	The Vilathur Sri Varadarajaperumal Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Varadarajaperumal temple, Vilathur.
55	The Tiruvavur Sri Thiagarajaswami Devasthanam Arthajama Kattalai, Mosakulam Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Thiagarajaswami Devasthanam, Tiruvavur.
56	The Sattiakudi Sri Vedapuriswaraswami temple Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Vedapuriswaraswami temple, Sattiagudi, Nagapattinam taluk.
57	The Kallapuliur Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Parimala Renganathaswami Devasthanam, Tiruvilandur, Kumbakonam taluk.
58	Sri Thiagarajaswami Abishegakattalai Thirupallimukudal Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Thiagarajaswami Devasthanam, Tiruvavur.
59	The Kizhvelur Sri Akshayalingaswami Devasthanam Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Akshayalingaswami Devasthanam, Kizhvelur.
60	The Nattiruppu Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Thiagarajaswami Devasthanam of Dharmapuram Mutt, Thirukkavilai.

15th December 1961]

Serial number.	Name of the society.	Name of the temple or institution.
(1)	(2)	(3)
THANJAVUR DISTRICT—cont.		
61	The Kelaipur Sri Renganatha Perumal Sri Arunachaleswaraswami Devasthanam Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Renganathaperumal Devasthanam, Kelaipur and Sri Arunachaleswami Devasthanam, Kelaipur.
62	The Thevur Devaruriswaraswami Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Thevur Devapuriswarar Devasthanam, Thevur.
63	Sri Kalahastheswaraswami Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Kalahastheswaraswami Devasthanam, Papanasam taluk.
64	The Uthamadani Sri Srinivasaperumal Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Srinivasaperumal Devasthanam, Uthamadani.
65	The Sambanarkoil Swarnapuriswaraswami Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Swarnapuriswaraswami Devasthanam, Sembanarkoil.
66	The Kallikudi Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Rajankattalai attached to Sri Thiagarajaswami Devasthanam, Tiruvavur.
67	The Thirumaraikadal Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Vedaranyeswarar temple, Vedaranyam.
68	The Thirukkannankudi Sri Damodara Narayanaperumal Temple Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Damodaranarayana-perumal Devasthanam, Thirukkannankudi.
69	Mayiluripuram Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Kalandeeswaraswami Devasthanam, Kottur.
70	The Thirukkannammangai Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Baktavatchalaperrumal Devasthanam Thirukkannammangai.
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.		
71	The Chinthamaniperi Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Sankaranarayanaswami Devasthanam, Sankarankoil and Sri Chintamaninathaswami temple Vasudevanallur, Sankarankoil taluk.
72	Sri Naranbunathaswami Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Naranbunathaswami temple, Thirupdalmaruthur, Ambasanudram taluk.
73	The Sivagiri Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri R. K. Nachiar Endowments, Sivagiri, Sankarankoil taluk.
74	The Varadarajaswami Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Varadarajaswami Devasthanam, Melaviragarapuram, Tirunelveli Junction.
75	Sri Thirukkuthalanathaswami Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Thirukkuthalanathaswami Devasthanam, Courtallam.
76	The Puliarai Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Thirumalaikumaraswami Devasthanam, Panpoli.
77	Sri Sankaranarayanaswami Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Sankaranarayanaswami Devasthanam, Sankarankoil.

[15th December 1961]

Serial number.	Name of the society.	Name of the temple or institution.
(1)	(2)	(3)
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.		
78	The Devadhanam Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Nachadai Thavirtha rulaswamy Devasthanam, Devadhanam Ramanathapuram district.
79	The Devadhanam Armaivappa Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Do.
80	The Panankulam Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Do.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.		
81	The Kovur Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society.	Sri Sundhareswaraswamy Devasthanam, Kovur.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide Item VI (5) on page 545 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 54 OF 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of private forests in certain areas in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the taking over by the Government, for a limited period, of the management of private forests in certain areas in the State of Madras in the public interest or in order to secure proper management of such forests; BE it enacted in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Act, 1961.

(2) It applies to private forests situated in the Gudalur and Ootacamund taluks of the Nilgiris district.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

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

(1) 'Collector' means the Collector of the Nilgiris district;

(2) 'forest' includes waste or arable land containing trees and shrubs, pasture land and any other class of land declared by the Government to be a forest by notification issued in this behalf.

Explanation.—A forest shall not cease to be such by reason only of the fact that, in a portion thereof, trees or shrubs are felled with or without the permission of the Collector, or lands are cultivated, or rocks, roads, tanks, rivers, or the like exist;

[15th December 1961]

(3) 'forest produce' shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882);

(4) 'Government' means the State Government;

(5) 'owner' in relation to a forest includes a mortgagee, lessee or other person having right to possession and enjoyment of the forest;

(6) 'person' includes a Hindu undivided family, a Marumakkattayam tarwad or tavazhi and an Aliyasantana family or branch;

(7) 'private forest' means a forest other than a reserved forest constituted under the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), but does not include land at the disposal of Government as defined in that Act.

3. *Taking over of management of private forests.*—(1) Whenever it appears to the Government that it is necessary to take over the management of any private forest in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of it, they may publish a notice to that effect in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Such notice shall state that any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Government within a period to be specified in the notice, will be considered by them. Copies of the notice shall be served on the owner or any other person in possession of the private forest.

(2) After the expiry of the period specified in the notice under sub-section (1) and after considering such objections and suggestions as may be received before such expiry, the Government may, by notification, declare that the management of the private forest shall be taken over by the Government from such date, and for such period not exceeding ten years, as may be specified in the notification.

(3) On and from the date specified in the notification under sub-section (2), the management of the private forest shall vest in the Government and the Collector or any officer authorized by him in this behalf may, after removing any obstruction that may be offered, forthwith enter upon and take possession of the private forest and all accounts, registers, maps, plans and other documents relating to the private forest which the Government may require for the management thereof.

(4) Copies of the notification under sub-section (2) shall be served in such manner as may be prescribed on the owner or any other person in possession of the private forest.

[15th December 1961]

4. *Certain consequences of the taking over of management by Government.*—(1) Where the management of any private forest has been taken over under section 3, so long as such management remains vested in the Government,—

(a) all rights and interests created in or over the private forest by the owner or any person interested in the private forest shall not be enforceable against the Government;

(b) the owner or any person interested in the private forest or any person having any claim against the private forest or the forest produce shall not be entitled to the rents and profits (including the forest produce) accruing therefrom during the period of such management but shall be entitled only to the compensation as provided in section 7;

(c) such private forest shall not be liable to be proceeded against in any manner whatsoever in execution of any decree or order of any court or other authority and any attachment or injunction or order for the appointment of a receiver in respect of such private forest subsisting on the date of taking over of such management shall cease to have effect; and

(d) no claim of any person in respect of such private forest shall be enforced by any court whether in execution of a decree or otherwise against the Government or against any person holding such private forest under the Government;

Provided that in computing the period of limitation for a suit, or an application for the execution of a decree, the time during which such proceeding, attachment, injunction, order or claim the enforcement of which is barred under this sub-section shall be excluded.

(2) The Government shall receive all rents and profits (including the income from forest produce) accruing from the management of the private forest and shall incur the whole expenditure in the management of the private forest.

5. *Power of the Government.*—(1) Subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, the Government may take such measures as they consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing, administering, preserving and managing any private forest, the management of which has been taken over under section 3.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provision contained in sub-section (1), such powers shall include the power—

(a) to cut and remove trees in the private forest;

(b) to sell by auction or otherwise the timber and other forest produce;

(c) to enter into contracts for cutting and removing trees;

15th December 1961]

(e) to improve the private forest by planting or otherwise; and

(f) to prevent trespasses and unauthorized removal of any forest produce in the private forest or to prevent the commission of any act of waste in the private forest.

6. *Release from management of private forests.*—(1) On the expiration of the period specified in the notification under sub-section (2) of section 3, or earlier if the Government consider that it is no longer necessary to continue in management of the private forest taken over under section 3, the Government shall release from their management the private forest taken over under section 3 and shall restore the private forest in as good a condition as it was when possession thereof was taken subject only to the changes caused in the ordinary course of management or husbandry and by irresistible force.

(2) Where any private forest is to be released from management by the Government, the Government shall, after making an enquiry in the prescribed manner, by notification, specify the date on which and the person to whom possession of such private forest shall be given:

Provided that no notification under this sub-section specifying any person other than the person from whom possession of the private forest was taken shall be published unless notice has been given to the owner of the private forest, or if he is dead, to his heirs or legal representatives and his or their representations, if any, have been considered by the Government.

(3) On the date specified in the notification under sub-section (2), possession of the private forest shall be deemed to have been given by the Government.

(4) The delivery of possession of the private forest to the person specified in the notification under sub-section (2) shall be a full discharge of the Government from all liability in respect of the private forest, but shall not prejudice any right in respect of the private forest, which any other person may be entitled, by due process of law, to enforce against the person to whom possession of the private forest is given.

7. *Compensation for period of possession.*—(1) Where the management of any private forest has been taken over under section 3, on completion of every twelve months from the date of such taking over until the date specified in the notification under sub-section (2) of section 6, the Collector shall, after the expiry of thirty days from the date of such completion, by order, determine the compensation payable in respect of the private forest in accordance with the principles set out in sub-section (4) and apportion such compensation in the manner specified in sub-section (3).

(2) Every person claiming the compensation or any portion thereof shall apply to the Collector within the period of thirty days referred to in sub-section (1) or within such further period not exceeding thirty days as the Collector may, in his discretion, allow

[15th December 1961]

(3) The Collector shall, after giving notice to all persons who have applied under sub-section (2) and to any others whom he considers to be interested and after making such enquiry as may be prescribed, apportion the compensation among the owner, the persons interested in the private forest and other persons having claim against the private forest (including the forest produce) as far as possible in accordance with the value of their respective interests or claims.

(4) The amount of compensation payable for the private forest for any completed twelve months shall be—

(a) a sum calculated on the total area of the private forest at the rate of one rupee per annum per acre; and

(b) the net profits, if any, accruing from the management of the private forest by the Government during the said twelve months.

(5) For the purpose of calculating the net profits, the total expenditure incurred on the management of the private forest (including the pay and allowances of the officers and staff appointed for the purpose and the amount of any tax, public charges and other dues paid in respect of the private forest) shall be adjusted against the total income from the management up to the date of account and the amount of any deficit shall be carried forward with interest at the prescribed rate from year to year till such amount is made up and surplus is effected.

(6) For the purpose of sub-section (5)—

(a) the total expenditure shall include the sum paid by the Government under clause (a) of sub-section (4) but shall not include the capital expenditure incurred by the Government on improvements, the value of which is payable to the Government under section 8; and

(b) the total income shall not include the profits accruing from the private forest as a result of such improvements.

(7) The amount of compensation determined under sub-section (1) shall be paid by the Government to the person or persons entitled thereto in such form and manner, and at such time or times, and in one or more instalments, as may be prescribed.

8. *Value of improvement to be paid to Government on release from management by Government.*—Where any private forest is released from management by Government, the owner and any person interested in the private forest or in possession thereof shall be liable to pay to the Government a sum equal to so much of the value of the private forest as is attributable to anything done on the improvement of the private forest for the purpose of enabling the forest to be properly farmed or of securing increased efficiency in the farming of the private forest. The Collector shall, by order, determine such sum which shall be payable by such owner or person within one month from the date of a demand made in writing by the Collector in this behalf:

[15th December 1961]

Provided that the owner or the person by whom any sum is so payable may, by notice in writing served on the Collector within the said one month, elect to pay the said sum together with interest thereon from the said date at the rate of six per cent per annum, by such number of equal annual instalments not exceeding ten, as may be specified in the notice, the first instalment of which shall be paid within one year from the said date.

9. *Appeal.*—(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Collector under sub-section (1) of section 7 or under section 8 may appeal to the Board of Revenue within such period and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Board of Revenue may admit an appeal preferred after the period specified therein if the Board of Revenue is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(3) The order of the Board of Revenue on appeal under this section, or the order of the Collector under sub-section (1) of section 7 or under section 8 where no appeal is preferred under this section to the Board of Revenue, shall be final.

10. *Penalties.*—If any owner or person believed to be the owner or the person in possession of the private forest or any other person resists or obstructs any officer in the exercise of any power conferred on, or in the discharge of any duty imposed upon, or in the performance of any function entrusted to, such officer by or under this Act, or contravenes any provision of this Act, or any rule made thereunder or any order made or direction given under this Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

11. *Amounts to be recovered as arrears of land revenue.*—All amounts payable to, or recoverable by, the Government in respect of the private forest, the management of which has been taken over under section 3, may be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue.

12. *Procedure and power at enquiries.*—Any authority having power to make an enquiry under this Act shall make the enquiry in the manner provided in the Madras Revenue Enquiries Act, 1893 (Madras Act V of 1893) and shall have all powers which are, or may be, vested in the revenue officers by that Act and by the Madras Revenue Summons Act, 1869 (Madras Act III of 1869).

13. *Power to enter upon private forest.*—The Collector or any officer authorized by him in writing in this behalf, may enter upon any private forest with such other officers or persons as he considers necessary and do all acts necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

[15th December 1961]

14. *Power to obtain information.*—The Government or the Collector may, with a view to carrying out the purposes of this Act, by order, require any person to furnish to such officer as may be specified in the order such information in his possession as may be specified relating to the private forest, the management of which is taken over or intended to be taken over under section 3.

15. *Continuance of liability for land revenue, rates and cesses.*—The taking over of the management of a private forest under section 3 shall not affect the liability of any person to pay land revenue, rate or cess in respect of such private forest for any period whether before or after the date of taking over of such management.

16. *Operation of other laws not affected.*—The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force relating to forests.

17. *Protection of action taken in good faith.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or other authority for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

18. *Bar of jurisdiction of civil courts.*—No civil court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter which the Collector or other authority is empowered by or under this Act to determine, and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.

19. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the procedure to be followed in taking possession of private forests;

(b) the preservation, maintenance and management of the private forests;

(c) the manner of service of notices and orders;

(d) the proper collection of the income of the private forest taken over by the Government and the incurring of the expenditure in the management of the private forest;

(e) the manner in which the accounts relating to the management of the private forest are to be maintained and audited;

(f) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

[15th December 1961]

(4) Every rule made under this Act shall, as soon as possible after it is made, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

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

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) 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 order or both Houses agree that the order should not be made, 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 MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 16th December 1961.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Nanguneri Town Panchayat

* 520. Q.—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR AND DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been any defalcation and misappropriation of funds in respect of Nanguneri Town Panchayat, Tirunelveli district;

(b) whether the Local Fund Examiner has made any report about them; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain irregularities committed by the Executive Officer of the Panchayat involving defalcation and misappropriation of funds have been noticed during the audit of the accounts of the Panchayat for 1959-60.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is taking necessary action to investigate the matter and also to pursue disciplinary action against the Executive Officer concerned.

Steel Plant at Bhilai

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government about the discrimination practised against South Indians in the matter of employment and treatment at the Steel Plant at Bhilai; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Was the attention of the Government drawn to the speech made by Shri A. D. Mani, a Member of the Rajya Sabha and also a Member of the National Integration Council the other day at Royapettah and also reported in the

[16th December 1961]

English dailies in Madras that South Indians are oppressed at the Bhilai Institute?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Every complaint or opinion expressed by some persons cannot be accepted as factual by the Government. The Government have no such information.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: When such a responsible person as Shri Mani makes a statement like that in a public meeting, will the Government at least now consider the desirability of finding out whether what he stated was a fact or not?

THE HON. SRI A. VENKATARAMAN: The Government do not think it necessary.

Prices of yarn

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent rise in prices of yarn of all counts required for the handloom industry, especially for the manufacture of exportable cloth; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to urge upon the Government of India to impose price control of yarn, and if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) Rise in prices of yarn was noticed in the first two months of the year.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the State Government to urge the Government of India to impose statutory price control over cotton yarn.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is it not a fact that the prices have persistently gone up in the past few months in respect of all counts of yarn?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is fluctuating. The prices are going up and down in respect of certain varieties.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: The prices have not come down so far as 40s and 60s are concerned. Can the Hon. Minister say in respect of what counts the prices have come down?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have got a list of the price fluctuations for the period from January 1961 to August 1961. If the hon. Member wants, I can furnish him with a copy. It is a long statement.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: There is scarcity of imported cotton and that is why yarn required for manufacture of exportable varieties of handloom goods is in short supply in the market. Will the Government see that something is done with regard to that?

[16th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Well, so long as the varieties of yarn of higher counts depend on foreign imported cotton, prices of these varieties will depend on the imported prices, the prices prevailing in the foreign markets, and it is not possible for the Government to regulate prices in the other countries.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: I am referring to the non-availability of foreign cotton. Will the Government see that something is done to make the cotton available for the mills so that we can get the yarn?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is outside the province of this Government.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether there is any difference in prices of yarn sold by the co-operative spinning mills when they supply yarn to the weavers and that sold by the other mills?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I think I must have a separate question for this because this relates to the yarn prices generally of certain counts. If what the hon. Member means is, 'is there a difference in the cost of production of yarn between the co-operative and the other private mills?' then I will not have the information. If the hon. Member means by his question whether in the sale price there is distinction or difference between the prices charged by the co-operative mills and the other mills, I must say it all depends on the variety of yarn and not on the place of origin.

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: சார், 6 மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு, 'சீலிங் ரேட்' என்று ஒவ்வொரு நம்பர் தூலுக்கும் ஒரு விலை நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மில்களில் தேவைப்படாத நம்பர்களையும் அவசியப்படுகிற நம்பர் தூலையும் சேர்த்து எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். அதைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை ஏதாவது எடுக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: கண்ட்ரோல் இல்லாத வரையிலும் இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் தடுக்க முடியாது. இன்றைக்கு கண்ட்ரோல் கிடையாது. இது சம்பந்தமான தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டு இருப்பவர்களோடு கலந்து பேசியபோது இப்போது இருப்பதைவிட கண்ட்ரோலில் அதிகமான தொல்லைகள் வரும் என்று நினைத்ததால், நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் கண்ட்ரோல் வேண்டுமென்று சிபாரிசு செய்யவில்லை.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware that export of handloom goods is done mainly from the South and for these exportable varieties, we require good quality yarn? Will the Government see, without saying that it is the responsibility of the Central Government, that they write to them to get the required cotton and yarn?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I must again bring to the notice of the hon. Member that if he wants anything to be done by the Government of India, he must approach the Members of Parliament and make them put questions there in Parliament, and if he wants something to be done here, he can put questions here.

[16th December 1961]

Palar Mills

* 523 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken by the Government to revive the working of the Palar Mills in Chingleput district?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All possibilities of re-opening the Palar Mills either on co-operative basis or by private persons have been explored and it has been found not practicable to revive it.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Government at least think of taking over the mills and run it themselves?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Government do not believe in running uneconomic units.

Thirumurai Archanai

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

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to all temple authorities for the performance of Thirumurai Archanai once at least in a day; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Home): (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued for introduction in all listed Saivaite institutions and Padal Sthalams (listed and non-listed) of Thirumurai Vazhipadu Archanai both in the morning and evening after Thiruvandal.

(b) With a view to give the Tamil Tirumurais their due place in the scheme of worship in Siva temples in this State, it has been considered necessary to adopt Tirumurai Koottu Vazhipadu Archanai, which will be in addition to the customary mode of Archanai and other modes of worship which have been in vogue in these temples.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I would like to know, Sir, whether it was not a fact that at the time when this Tirumurai Koottu Vazhipadu Archanai was instituted, it was expected by the Government that it was absolutely to be done on a voluntary basis on the part of the devotees? Now why should the Government come out with an infliction of this on the people who do not want it?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The circular which has been issued makes it voluntary. It is not an infliction on anybody and if people do not want this, they are not obliged to participate in this.

[16th December 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I understand from the reply of the Hon. Minister that they have issued instructions that it should be done both in the morning and in the evening. May I know whether the Ministers attend both or only once in the day? (Laughter.) (The Hon. Chairman sounded the gong.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May I have . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Next question.

Illicit emigration into Ceylon

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

(a) whether any Press Release was issued recently by the Government about the illicit emigration into Ceylon;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by the President of the Ceylon Workers' Congress in this regard; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Home): (a) Yes, Sir. A Press Release was issued on the 5th August 1961, detailing the preventive measures directed against illicit emigration into Ceylon and exhorting the public to co-operate with the Police and Special Officers to put down illicit emigration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A passing reference to the genesis of illicit emigration was only made in the Press Release. It is considered not necessary to take any action on the Statements made by the President of the Ceylon Workers' Congress in this regard.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is it a fact that in that Press Release he has alleged that the Madras Government are allowing the illicit emigration?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, Sir, he has not said that. What he has said is 'the statement of the Madras Government that, the illicit emigration takes place because employers in Ceylon encourage the illicit emigration is incorrect'. That is the statement.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: சார், இந்த இல்விசிட் எமிக்ரேஷன் என்ற பெயரில் சாதாரண இந்தியப் பிரஜைகளை இலங்கையில் போலீசுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து வைத்து அவர்களை இம்சை செய்து பலாத்காரமாக வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு இப்படிப்பட்ட பிரச்சாரம் செய்கிறார்கள் என்பது இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Government have not received any such complaint.

[16th December 1961]

Narayanappa Road, Madras

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the obstruction caused to normal traffic by fruit vendors and hand-carts in Narayanappa Road, Madras which lies between the Corporation fruit market and the Telephone House; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to remove such obstruction?

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

(b) Regular drives are conducted by Police with the result that the obstruction caused to traffic has eased considerably.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, may I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that even to-day I had a lot of difficulty in passing through that street while going to the Chemist's shop? The Police have not taken any action in the matter so far as my knowledge goes.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, when an hon. Member asserts something to the contrary, it is very difficult for the Government to reply to it. But I can give some figures which speak for themselves. Sixty-nine cases have been booked up to the 31st October 1961. The Deputy Commissioner of Police is taking action almost everyday for removing the obstruction. The difficulty is that immediately after the policemen turn back, the people come back and re-occupy the place.

Sales Tax

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the sales tax levied on hotels; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, is it not a fact that on account of the increase in the sales tax, the prices of dishes have gone up in hotels?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The premise is incorrect. Sales tax on hotels has been reduced in the 1959 Act. It has been reduced from 2½ nP. to 2 nP.

16th December 1961]

Fares for State Transport mofussil route buses

* 528 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the basis on which the fares for State Transport mofussil route buses have been fixed?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: With reference to the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act, the Government have issued a direction fixing maximum rates of fares chargeable by operators of stage carriages. The maximum rate 7½ pies per mile for the ordinary stage carriage plying on roads in the plains in the mofussil except in urban areas in this State. Fifty per cent above this rate is chargeable in an express ordinary stage carriage. If in an express stage carriage provision is made for a superior class of accommodation for all the passengers, the Regional Transport Authority 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. The question of conversion of the existing fares and distance into their corresponding decimal and metric equivalents is under consideration. The fares for State Transport mofussil route buses of ordinary type range from 2.2 nP. to 3.4 nP. per mile. For express stage carriages with superior class of accommodation the fares in the Madras State Transport mofussil route buses range from 4.4 nP. to 4.5 nP. per mile which is a little more than the III class fare in Railways because of the comforts provided.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, have the Government taken into consideration the existing fares charged by the private operators in their express buses?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In the State express buses, a better class of accommodation is provided, and, therefore it is not comparable with the private operators' buses.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware that every private bus operator is asked to provide the same kind of accommodation and other things in his express buses? The private operators' express buses have the same kind of accommodation as the State express buses. Why then should there be this difference in fares?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We do not accept the position that other express buses have the same amount of comfort as the State buses have. That is why the State Transport have allowed them to charge only those rates.

Allocation of spindles

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

(a) whether the Government was consulted by the Central Government before allocation of spindles for cotton spinning mills among the States for the Third Plan; and

[16th December 1961]

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Government in this regard?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) The Government of India did not consult this Government before the allocation of spindles among the States was made. However, considering the existing spindleage and the probable demand in this State the Government of India had been requested by this Government to allot 5 lakhs spindles during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Sri, I may add that since then an allocation of 75,000 spindles has been made.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, the demand is for five lakhs spindles and the allocation is only 75,000. This means the allocation is poor. What do the Government propose to do now?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The allocation of 75,000 spindles is made on the principle of regional distribution of industries. Madras, Maharashtra and Gujarat, have been classified as advanced States so far as textiles are concerned. Correspondingly in respect of other industries which have not developed in this State, a greater allotment will be made.

Handloom Finance Corporation

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Handloom Finance Corporation in the State; and

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

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

(b) The various aspects of setting up a Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation are under detailed examination. The scheme will be finalised after decisions are taken on all the matters.

Sugarcane cess

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

(a) the amount of sugarcane cess (i) collected and (ii) utilized during the year 1960-61; and

(b) how the amount has been utilized?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Home) : (a) (i) Amount collected, Rs. 21,48,354.95.

(ii) Amount utilized, Rs. 10,31,901.84 nP.

(b) The amount has been utilized on various schemes connected with research, development and road development in sugar factory areas.

16th December 1961]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, the amount collected is Rs. 21 lakhs, and the amount spent is Rs. 10 lakhs. Why is the balance not yet spent?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The amount is being spent. In fact, schemes for laying roads take some time for execution. The money is being utilised.

Bore-wells

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

(a) the number of bore-wells sunk in South Arcot District, talukwise under each scheme during 1960-61;

(b) whether any new schemes have been sanctioned for 1961-62; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Home) : (a) (i) *Artesian Wells Scheme*—

Name of taluk.					Number of wells.
Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	29
Vridhachalam	...	...	...	...	4
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	2
Total					35

(ii) Sub-artesian Wells Scheme—

Name of Taluk.					Number of wells.
Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	37
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	21
Vriddhachalam	...	...	...	...	6
Villupuram	...	...	...	...	2
Total					66

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Ayurvedic and Siddha dispensaries

* 533 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state, district-wise, the number of (i) Ayurvedic and (ii) Siddha dispensaries run by Government as on 1st November 1961?

[16th December 1961]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :

Ayurvedic dispensaries

Kanyakumari district	...	...	...	...	3
Tirunelveli district	...	...	...	...	1
Tiruchirappalli district	...	...	...	...	1

No Siddha dispensary is run by Government.

Health Officer of Madurai Municipality

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Health Officer of Madurai Municipality was appointed to act as Assistant Director of Public Health; and

(b) if so, what are his claims for the post?

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

(b) The appointment has been made on an emergency basis, following the usual procedure. The Officer is fully qualified to hold the post.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, how many seniors did he supersede before he was appointed to this place?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is not a question of superseding, Sir. There are four officers on the panel. Three were serving in the National Malaria Eradication Programme. So, they could not be disturbed. The other officer Sri N. R. Ramakrishnan was lent to Gandhigram to work in the pilot project. Another officer who was above this officer was on deputation in the United States of America. So, we had no other option but to take the one from the other officers who was a Health Officer in Madurai Municipality, and appoint him.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Can this be a precedent so far as this officer is concerned, when those people, who are on deputation, return to the regular service?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : There is no question of precedent. On account of the launching of the Malaria Eradication programme, we could not disturb the people who could have been ordinarily appointed. When once malaria is eradicated, no such thing will take place.

Headquarters Hospital at Chingleput

* 535 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether any grant for the construction of the Headquarters Hospital at Chingleput was received from the Government of India?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir.

[16th December 1961]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, has any aid been obtained for the headquarters hospital at Chingleput?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : There was a contribution from an individual, namely, Vedachala Mudaliar, to the extent of a lakh of rupees. Another lady gave Rs. 20,000. From the District Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Ltd., there was a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs. Altogether we had a donation up to Rs. 4,62,000.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : What is the total cost?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The original estimate was Rs. 15,00,000. But now it has gone to Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 21 lakhs. Because, we have put up one extra floor. I wish the hon. Member pays a visit to that hospital. It is a model one.

Director of Public Health

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Health has been re-employed after superannuation; and

(b) if so, whether any certificate of physical fitness has been obtained for such re-employment?

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

(b) No, but the Government have satisfied themselves that the incumbent is physically fit to perform the duties of the Director of Public Health during the period of his re-employment.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : How many times has he been re-employed so far?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Only three times, Sir. (Laughter.)

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does it mean that the people who are placed below him are thoroughly unqualified to succeed the gentleman as the Director of Public Health or did any other considerations prevail with the Government in giving him re-employment from time to time?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No such inference need be drawn. The fact is that this gentleman has been doing his duty especially the execution of the scheme of malaria eradication, and he has received very good encomium even from the Central Government that it is our State that is doing its very best in this matter. The Central Health Minister when he goes about refers to this and says that Madras is doing very well and that it is a model in this matter.

[16th December 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: The point is this. Before re-employment the usual procedure has been to make the gentleman appear before the Medical Board to examine his physical fitness. Did he appear before the Medical Board for this purpose?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I do not think this is the usual procedure. The Health Minister himself sees him often. (Laughter.)

Grant-in-aid scheme

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

(a) the amount allotted for the welfare of other Backward Classes for the year 1959-60 under the grant-in-aid scheme; and

(b) whether there was any unspent balance in the allotment at the close of the year?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) Rs. 11.05 lakhs (Rupees Eleven lakhs and five thousand only).

(b) No, Sir.

Cauvery and Bhavani Bridges

* 538 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to include the scheme of widening the Cauvery and Bhavani Bridges at Bhavani Town in the Third Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: The Government of India have not approved this Government's proposal for inclusion of this work in the National Highways Programme for Third Plan due to limited allotment. This Government are again pressing the Government of India for a larger allotment and the inclusion of new works including this one in the National Highways Programme.

Cement

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government about the difficulties experienced by the Public in getting cement; and

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

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Generally, the production of cement falls short of the demand. There has further been a spurt in demand all over due to increased Government construction and private building activity. The bottle-neck in the movement of cement is another factor.

[16th December 1961]

During the recent months, the acute shortage of cement has occurred due to shortfall in production in the cement industrial units in the region. When it was noticed that the scarcity of cement hampered the progress of the Government constructional works, the Government of India were addressed and an 'ad hoc' allotment of 5,000 tonnes of cement was obtained. The Government have also reintroduced the cement permit system under which 80 per cent of the stock of cement received will be sold against permits issued by competent authorities and the balance of 20 per cent will be sold without permits to bona-fide consumers. The Government are also considering the question of appointing a special officer who can attend to problems relating to cement industry and can remove bottlenecks in the movement of cement. 12-20 p.m.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is it a fact that a direction has been issued to the cement dealers that a certain percentage of cement should be reserved for the Government and that the balance alone should be sold to the private people?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: We have allotted 80 per cent for the permit-holders and 20 per cent for the stockist. He will issue only to the consumers.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Has any direction been issued to cement factories that they should allot a certain percentage of the production to the Government direct and that only the balance should be given to the cement dealers?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: A separate question may be put.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Is the demand much in excess of the production?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: It is in excess of production.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Is there any necessity for control?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The position is that cement is controlled on an all-India basis. What is produced in the region is not distributed within the region. The demand for cement in the country is far in excess of the production in the country as a whole. The position of the State may be slightly different.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Is cement exported outside India?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes. It is for the purpose of sustaining our economy; we want foreign exchange, and it has got to be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

[16th December 1961]

II.—CALLING ATTENTION TO REDUCTION FROM I GRADE TO II GRADE OF TAMIL PANDITS IN THE BOARD HIGH SCHOOLS OF SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :

12-20 பௌதீச் செய்தி ஒன்றைப்பற்றி கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர் p.m. கருவைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். தென்னாற் காடு மாவட்டக் கழகத்தின் ஆதரவில் உள்ள முதனிலைத் தமிழாசிரியர்கள் பலர் இரண்டாவது கிரேடு தமிழாசிரியர்களாக மாற்றி மாவட்டக் கலீக்டர் அன்மையில் கீழே இறக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் செயல்பட்டு வருகிற மும்மொழிக் கொள்கையால் அவர்கள் உயர்நிலை வகுப்புகளில் எடுக்கக்கூடிய பாட நேரம் குறைந்தமை காரணமாக இவ்வாறு கீழே சம்பளத்திலும் தரத்திலும் இறக்கப்படுவது பொருத்தாது என்பதை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, the hon. Member has brought to notice the reversion of six First Grade Pandits in South Arcot, and also the general question of reconsidering the rules regarding 17 hours of work per First Grade Tamil Pandit. Apparently, the Member's intention is to see that the minimum hours of work are reduced from 17 to 14 hours per week. Regarding the particular question of the reversion of Tamil Pandits in South Arcot, instructions have been given by the Director of Public Instruction to keep in abeyance the Collector's orders of reversion pending examination of the circumstances under which they were reverted.

As far as the general question of hours of work for a First Grade Pandit is concerned, the position is as follows :—

In the higher forms, there should be a L.T. Assistant for every subject taught. Similarly, there should be a Grade I Pandit for teaching Tamil in Higher forms. The qualifications as per rules framed in 1948 for a Grade I Pandit handling Forms IV to VI are :

1. S.S.I.C. completed.
2. A degree or Oriental title in Tamil.
3. Pandits' training or L.T. training.

They are eligible for the scale of Rs. 140-250.

As per rule 17 of M.E.R., L.T. Assistants and Tamil Pandits, Grade I, who are treated on the same footing should have a minimum of 17 hours of work per week. This rule, however, does not apply to the first L.T. Assistant or Tamil Pandit. Even if the number of hours of work are less than 17 hours per week, there must be at least one L.T. Assistant or Tamil Pandit as the case may be.

CALLING ATTENTION TO REDUCTION FROM I GRADE TO II GRADE OF TAMIL PANDITS IN THE BOARD SCHOOLS OF SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

16th December 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

For the appointment of second Pandit, there should be over 17 plus 8 hours of work, i.e., over 25 hours of work. For the third Pandit, there should be over 17 plus 17 plus 8 = 42 hours of work and so on. This rule takes care of the situation in small schools where there may not be sufficient number of sections in higher forms fulfilling the minimum quota of 17 hours' work per I Grade Tamil Pandit.

The question of reducing the hours of work for Tamil Pandits from 17 to 14 is under the consideration of the Government.

III. NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : The next item is discussion on the Resolution regarding the constitution of a Committee to consider the best methods of preventing accidents on the roads in big cities. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar has moved the Resolution. Sri Mohamed Raza Khan has spoken on that. Other Members who want to speak may speak. Let the speeches be very short.

* **SRI S. NATARAJAN :** Mr. Chairman, I have very great pleasure in supporting this Resolution. Since the Resolution was first introduced in this Council, I have been looking into the paper and taking cuttings of reports of accidents, and the number that I was able to get is round about 250. Many of these resulted in deaths or serious injuries. Therefore, this is a very serious matter. Well, Government may say, "We are giving directions to the drivers and to the police people about careful driving." But road surfacing is not adequate to carry the heavy loads that it is now having. It is a matter which requires investigation and scientific study. It is not merely precautionary measures, posting patrols or policemen or taking action against the drivers that will solve this problem. On the other hand, we have also to ensure that roads are busworthy or automobile-worthy. In other words, the vast traffic or heavy traffic that we are having on our roads, should have a road surface which can support it and will not allow these vehicles to go astray.

The second point I would like to refer to in the matter of accidents is this. It is not purely road accidents; we are having a number of electrical accidents also in our country; perhaps due to the rapid increase in rural electrification, people are not adequately trained in fighting the hazards of using electricity. Therefore, that is another problem that will have to be considered by the Committee proposed by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

There is again a third problem, Sir. Some 25 years ago, the Institute of Industrial Psychology carried out an investigation into the incidence of accidents and that showed that amongst human

12-30
P.m

[Sri S. Natarajan] [16th December 1961]

beings there is a proneness for accidents. These people have to be educated quite early and adequate training should be given to them so that they can overcome this proneness.

Therefore, Sir, there is need for training, there is need for examining the condition of our roads and for research on the surfacing and the metalling of the roads. There is need for intensive educational effort to fight hazards of electricity and quite a number of fire accidents also are taking place. This is, therefore, a matter which should be gone into really by an expert committee. That committee should go into all aspects of the problem and make recommendations which we trust Government will implement in the interest of the safety of human life.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சார், இந்த மோட்டார் விபத்துக் களினால் ஏற்படுகிற ஆபத்து சம்பந்தமாக வந்துள்ள பிரேரணையை நான் ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மோட்டார் விபத்துக்கு உள்ளாகியவர்களில் நானும் ஒருவன் என்பதைக் கொண்டு சொல்கிற நேரத்தில் இது மிக மிக முக்கியமான அவசரப்பட்டுக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டிய ஒரு சட்டமாகும். எந்தெந்த விதமான நிலையில் இந்த ஆபத்துக்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன என்று பார்க்கும்போது அலாக்கிரதையாக ஓட்டுவதனால் மட்டும் ஏற்படுகிற ஆபத்து இல்லை. பல்வேறு காரணங்களால் இந்த விபத்துக்கள் ஏற்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அரசாங்கம் இதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என் ஆசையும் கூட. இப்போது ரோடுகளைச் சரியான முறையில் அகலப்படுத்தாத காரணத்தாலும், இந்த விபத்துக்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அதாவது ஒரே ரோட்டில் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிற பஸ்களும் லாரிகளும் அதை எதிர்த்து வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிற பஸ்களும் லாரிகளும் பக்கத்தில் ஒதுக்கி ஓட்டுவதற்கு இடம் இல்லாத காரணத்தாலேயே இது அதிகம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆகவே, இப்போதிருப்பதைவிட ரோடுகளை அகலப்படுத்தும் முறை மிகவும் தலைசிறந்தது என்பதை அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். பெரிய நகரங்களில் பார்க்கும்போது லாரிகள், பஸ்கள் போவதற்கு ஒரு வழியும் வருவதற்கு ஒரு வழியும் இருக்கின்றன. அனேகமாக லாரிகள் இப்போதெல்லாம் இரவு காலங்களில்தான் விடப்படுகின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இரவு 11 மணிக்கு மேல் லாரிகள் போகக்கூடாது என்று சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். இப்போது அதைப் பல மெம்பர்கள் எதிர்த்து 11- மணிக்கு மேல் போவதைப் பொதுமக்களின் பால் விட்டுவிட்டார்கள். இரவு காலங்களில் போவதை நான் தடை சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் டிரைவர்கள் அதுமாதிரி லாரிகளை வேகமாக இரவு நேரங்களில் ஓட்டுவதால் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதோடு மட்டுமல்ல. இன்னும்கூட பார்க்கப்போனால் லாரி ஓட்டுகிறவர்கள் குடிப்பழக்கத்தினால் குடி போதையில் ஓட்டுமபோது தங்களைத் தாங்களே கண்ட்ரோல் செய்யமுடியாத நிலையில் ஓட்டுவெண்டிய நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். சில ரோடுகளில் திரும்புகிற நேரத்தில் வளைவுகள்

16th December 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. திருப்ப முடிவதில்லை. அதற்கு ஓரத்தில் நல்ல கருங்கல்லிலோ அல்லது இரும்புக் கம்பிகளையோ, தண்டவாளங்களையோ வைத்து அவைகளை மறி லாரிகள் போகமுடியாத வகையில் அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பத்திரிகைகளிலே விபத்துக்கள் வராத நாளே பார்க்கமுடியவில்லை. அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கவனித்து அதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து சீக்கிரம் இதற்கு முடிவு காணவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* **SRI P. T. RAJAN :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, one way of dealing with this problem is to widen the roads and make it, as my hon. Friend said, motorworthy. Till then I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Government to control rash driving, negligent driving, driving which leads to quite a number of accidents. No doubt, in this country we hold life very cheap and if the Government are not going to take notice of it, then they may allow motor lorries and cars to do what havoc they like and thereby reduce the population. But if the Government think that that is not the proper view to take, I would like greater control to be exercised by the Police on these vehicles. As a matter of fact, on the trunk roads if you happen to see a lorry, even before a furlong we have to make room for the lorry if you want to save your skin and life. The lorries are often overloaded and they never give room. They always go right in the middle of the road and they do so because if they go along the side, they have to reduce the speed, they have to slow down which they do not care to do.

In the cities and the big towns, taxis and auto-rickshaws are a great menace to the safety of the public. Sometimes even private owners, educated owners are guilty of carelessness, negligent and rash driving. Unless we have a special police squad to deal with this problem then and there, we cannot solve the problem. If anyone is found driving rashly, he must be stopped, taken to the court immediately and dealt with in a deterrent manner. Unless this is done, you cannot reduce the accidents. Merely making a number of speeches and expressing pious hopes that the Government would take steps will not in any way safeguard the interests of the public.

VIDVAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் முழுமனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். நண்பர் திரு. எத்திராஜலு அவர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல பத்திரிகையைத் திறந்து பார்த்தால், முதலில் குறைந்தது 5, 6 விபத்துக்கள் நிறைந்திருப்பதை நாம் தினசரி பார்க்கிறோம். இது உண்மையில் வருந்தத் தக்கதாகத்தான் இருந்து வருகிறது. இந்த விபத்துக்களுக்குப் பல காரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றை நண்பர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். நானும் சில காரணங்களைச் சொல்லி முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். முக்கியமாக, நகரங்களில் லாரி விபத்துக்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன.

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [16th December 1961]

கிளினர்கள் கூட லாரிகளை ஓட்டுகிறார்களாம். மேலும் இரவு நேரங்களில் டிரைவருக்கு ஓய்வு கொடுத்துவிட்டு கிளினர்கள் ஓட்டுவதால் இந்த விபத்துக்கள் முக்கியமாக மிகுதியாக ஏற்படுகின்றன என்று தெரிகிறது. டிரைவர்கள் பகலில் ஓட்டுகிறவர்கள் இரவு நேரங்களில் ஆஃப் டைம் லீவாக இருக்கிற நேரங்களில் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் வருவாய் வருமென்பதால் அதை நினைத்து லாரிகளை ஓட்டுகிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் போலீசார் கண்டறிந்து தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். அதனால் இந்த விபத்துக்கள் கணிசமான அளவில் குறைந்துவிடுமென்றும் நம்புகிறேன். லாரிகள் ஓட்டுவது பகல் காலமாக இருந்தால், திரு. ராஜன் அவர்கள் கூறியதுபோல், ஆகாய விமானத்தில் போவதாக நினைக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற வண்டிகளுக்கு இடம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. வழிவிடாமல் மறித்துக் கொண்டு வேகமாக ஓட்டுகிறார்கள். தள்ளியடித்துக் கொண்டு வேகமாக முன்னேறும் போகிறார்கள். இந்தக் கமிட்டி அமைக்கப்படுவது மிகவும் அவசியம். அமைக்கப்பட்டு விபத்துக்களை தடுப்பதற்குரிய நல்ல யோசனைகளைக் கூறவேண்டும். கூறினால் உண்மையிலேயே நல்ல பலன் அடையலாம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in discussing this particular Resolution, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has given us very valuable information and suggestion and he has suggested the constitution of a committee to go into the whole problem. Sir, he has in his speech, introducing the Resolution, dealt with a number of points which would be immediately looked into and considered by the Government.

12-40 P.M. I must tell him that the growth, which has taken place at a tremendous pace, has to be looked into. I have been trying to tackle this problem for the last four and a half years, even without constituting a special committee to study and make a report. We have already a committee to advise us on all problems connected with road transport as such. It consists of members of both the Houses and also representatives from the road transport industry. There are also representatives from organisations which make a special study of the problems connected with road transport. This committee was constituted a number of years ago. The problems this committee faced then were more or less limited. From the records, I found when I took charge, that the committee met once a year or once in two years. But since the problem is becoming more and more important, this particular committee has been meeting almost once in three months. Mr. Raza Khan will know (he is a member of that committee) the importance which the committee attaches to the various suggestions made by the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Raza Khan during his speech wanted me to explain what action had been taken on the various recommendations the Leader of the Opposition made in the Ootacamund session. If only he had remembered all that happened in the committee meetings, he would

16th December 1961] [Sri V. Ramaiah]

not have put that question to me. Many of the suggestions which came up from the Leader of the Opposition and other Members who participated in that particular discussion have been considered very carefully, and steps have been taken to implement them. I find this particular committee, which is already effectively dealing with the problems, will be able to deal with the other problems which are fast growing. I feel that there is no need for a special committee. A situation beyond the capacity of the present committee has not yet arisen. The present committee will be able to deal with the problem which are facing.

Mr. Ethirajalu, when he spoke, was emphatic of the need for a committee. He felt that road accidents were becoming very common almost everyday, especially on the road which he uses. Compared to the problems which we are facing on the Mount Road, the road that he suggested is not so bad. I do feel that the roads have to be improved. The road between Madras and Villupuram and the road from Neyveli to Cuddalore are being used very greatly. Vehicular traffic is very great on these two roads. The road is put to heavy pressure on account of the rapid developments that are taking place in Neyveli. Many of the vehicles go on that road. I am sure none of our engineers till recently was able to imagine that so many heavy articles would be moved on those roads. This is an eye-opener to us. This has helped our engineers to think far ahead of having roads which will be able to take on the huge transport that would come up in a developing country. Till recently only a few thousand tons of imported articles from Madras Harbour moved into the interior. But now the transport question has greatly changed.

After this Resolution was introduced or about that time, the ECAFE Seminar on Road Transport was held in the Rajaji Hall. So, this is a problem which is seriously looked into and studied for a number of years by other countries. We are also fully conscious that the problem will become more intense in the next few years. Unless immediate attention is given to road transport, we will come to a standstill more or less in transport. The problem is so vast.

Luckily for us, when we prepared the Third Plan, this factor was considered, and sufficient provision has been made not only to have better roads but also wide roads. The difficulty which we were faced with during recent times was the concentration on improvement of the condition of the roads. We have been more or less not thinking of widening the roads to take on the extra traffic. Luckily for us we have made a beginning now in widening the Mount Road. There will be six-lane traffic on Mount Road. Even now, many engineers, who are accustomed to think in terms of slow progress, ask whether this six-lane traffic is necessary at all. But luckily for us we have made a beginning in Mount Road. Round about Madras City, due to the rapid development of industries, almost every road is becoming a bottleneck now. With the spreading out of industries to other

[Sri V. Ramaiah] [16th December 1961]

areas than the City, we will be able to have better transport conditions in the City. We have been concentrating on industrial development, rural electrification, etc., all these years. But in the Third Plan period, unless we have better and wider roads and also quicker transport, we will not be in a position to make much headway.

20 p.m. The Transport Advisory Committee is doing its best. The hon. Members Vidwan Muthukannappan and Sri Ethirajalu thought that the Committee was absolutely necessary. They brought out their own experiences. They felt that the fault was only on the lorry's side. They also felt that people who owned a car worth Rs. 35,000 had never a mind to go at 30 miles per hour. They feel they must show off their wealth by going at a speed of 80 or 90 miles. So, the fault is not only on the side of the lorry but also on the side of private car owners. The Leader of the Opposition suggested that we must curb the tendency of private car owners to go at a great speed. I had this matter examined. If I constitute a special body for it, I will be spending much more money which can be diverted for observance of the rules. Another difficulty is this. If I fix a speed limit of 35 miles per hour for these vehicles we will again face a bigger bottleneck. That was the considered opinion of the Standing Advisory Committee. There was another problem which I did face in banning the plying of lorries between 12 midnight and 4 a.m. I could not continue it because there was a good deal of goods to be transported from Madras and towards Madras. Particularly when we have to deal with 4 to 5 thousand lorries in the State, unless they are allowed to ply during night and day, the congestion during day time will be tremendous. So, after due consideration, we had to withdraw our decision that night traffic should be banned as far as lorries were concerned.

As far as accidents are concerned, I am sure prominent personalities like the Leader of the Opposition and many others who have travelled to other countries will agree with me when I say that when we compare ours with theirs, we are not bad off.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: You add railway accidents also.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Even then the number may be the lowest in our country.

The hon. Member referred to Singapore. About ten years ago I lived there. I know the condition of the roads there. I also know how people approach the road. Road consciousness is there. It is definitely far superior to what we see here. As the Leader of the Opposition suggested, anybody can travel anywhere and anybody can cross the road here. Also anybody can drive the bullock or cattle through the road without any fear that he will be prosecuted. But if it is done in Malaya and if any accident occurs, the owner of the bullock or cattle will have to

16th December 1961] [Sri V. Ramaiah]

pay a fine to the man who drives the car. As far as the use of the roads by bullocks or cattle or such animals is concerned, I may assure the Leader of the Opposition that I shall look into the matter and see whether I may enforce a stringent order that the concerned man takes the animal only with a rope or a string tied to it so that he may not drive it through the road. Everybody faces this difficulty almost everyday. In a big city like Madras, even on the Marina we can see hundreds of buffaloes crossing the road. It is done almost for the sake of fancy. Because of this, traffic has to come to a stand still.

This problem which is growing in proportion is within the grasp of the Government. We have taken all steps to see that a solution is found for this problem in the Third Five-Year Plan. Sufficient money has been allotted for the improvement of the condition of the roads. That will enable us to attend to the improvement of roads. Greater attention will have to be given to widening of roads. (Sri P. T. Rajan: There should be Police patrolling also.) That we have already started. Recently, on the recommendation of the Transport Advisory Committee, we have approved a proposal to have a special squad of traffic officers with vehicles to ply round Madras City and also on the approach roads to Madras City to start with. That is only a beginning. I am told that the men are already in position. Of course, further consideration will have to be given to this problem and greater amount of check should be made. I am fully aware of it. We have already taken up the question and we have made a beginning. Particularly, after this Resolution came in and also on a special recommendation of the State Transport Advisory Committee, this matter has been considered. I can assure the Leader of the Opposition that all the points which he has been good enough to make will be considered and action taken by the State Transport Advisory Committee. I believe there is no need for a special committee to study the problem. I have the entire Transport Department to look into the problems arising. There is my colleague here to look after the condition of the roads and to provide good roads. We have been already stressing that we should have wider roads. We have attempted that on the trunk roads; that will be followed up. We have, what are called, industrial belts. Heavy vehicles and a greater number of vehicles move about. Therefore, greater attention will have to be paid to the matter.

The problem is within our grasp. I consider there is no need for a special committee to look into the problem. Any points raised will be considered by the State Transport Advisory Committee. Necessary steps have been taken also in regard to the problems connected with the City Transport. I do not think, therefore, there is any necessity for a committee to look into the matter.

Thank You, Sir.

[16th December 1961]

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am rather disappointed with the attitude taken by the Government. What I have in mind is not patching up here and there to prevent accidents to-day or to-morrow. The whole question is a long-term one. I have in mind what the situation will be in this State—I am not worried about other States—30 years hence. We must consider what will be the position with regard to road transport 30 years hence, at least after a generation, and what are the steps to be taken to prevent accidents. I am glad that we have the Leader of the House here who has seen other places. He has seen West Germany and many other countries in the United States and also what steps are being taken there. It may be that we are not able to implement all these steps. All that I wanted is that an expert committee should be made available which can draw up plans which gradually the Government can introduce from time to time. There are, what are known as, ring roads. On the highways they allow traffic, one-way return traffic. To-day we widen roads. We have already got many houses on either side and much difficulty will have to be faced. On the other hand, it is possible to utilize that road as a one-way road and allow a ring road to be formed so that entry into the City will be different from the exit from the City.

There are also methods by which we have roads one over the other. The Hon. Minister knows about it. He knows that only under such circumstances has the speed limit to be regulated. It is true that in New York people go at 60 miles per hour. They can also go at 40 miles. The arrangement there is such that people can drive different speeds and nobody can cross. To-day here there is absolutely no sense of queueing up of motor vehicles. As we are going, a taxi or a lorry comes and overtakes and goes either to the right side or to the left. Apart from this, what I have in view is not just what can be done to-day or to-morrow, but what should be done, keeping in mind eventually the progress of events that we see, consequent on the industrialisation policy of the Government.

1-00
p.m.

Sir, I had suggested that there must be in the Southern Trunk Road and in the South-western Trunk Road, a parallel road. My intention was not that the parallel road should be put up immediately, but that the Government should take note of this and acquire sufficient land for the purpose so that land would not become so costly as it has become in the City—the cost of land has gone up by more than ten times—and Government will be in a position when the necessity arises to get that land for a fair price when we introduce a different system of transport.

Sir, when I suggested that a committee should be constituted. I wanted that certain experts should be got from abroad. These experts are not available in our country, let me tell the hon. Members quite frankly. I am glad the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan is there. He will gradually prove to be an expert. I wish

16th December 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

he will go to some foreign countries also. Now the transport problem is a great international problem and all the countries are studying that problem.

All that I have got to say is that Government should take it in the manner in which it ought to be taken. We are not worried about what is taking place because the total number of casualties is less than in other countries or in New York or Chicago and they have not solved the problem and there is a material reduction in the number of people, according to the policy which we have adopted, namely, population control, and more men are killed in these accidents than even women. But that does not satisfy us. What are the means by which you can solve this problem? There is no doubt one way. You can tighten up the machinery and get more police to deal with them. But all this excess expenditure could be avoided if some recent methods of transport are available. That is why I wanted an expert committee should go into the problem and deal with it not only in this State but in the whole country. Probably we may have to invite one or two experts from abroad.

Now, Sir, the congestion in London is so bad that they are not now widening the roads. They are thinking of other methods, such as underground roads and other things. In New York you have a grand underground roadway through which you can get from one part of the City to the other, from Manhattan to the mainland. We may have to think of these, not immediately, but plan out beforehand so that at some time or other we may execute them in a methodical way. That is the object with which I have moved the Resolution. It was not a criticism of the Government, much less a criticism that they did not devote all their attention to the problem. They are trying to do their best with the imperfect material that they have at their hands. I am afraid that the Road Transport bodies will not be able to do much in this matter because they have not seen better ways of dealing with the matter. This is a scientific problem. Mere widening of the road is not sufficient. Many other things will have to be done. It is necessary to come to a decision about the setting up of an expert committee and not wait till the situation gets out of control. The situation in Calcutta has come to the unfortunate position that the Chief Minister of that State had to contact the foreign agencies direct ignoring the Central Government. It may be, we may also be forced to do the same thing ourselves. As matters stand, with many controls that are exercised on the Chief Ministers of the States, we must have a Chief Minister in the same position as the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Apart from that, Sir, I think the Resolution as such is meant as a business Resolution and not as a vote of censure on what has been done and, therefore, I do feel that the House should be given an opportunity to express its opinion on the Resolution.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, though it is not customary to speak after the Mover of the Resolution has made a speech in reply, I was hoping that the hon. the

[Sri R. Venkataraman][16th December 1961]

Leader of the Opposition would, in the light of the explanation given by the Hon. Minister, withdraw his motion for consideration at a later stage in much better circumstances and surroundings. I would therefore, now like to appeal to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition not to press his resolution to a vote.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, am I to understand from the Hon. the Leader of the House that we would wait for the next House to assemble before I move the Resolution? If that is so, I have no objection to postpone this Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Resolution has got to be voted upon now.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My appeal to the hon. Leader of the Opposition was to withdraw the Resolution now.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, on the assurance that I will get another chance to move the Resolution and in the hope that the Hon. the Leader of the House will be with us, I now withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

‘That the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Council, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.’

Sir, hon. Members are aware that the Rules of Procedure now in force were framed by the House somewhere in the year 1954. Since then there have been several changes in the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Assembly and in the light of the experience which we have ourselves gained the House thought it fit to appoint a Select Committee to go into the question of the amendment of the Rules of Procedure and submit its report. Pursuant to that, the Select Committee on the rules of procedure, have made a few amendments to the rules and the report is before the House.

I may briefly explain some of the more important changes made. Amendment to rule 9 provides that as in the case of Bills, Resolutions partly discussed shall not lapse on prorogation, but shall be carried over to the next session.

Rule 40 has been so amended as to provide that the half-an-hour debate on any matter of urgent importance which has been the subject of a question may take place not necessarily on the same day, but on any subsequent day fixed by the Chairman in consultation with the Leader of the House.

16th December 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

Rule 55 which provides for a motion of no confidence in the Ministry in the Council has been deleted, inasmuch as such a provision is inconsistent with the Constitutional provision that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible only to the Legislative Assembly.

Sub-rule (5) of rule 71, as amended, provides that if, in the opinion of the Chairman, the division is unnecessarily claimed, he may, on a count of ‘Ayes’ and ‘Noes’ being taken, declare the determination of the House and in such case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

The new sub-rule (6) has been added to rule 71 which empowers the Chairman to disallow the vote of a Member when challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest of the Member in the matter to be decided, provided the vote of a Member is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Chairman.

Rule 93, as amended, vests the power to order publication before the introduction of a Bill with the Chairman, instead of the Governor. .m
1-10

Rule 105-A which is a new Rule provides for the discharge of an order of appointment of a Select Committee and for the constitution of a new Select Committee or Joint Select Committee. As it is, the Council has no powers to withdraw reference to the Select Committee.

New Rule 107-A empowers the Chairman to order publication or circulation of a Report of any Committee when the House is not in Session, whenever it is considered necessary and on a request made in this behalf.

As at present, not more than five days can be allotted for the general discussion on the Budget. Inasmuch as Members of the Council do not have opportunity to discuss the demands for grants separately as in the case of the Members of the Assembly, it has been considered necessary to remove the restriction so as to enable larger number of members to participate in the general discussion whenever found necessary and leave the fixation of the number of days for general discussion to the Chairman in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Business Advisory Committee. The rule has been amended suitably.

Rule 179-B has been amended so as to provide for the nomination of a certain number of Members of the Council as fixed in the message transmitted by the Assembly to associate with the Estimates Committee of the Assembly, and new Rule 179-C has been inserted so as to provide for the election of such number of members of the Council as may be fixed by the Chairman to associate with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Assembly.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [16th December 1961]

New Rules 202 to 206 provide for intimation to the Hon. Chairman of arrest, detention and release of any Member of the House and prescribe the procedure to be followed in the matter of service of legal process and arrest within the precincts of the House.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Council, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.’

The motion was put and carried and the Rules were taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Rule 1 to the vote of the House.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, Rules 1 to 174 may be put together. Amendments to the rules are made by the Select Committee, and the rules, as amended by the Select Committee, are before the House. There is only one amendment to rule 175.

Rules 1 to 174 were put and carried.

Rule 175.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, I move the following amendment—

‘In Rule 175, for the word “three”, substitute the word “four”.’

The object of my amendment is to enlarge the quorum from three to four consequent upon the strength of the Committee on Government Assurances, which is at present five, being increased to seven.’

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I am very sorry to say that in practice it has been found difficult to secure the required quorum for these meetings. If the amendment of Dr. Chidambaranathan is accepted, many of the meetings of this committee will have to be adjourned for want of quorum. Therefore it is I am unable to accept the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Rule 175 was put and carried.

Rules 176 to 206 were put and carried.

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

‘That the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Council, as amended by the Select Committee, be approved.’

16th December 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Council, as amended by the Select Committee, be approved.’

The motion was put and carried and the Rules were approved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m.

The House then rose.

(After lunch-2-30 p.m.)

V.—VALEDICTORY SPEECHES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have put on the agenda for the meeting this afternoon “Valedictory Speeches”. As you know, every two years 21 Members of this House finish their term of six years and retire. That occasion has come now in 1962. Naturally, we are very sorry to miss them. So, we have arranged for a special meeting for felicitating them and we hope that they will come back to the House.

Added to this, the Legislative Assembly will be dissolved. Those Ministers, who are Members of the Assembly, will lose their connection with the Council—I hope temporarily. One Minister, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, has definitely decided not to come back to the Assembly. I take it that he is going to a much wider field of activity.

The procedure, I suggest, is that Members of the Opposition speak first, then Members on the Government side, after that the Leader of the Opposition and then Members of the Government and the Leader of the House, and I will wind up the proceedings.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with the deepest feeling that I rise to say a few words on this occasion, not because my term expires somewhere in the month of April, but because it is a question of parting with many with whom we have worked for some time and crossed swords, no doubt, with the best of intentions. In fact, nobody is indispensable in these days. Everybody is called upon to play his part and I have in my own humble way done my little bit as a Member of the Opposition. It was by sheer chance that I was brought into the Legislature in the year 1946, when my conception of the Legislature was something big and extraordinary, and people of my type with a limited knowledge and with many limitations would not fit in. Those were days which were quite abnormal. I am recalling to my mind the days of 1946 when we were in the Opposition. But from that time we had one thing as our principle and I kept it always. That is this. “Whatever you feel right or correct, speak out; it does not matter how it is taken by the Party in power or by the Treasury Benches”. On this occasion, I may say one thing. Not that I consider myself too big. It may be fitting for a man like Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar or Sri P. T. Rajan or Members

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [16th December 1961]

on the Treasury Benches to say that. In this State we have got people who know their job and their responsibility very well. We have got people who have a sense of responsibility and people who can be good administrators as is evidenced by many of my Friends on the Treasury Benches. But what is really lacking is the right type of Opposition. I am in entire agreement with the Finance Minister when he said in the other House that what was wanted in the Opposition was not the number but the quality of the Opposition. I always believe and the Chair will agree with me that it is not the number that counts because in a pattern of democracy, in an Assembly of 205 Members, if the Party in power has 195 Members, let there be at least half a dozen people who will have the courage of conviction to speak out what they feel, as long as it is in the best interests of the country as a whole. That is what is lacking now because the tendency in the modern days is just to talk something to please the powers that be. Somehow, with all my limitations, I have never been made of that stuff. On that occasion, you may remember, Mr. Chairman, when you introduced me to Clement Attlee—every time you are very good to the Opposition, you introduce us first rather than the Members on the Treasury Benches—he gave us this advice: "Please do not wait and see; when once you feel a certain thing is wrong and something has to be said, do not wait for others to speak. You yourself speak. It does not matter what the consequences are". It is in that way, rather humble way, that I in this House, in the course of the last nine years, did my best. There is no reward for that. My only reward has been the appreciation from the Members of the Opposition, from the Members of the Party in power and from outside also. It has always been my endeavour, as a Member of the Opposition, to see that the Council's reputation is maintained. I am happy and the Chair will agree with me that the Madras Legislative Council has built up a reputation of its own of which one may feel proud. The feeling outside is that this Council is doing very valuable and useful work. Even the Members on the Treasury Benches are very careful here whenever a question arises or a debate takes place because they know that there are some people who may confront them strongly. I do not like to expatiate on it. But still I feel that the work of the Opposition is really important. They should create a feeling in the Members on the Treasury Benches that there are some people facing them, who are ready to point out the defects and drawbacks in their policies and also make suggestions which may be far better than those made by the Government. I am sure that in the days to come such an Opposition will be built up.

I am really thankful to you, Mr. Chairman, for the dignified way in which you have conducted the proceedings of this House. If I am not taken amiss, you have conducted the proceedings in such a way that nobody, at any rate Members of the Opposition, can have any cause for complaint against you. It is for that reason that there has been no incident right through these ten years you have been Chairman and in my case except for one or two occasions—even they were good.

2-40
p.m.

16th December 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

MR. CHAIRMAN: They were not occasions.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Therefore, I am very much indebted to you and to my esteemed Friend the Deputy Chairman for the uniform courtesy shown and the attempt to see that the Opposition gets a chance. During the question-hour you have been very good to us. You have really set an example, yourself and the Deputy Chairman, Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.

Sri, about Members on the Treasury Benches, I do not want to take much time of the House by referring to every one of them individually. Sir, my connection with the Hon. the Home Minister is the longest, about 15 years. Incidentally, I may say, as I have said on a previous occasion, there is something common between himself and myself. I think for about fourteen years we sat in the House face to face, myself on the Opposition Benches and himself on the Treasury Benches. He has built up a reputation for himself of being a very hard-working man, a man who knows his duty and responsibility. And whatever people may think about it, whatever he does, he does in the best interests of the administration and the State.

2-40
p.m.

Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has won a good deal of appreciation from all sides of the other House and in this House, and yet I would like to say a few words about him. He himself said he was a back bencher in Parliament in the year 1948-52 and how he was brought up to his position or circumstances brought him to this position in the local politics of the State and how he built up his name and reputation. Therefore, I do not want to say much about him. Much has been said about him. But this much I can say. As far as I am concerned, it has always been a pleasure for me to listen to his speeches and hear him in debates because the one good point in him was that he was able to analyse things clearly and reply to them one after another. That is why I find his speeches in the Council were given more publicity in the Press. I do not like to go further than that.

Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House at one stage could not decide between going to the Centre and remaining in the State itself. However, what has been a loss to the Centre has been a great gain to the State. He has done very good work particularly in the field of industries. I do not think I can give him the same compliment in respect of transport. Let other hon. Members decide it for themselves. In the field of industries he has done well. I am sure Madras will continue to have his service and make itself one of the leading industrial States in this country.

Now, Sir, there are so many Members on the Treasury Benches and Members belonging to the Party in power. They have been uniformly good to us, the Members on the Opposition.

Sir, now I wish to say a word about Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. There is a lot of difference between himself and myself. I have been brought up in what might be called a political background. He does not

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [16th December 1961]

claim that political background. He was brought up in a different field, in the field of education and medicine, and he was brought into politics. Among my achievements—whatever they may be—the most I value is I was able to adjust with him all these nine years. Every time I spoke in this House, the one thought in my mind was that I should not talk or say anything which would put him in an embarrassing position. And I can say now, I have tried to do it as far as possible. (Laughter) Lapses if there were, I am sure he would excuse me.

On this side of the House, Sir, there are hon. Members Sri P. T. Rajan, Dr. Sreenivasan, my hon. Friend Sri S. K. Sambandhan—who I am sure will take my place in the future—and other friends. I do not want to say much about them all, and about the Members on the Opposition Benches except this. In this Legislative Council we on this side of the House in our own way have played our part well, keeping up the tradition and I am sure everybody in the State of Madras, not only in the State of Madras but throughout India, will say that this Council has done really some service and has become a model for the whole of India.

On this occasion, Sir, I cannot but express on behalf of myself and the Opposition our appreciation of the good work done by our Secretary to the Legislative Council and his staff and everybody connected with the Council.

Last but not least, I should refer to friends in the Press gallery. You know, Sir, the first thing for the success of a Member of the Legislative Council or the Assembly is that he should have a proper contact with the Press. It is they who make or mar our future. (Interruption) I have been doing it successfully copying what my hon. Friend Sri Kosalram has been doing. You know, Sir, every time I address the House, I face the Chair and address the House, but he looks at the other side and addresses the House. (Laughter) I will leave it at that, Sir. Why I say this is, a Member may make a good speech or make some good points and try to confront the Members on the Treasury Benches that their policies and approaches are not correct. But whatever it is, people outside are not going to go through the printed proceedings of this House. It is only the Press which can really reflect what happens here.

Sir, as we feel proud of many things in this State, I am sure we can equally feel really proud of the Madras Press.

Sir, I express my thanks to the Chairman, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Members on the Treasury Benches and my colleagues.

Thank you very much, Sir.

* SRI S. NATARAJAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my great sense of thankfulness to the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Members on the Treasury Benches for their very kindly interest, for their great encouragement and, I should say, for their very great patience when they were listening to the

16th December 1961] [Sri S. Natarajan]

Opposition speeches and particularly when I was making some remarks. I had not had much of experience in legislative work when I came here. During the two years I was here I have learnt a great deal and learnt to respect the Treasury Benches for the consideration they have given to the Opposition, and for the patience with which they performed their work and for the readiness to give us information on points that were raised and also asked for information.

Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House in particular has always been very kind and very helpful; with his sense of humour, with his great understanding of the many problems, and with his characteristically rational approach to all those problems, he has been able to make even debates which were very tense, very easy and smooth. This has been possible as there has been good understanding between the Ministers and all the sections of the House.

Sir, I would like to make a very special reference to the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education, representing as I do the teachers' constituency. I think it is my duty to express on behalf of the teachers of this State our great appreciation of the valuable service that the Education Minister has done to the cause of education and the kind and generous attitude he has taken towards the problems of teachers. Sir, I remember some years ago, a Minister for Education in this State told us that the teachers in aided institutions were worse than step-children and characterised them as orphans and said it was not Government's responsibility to look after the interests of teachers in the aided institutions. In that set-up he argued that these teachers were working under private managements and, therefore, Government had no responsibility. That was, Sir, in the year 1929. From 1921 to 1961 I have been watching how Government's interest in teachers has been changing, how during the last five or six years, when the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam has been in charge of Education, this attitude has greatly changed and to-day teachers, whatever be the managements under which they are working, are regarded as public servants and in respect of salaries, service conditions and many other things, great improvements have been effected so that, that cause for frustration among teachers in the aided institutions, namely, that they are treated differentially, has been removed and today there is great enthusiasm on the part of the teachers and appreciation of the efforts of the Government under the leadership of the Hon. the Minister for Education to improve their condition. In the field of education also this period is marked by great expansion. The enrolment in schools has increased beyond measure. Some ten years ago people would never have thought that we would be having so many primary schools, so many secondary schools and a number of children coming in. In all these the welfare of the children and the necessity for the State to provide adequate educational facilities has always been in the forefront and every effort has been made in order to enable children, whatever be the condition of the purse of the parents, to get proper education. To provide such wide opportunities for education is a very great achievement, and

[Sri S. Natarajan] [16th December 1961]

2-50
p.m.

that could not have been done without the drive and without that deep understanding and deep sympathy for the downtrodden and the poor, which Mr. C. Subramaniam has brought to bear upon his work. I would like to take this opportunity of conveying to him our deep sense of gratitude for all the services he has rendered, and it is our hope that in the next year when he goes to Parliament, he will have a position of responsibility there, which will enable him to continue this good work, which he has started in this State, in other parts of India also. Everywhere we have often heard people saying 'Madras has introduced the mid-day meal scheme for the children; Madras has given free clothing to the children; Madras has given books free for the children; Madras has made education free even after the Matriculation class in the case of those people whose annual income is only Rs. 1,200.' So many measures have been taken here. One day it will become possible to make education free and even compulsory up to the Matriculation class. It is a progressive step that Madras has taken under his guidance and stewardship. We have been feeling proud that our State is an example to all other States. It gives us the hope that when the Finance Minister goes to Parliament and takes up a responsible post, he will bring to bear his influence and experience on his work and extend these benefits to other parts of India also.

I give a special word of thanks to the Leader of the Opposition, who always took a kindly interest in me and gave me advice and suggestions and also to every Member of this House, whether he be on this side or that. I am very grateful because he has shown me uniform kindness, courtesy, and encouragement. If I now mention the Hon. Chairman, it is not that I consider that the Chairman's role is next to his. The Chairman from the very day I came into this House has shown me a special friendship, a special affection, and very great encouragement. I would like to express my sense of gratitude and thankfulness to you, Mr. Chairman, for your uniform kindness, courtesy and friendship and for the great encouragement that you have given me.

I must say that the Secretariat of the Legislative Council, in spite of the many handicaps that they are suffering from, for instance, not having a proper room for office and not having sufficient space for them to work and apply their mind to the problems—they are exposed to the noise all round—have been doing their work very efficiently and very thoroughly. Last evening when I went home, I had the copy of the proceedings of the previous day along with an invitation for lunch. Everything is promptly delivered at my door. The quick despatch of business which I notice in the Secretariat of the Legislative Council is very commendable, and I do hope the influence of this Secretariat will spread to other departments and to other Secretariats also.

I would like to endorse the sentiments of Mr. Raza Khan in regard to the Press. The Legislative Council proceedings have always been highlighted in our Press, and they have given sufficient importance for the debates in this Council. They have helped not

[16th December 1961] [Sri S. Natarajan]

only the Members here to maintain the standards of debate, but they have also enhanced the reputation of this Council in the various parts of India. The Press here are discriminating and restrained, and at the same time give adequate publicity to our proceedings. To the Press also we are very grateful. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN: Mr. Chairman, when I rise to speak, so many things come to my mind. This Council is the successor to the Legislative Council of the Minto-Morley Reforms broad-based by the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. The first Council under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms came into existence in 1921. As a young man then, fresh from England, wisely or unwisely, I got into politics by entering the Council. There were a number of young men then who have become old like me now. One of them is my friend sitting opposite to me (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar: He was not sitting there then). The then Madras Legislative Council earned a name for itself under the Chairmanship of that great man, the late Sir P. Rajagopalachari. He was a born bureaucrat turned into a parliamentarian overnight. Under his guidance and care, this Council had created traditions and conventions, which are being maintained by his successors. I remember that, at that time practically, every visitor to India used to pay a visit to the Madras Legislative Council, because it had earned a name for parliamentary procedure and conduct. This Council is an attenuated form of that old Council.

You, Sir, are walking in the footsteps of that great man. You have filled the Chair with dignity and charm. You have been even-handed in giving opportunities to the Members of the House, to whichever section they might belong. You have helped younger men to get acquainted with the parliamentary procedure. No Member can have any complaint. On the other hand, he should have nothing but gratitude to you. After all, the one person who attracts the attention of a visitor is the Chairman. You and Sir P. Rajagopalachari have fulfilled the hope and expectations of the Council. You have occupied the Chair with distinction and charm.

Next to you, comes my friend, the Leader of the House. This House is extremely lucky in having Sri R. Venkataraman as the Leader of the House. Even as you have followed eminent occupants of the Chair, my friend, Sri Venkataraman, has followed in the footsteps of eminent Leaders of the House. He has got persuasive eloquence and charming manners. He disarms Opposition by his considerateness and courtesy to the Members. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: That was our trouble.) (Laughter) He cannot be provoked into anger—not even by Dr. A. Sreenivasan (More laughter). The term 'pink of courtesy' can be aptly applied to our friend, the Leader of the House.

The fact remains that a Minister can be in charge of any portfolio. No doubt, I am thankful to the Hon. to Minister for Education for his information. The great Sri C. Rajagopalachari has set up conventions. Following the traditions of Parliament, any particular

3 p.m.

[Sri P. T. Rajan] [16th December 1961]

Minister, who can speak on behalf of this House, should be a Member of this House. Following that procedure, I do hope that the powers that be in the Government of Madras will not take away our present Leader of the House, but will allow him to continue to be a Member of this House.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : He can be the Leader of this House.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : But I want him to be also a Member of this House. After all, the Assembly came into existence some few years back. No doubt, it has got the control of the purse, which this House has not. But I venture to believe—though I have not contributed anything—that this Council has contributed its best to maintain the prestige of the House in a manner, which no other House in India has done. So I want my friend, the Leader of the House, to be in this House though I shall cease to be a member soon.

Then, next to the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition is an important person. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar is an eminent doctor, but he is also an eminent educationist. It is a rare combination. His other half Sri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar was a member of the Council in 1921. He was a leading light in those days. He took part in the deliberations of that Council very prominently and effectively. He has now become a commercial magnate. Now Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar has succeeded him. He has been playing the role of the Leader of the Opposition with greater distinction than anybody else. His visits to different continents have made him really a very experienced and sound elder statesman. He has always something substantial and solid to contribute to the discussion on any subject.

I have dealt with three important personages. I propose now to say a few words about the Members on the Treasury Bench. My Friend, the Revenue Minister, has combined in himself the role of the Health Minister also. Even without being a medical man, he has become an expert on health matters. He became a medical man this morning when he said that there was no need for a Medical Board to test the physical fitness of the Director of Public Health for his further continuance as he knows the Director himself. He has an unique sense of humor and a very free and easy way of dealing with men and matters. Nobody is annoyed at his replies. He is a popular figure. I hope he will continue to be in the Government of Madras and contribute to the fine atmosphere that prevails here. * (Interruption). If necessary, let him change the portfolio with others.

Then, I come to the Electricity Minister. He is in charge of lighting. Besides giving us light, he throws a lot of light on the working of his department. This morning he dealt with the traffic problem. He has got an easy way of dealing with the subject, though he had no parliamentary experience. I do hope that Dr. Mudaliar's speech will have full effect on him and that he will devote such attention as will solve this all important problem on the lines suggested by the Leader of the Opposition.

[16th December 1961] [Sri P. T. Rajan]

Then, one cannot forget the Minister for Public Works. Especially a motorist cannot forget him because the roads he has given are very good. Even States like Mysore and Travancore-Cochin noted for good roads once have no such good roads now like Madras. Though he may not have given enough water to the ryots, he has given good roads.

Then, I come to the Home Minister. Any moment he can step into a breach and carry on ably by putting matters right. At a pinch, he can deal with all departments of Government single-handed efficiently and at the same time find time to tour the country from one end to the other practically every other day. He has been warned not to tour so much. I have also been warned to that effect. However, he seems to feel all the better for his tours.

Last but not the least, I come to the Hon. the Finance Minister. In 1952, he and I entered the Legislative Assembly, the Assembly brought into existence as a result of Independence. He was a new-comer, and I, having been in the wilderness for about fourteen years, got into the Legislative Assembly for the first time. His career is a fit subject of study in politics. Sri Rajagopalachari, the then Chief Minister, made him the Leader of the House. Having had the experience of a succession of eminent Leaders of the Legislative Council of old, I wondered how a new-comer, a young man, could be the Leader of the House. There were others who could have been the Leader of the House, but they were not, I suppose, for some reason or other, willing to take up that responsibility. Our friend, Sri C. Subramaniam, readily accepted the responsibility. By hard work and a strong sense of devotion to duty, ere long he made good. He was always present in the House, unlike other Ministers who, the moment their subject was over, picked up their papers and left the House. The Education Minister remained in the House throughout with the result he could represent his colleagues sometimes better than they could in dealing with their subject and contribute substantially to the debate. As a speaker, he is both effective and lucid, though occasionally his manner of speaking might not be to one's liking. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : Because he hits back very hard). (Laughter). He has become a real politician by his cleverness, ability and hard work. However, politicians in this country lack something, viz., maturity. Fortunately, he has graduated in the School of Experience, and getting a doctrine is merely a question of time. His foreign tours have broadened his outlook and brought about a change in his attitude towards others. He is leaving us. It will be no doubt a distinct loss to the Legislature but he will gain experience in other spheres elsewhere. After all, if one were to be in office for a long time one becomes stale. A change will do him good and he can come back to this State, if need be, all the better for the experience gained in the meantime.

Sir, I remember, before he left India on his tour to the continent of Europe I told him "Sorry, Mr. Subramaniam I cannot see you off owing to other engagements elsewhere on the day of your departure. I wish you bon voyage and a safe return to the country."

9-10
p.m.

[Sri P. T. Rajan] [16th December 1961]

He said, 'I want your blessing more than your assurance of success of my tour'. I did not know whether he meant it or not. Be that as it may, now that he is leaving us, more than my blessings, I will invoke the blessings of Goddess Meenakshi on him so that he may be a good man and a great leader of men (Cheers).

Sir, the Lady Minister is not here. Ladies lend charm and colour to any society. (Laughter). I hope she will come back and take her place in the cabinet.

THE HON. M. A. MANICKAVELU: And lend charm also. (Laughter.)

Sir P. T. RAJAN: Yes; Quite so. Mr. Chairman, Sir I have already taken a lot of time and I will finish within a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member can go on. There is no time-limit.

Sir P. T. RAJAN: Then, Sir, there is my hon. friend the Deputy Chairman. He looks like an old country squire. A very solid person, he is not easily ruffled over anything. He belongs to the type of men who made England great. I am sure he is not leaving the House for good.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Anyhow he should become a new member.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: He is following you. He will come back.

Sir P. T. RAJAN: For a man like myself, having had long experience of the Council and the Assembly for a while, I have developed a knack of making myself happy in any company. In the Council I am happy. If I am thrown out, I will be equally happy. (An Hon. Member: Happier.) (Laughter.) Yes happier, perhaps because there is no need to worry oneself about making speeches and observing other formalities. Though the Hon. Deputy Chairman gets out with me, I am sure he will come back. (An hon. Member: And bring you in also). Thank you.

Sir, next to the Deputy Chairman, I should refer to my worthy friend Dr. A. Sreenivasan. I know he is not leaving the Council and will continue here for some more time. When I referred to the Hon. the Leader of the House, I did not do so because he was leaving the House. Sir, Dr. Sreenivasan is an expert not only on physical ailments but also on political ailments. He has got so much of knowledge and experience that he bursts out with strong observations. If he can put a curb on his tongue occasionally it will do him good. (Laughter.) I tell you, Sir, he can be Dr. Johnson of this House and probably of this age.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Who will be his Boswell.(?)

Sir P. T. RAJAN: You are there. (Laughter).

16th December 1961] [Sri P. T. Rajan]

Sir, then, we have the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar, a legal luminary and a member of an old and respectable family—a man who always takes life very seriously. On any subject that is before the House for discussion he will have something to contribute. Whether you agree with him or not, you must listen to him with respect. I do hope he will come back. After all he is a younger man than myself. (An hon. Member: He is retiring in 1962). Yes, in about 20 days time we will be in 1962. (Laughter.) I hope he will come back.

Then, Sir, we have Messrs. G. Krishnamurthi, T. P. Srinivasayaradan, S. Natarajan and Dr. A. Chidambaranathan. They are all representatives of the educational interests in this council. One must feel happy that the Education of this State, especially the High school department, is well represented and is in worthy hands of these good and worthy men. I see Mr. Krishnamurthi, Mr. Srinivasavaradan, and Dr. Chettiar will be here for some more time. I hope Mr. Natarajan will come back.

Dr. A. Chidambaranathan is a scholar both in Tamil and English. Scholars in Tamil move in a particular group. They may be well learned but their learning does not benefit others much. In the case of Dr. Chettiar his knowledge of English literature makes him a very useful Educationist-politician-Educationist. I do hope he will succeed the Leader of the Opposition in course of time.

Before I conclude, I should like to refer to my friend Mr. Kosalram. He is the champion of the oppressed and the depressed people according to him. He will be very effective if he does not over do it. Political differences apart, we can be good friends. If he can be less enthusiastic and more practical he will be very useful in the Council.

Mr. Thangavel Mudaliar, who is not present now, is an uncut diamond. He has a way of putting things. His manner of speaking appeals to people. I hope he will continue to be here.

Then adverting to Mr. Ethirajalu, the Council will be poorer for his absence. He is up on his feet when anything concerning South Arcot comes up for discussion. Though that district is ably represented by my friend Mr. Sambandian, Mr. Ethirajalu's absence will be a loss to it. I hope he will come back.

Then there is Vidwan Muthukannappan. Speaking in Tamil is the remedy for all evils, he thinks. Mere speaking is not enough. One must possess character along with knowledge. He is a useful member to represent the interests of the fishermen community.

Then there is my friend, the Expert in Kural (Laughter). I mean Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar. He is such an ardent follower of Kural that he will not talk in English nowadays. Here is an instance of fanaticism or faddism.

[Sri P. T. Rajan] [16th December 1961]

I cannot omit Mrs. Clubwala Jadbav. She is an embodiment of energy, vitality and hard work. She is also an embodiment of culture. There is no social work, whatever its character be, which does not claim her attention. She is all over the place doing social works. I envy her, and I wish to have all her qualities. She is an ornament to the Council. I hope she will come back. (Cheers).

One lady member has not been seen here for some time. The other lady member Mrs. Sarasvathi Pandurangam is both a political and a social worker. If she confines herself to social work she can do a lot. She is a champion of the North Madras people. She always harps on the lack of enough schools and colleges especially for girls in North Madras. North Madras has been neglected. I am reminded of the story of Robert Bruce and the Spider. I hope she will like him succeed eventually.

Next to her, there is Mrs. Jothi Venkatachellam. She had a bereavement—unexpected and unfortunate—recently. I convey to her not only on my behalf but also on behalf of the House our sincere condolences. After all, one has to face ups and downs in life. She must bear the loss with fortitude as she has to take care of her children who are still young. She has been an able minister though for a short while. I hope she will become a minister again. She is a charming lady and never offends anybody. People have regard and respect for her.

Sir, I can go on speaking about other members also. There is my friend Mr. Raza Khan. I need not say much about him. At Oxford and Cambridge Universities they have an official called Public Orator. Mr. Raza Khan takes that place in our Council. Whenever important men visit the Council or an important function takes place Mr. Raza Khan must be there and speak. No function can be a success without his speech. I have watched his career as a M.L.A. He used to express his views without fear or favour. We must have more men of his type.

3-30
p.m.

I now come to my friend Mr. Sambandhan. He has taken a great deal of interest in the work of this Council. I was surprised at the keen interest evinced by him in politics seeing that he is a businessman. At this rate I think he will very soon make a mark as a politician. I wish him every success. Anyhow he should not allow his politics to interfere with his business.

There are others—Mr. Karayalar and Mr. Devaraja Mudaliar from Tiruvannamalai. Also my friend Mr. Ramalakshmanan. Then there is my friend Mr. Thiagaraja Reddiar. Generally he is a silent member. On the rare occasions he speaks, he is full of commonsense and puts things clearly. He is like our friend the Deputy Chairman. People of their type form the backbone of our country. Then there are our friends Messrs. Subbiah Chettiar, Subramaniam and Ramaswami Gounder. They contribute to the high level of our debate in the Council. Then there

[Sri P. T. Rajan] [16th December 1961]

are my friends Pattagar, representative of the landed aristocracy and Mr. Balasundaram, the Chief Whip of the Party in power. I hope both of them will come back.

Sir, I have indeed taken much of your time. Whether I come back or not, I am leaving this House with very happy recollections. They will be in my mind till the last as I have been in the company of very good friends. Even those who are of different persuasions have been good to me. I am thankful to them all. In conclusion, I must thank you very much, Sir, for the great courtesy and kindness you have always shown me. (Cheers).

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the brilliant speech of the hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan and the way in which he set the House in a hilarious mood, I feel I must speak very carefully lest any one word should spoil this good atmosphere. It was in 1956 that I became a Member of this Council. Of course, I had contested a number of elections in the Teachers' Associations, but never before for a seat in the Council. The moment I entered this House, I found a number of friends in this very House. One great thing we have been enjoying since 1930 has been the leadership and guidance of the Leader of the Opposition Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. He has been associating himself with us since 1930. If today the members of the teaching profession have not misbehaved on any occasion, it is greatly due to the wise counsel which we have been receiving from Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar from time to time.

There was formerly here Sri Purushotham, an old boy of our school. Then there were a number of other people too. Before I became a Member of this House, I knew only three Ministers—the Chief Minister, the Minister for Education and Finance, and the Minister for Home. We used to wait in deputation on the Minister for Education on a number of occasions. When I entered this House, I was not aware of the formalities and the procedure. But you, Mr. Chairman, the Leader of the Opposition, the Ministers and others have been giving us wise counsel. I am really thankful to you. The Ministers have been very courteous. As I said, before 1956, I knew only three. Since then I came into contact with other Ministers also. I have known the Minister for Home since 1921. He was living with his uncle in Sannadhi Street, Mylapore. I have been a resident of Mylapore since 1903. I have known him very intimately since 1921. I must say on this occasion that whenever we approach the Ministers, they have been very friendly to us and have given us wise counsel. Sometimes they solved our problems and sometimes they also suggested ways of approach to the problems.

Coming to the Minister for Education and Finance, I must say this. We found that on the floor of this Council, we could not get much from him. It was only when we waited in deputation and explained to him and when he was convinced that he did

[Sri T. P. Srinivasayaradan] [16th December 1961]

3-40
p.m.

much. During the last seven or eight years he has been conferring one benefit after another year after year on the teachers. If today the position of the teachers, as pointed out by my hon. friend Sri Natarajan, is better, great credit is due to him. We are very thankful to him. But what struck me most was this. When he presented the Report of the Legislature Committee on Education, he presented it in an able way. Only a headmaster or a teacher who knows the minute details of the administration could say certain things. When he presented the Report, I was really struck and amazed at the way in which he entered into the minute details and changes that had taken place in the language formula and pointed out how the present formula was an improvement and how the other changes had been suggested. What struck me was the thoroughness with which he spoke and the various points he presented to the House. His one object was to place the Board High Schools on a solid foundation and under good management. It could not be done, during his time. I suppose it would be done during the course of the next year or so. Every teacher feels that under the present Minister for Finance and Education, he has been very much benefited. The latest benefit conferred on them is the extension of these benefit schemes to the college teachers also. Then, again, some aid has been provided for the destitute families of teachers. Of course, Sir, we sometimes differed from him on educational curriculum. These are minor differences of opinion. On the whole, I should say he has done much for teachers and we shall ever remember him with gratitude.

Sir, as regards the Hon. the Leader of the House, only after he became a Minister, I knew him. In the case of the Hon. the Minister for Education, even before I became a Member of this House, I used to approach him on very many occasions. The Hon. the Leader of the House, as many hon. Members pointed out, has many good qualities, attractive qualities. He never gets offended even when we make provocative speeches. He has been very helpful. Sometimes he suggested to us how we should approach certain problems. To some of us who were novices, so to say, he set an example as to how to conduct ourselves in this House, how without offending, we can make our observations. As I said, it is only with three of the Hon. Ministers I had frequent contacts, the Hon. the Education Minister, the Hon. the Home Minister and the Hon. the Industries Minister. Of course, on three or four occasions I had to see the Hon. the Chief Minister and make representations, not on matters connected with education but on certain other matters. He was very patient and he did the right thing.

Sir, to the hon. Members of this Council I am very grateful. Some of us are not politicians. We are educationists. When we entered this House, we thought, being educationists, we would be given a stepmotherly treatment. But we actually saw every one here was very kind to us. Sometimes we made irrelevant remarks and they were forgiven and forgotten. The moment

16th December 1961] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

we left the House we were all friendly. That is a thing which I found here and which is absent in many councils and assemblies.

Sir, I should like specially to thank the Secretary of the Council and his Secretariat for the help they have given us. We do not know the procedure. The Secretary was always kind to us and guided us in the way in which we should present or give notice of motions, etc. So, I should like to thank him.

As has been already mentioned, the Press has been very fair and just to us.

Once again I should say, Sir, that if the teaching profession today has been conducting itself properly and in the spirit in which that profession ought to conduct itself, it is largely due to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition who has presided over four of our State Conferences and over one All India Educational Conference. He has been our philosopher, friend, and guide.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, once again for the uniform courtesy you have shown to us all these years, and pulling me up whenever I went wrong or deviated from the procedure which I ought to observe. You gave us friendly advice. I thank again the Hon. Ministers for their uniform courtesy and we all do hope that they would continue to do the good things they have been doing to the teaching profession, not only to the teaching profession, but to the other people also.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not propose to take a long time of the House in view of the speeches that have been already made by hon. Members on this side of the House who have expressed their sentiments in such beautiful language. As one who has still to continue in this House with many of my colleagues, I wish to say how much I would feel their absence if they are not returned.

Sir, it was in the year 1946 when this Government was first constituted, I was surprised I was nominated by the Government as a Member of this Council. Since then, owing to a number of fortuitous circumstances, it has been my privilege to serve in this House in an elected capacity for the last ten years. I have worked with many Chief Ministers—Mr. Prakasam, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar, Mr. Kumaraswami Raja—with many Finance Ministers, Education Ministers, and Ministers for Industries, and I had many Hon. Leaders of the House to sit in this House and to guide this House. I can say, with a certain amount of confidence, that I have found in this House during the last five years an atmosphere of such rare cordiality but free criticism not repressed under any circumstances (Hear, hear) which I think is the proper duty of the Opposition to make. We are not here, as I said the other day, merely to pay compliments. We are here to pay compliments when they deserve them and also to exercise a certain amount of discretion in the manner in which we criticise, and in all that we have stated I hope we have followed the best traditions of Parliament. I for

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [16th December 1961]

myself though not a politician, though not a parliamentarian in that sense, have been nurtured in the great traditions of the House of Commons. I have read much more than many hon. Members probably had. I had the opportunity of reading massive volumes, peeps into Parliament and many books which told what exactly parliamentary life means, what the duties of the Opposition are and what is expected of the Treasury Bench. I, therefore, feel, Sir, that the tribute paid to this Council that it is one of the best parliamentary institutions in the whole of India is quite justified. We have hesitated to accept it because I felt that the Rajya Sabha was probably laying a claim to that. But seeing that there was a walk-out in the Rajya Sabha the other day, which, in my opinion, is not expected of a House of that kind, we can say we have done better than the Rajya Sabha. (Hear, hear.) Sir, that has been largely due to the successive Chairmen of the Council. In my esteemed friend Sri Ramakrishna Raju, we had a generous friend, and very good and tolerant Chairman. He used to give every hon. Member an opportunity and it was through him that I first made bold to make long speeches. I am afraid that tendency is still continuing with me. On the first occasion when I had exceeded one hour and ten minutes, I turned to him and said: 'I am afraid I am taking much time of the House.' He said: 'Don't worry about it. You go on as long as you like', which, of course, was very kind of him. You, Sir, have imbibed all the traditions, as my hon. Friend Sri P. T. Rajan said of the Great Chairman of the old Legislative Council, Sri P. Rajagopalachari. You might be bureaucratic. I may be bureaucratic. But I think looking at the career of some of the bureaucrats, we are as good Parliamentarians when we take to parliamentary life as any parliamentarian here. (Hear, hear.) I have greatly admired the tact and the patience and the very cheerful manner in which you brought down your gavel on very rare occasions to pull up a Member here or there. It is hardly necessary so far as this House is concerned. My feeling about the Council is that much depends upon the Leader of the House. He has to bear a great responsibility in many respects so far as the conduct of this House is concerned. My relations with the Leaders of the House have been very fortunate, and in the present Leader, I have had particularly one who, if I may say so, is after my heart. I can always talk to him about the countries he and I have visited. I can tell him, You know that such and such a country. . . . He has never contradicted me, whether I was right or not. (Laughter.) In the Business Advisory Committee and in other ways, he has been a great help to me. I, therefore, wish to say how much we have appreciated his work here. I fully agree with Sri P. T. Rajan in all that he said. I hope and trust that he will come back here although we have the tradition—which I have not appreciated frankly—of a Member of the Assembly being the Leader of this House. It is a recent tradition, and I hope it will not be repeated. A member of this House is the only person to whom we should owe allegiance. (Hear, hear), and he should be the Leader of the House.

16th December 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

Sir, we shall miss for the time being some very familiar faces. I hope they will come back. As the Leader of the Opposition, I am particularly sorry that many of our friends have got to face election again. I hope they will not stay back.

My Friend Mr. Raza Khan has been, if I may say so, an institution by himself so far as this House is concerned as he is in every other place. He is very effective in debates and would disarm critics. He has been a very loyal friend, and to him I can entrust wholly without any fear whether he will discharge his duties in my absence. I hope and trust that my esteemed friend, the Deputy Leader, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar, will be back with us. His presence in this Council is absolutely necessary. I know how much I have depended upon him. No one has taken so much interest as he has taken—not even the Treasury Benches, if I may respectfully say so—in all subjects. They may be very good in their own subjects. But Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has studied everything. When a Bill comes up for discussion, the manner in which he attempts to give his views and the amendments that he moves, knowing full well that none of his amendments will be accepted (laughter), show the pains he has taken to study the Bill fully. I hope he will be back. I hope many of our friends who are going away will come back. We wish that those who come back will come back to this side of the House. (Laughter.) I think they will find it much more exhilarating to remain on this side than to sit more or less tongue-tied behind the Treasury Benches. Therefore, I would expect them to be here, although we may not take the course of moving a Resolution—which means defeat—for expressing our views. You have seen this morning how very effective the Leader of the House was. For the first time he made the Leader of the Opposition take exactly the opposite point of view which he had not contemplated at any stage. I can tell you that even the members of the Press asked me why I adopted that attitude. They did not think that I would do it. The reason is very simple. I knew that he had given a chance for the same subject to be effectively raised again before a new Council which will be formed instead of taking a decision in this almost expiring Council. I appreciate his wisdom.

Now let me refer to the Finance and Education Minister. As I said at the time of the Budget discussion, every one was in praise of the Finance Minister for the very efficient manner in which he had administered the finances of this State. I have a copy of the report of the Committee on Estimates with me, which I want to peruse with great care. The report shows how progressively all the taxation measures have yielded crores and crores of rupees. I am glad about it. So long as the money is well spent, it is all right. I know the Finance Minister has been very careful in this respect. I have referred to this in my budget speech.

Mr. Chairman, you will realise in what surroundings we are working, how we have no room at all, how the Council Secretariat is huddled, how the Members have to sit in the verandah with no

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [16th December 1961]

opportunity for discussion, and how the so-called parties have no room to sit in. I am not sorry for this. The poorer we are, the better work we turn out. I am glad that this brings us together more and more instead of the luxurious rooms in some other Councils in the different States.

Sir, reference has been made to the Education Minister. He has combined in himself Finance and Education, two most important subjects. I think on the whole, in spite of differences of opinion occasionally, I must congratulate him on the manner in which he has shepherded this Department. He has done the greatest amount of good to the teaching element. I never dreamt that all these beneficial measures would be passed. Now that they have been passed, no Education Minister can allow them to be taken back. Nor will any Finance Minister survive if these are taken back. Therefore, he has laid a solid foundation to the teaching element, and they should be very grateful indeed. The Finance Minister is a person of great knowledge and great intellect with a quality for a fight when his policies are concerned. I hope that he will continue in the same spirit when he goes to the Centre. So far as this part of the country is concerned, we have very few people on the Treasury Bench of the Centre who find it possible to fight with the powers—that be and to press forward what they think is right for the States. I hope Mr. Subramaniam will be a tower of strength not only to this State but to other States also. I do not want him to show any partiality to this State, but he should ensure a fair and equitable treatment, which will redound to the credit of any Government. We wish him all success, and we shall watch his career with great interest in the future.

To all my friends I owe a special debt of gratitude for the kind manner in which they have all tolerated whenever I had to say something against. I can only say that my ambition in this House has been at all times to see that a fair and frank criticism of Government measures or any other measures is given expression to for the sake of the public. For, after all, we are here to educate the public on correct lines of parliamentary Government and administration. I have no other object in view in sticking on to this Council, and I am glad that I have gained so much of experience here by sitting in this Council.

One last word, Mr. Chairman. I have referred to your Secretariat as others have done. The admirable work which your Secretariat is doing is a thing that is well worth being copied in other spheres. I wish I had as much help in the sphere in which I have to participate where day in and day out reminders are pouring in from all sides with criticism of the Vice-Chancellor. Your Secretary has done splendid work, and I hope and trust that the services will be fully recognised by you and by the Government. (Cheers.)

Sir, reference has been made to the Press. I do not think any one of us would be made known in the country if the Press did not take notice. I am particularly grateful to the Press, because

16th December 1961] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

the Madras Press is about the best that we can have anywhere in India (Cheers). I have never seen people recording the speeches in the House with so much of accuracy and so much of directness which they have to bestow on the statements, whether by the Members of the Opposition or by the Leader of the House or by the Minister. It has been a great pleasure to read these things in the newspapers of the day. I hope that these papers will get the full support of the Government and of the Hon. the Minister in charge of Industries in the very noble task that they are doing. It is a public service of the first magnitude. The future of democracy in this country as in any other country anywhere in the world depends upon a free Press. I was greatly agitated when here and there the Press was called into question and attempts made to bring it under privilege issues. We never hear of it in the House of Commons. It should be a rule that the Press should be given every latitude. Only on extraordinary occasions, other methods than privilege issues must be pursued. I am confident that the Press in South India has never deserved anything but the praise of well-meaning persons.

4-00
p.m.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I hope some of our Friends who are retiring will be either here or in the other House and, in any case, they will continue to take the same interest in the affairs of the institutions and extend to us their wholehearted support.

Thank you, Sir. (Cheers).

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : சேர்மன் அவர்களே, சென்னை ராஜ்யம், தமிழ் ராஜ்யமானது இன்றைக்குத் தேசத்துக்கே வழி காட்டியாக இருக்கிறது, என்று சொல்லும்போது, ராஜ்ய சபையை விட, நமது மேல்சபையிலே, எவ்வளவு கண்ணியத்துடன் நாம் தேசத்துக்கு வழி காட்டுகிறோம் என்பதை எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவரான டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார், ஸர் பி. டி. ராஜன் போன்றவர்கள் பாராட்டினார்கள். மிகப் பெருமைப்படக் கூடிய அளவில், இந்தச் சபை தேசத்துக்கு வழி காட்டுகின்றது என்று சொல்வதைக் கேட்கின்றபோது, மிகப் புனாகங்கிதம் அடைகின்றோம். இங்கு எதிர்க்கட்சி, ஆளுநர் கட்சியை எதிர்க்கின்ற முறையில், உண்மையான Parliamentary procedure படி நடக்கிறது என்பதை இங்கே காணுகின்றோம். இதுதான் கண்ணியமாக நடந்து கொள்ளும் திட்டம். நண்பர் திரு. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்களைப் பற்றி டாக்டர் முதலியார் அவர்கள் பேசினார். அதை நான் பரிபூரணமாக ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். தம் அபிப்பிராயத்தை எந்த அளவுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டுமோ, அதை அரசாங்கம் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறதோ இல்லையோ, அதைச் சொல்லுவதற்கு எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஒரு நாளும் பின் தங்கவில்லை. அதை எவ்வளவு dignified ஆகச் சொல்லவேண்டுமோ, எவ்வளவு கண்ணியமாகச் சொல்லவேண்டுமோ, அதை இந்தச் சபையில் பார்க்கின்றோம். அம்மாதிரியாகவே, சபையின் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடராமன் அவர்களைப் பற்றியும் ஸர் பி. டி. ராஜன், இன்னும் டாக்டர் முதலியார்

[Sri K. T. Kosalarani] [16th December 1961]

போன்றவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவர் கண்ணியத்தின் சிகரம் போன்றவர் என்றுதான் அவர் எடுத்துக் காட்டினார். இவ்விதம் யாருடைய மனதும் நோகாமல், மனம் நோக நினைப்பதற்குக்கூட இடம் இல்லாமல், இத்தகைய அளவில் இந்தச் சபையில் நடந்து கொண்டார் என்பதற்குக் காரணம் எல்லாம், சான்று எல்லாம் காட்டினார். அதைக் கொண்டுதான் ஸர் பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். உண்மை. நானும் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறேன். அமைச்சராக இருக்கின்ற ஒருவர் இந்தச் சபையின் தலைவராக இருக்கின்றார் என்றால், இந்தச் சபை அங்கத்தினர்தான் அமைச்சராக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதில், பரிபூர்ண அர்த்தம் இருக்கின்றது. நியாயமும் கூட என்பதும் எனக்குத் தெரியும். நண்பர் திரு. வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்கள் இந்தச் சபை சம்பந்தமான காரியங்கள் வரும்போது, அவர் தன்னை இந்தச் சபையின் அங்கத்தினர் என்று முதலில் நினைக்கின்றார். இந்தச் சபைக்குத் தனி செக்ரடேரியட் வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னபோதும், அதில் எவ்வளவுதான் கஷ்டம் இருந்தபோதிலும், மந்திரியாக இருக்கும்போதுகூட, கீழ்ச்சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் போன்று, மேல் சபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும், இந்தச் சபைக்கும், எவ்வளவு மரியாதை கொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ, அதற்காகப் பாடுபட்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அதற்காக என்னென்ன செய்யவேண்டுமோ, அதைத் திறமையாகச் செயலாற்றி இருக்கிறார். இந்தச் சபையில் உள்ள ஒருவர்தான் இந்தச் சபையின் தலைவராக இருக்கவேண்டும், அதுவும் மந்திரியாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்றுதான் ஸர் பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்கள், டாக்டர் முதலியார் அவர்களும் வற்புறுத்தினார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அது நூற்றுக்கு நூறு உண்மையாக இருக்க முடியும். அப்படி இருப்பதுதான் உசிதம் என்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். இன்னும் கல்வி இலாக்காவைப் பற்றி, இங்கே இருக்கின்ற உபாத்தியாயர்கள் தொகுதி பிரதிநிதிகள், அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை அணு அணுவாக, எந்தெந்த இடத்தில் எப்படி எப்படி விஷயங்களை எல்லாம் சொல்லவேண்டுமோ. அப்படிச் சொல்லி, உண்மையாகத் தாங்கள் அவர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகள் என்பதை ஒவ்வொரு நிமிஷமும் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை நாம் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. கல்வி அமைச்சர் திரு. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள், அதற்காக, எந்தெந்த இடத்தில் எப்படி எப்படி எல்லாம் அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை நீக்க முடியுமோ, அதை 100-க்கு 100 என்று கூடச் சொல்லலாம், அந்த அளவுக்கு உபாத்தியாயர்கள் குறைகளை நீக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதில் பெருமை கொள்கிறேன். இதை ஒத்துக் கொண்ட அங்கத்தினர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். கல்வி இலாக்காவால், இன்றைக்கு 5 வருஷத்துக்கு முன்னால், இருந்த நிலைமை, உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு இருந்த குறைகள் இப்போது எவ்வளவு வேகமாக நீங்கி அவர்களுக்கு எத்தகைய நன்மைகளை எல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கிறது என்பதை இங்கே பாராட்டினார்கள். நாட்டில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனும் பெருமைப்படவேண்டிய காரியத்தைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் இந்த மாதிரி ஆளும் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும், எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும், குறைகள் காணாமல் நடந்து கொண்டோம் என்பது நம்முடைய பெருமைக்குரிய விஷயம். அதைத்தான் ஸர் பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்கள் கூறினார்.

[16th December 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalarani]

ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினராகக் குறிப்பிட்டு, எந்தெந்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் எதை எதை எல்லாம் செய்தார்கள் என்றும் திறமையாகச் செய்யக்கூடிய செயல் படைத்தவர்கள் என்றும் ஒவ்வொரு வரையும் பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். இந்தச் சபையிலே அவரைப் போன்ற வயது முதிர்ந்தவர், முதிர்ந்த அனுபவம் பெற்ற ஒரு பெரியார், பாராட்டுதல் சொன்னார் என்றால், இங்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களையும், அமைச்சர்களையும் என்போன்றவர்கள் பாராட்ட வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. 100-க்கு 100 அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுவதில் நானும் கலந்து கொள்கிறேன். இன்னும் இதர அமைச்சர்களைப் பற்றியும் சொன்னார்கள். எந்தெந்த நிர்வாகத் திட்டம் செய்யவேண்டுமோ, எந்தெந்த இடத்திலே உள்ள ஜனங்கள் என்னென்ன விரும்புகிறார்களோ, அந்த இடத்தில் இருந்தே உத்தரவுகளைப் போட்டு ஜனங்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யக்கூடிய வகையில், உற்சாகம் மிகுந்த மந்திரிகளை, அவர்கள் செய்துள்ள காரியத்தை நாடு பூராவும் பாராட்டுகின்றனர். பாராட்டுகின்றதுக்கு அறிஞர் யாகத்தான், இந்தச் சபையிலேயே பார்க்கின்றேன். எதிர்க்கட்சியில் உள்ள தலைவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும், அரசாங்க அமைச்சர்கள் எத்தனை சேவை புரிந்தார்கள், எவ்வளவு கண்ணியமாக நடந்து கொண்டார்கள் என்று தெரிவித்தார்கள். அப்படி நடந்துகொள்வதிலே, நண்பர் டாக்டர் நுனிவாசன் போன்றவர்கள் எவ்வளவு கடுமையாக, காரமாகப் பேசினாலும்கூட, அதற்கு எவ்வளவு அழகாக, அமைச்சர்கள், சாமர்த்தியமாகப் பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். Humorous - ஆக நண்பர் திரு. மாணிக்கவேலு அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்வதாக திரு. பி. டி. ராஜன் சொன்னார். ஆகவே, இம்மாதிரி நாம் நடைமுறைகளைக் கடைப்பிடிப்பதில், பாரத தேசத்துக்கே வழி காட்டுகின்றோம். இந்தத் தமிழ் மன்றம் எல்லாவிதங்களிலும் ஒரு எடுத்துக் காட்டாக விளங்குகின்றது. அதிலும் நமது சபாநாயகர் அவர்களுடைய காரியாலயம் நல்ல திறமையாகப் பணி செய்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது தேவை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் போதும், அதிலும் நம்முடைய காரியதரிசி அவர்கள் உடனுக்குடன் வேலை செய்துவிடுவார். அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு எந்த அளவில் இருந்து ஒத்தாசை புரியவேண்டுமோ, அதை வெகு அழகாக, திறமையாக, செயலாற்றக்கூடிய காரியாலயம், அதற்குத் தகுந்த நமது சேர்மேன் அவர்கள், அதேமாதிரி நமது உப சேர்மேன் அவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஒருங்கு சேர்ந்த மாதிரி நமக்கு அமைந்து இருந்தன. டாக்டர் முதலியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னபடி இந்தச் சபையில் இனிமேல் இல்லாவிட்டாலும், தகுந்த அளவில் சேவை செய்வதற்கு, கண்ணியம், கடமை என்பதை எல்லாம் மனதில் வைத்து நமது அங்கத்தினர்கள் பல இடங்களில் சேர்ந்தாலும், இம்மாதிரி ஒரு கண்ணியத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கக்கூடிய அளவிலே நடந்து கொள்வார்கள், நாட்டுக்கு நல்ல வழி காட்டுவார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, எண்குதல் சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்த சேர்மேன் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்து, முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vidwan T. Muthukannappan will now speak. Let him make a very short speech.

[16th December 1961]

4.10 p.m. * VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : தலைவரவர்களே, வாழ்த்துக் கூறவேண்டுமென்று தலைவரவர்கள் சொன்னபோது எங்கள் பிரதம கொட்டா அவர்கள் என் பக்கம் நோக்கி “இவர்கள் எல்லாம் பேசுவார்கள்” என்று சொனார். அமைச்சரவை கலைந்து தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்க முனையும் இறுதிக் கூட்டத்திலே எனது கருத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசுவதைவிடக் கவிதை வடிவில் அமைத்தால் நன்றாகியிருக்குமே என்று எண்ணினேன். எண்ணம் இரண்டு கவிதைகளாக உருவெடுத்தது. அவற்றை மட்டும் படித்து விட்டு அமர்கிறேன். இரண்டு வாழியே என்று முடியும். ஒவ்வொரு அடியும் ஒவ்வொரு அமைச்சரைக் குறிக்கும். பெயர் இருக்காது. யார் யார் என்பதை நீங்களே புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும்.

திருவாரும் விருதுநகர் செயல்விர் வாழியே!
தேசத்து தலைவர்களை வியக்க வைப்போர் வாழியே!
திருக்கோயில் மடங்களெல்லாம் செழிக்க வந்தோர் வாழியே!

தென்னாட்டு அமைச்சவையின் சிரஞ்சீவி வாழியே!
திருமகளைக் கலைமகளை ஒருங்காள்வோர் வாழியே!
தீர்தமிழை வளமாக்கி புல்லி செல்வோர் வாழியே!
இரு சபையை நகை மொழியால் சிரிக்க வைப்போர் வாழியே!

எல்லோரும் சுகமாக இருக்க வைப்பார் வாழியே!
இம்மன்றத் தாள் கட்சி எம் தலைவர் வாழியே!
எப்போதும் ஐக்கிய நாடேகிடுவார் வாழியே!
எம் சேவை ஏழையார்க்கே என்றுழைப்போர் வாழியே!
எப்போதும் பொது மக்கள் சூழ்நிற்போர் வாழியே!
நம்மாதி லத்தில் ஒளி நன்களித்தார் வாழியே!
நாள்தோறும் மின்சக்தி நல்கினார் வாழியே!
அம்மையார் கன்னியாகுமரியார் வாழியே!
ஆழ்கடலில் மீன் பிடிக்க விரைகின்றார் வாழி வாழியே!

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : தலைவரவர்களே, வித்வான் முத்துக் கண்ணப்பன் கவிதைக்குப் பிறகு நான் பேசுகிறது அவ்வளவு சுவாரசியமாக இருக்காது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த சபைக்கு நான் வருவதற்கு முன்பு கீழ் சபையிலே இரண்டு தடவை அங்கத்தினராக இருந்தேன். நான் இந்த சபைக்கு வருவதற்குக் காரணம், நிதியமைச்சரவர்கள் கீழ் சபைக்கு வர நேர்ந்தது. அந்தக் கருத்திலே என்னை மேல் சபைக்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். இது கீழ் சபைக்குப் பெரிய உபகாரமாக இருந்தது என்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் இப்போது அதைப் பாராட்டினீர்கள். நான் இங்கு வருவதற்கு மிகுந்த யோசனைதான். சர் பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்கள் சொன்னதைப்போல், நான் ஒரு கிராமத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவன். விவசாயத் தொழிலிலே ஈடுபட்டவன். முழுக்க முழுக்க விவசாயி.

[16th December 1961] [Sri V.K. Palaniswamy Gounder]

இந்த மேல் சபையிலே வந்து நான் அங்கம் வகிப்பது பொருத்தமாக இருக்குமா என்று நினைத்தேன். இங்கு வந்த பிறகு, இது தான் பொருத்தம் என்று முழுக்க முழுக்க நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இரண்டு வகையிலே அது நல்லதாக இருந்தது. இங்கு வந்த எவக்கும் சவுகரியமாக நன்றாய் இருந்தது. கீழ் சபைக்கும் நிதியமைச்சர் சென்றது மிகப் பொருத்தமாய் நன்றாய் அமைந்தது. அங்கத்தினராக இருந்தேன். பின்னாலே துணைத்தலைவராக நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆக்கினீர்கள். அங்கத்தினராய் இருக்கிற போது, ஏதோ பல தடவைகளிலே நான் பேசாவிட்டாலும் ஏதோ சில சமயங்களிலே பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் இருந்தது பேசினேன். இங்கு வந்த பிறகு அப்படிப் பேசுகிற வேலையே எனக்கு இல்லை. ஆனால் அங்கத்தினர்களோடு பழகுகிற சந்தர்ப்பம் எனக்கு நன்றாகக் கிடைத்தது. இங்கே சபை கூடுவதற்கு முன்பு என் சூழிலே ஒரு சபை கூடும். எல்லோரும் வருவார்கள். வந்தபோது, இந்த சபையிலுடைய விஷயம் மாத்திரமல்ல, என் தொழில் விஷயம், அவர்கள் தொழில் விஷயம் எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் பற்றிப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் எனக்குக் கிடைத்தது. இங்கே நான் இந்த சபைக்கு வந்ததற்கு ரொம்ப சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். முதலிலே எனக்கு அது திருப்தி இல்லாமல் இருந்தாலும்கூட, இங்கே வந்ததுதான் பொருத்தம் என்று நான் பின்னாலே உணர்ந்தேன். இப்போதும் உணர்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் இரண்டு சபையிலே இருந்து பார்க்கிற அனுபவம் எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. சிபேர் அதிலே இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். சிபேர் இதிலே இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நான் அதிலே கொஞ்ச காலம் இருந்தேன். இப்போது இங்கேயும் வந்து ஒரு ஐந்து வருஷம் இருந்தேன். அதனால் நல்ல அனுபவம் அடைந்தேன். நல்ல நண்பர்களை அடைந்தேன் அதை நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதோடு இப்போது என்னைப் பற்றி மூலான் ராசாகான், சர் பி. டி. ராஜன் எல்லாம் சொன்னதற்கு நான் அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

தவிர நமது சபையின் Leade -ஐப் பற்றி எல்லோரும் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்கு மேலே அதிகமாக நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. பெருமையோடு சபை விஷயங்களை அவர் நடத்துவதிலே நாம் பாக்கியசாலிகள் என்றுதான் நான் நம்புகிறேன். இன்னும் அவர் இந்த சபையிலே இருக்கிறார். இந்த சபைக்கு அவர் தலைவராகவும் இருப்பார்கள்..

சேர்மன் இருக்கிறாரே, அவரைப் பற்றி நான் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல வேண்டியது அவசியம். அவர் எனக்கு எவ்வளவோ உபகாரமாய் இருக்கிறார் என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். எப்போது போனாலும் சிரித்த முகத்தோடு முதலிலே கேட்பது குடும்ப விஷயந்தான். அப்படிம்தான் மற்ற எல்லாக் காரியங்களைப் பற்றியும் கேட்பார்கள். தவிர இங்கே அவர் வழிகாட்டியாக இருந்து சிறந்த ஒத்தாசை செய்ததற்கு அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

[Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder] 16th December 1961]

எல்லோரும் நமது Secretarial-ஐப் பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். அது முழுக்க முழுக்க உண்மை. நான் அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கிறபோது வெளியே இருந்து பார்த்து இப்போது உள்ளே வந்து கொஞ்சம் அதிலே சம்பந்தப்படுவதாலே, அவர்கள் செய்கிற காரியம் சொம்ப நல்ல காரியம் என்று நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. அதுவும் மற்ற செகரட்டேரியட்டுக்குப் போகிறோம். நம் காரியம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட மற்ற பொது காரியங்களுக்கு நாம் செகரட்டேரியட்டிலே பார்க்கிறோம். எந்தக் காரியமும் நான் கணக்கில்லை, மாதக் கணக்கில்லை. வருஷக் கணக்கிலே கூட வராததை நான் பார்க்கிறேன். ஆனால் நம் செகரட்டேரியட்டில் அன்றாடம் காரியங்கள் நன்றாக நடப்பதற்குக் காரணம் நமது செகரட்டரி என்பதை நான் சொல்லவேண்டுமெனில்லை. அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

மறுபடியும் தலைவரவர்களைப் பாராட்டிக்கொண்டு என்னைப் பற்றி ஏதோ சில வார்த்தைகள் சொன்ன அங்கத்தினர்கள். அத்தனை பேருக்கும் என்னுடைய நமஸ்காரத்தைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make my last speech to this House, at any rate, for the present. I did not have the privilege of being a Member of this House. Even without being a Member, I had the privilege of participating in the proceedings of this House. At the outset, I would like to express my grateful thanks to you, Sir, for the encouragement you gave me, particularly during the early stages of my career here. I quite remember the day when Sri Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar and I had been to your house to request you to accept this high office and you were kind enough to agree. I can give the assurance to this House that I have never regretted the step which I took. You have adorned the Chair with distinction. You have been an example to other Presiding Officers. This House has been quite fortunate in having you as the guide for the purpose of transacting business in this House and also for the various other purposes for which the Chairman is called upon to function. I am sure you will occupy the Chair for many more years and be of assistance, particularly to the junior Members who may come over here. As far as my participation in this Council is concerned—I am not expressing this thought for the first time—whenever I had occasion to be here to listen to the Members and then to reply to various debates, I always felt that I was functioning at a higher level. That was because of the veteran statesmen who have been occupying seats in this House. I should make particular reference to the Leader of the Opposition. It is a great lesson to any person who aspires to be a parliamentarian to sit and watch his performance—how to deal with the subject, how to deal with the Treasury Bench and particularly how to deal with some knotty problems. If I had been benefited by listening to anybody, I can give the first mark to the Leader of the Opposition. His speech was always a shining example to others. This House has been very lucky to have him as the Leader

4-20
p.m.

16th December 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

of the Opposition. In my view, he set the tone of this House. On a few occasions I had the misfortune to differ from him in some aspects. But I can give him this assurance that it was *bona fide* and sincere. There was no question of any personal feeling in that. I always had the highest regard for him and I have no doubt I shall continue to have that regard for all time.

I have heard Members of the Opposition particularly in the other House expressing a point of view that unless the Opposition has got a numerical strength to match the Treasury Bench, it will not be possible to function as an effective Opposition. I wish those Members come here, sit and watch how an Opposition should function. How effective and efficient an Opposition can be, can be seen from the way in which the Opposition has been functioning here. Wherever it was necessary to hit, they did not hesitate to hit. Wherever it was necessary to pay compliments, they paid the compliments. Wherever they had to guide us properly, they gave us that guidance. Sir, I always feel that for any Government to function effectively and efficiently, an efficient Opposition is absolutely necessary. We lack that efficient Opposition, not a strong Opposition in number, but I am saying "an efficient Opposition", a good Opposition, a constructive Opposition, a responsive Opposition. Without such an Opposition, the Government also will not be able to function in an efficient and effective way. In that respect, I should pay my humble tribute to the Leader of the Opposition and to all those Members who have been sitting with me opposite.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the good work done by the officers of our State. Some Members were good enough to praise my work as Finance Minister. They have expressed their appreciation of the way in which the finances of the State have been built up. If appreciation is due, that appreciation should go to the various officials who have been helping me in discharging my function as Finance Minister. That is really one thing in which we have been most fortunate. Our State has been most fortunate in having efficient and devoted civil servants. It is because of them that we have earned a name of having the best administration in India to-day. When I am stating this, I am not confining my appreciation to the older civil service men who after Independence have done the greatest service in giving us a stable and efficient administration by providing the steel framework for it. I am not confining my appreciation to those who had already had the training in the methods of administration. My appreciation is also due to the younger generation of officers. The younger generation have been doing their duties in such a devoted manner that I have no doubt in my mind that any future Government will be well served by the officers we have. It is not only the Finance Department that I am referring to. As Minister for Finance, as Minister dealing with Planning and Education, I had to deal with almost all the departments in our Secretariat, and not only all the departments of the Secretariat, but also all the heads of departments in the

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [16th December 1961]

State, the various Collectors and the various other officers functioning in our State. My appreciation is due to all of them. Only because we have been able to maintain the standard of efficiency in our officers, we have a stable strength to-day and the future of our State is quite bright. The administration of Madras has always earned the greatest praise, even during the British regime. It has been possible for us to maintain that name and I hope it will continue to be maintained.

It has been pointed out that our Legislature Secretariat has been functioning in an efficient way and helping the Members to function here in an effective way. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to all those who have been helping in the proper discharge of the function of this House by their work behind, unseen and unheard.

43-0
p.m. Much has been said about the Press. I do not think I can pay a much better tribute than what has been paid by the Leader of the Opposition. I hope while we do get publicity in the Press as Leader of the Opposition, as Leader of the House or as Ministers, what is more important is for the junior Members of the House to get proper publicity in the Press. After all, even if our speeches are not published in full, we need not be discouraged. But those who would be coming into the House for the first time and who like to make a mark, would naturally have to depend on the Press. I hope the Press would always give sufficient space to the speeches of Members, particularly, junior Members of this House and the other House. That is the only way to build up the coming generation and to make them discharge their duties in the proper way. Apart from this suggestion, I would also like to pay my tribute to the Press, particularly to the Madras Press, for the way in which they have been functioning;

Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition made mention about privilege issues which are sometimes raised on the floor of the legislatures. I hope, Sir, as far as we are concerned, there were only a very few occasions regarding privileges with regard to the Press raised either in this House or in the other House. As far as I am concerned, only if the Press is allowed to criticise freely without any restriction whatsoever—even when we feel sometimes that it is irresponsible criticism—only if the Press is given the freedom to express itself without restraint, restrained in the sense of being afraid or having anything in the back of their mind that if any point of view is expressed, it is likely to incur the displeasure of any Minister or anybody in authority, can democracy succeed. That has always been my approach to the Press as Minister for Information and Publicity and I hope and trust that the Madras Press will continue to maintain the traditions. And when I say the Madras Press, I mean the All India Press is dominated by the Madras Press. (Hear hear). Therefore, we will set the traditions not only for Madras but for the whole of India.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [16th December 1961]

Sir, I am particularly thankful to the Members of this House for wishing me well in my change of forum. I have decided to contest a Parliament seat. I hope I will succeed. In the contest, in the elections and in the discharge of my duties in Parliament, I am sure I will carry the good wishes of the Members of this House. Sir, the hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan asked whether I seriously meant it when I asked for his blessings. He said whether I in all seriousness asked for his blessing or it was only a formality. Sir, I am a believer in God (hear, hear) and more than that I believe in the divine blessings coming through the mouths of my elders. Therefore, when I asked him for his blessings, I really asked for the divine blessings through him. And that he has given me to-day and I am most grateful to him for that.

Sir, in my career as a politician and as a Minister for the last ten years it has always been my ambition not only to win the confidence of the Members on my side but also the Members sitting on the Opposition Benches. Sir, I am vain enough to imagine that I have gained their confidence also. While I am making this change from the legislature of this State to the legislature of our country, I can give you and this House only this assurance that it will be my endeavour to see always that there is no occasion to feel that I have let down either this House or that House of which I have been a Member for the last ten years.

Sir, everybody has got to retire at some time or other and particularly after occupying a responsible post for the last ten years. Well meaning good friends have come and talked to me that I should continue to be here. Not only that, I should say there was almost an unanimous expression of opinion that I should continue here. Sir, I thought it was the time for me to leave. (Hear hear) Laughter Sir after all, I am old enough and I am bound to become old and be called an old man. When become an old man, my ambition would be to come here and to sit here as a Member of this House. (Applause).

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the brilliant piece of parliamentary eloquence displayed this afternoon, I do not really feel called upon to take much time of the House. But a Shakespearean expression comes to my mind that the voice of 'Mercury is harsh after the music of Appollo.' The House has been extraordinarily kind to me not only in its expression of goodwill but in relieving me of much of my task. The task which I had intended to perform today has been much better and more ably performed by my hon. Friend Sri P. T. Rajan dealing comprehensively with all sections of the House with a thoroughness that I can rarely imitate.

Sir, the House will always remember you as its Chairman. When I was moving for your re-election as Chairman of this House, I said that you had brought to this office both dignity and charm. I now wish to add one thing more that you have enforced

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [16th December 1931]

the rules and regulations without commanding. (Laughter and hear, hear). You have become a part of us and we have never felt that you are apart sitting in the Chair and trying to hold the balance even or equal. We have always looked to you for guidance and assistance and we have got them in an immense measure.

To the Deputy Chairman also we must express our great appreciation. The hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan described him as a country squire and I cannot think of a much better description of a country gentleman of the type of Sri Palaniswamy Gounder. He brought with him solid qualities of the peasant and the sturdy commonsense of which they are endowed very richly. On the occasions when he took the Chair and conducted the deliberations he discharged the functions so effectively that I think he had qualified himself for a permanent place on a future occasion.

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has brought to this House such parliamentary eloquence very seldom heard in any other Assembly I have had the privilege to visit and it has been my privilege to sit in many of the Councils and Assemblies of the world—the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Common wealth Parliamentary Conference, the International Labour Conferences and Councils in the world. It is no exaggeration when I say that I have rarely come across another person more eloquent than the distinguished Leader of the Opposition. (Hear, hear). Eloquence does not consist in merely expressing words at a rapidity or fluency. Eloquence consists in bringing thoughts of a very sublime character suitable to the occasion to guide the deliberations and to help in arriving at decisions to be of use to ourselves and to the society. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar had always given words of wisdom to this House, and I must say on this occasion that the Government have greatly benefited and profited by his words of wisdom. It may be that as a Government we give a negative reply on the spur of the moment. But I may confess now that when we go back to our offices and deal with files in the matter, the words of the Leader of the Opposition as well as those of other Members of the Opposition come ringing into our ears and unconsciously guide and determine the lines that we should take. We have always remembered the very wise and valuable criticisms in this House, and we have cherished them in the discharge of our duties. It is perhaps in this that this House has set an example to all other legislatures. The Opposition has functioned in a manner which is worthy of emulation by any Opposition in any part of the world. They have freely and openly criticised the measures of the Government. At the same time, they had never been harsh, and they had never been bitter. I know that on several occasions, the point of view of Government and the point of view of the Opposition have been widely different but at no time in all the discussions that took place in the House did we have even a single occasion to exchange harsh expressions. I should be grateful to Mr. Raza Khan if he can remember one.

[16th December 1961] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

Sir, many of the Members of this House will be retiring. But I do hope that they will come back. Lawyers like Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar and Sri Patanjali Sastri, and my late lamented friend Dr. V. K. John, brought a wealth of legal talent to this House, which even if we had paid thousands of rupees, we would not have got as legal advice. Similarly educationists have brought their vast experience in the field and placed them unreservedly for the benefit of the Government and the society. We are really grateful to all of them for the assistance they have rendered. The other Members of the House coming from other walks of life—that is, Members representing special interests—have made their own contribution to the debate in this House from which the Government always benefited. I do hope that those retiring Members will come back to the House and continue to enrich the deliberations.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not express, Mr. Chairman, the appreciation which the Government have for the distinguished services that my Colleague Mr. Subramaniam has rendered to the Cabinet as well as to the State. He has an alert mind which can absorb ideas from atomic energy to the problems of the Zonal Council, from A to Z. His administrative efficiency has been noticed throughout the ten years' period of his office. His highest probity has always been the hallmark of his service to the State. Frankly we will miss him. Frankly I feel that the Madras State will miss him. It will be very difficult for us for some time to imagine a Cabinet without Mr. Subramaniam in it. But he goes from us to a wider field of greater opportunities for service to this State as well as to this country. He has made his mark in the National Forum already through the All-India Congress Committee and the other ramifications of that institution. He will certainly be an ornament to the Government at the Centre and to Parliament. We wish to convey our best wishes to him, and we shall always cherish our association with him in this House and with all of us outside as a very sacred memory.

I remembered one of the incidents in 'Peeps in Parliament', when the distinguished Leader of the Opposition mentioned it. At the last meeting of Parliament before its dissolution, the courier cries 'Who goes home'. It is an old and ancient tradition. In those days when Parliament in Westminster House was situated out of the town, and when the roadways were infested with unruly elements, guides would be provided for Members of Parliament to go home. In order to provide guides, the courier will cry 'Who goes home'. On the last occasion, when I visited Parliament, I heard the cry 'Who goes home', and I asked why after the Westminster House had become the bustle of the Town, he still continued to cry 'Who goes home'. One or two Members who were retiring and not coming back to the House told me that this was to remind others that some of them really went home not to come back (laughter). To those who go home, I wish to tell them that they will be remembered in this House, that we will

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [16th December 1961]

always cherish the association which we had with them, and that they will continue to have a very high place not only in the annals and archives of the proceedings of this House but in our hearts.

Sir, I want to add a word to the tribute that has been paid to the Secretary to the Legislative Council. I may be pardoned if I break the usual rule of not mentioning names, because I think that this is an occasion which deserves the breach of the rule. I want to mention particularly the excellent services Mr. Natarajan has rendered as Secretary to this Council. We all have expressed our appreciation of his work.

4:50
p.m.

So far as the Press are concerned, I am sure that they will not mistake me if I add my own words of praise, because the French cynic once said, 'Gratitude is the expression of future benefits to come.' If I express my appreciation, I may assure them that it is not because I expect a much better coverage of my speeches, but out of honest appreciation of the invaluable services which they are rendering to democracy in this country. The Madras Press has a very high reputation. I have had occasion to compare the Madras reporting with the reporting in other places, in other countries. I had wished I had carried the Madras Reporter in my pocket to those places. The despair of the speaker when he is misreported and when his corrections do not catch the same prominence as his original blunders, is always great. I must confess that in all these years there has not been a single occasion on which we have been either misquoted or any occasion on which we have issued corrections—and that is no small tribute especially when we are all experts in extempore speaking as different from manuscript speaking in other parts of the world. I do hope the Press will continue to render its most efficient service in the case of the Legislature in this State.

May I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me to pay my tribute on this occasion?

* MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, it is my turn to wind up the proceedings of the session. It is almost a valedictory meeting. When I was sitting here, I thought of the name of a book written by a very famous surgeon named Sir Heneage Ogilvie. The Leader of the Opposition will remember him very well. This surgeon came here some years ago to conduct the F.R.C.S. Examination. He has written a book entitled "No Miracle Among Friends". This title is from an old legend. When two of the apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, travelled all over the country, making converts to Christianity, one evening from different directions, they came into a rest-house in Jerusalem. I believe the custom then was to cast dice and he who won the toss should bear the expenses. Now St. Paul threw the dice. He got three and four. St. Peter threw the dice and he got two sevens. Then St. Paul said, "Peter, Old Boy, no miracle among friends." It is that way I feel here in this House of 63 Members with whom I had the privilege of working for the last ten years. We have worked wonderfully well and effectively too.

[16th December 1961] [Mr. Chairman]

The first speaker today was my old friend, Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. I was the Principal of the Madras Medical College from 1945 to 1948 and there was a debate arranged by the Medical College Association, when Sri Mohamed Raza Khan was one of the speakers. That was the first occasion I met him. He spoke for one full hour and he made a wonderful speech, a very impressive speech, and the students were very happy to listen to him, and I was happy as every student. Ever since then I have had association with him, and it was a pleasure to watch him in this House. He always says that he has adopted a different attitude in this House from what he used to do in the Assembly. He says that the people here are different from the people there. I do not know how. I have not seen his attitude and his performance in the Lower House, but if I get a chance in my future life to be a Legislative Councillor, I would come to this House and behave in the way of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. He never loses his temper. He is always quickwitted and is able to give effective answers to every point raised. It is not an easy thing to keep calm and take things in an easy way. That capacity he possesses. I can assure him that I will miss him and the whole House will miss him, but we hope that by some act of Providence or by virtue of his own merits, he will come back to this House and render his great services to this House. That is my honest feeling towards him. I hope he will come back.

Sri Natarajan was the next speaker. He spoke in a very sincere way about the help which he received from this House. I came to know him closely only after he came to this House. I had gone to him during my election from the Graduates Constituency, when he was the Headmaster of a School in Broadway. He created a very great impression on me. He is one of the great educationists in our country. He has been put on several committees. As you know, he is one of the best and effective speakers in this House. That is a great compliment to him and that is a great achievement.

About Sri P. T. Rajan, I do not know what I should say. I remember him from my very early days when he was a Minister in the old Justice Party Ministry. I have always admired the way he speaks in this House. His speech to-day surpassed all his previous speeches. The only thing that has happened to-day is that he has had a very good lunch from me. (Laughter)

Now, Hon. Members, I do not know what to say about the Members who are going away. It is always sad to part. But I think a good number will remain. Among the Members, Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum whose term finishes, I understand, is standing for election to the Legislative Assembly. She is a lady greatly respected in both Houses. She was a Minister for some time. I am sure she will not have the slightest difficulty in getting elected. (Cheers.) The Chairman of the House is not supposed to support anybody in elections. But in this particular

[Mr. Chairman] [16th December 1961]

respect, even at the risk of being punished for it, my family and I will go all out to help Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum to get elected.

A bitter and unhappy rumour is going about that our favourite Leader of the House may not come back to give us the lead he has been giving us in this House and that he may be shifted from this very eminent House to the other House. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a great pleasure to work with him. For several years I have worked with him. There has been no hitch between him and me. He has got a wonderful knack, if you are in the wrong, to make you feel that you are right and make you agree with him. That is a characteristic of his and he is a great Leader in that respect. You know what it is to be a Chairman of a House of 63 Members. Some may agree and some may disagree with you. It is a difficult role to play as Chairman. But here I have been greatly fortunate in having the Hon. Sri Venkataraman. If this rumour is untrue and if he does not go away from this House, I can assure him that nobody will be happier than I.

About the Leader of the Opposition, he is one who belongs to my own profession. I have known him for so many years. I have received from him great kindness and guidance. I want to pay a great tribute to him. It is not a question of bidding farewell to him because he is going to be here for another two years before he stands for the next election. We have worked together in two elections. I challenge anybody here to show two other people who stood in the same constituency and got elected and who worked so smoothly and in so friendly a manner together, without having the slightest misunderstanding between them. It is an achievement of which I am proud and I am sure Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar may also be proud.

Now, all the speakers complimented me on the way I have conducted the business connected with my office as Chairman of this Council. When I stand here or sit here and look at the Members of the House, I feel highly proud and conceited also. There is no House in the whole of India—I have seen a number of them in this country and outside also—where discussions are carried on at such a high level. The discussions are of a high order and very, very intelligent. I would call the hon. the Leader of the House the best Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, the best leader of the Opposition, that we can produce anywhere. It has been a great pleasure to work with you all and God has been kind in permitting me to be with you for the last ten years.

Some of the Members are going out. I hope most of them are standing for election and will come back. I do not know what the hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan's plans are. But I can assure you, Mr. Rajan, if you come back, I will give you several more lunches. (Laughter.)

16th December 1961] [Mr. Chairman]

Now, coming to the Hon. the Minister for Education and Finance, Sri Subramaniam is a very great Finance Minister. (Hear, hear.) My first acquaintance with him was when he was a student in the Presidency College. I had forgotten that but he reminded me about it. Then he came to me as a patient and I removed his tonsils. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman: Cut his throat.) (Laughter.) The Hon. the Leader of the House has forestalled me. I do not think with what little knowledge I have of the world, anybody has had the credit or the privilege of cutting the Finance Minister's throat as I had. (Laughter.) Then I met him afterwards when he came to the Medical College for selecting students. He was a member on the Committee deputed by the Government. It was a joy to work with him. He insisted on the correct thing being done and followed the correct procedure and never interfered with the work of the committee. These have stuck to my memory. Then Sri Subramaniam told you about his coming to my house along with Sri Omandur Reddiar to ask me to accept the honoured office of the Chairman of this House. I had no hesitation in accepting it. In one of his speeches in this House—he may not remember it—he said—these were the actual words—‘I believe the Chairman has got a good opinion about me’. Sri Subramaniam, you are entirely right. I can assure you that that good opinion of mine about you has gone much higher. You are going into another sphere and I am sure you will be entrusted with greater responsibilities. One of your regrets was that you did not reach your century in your financial achievements. I hope you will make many centuries, that you will never be bowled and that you will hit several sixers. That is what we wish for you. I do not know what more I must say about the House. I wish you all the best in the future.

Now, several hon. Members paid compliments to the Secretary of the Legislative Council. The Hon. the Leader of the House and I are in a way more concerned with his work than most of you. We come into intimate contact with him and particularly myself. Therefore, I do know the knowledge of parliamentary affairs and procedure he has got, and the knowledge of rules and every possible thing that has to do with the work of the Council. Not only that, what I like most about him is his great patience and affable manner with which he does everything. I am sure he will continue to render this great and useful service to the Legislature and we will keep him for many more years to come. (Cheers.)

Then, finally I come to the Press. All of you have praised the work done by the Press in Madras and I join you in that. The Press has a great hand in putting you on the map in whatever profession you are engaged. There was a great author, King Lake, author of “Eothen”. Many of you might have read his book. He became a member of Parliament. His first speech in Parliament was written out by himself and read and produced no effect. He was a man who had some physical disabilities and his speech itself was not clear. His delivery was very poor and the

[Mr. Chairman] [16th December 1961]

Press could not take much notice of that speech. The same speech two days later was delivered by the Younger Pitt in the House of Commons and the Press almost went mad with big headlines about his speech in the House of Commons. That shows what part the Press played. Mr. Pitt, as you all know, was a famous man. But after this, he became more famous. That shows what effect the Press can have on what you say on public platforms, in parliament and in the legislatures. But as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition said, Madras can rightly feel proud of the newspapers that we have. The Hon. the Leader of the House also said it. There are different types of newspapers in our country. The largest number of efficient newspapers with high reputation are in Madras State. That is a thing of which we can greatly feel proud. (Hear, hear). When you travel in foreign countries the Hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition know that there is one Indian newspaper you see subscribed for in all embassies, etc., and that is a prominent paper from South India and from our own State. That shows that our papers have got worldwide reputation. I hope the press will keep up that reputation in the future.

Now, I wish to conclude. Might I wish you all the best of luck in the future? Those of you who stand for election again, will, I hope, get re-elected and come back. Some prominent Members are going out—Sri Patanjali Sastri, Sri Balasubramaniya Ayyar and others. These people adorned the House and raised its reputation. I hope they will come back to the House and will be able to work in the future with the same friendliness and efficiency as we did so far. Thank you very much, hon. Members.

The House will now adjourn *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

587. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 6222, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Housing), dated 25th October 1961, making rules regarding the leave admissible to the Chairman and the conditions under which the Chairman and other Members of the Board shall be eligible for payment of travelling allowances and the payment thereof.

588. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2185, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 4th August 1961, regarding amendments to the rule relating to the transfer of irrigation functions to Panchayat Union Councils.

589 & 590. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2463, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 8th September 1961 and G.O. Ms. No. 2508, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 16th September 1961, relating to constitution of Panchayat Unions in South Vellore Development District.

[16th December 1961]

591. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2517, Local Administration, dated 18th September 1961, relating to redelimitation of Papanasam and Ammapet Development Blocks in West Thanjavur Development District.

592. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2548, Local Administration, dated 22nd September 1961, relating to the constitution of third batch of Panchayat Union Councils.

593. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2732, Local Administration, dated 9th October 1961, extending all rules made under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958) to the Added Territory.

594. Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Madras Legislative Assembly (Second Assembly).

595. Short reviews of the activities of the Madras Record Office, Madras Service Commission, and the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings for the first half of 1961-62.

* 596. Report of the Public Accounts Committee of the Madras Legislative Assembly on the Accounts of the State of Madras for 1959-60.

597. Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee of the Madras Legislative Assembly on the Commercial Taxes Department (General Sales Tax).

* Will be circulated later.

INDEX TO MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES.

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

8th, 9th and 11th to 16th December 1961.

Volume XLV, (Nos. 1 to 8)

PAGES

A

Accidents—

Question *re* number of motor — in Madras City in July and August 1961 528-529

Agricultural implements—

Question *re*—

Bulldozers and tractors, hiring of 321-322

Bulldozers and tractors, number of—available in Agriculture Department as on 1st July 1961 districtwar 319-321

Agricultural Income-tax (Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1955—

Amendments to — notifications laid on the table 39

Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1955—

Amendments to —, notifications laid on the table 39

Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961—

See Bills.

Agricultural Model Farm—

Question *re* purchase of land for starting of a — near Salem .. 381

Agricultural Production Plans—

Question *re* instructions to panchayat unions for preparation of .. 91

Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961—

See Bills.

All-India Congress Committee Session at Madurai—

Question *re* drawing of travelling allowance by Ministers to attend — in October 1961 319

Ammapet Development Block—

Constitution of — in West Thanjavur district, notification laid on the table 669

Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961—

See Bills.

A—cont.

	PAGES
Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961— See Bills.	
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961— See Bills.	
Arunachala Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur Sri C.— Expression of sorrow <i>re</i> demise of	1
Arunachalam, Sri A. J.— Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	342-346
Assistant Geologists— Exclusion of posts of— in Industries Department from the purview of the Service Commission, notification laid on the table ..	546
Ayurvedic dispensaries— See Hospitals and dispensaries.	
B	
Balasubramanya Ayyar, Sri K.— Bill—City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	33-37
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	281-287
Barbers— Question <i>re</i> assistance to	229-230
Bhaktavatsalam, the Hon. Sri M.— Bills— Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961	14-15
Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 ..	17-20
Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961	15-17
Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961	545
Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961	535-539 542-544, 545
Budget for 1962-63— General discussion on	355-361
Presentation of	101-104
Business of the House, charge in the order of	14
Damage to nanja and punja crops in Kancheepuram and Sriperumbudur taluks, statement <i>re</i>	100-101
Bills— Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	407-408
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	280
Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	406-407
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	231

B—cont.

Bills—cont.

Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	531
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	531
Message from the Governor <i>re</i>	531
Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	534
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	531
Message from the Governor <i>re</i>	531
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	534-535
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	531
Message from the Governor <i>re</i>	531
Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	14-15
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	10
City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	20-39 393-401
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	10
Message from the Governor <i>re</i>	10
General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	11-14
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	10
Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	402-406
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	99
Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	17-20
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	10
House Rent Control Bill, point of information <i>re</i> reference of— to a Select Committee	99
Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	15-17
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	10
Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	401-402
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	231
Message from the Governor <i>re</i>	280
Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961— Considered and passed	545
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	231

B—cont.

Bills—cont.

Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961—	
Considered and passed	535-545
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	231
Message from the Governor <i>re</i>	330
Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961—	
Considered and passed	403-409
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i>	231
Bills, as passed by the Assembly, laid on the table—	
Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961	315
Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961	315
Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961	40
City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	40
General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961	40
Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961	315
Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 ..	40
Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961	40
Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961	315
Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961	315
Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961	315
Block Development Office—	
Question <i>re</i> construction of — in Mangalur (South Arcot) ..	1-2
Boilers Plant—	
Question <i>re</i> setting up of — in the State	371
Books and Publications—	
Question <i>re</i> S.S.L.C. Tamil Text-book for 1961-62, delay in publication	523-524
Bridge(s)—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Bhavani — at Bhavani, widening of	620
Cauvery — at Bhavani, widening of	620
Overbridge at railway level crossing at Arcot road, Kodambakkam, construction of	381-382
Buckingham Canal—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Representation about the emanation of foul smell in — in summer.	9-10
Submission of report of High Power Technical Committee ..	9-10
Budget for 1962-63—	
General discussion on	234-267
Presentation of	280-314, 330-361
Presentation of	101-104

B—cont.

Bulldozers and tractors—

See Agricultural Implements.

Business Advisory Committee—

See Committees.

Business of the House—

Change in the order of 14,533

C

Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961—

See Bills.

Catering Establishments Rules, 1959—

Amendment to —, notification laid on the table 32,195

Cattle Insurance Scheme—

Question *re* introduction of 273

Cement—

Question *re* difficulties in obtaining 620-621

Central Leather Research Institute—

Question *re* donation of chappals by — for supply to hand-cart pullers in Madras City 378

Chairman, Mr.—

Announcement *re*—

Business Advisory Committee's decision 10-11

Message from the Assembly *re*—

Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 .. 280

Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961 231

Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961 531

Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961 531

Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 531

Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961 10

City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 10

General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961 10

Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961 99

Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 .. 10

Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961 10

Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961 231

Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961 .. 231

Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961 231

Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961 231

C—cont.

PAGE

Chairman, Mr.—cont.

Announcement re—cont.

Message from the Governor re—

Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961	531
Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961	531
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961	531
City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	10
Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961	280
Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961	330

Expression of sorrow re demise of Arunachala Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur Sri C.	1
---	---

See Rulings and Observations of the Chair.

Valedictory Speech	633
	664-668

Welcome to Venkataraman, the Hon. Sri R., Minister for Industries, on his return from the United Nations Organization	317
---	-----

Chappals—

Question re supply of—donated by the Central Leather Research Institute, to handcart pullers in Madras City	376
---	-----

Checkpoint—

Shifting of—from Red Hills to Arambakkam village, notification laid on the table	546
--	-----

Chidambaramathan, Dr. A.—

Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	349-351
Council Rules, Report of Select Committee on	635
Tamil Pandits in Board High Schools in South Arcot District, calling Minister's attention to reduction from I Grade to II Grade	622

Chinnathachur tank—

See Tanks.

Cinema theatres—

Question re closure of—in Madras City for want of facilities for parking motor-cars	380-381
---	---------

Cinemas—

Question re surprise checks to find out tax evasions by touring—from April to June 1961	274-275
---	---------

City Improvement Trust—

Question re number of schemes executed by—during 1957-60	521
--	-----

City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961—

See Bills.

C—cont.

PAGE

Clubwala Jadhav, Srimathi Mary C.—

Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	341-342
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1961-62 (Final), discussion on	387

Coal—

Question re quota of—alotted to Madras State	373-374
--	---------

College of Catering—

Question re establishment of a—in the State	95
---	----

Colleges—

Question re—

Engineering—to be started during Third Plan period, number of	376
Medical College of Siddha System of Medicine, establishment of	524-525

Commercial Taxes Department—

Estimates Committee's Report on—(General Sales Tax), laid on the table	669
Report on administration of—for the half-year ended 30th September 1960—Laid on the table	105

Commissioner of Labour, Madras—

Review of activities of—for the first half of the year 1961, laid on the table	547
--	-----

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—

See Committees.

Committees—

Business Advisory Committee, decision of	10-11
Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Second Assembly, eighteenth report laid on the table	669
Estimates Committee's fifteenth report laid on the table	409
Estimates Committee's fourteenth report on Agricultural Machinery, laid on the table	362
Estimates Committee's Report, action taken on sixteenth report on Commercial Taxes Department (General Sales Tax), laid on the table	669
Public Accounts Committee report—for 1959-60, laid on the table	669
Question re Legal terms—, compilation of glossary of legal terms	224-225

Common script—

Question re discussion at Chief Ministers Conference at New Delhi re	274
--	-----

Communal Parties—

Question re ban on	222
----------------------------	-----

Co-operative Societies—

Question re—

Co-operative Building Society in Nanganallur, progress made	373
Tamilnad Silpakala Workers' Co-operative Society, Madras, complaint against the President of	5

Co-operative Societies—cont.

Question re—cont.

Weavers'— in South Arcot, enquiries into— from April to September 1960 517

Cottage Industries—

Question re Notification under the proviso to clause (a) of section 92 of Public Health Act, 1939 324

Council Rules—

Report of Select Committee on—, considered and approved .. 632-636

Report of Select Committee on—, laid on the table 547

Report of Select Committee on—, presented 334

Court-fee—

Question re levy of— on petitions filed in Corporation of Madras and municipalities 378-379

Cricket Stadium—

Question re construction of— at Chepauk 375

Crops in Kancheepuram and Sriperumbudur taluks—

Minister's attention called to damage to nanja and punja crops .. 99-101

Cultivating Tenants Payment of Fair Rent Rules, 1956—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table 362

Cultivating Tenants Payment Protection Rules, 1955—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table 362

D

Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, relating to Madras State—

Laid on the table 410

Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1958-59—

Presentation of 233

Denatured spirit—

Question re quantity of— manufactured and number of licences issued for sale of 272-273

Dhobis—

Question re assistance to 229-230

Director of Public Health—

Question re re-employment of— after superannuation 619-620

District Development Councils Act, 1958—

Extension of all rules made under— to Added Territory, notification laid on the table 362

District Municipalities Act—

Extension of provisions of— relating to building regulations to Thevvoor Panchayat, Salem district, notification laid on the table. 39

Education Ministers—

Question re Conference of State—at Delhi in November, 1960, decisions arrived at 379

Elections—

Code of Conduct for Government Servants in connection with General Elections, 1962, notification laid on the table .. 104

Electricity—

Question re extension of—to Unniyur village in Tiruchirappalli district 329

Electricity Board, Madras State—

Question re appeal against the decision of— refusing domestic bulk supply tariff 326

Authorities for inspection of stores of 326

Legal proceedings against a steno-typist of 324-326

Number of persons employed in— languagewar 526-527

Thirty-third Annual Administration Report of—, laid on the table. 362

Electricity (Supply) Finance Rules, 1958—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table 362

Emigration—

Question re illicit— into Ceylon, preventive measures against .. 613

Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1951—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table 104

Engineering Colleges—

See Colleges.

Entertainments tax—

Exemption of film show by the British Women's Association of Madras in aid of South India Charities from—, notification laid on the table 361

Entertainments Tax Act—

Exemption of the benefit film show conducted by Tamilnad Secretariat Association from—, notification laid on the table .. 267

Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948—

Date of coming into force of— in certain zamindari and under-tenure estates, notification laid on the table 361

Date of coming into force of in Mahfuekhanpettai zamindari village in Ponneri taluk of Chingleput district, notification laid on the table 361

Delegation of powers to Director of Settlements and Settlement Officers under—, notification laid on the table 267

Revision of extent of boundaries of land covered by order under—, notification laid on the table 409

Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur—

Question re—

Collection of postal charges for service of process and proclamations from parties by 97

Money deposited towards compensation and interim payment with— as on 1st April 1960 98

E—cont.

Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur—cont.		PAGES
Question <i>re</i> —cont.		
Number of petitions filed in 1960 under Madras Acts XXVI of 1948 and XXX of 1956 and appeals filed under Madras Acts XXX of 1947 and XXVI of 1948 before	96-97	
Number of petitions under Madras Act XXVI of 1948 taken on file since 1st April 1960 till 31st January 1961 by	98-99	
Number of petitions filed under sections 42 and 50 of Madras Act XXVI of 1948 between 1st April 1960 and 31st January 1961 before	98	
Estimates Committee—		
See Committees.		
Ethirajalu, Sri M.—		
Bill—City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	21-26	
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	259-267	
Resolution <i>re</i> constitution of Committee to consider methods of preventing accidents on roads in big cities	624-625	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1961-62 (Final), discussion on	389-392	
West Madras Neighbourhood Project, calling Minister's attention to acquisition of lands for	383	
Expression of sorrow <i>re</i> —		
Demise of Arunachala Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur Sri C	1	

F

Firewood and charcoal depots—		
Question <i>re</i> conditions of licence issued to— in residential areas in Madras City	323-324	
Fishing Harbours—		
Question <i>re</i> construction of— at Nagapattinam and Royapuram.	279	
Food articles—		
Question <i>re</i> prevention of exposure of— intended for sale on pavements and roadside	7-8	
Forms—		
Question <i>re</i> non-availability of— in the offices of Sub-Registrar of the Registration Department	329-330	
Fumy gases—		
Question <i>re</i> complaints from the public about emanation of— from diesel engines of buses and lorries	328	

G

Gajapathy Nayagar, Sri A.—		
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	312-314	
Ganja plants—		
Question <i>re</i> growth of— in garden of Kundrakudi Mutt, denied.	382-383	
General Sales Tax Act, 1959—		
Exemption of hotels run by and attached to educational institutions from section 20 of—, notification laid on the table	267	

G—cont.

General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961—		PAGES
See Bills.		
Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961—		
See Bills.		
Grant-in-aid scheme—		
Question <i>re</i> amount allotted for other Backward Classes under ..	620	
Groundnut flour—		
Question <i>re</i> machinery for making—, supply by UNICEF on loan basis	519-520	
Groundnut plants—		
Question <i>re</i> damage by caterpillars to— in Dindigul and Usilampatti taluks	6	
H.		
Handicrafts—		
Question <i>re</i> Handicrafts Training Centre for Women at Kancheepuram, starting of	373	
Handloom Convention—		
Question <i>re</i> resolutions passed at First All-India — at New Delhi, action taken on	519	
Handloom Finance Corporation—		
Question <i>re</i> establishment of a	610	
Headmaster—		
See Teachers.		
Health Units—		
Question <i>re</i> number of— opened in Mangalur Block	327-328	
Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961—		
See Bills.		
Hindu' The—		
Point of information <i>re</i> strike in	383, 530	
Hindi—		
Question <i>re</i> introduction of— for purposes of Central Government Services Examinations	6-7	
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act—		
Relaxation of gift of certain bronze idols of Sri Bashadeeswarar temple, Tiruthuraiipoondi town, to Sri Punyanathaswamy temple, Thiruvudavoyal, from rules under—, notification laid on the table.	314	
Home Department—		
Review of activities of departments under the administrative control of— laid on the table	547	
Hospitals and dispensaries—		
Question <i>re</i> —		
Ayurvedic and Siddha dispensaries run by Government, number of	617-618	
General Hospital, Madras, increase of bed-strength, doctors and nurses and amenities in	322-323	

H--cont.

Hospitals and Dispensaries--cont.

Question re--cont.

General Hospital, Madras, number of beds in A, B and C class wards as on 1st January 1961 in	322
Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, visit of the Revenue Minister in August 1961	8
Headquarters Hospital at Chingleput, grant from Government of India for construction of	613-619
Hospital at Bhavani, completion of building for	527
House Rent Control Bill--	
See Bills.	
Housing Board--	
Rules re leave and travelling allowances admissible to Chairman and Members of --, notification laid on the table	668

I

'Ice House'--

Question re changing the name of -- as 'Vivekananda House' ..	227
Industrial Disputes, Rules, 1955--	
Amendments to --, notification laid on the table	361, 362
Industrial Disputes (Working Journalists) Rules, 1958--	
Amendment to --, notification laid on the table	361
Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961--	
See Bills.	
Inspectors in Local Fund Audit Department Subordinate Service--	
Exclusion of posts of -- from the purview of the Service Commission, notification laid on the table	362

J

Judgments--

Question re time-limit for delivery of -- by District Judges ..	91-92
---	-------

K

Kamalakkannan, Sri K.--

Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	309-311
---	---------

Khadi --

Question re "All about Khadi in Madras" published by State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Madras, cost of production of ..	94
---	----

Komaralingam Panchayat--

Reclassification of --, notification laid on the table	410
--	-----

Kosalram, Sri K. T.--

Bills--Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961	539-541
Valedictory Speech	653-655

L

Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. A.--

Bill--Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961.	17-18
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	330-341
Resolution re constitution of committee to consider methods of preventing accidents on roads in big cities	630-632
Valedictory Speech	649-653

Land Improvement Schemes Rules, 1961--

Issue of --, notification laid on the table	547
---	-----

Lands--

Acquisition of -- for West Madras Neighbourhood Project, Minister's attention called to	383-384
---	---------

Legal Terms Committee--

See Committees.

Legislative Council (Madras)--

Exclusion of Oriental title holders from the electoral roll for-- Graduates' Constituency, Minister's attention called to	531-532
---	---------

Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960--

Amendments to --, notification laid on the table	39, 104
--	---------

Liquor permits--

See Prohibition.

Loans--

Question re ryots to whom -- issued for purchasing manure in 1953 in Palladam taluk	377-378
---	---------

Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961--

See Bills..

Lorry driving--

Question re number of persons prosecuted for driving of lorries without licence in Madras City during July and August 1961.	329
---	-----

Lourdhammal Simon, the Hon. Srimathi--

Bills--

City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	20-21
	37-38
	401
Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961	401-402

M

Madhavaram Dairy Farm--

Question re measures taken to step up milk production in	34
--	----

Madurai Municipality--

Question re Health Officer of --, appointment as Assistant Director of Public Health	618
--	-----

Mangalur Block--

Question re change of Headquarters of	221
---	-----

M—cont

Manure—

- Question re loans to ryots for purchasing manure in 1953 in Palladam taluk 377-378

Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

- Damage to nanja and punja crops in Kancheepuram and Sriperumbudur taluks, calling attention to 99-101
- Legislative Council Graduates' Constituency, calling attention to exclusion of oriental title holders from the electoral roll .. 531-532
- West Madras Neighbourhood Project, calling attention to acquisition of lands for 383-384

Medical College of Siddha System of Medicine—

See Colleges.

Medicine—

- Question re short-term course in—, starting of 527-528

Messages from the Assembly and the Governor—

See Bills.

Midday meal scheme—

- Question re exhortation of school staff by Deputy Inspector of Schools of Thanjavur district to collect funds for 95-96

Milk supply—

- Question re number of kiosks for—in Madras City 2-3

Ministers—

- Question re welcome to—by students in elementary and secondary schools 380

Mohamed Raza Khan, Sri—

Bills—

- Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 534-535
- City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961 29-32
395
- Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961 404-405
- Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961. 18
- Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on 234-240
- Point of Information re reference of House Rent Control Bill to Select Committee 99
- Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1961-62 (Final), discussion on 395-387
- Valedictory Speech 636-638

Motor cars—

- Question re registration certificates for—issued in blank sheet .. 526

Motor vehicles tax—

- Collection of—on jeep stage carriages on village roads, notification laid on the table 546
- Exemption of MDE 4027, MDE 4120 from—, notification laid on the table 29
- Exemption of vehicles MDK 1108 and MDK 1150 from—, notification laid on the table 546

M—cont.

Municipal Council, Arakonam—

- Question re elections to— and ordinary and special meetings held. 278-279

Municipalities—

- Question re Nagercoil Municipality, upgrading of—as Grade I Municipality 278

Muthukannappan, Vidwan T.—

- Bill—Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961 403-404
- Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on 255-259
- Legislative Council (Madras) Graduates' Constituency, calling Minister's attention to exclusion of oriental title holders from the electoral roll for 531-532
- Resolution re constitution of committee to consider methods of preventing accidents on roads in big cities 625-626
- Valedictory Speech 636

N

Natarajan, Sri S.—

- Bill—Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961 541-542
- Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on 301-307
- Resolution re constitution of committee to consider methods of preventing accidents on roads in big cities 623-624
- Valedictory Speech 638-641

Nitya Anushtanam by Brahmins—

- Question re caricature in films of— 377

O

Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Rules, 1961—

- Issue of—, notification laid on the table 546

Official Language Act—

- Introduction of Tamil in Fire stations in Fire Service Department, notification laid on the table 346
- Introduction of Tamil in Government offices not supplied with typewriters, notification laid on the table 362
- Introduction of Tamil in Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration), Local Fund Audit, Fisheries and Registration departments, notification laid on the table 547

Oosi Malai Kuppan—

- Question re land acquisition in 224

P

Pakkudi Ukkadai Vigneswarapuram inam estate—

- Amendment to Revenue Department Notification No. S.R.O.A. 4772 of 1959, dated 31st July 1959, notification laid on the table. 499

Palaniswamy Gounder, Sri V. K.—

- Valedictory Speech 656-658

Palar mills—

- Question re revival of—not practicable 612

P—cont.

Panchayat Conference, State—	
Question re expenditure on	270-272
Panchayat Union Councils—	
Constitution of third batch of —, notification laid on the table ..	663
Transfer of irrigation functions to —, notification laid on the table.	668
Panchayat Unions—	
Constitution of—in South Tirunelveli, East Coimbatore, West Coimbatore, East Thanjavur and South Madurai Development districts, notifications laid on the table	362
Constitution of—in South Vellore Development district, notification laid on the table	669
Question re formation of—district-wise, election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, etc.	515-516
Panchayats—	
Executive Officers of—, notification re issue of regulation under Article 320 (3) of Constitution, laid on the table	409
Question re Nanguneri Town—, defalcation and misappropriation of funds in	609
Panchayats Act, 1958—	
Rules under—applicable to Aided Territory, notification laid on the table	669
Panchayats and panchayat unions—	
Question re preparation of statistical data for the election of presidents and chairmen of—as in the case of general elections ..	318-319
Pandits' Training Classes—	
Question re number of training colleges and candidates selected during 1958-61	96
Papanasam Development Block—	
Constitution of—in West Thanjavur district, notification laid on the table	669
Papers laid on the table of the House—	
Agricultural Income-tax (Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1955, amendment to—(G.O. Ms. No. 4025, Revenue, dated 21st September 1961)	39
Agricultural Income-tax (Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1955, and Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1955; amendment to—(G.O. Ms. No. 3911, Revenue, dated 15th September 1961)	39
Ammamet Development Block in West Thanjavur Development district, redelimitation of—(G.O. Ms. No. 2517, Local Administration, dated 18th September 1961)	669
Assistant Geologist in Industries department, exclusion of post from the purview of the Service Commission [G.O. Ms. No. 1710, Public (Services-A), dated 12th October 1961]	546
Bills, as passed by the Assembly—	
Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 ..	315
Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961	315
Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961	40
City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	40
General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961	40

P—cont.

Papers laid on the table of the House—cont.	
Bills, as passed by the Assembly—cont.	
Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961	315
Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Amendment Bill, 1961 ..	40
Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1961	40
Local Authorities Finance Bill, 1961	315
Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961	315
Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961	315
Catering Establishments Rules, 1959, amendment to—(G.O. Ms. No. 5633, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 21st September 1961 and No. 5378, dated 3rd October 1961).	39, 105
Checkpost, shifting from Red Hills to Arambakkam village (G.O. Ms. No. 5161, Revenue, dated 28th November 1961)	548
Commercial Taxes Department, report on administration for the half year ended 30th September 1960	103
Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Second Assembly, Eighteenth report	669
Council Rules, Report of Select Committee on	547
Cultivating Tenants Payment of Fair Rent Rules, 1956, amendment to—(G.O. No. 5181, Revenue, dated 30th November 1961).	362
Cultivating Tenants Payment Protection Rules, 1955, amendment to—(G.O. No. 5181, Revenue, dated 30th November 1961) ..	362
Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, relating to Madras State	410
District Development Councils Act, 1958, extension of all rules made under—to the Added Territory—(G.O. Ms. No. 2733, Local Administration, dated 9th October 1961)	362
District Municipalities Act, extension of provisions relating to building regulations to Thevoor Panchayat, Salem district, notification issued	39
Electricity Board, Madras State, Thirty-third Annual Administration Report—(1959-60)	362
Electricity (Supply) Finance Rules, 1958, amendment to—(G.O. Ms. No. 2657, Public Works, dated 19th October 1961)	362
Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1951, amendment to—(G.O. Ms. No. 4662, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 20th July 1961)	104
Entertainment tax—	
Exemption of the benefit film show conducted by Tamilnad Secretariat Association from—(G.O. No. 724, Revenue, dated 19th September 1961)	267
Exemption of film show by the British Women's Association of Madras in aid of South India Charities from—(G.O. R. No. 803, Revenue, dated 21st October 1961)	301
Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1949—	
Date of coming into force of—	
In certain zamindari and undertenure estates—(Memorandum No. 84230-JI/61-3, Revenue, dated 11th October 1961) ..	361
In Mahfuekhanpettai zamindari in Ponneri taluk of Chingleput district (G.O. Ms. No. 4664, Revenue, dated 27th October 1961)	361

P—cont.

Papers laid on the table of the House—cont.

Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948—cont.	
Delegation of powers to Director of Settlements and Settlement Officers (G.O. No. 4294, Revenue, dated 3rd October 1961) ..	267
Revision of boundaries of land (G.O. No. 4027, Revenue, dated 21st September 1961) ..	409
Estimates Committee, fifteenth report ..	409
Estimates Committee, report on action taken on fourteenth report on agricultural machinery ..	362
General Elections, 1962, code of conduct for Government servants in connection with— (G.O. Ms. No. 1933, Public (Elections), dated 21st November 1961) ..	104
General Sales Tax Act, 1959, exemption from section 20 of— of hotels attached to and run by educational institutions (G.O. No. 4038, Revenue, dated 21st September 1961) ..	267
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act,—relaxation of gift of certain bronze idols of Sri Bashadeeswarar temple, Thiruthuraiipoondi town to Sri Punyanathaswamy temple, Thiruvudavoyal, from the rules under— (G.O. Ms. No. 4467, Revenue, dated 13th October 1961) ..	314
Home Department Notification S.R.O. No. A-8342 of 1958, dated 17th December 1958, amendment to— (G.O. Ms. No. 3322, Home, dated 23rd September 1961) ..	361
Home Department, review of activities of departments under the administrative control of— for the first half of the year 1961.	547
Housing Board, rules re leave and travelling allowances admissible to Chairman and Members of— (G.O. Ms. No. 6222, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Housing), dated 25th October 1961).	668
Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958, amendment to— (G.O. Ms. No. 5650, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 22nd September 1961 and No. 6342, dated 3rd November 1961) ..	361, 362
Industrial Disputes (Working Journalists) Rules, 1958, amendment to— [G.O. Ms. No. 5650, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 22nd September 1961] ..	361
Inspectors in Local Fund Audit Department Subordinate Service, exclusion of posts of— from the purview of the Service Commission— [G.O. Ms. No. 1757, Public (Services-A), dated 21st October 1961] ..	362
Komaralingam panchayat, reclassification of ..	410
Land Improvement Schemes Rules, 1961, issue of— (G.O. Ms. No. 3810, Food and Agriculture, dated 4th November 1961) ..	547
Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960, amendments to— (G.O. Ms. No. 2974, Home, dated 29th August 1961 and No. 3429, dated 30th September 1961) ..	104, 39
Motor vehicles tax—	
Collection of— on jeep stage carriages on village roads (G.O. Ms. No. 3930, Home, dated 10th November 1961) ..	546
Exemption of MDE 4027 and MDE 4120 from— (G.O. Ms. No. 3383, Home, dated 27th September 1961) ..	39
Exemption of vehicles MDK 1108 and MDK 1150 from— (G.O. Ms. No. 3382, Home, dated 27th September 1961) ..	546
Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Rules, 1961, issue of— (G.O. Ms. No. 5238, Revenue, dated 4th December 1961) ..	546

P—cont.

Papers laid on the table of the House—cont.

Official Language Act—	
Introduction of Tamil in Fire stations in Fire Service department (G.O. No. 2003, Public (General), dated 4th December 1961) ..	546
Introduction of Tamil in Government Offices, not supplied with typewriters [G.O. Ms. No. 1736, Public (General-M), dated 19th October 1961] ..	362
Introduction of Tamil in Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration), Local Fund Audit, Fisheries and Registration departments [G.O. Ms. No. 2002, Public (General-M), dated 4th December 1961] ..	547
Pakkudi Ukkadai Vigneswarapuram Inam Estate, amendment to Revenue Department Notification No. S.R.O. A-4772 of 1959, dated 31st July 1959 (Memo. No. 68385-J1/61-2, Revenue, dated 5th September 1961) ..	409
Panchayat executive officers, issue of regulation under Article 320 (3) of Constitution—[G.O. No. 1932, Public (Services-A), dated 20th November 1961] ..	409
Panchayat Union Councils—	
Constitution of third batch of— (G.O. No. 2548, Local Administration, dated 22nd September 1961) ..	669
Transfer of irrigation functions to— (G.O. Ms. No. 2185, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 4th August 1961).	668
Panchayat unions—	
Constitution of— in South Tirunelveli, East Coimbatore, West Coimbatore, East Thanjavur and South Madurai Development districts— (G.O. Ms. No. 2549, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 22nd September 1961, No. 2507, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 16th September 1961, No. 2506, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 16th September 1961, No. 2516, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 18th September 1961 and No. 2519, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 18th September 1961) ..	362
Constitution of— in South Vellore Development district (G.O. Ms. No. 2463, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 8th September 1961 and G.O. Ms. No. 2508, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 16th September 1961).	668
Panchayats Act, 1958, rules under— made applicable to Added Territory (G.O. Ms. No. 2732, Local Administration, dated 9th October 1961) ..	669
Papanasam Development Block in West Thanjavur Development district, redelimitation of— (G.O. Ms. No. 2517, Local Administration, dated 18th September 1961) ..	669
Partnership (Registration of Firms) Rules, 1932 and Partnership (Fees) Rules, 1932, amendments to— (G.O. Ms. No. 4922, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Industries), dated 4th August 1961) ..	546
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Rules, 1940, amendment to— (G.O. Ms. No. 3539, Home, dated 11th October 1961) ..	361
Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1961, issue of— (G.O. Ms. No. 1752, Health, dated 18th July 1961) ..	39
Public Accounts Committee report for 1959-60 ..	609

PAGES

P—cont.

Papers laid on the table of the House—cont.

Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Rules, 1961, issue of— (G.O. Ms. No. 4565, Revenue, dated 21st October 1961)	410
Public Service Commission—	
Exclusion of post of Gazetted Personal Assistant to Minister (Electricity) from the purview of—[G.O. Ms. No. 1693, Public (Services-A), dated 10th October 1961]	267
Review of activities of	669
Rajagiri panchayat, reclassification of	410
Record Office, review of activities of	669
Rectified Spirit Rules, 1959, amendment to— (G.O. Ms. No. 1900, Home, dated 6th June 1961)	39
Registrar of Firms, Madras, and Commissioner of Labour, Madras, review of activities of the offices of— for the first half of the year 1961	547
Registration Department—	
Review of administration for the first six months of 1960	104
Review of administration for the first six months of 1961	546
Revenue Department Notification No. S.R.O. A-1966 of 1959, dated 28th March 1959, amendments to— (G.O. No. 4725, Revenue, dated 30th October 1961)	410
Revenue Department Notification No. 280, dated 1st September 1951, amendment to— (G.O. Ms. No. 4289, Revenue, dated 3rd October 1961)	104
Revenue Department Notification No. 5426, dated 11th August 1950, amendment to— (Government Memorandum No. 14217-J1/61-10, Revenue, dated 5th September 1961)	104
Revenue Department Notification No. 5618, dated 9th December 1960, amendment to— (Memorandum No. 63596-J-1/61-5, Revenue, dated 16th September 1961)	104
Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939, amendment to (G.O. No. 4391, Revenue, dated 7th October 1961)	410
Sales-tax, exemption of sales of foods and drinks by hostels and canteens of recognized educational institutions in the State exclusively for the benefit of students from— (G.O. Press No. 4041, Revenue, dated 20th September 1961)	361
Small-scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1953, amendments to— [G.O. Ms. No. 5773, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Industries), dated 29th September 1961]	315
Surveys and Land Records Department, report on administration for the first six months of the year 1960-61	105
Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, review of activities of	669
Vital statistics, amendment to rules for registration of—in local areas (G.O. Ms. No. 282, Health, dated 2nd February 1961)	362
Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958, amendment to— (G.O. Ms. No. 6764, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 1st December 1961)	546
Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924, amendment to— [G.O. Ms. No. 5385, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 6th September 1961]	39

PAGES

P—cont.

Parambikulam Project—	
Question re foreign aid for execution of	93-94
Partnership (Fees) Rules, 1932—	
Amendments to—, notification laid on the table	546
Partnership (Registration of Firms) Rules, 1932—	
Amendments to—, notification laid on the table	546
Physically handicapped persons—	
Question re number of—in non-gazetted ranks in Government service and the nature of disability	317-318
Pick-pocket cases—	
Question re number of—reported and detected in Madras City during 1960	5
Point of information re—	
Strike in 'The Hindu'	383, 530
Police informants—	
Question re number of—attached to each Police station in Madras City	227
Police personnel—	
See Public Services.	
Ponnuswamy Chettiar, Sri S. R. P.—	
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	283-291
Potato crop—	
Question re assistance to ryots in Nilgiris district affected by damage to	94
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Rules, 1940—	
Amendment to—, notification laid on the table	361
Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1961—	
Issue of—, notification laid on the table	39
Primary Health Centre—	
Question re construction of—in Mangalur Block of Vridhachalam taluk	327
Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Bill, 1961—	
See Bills.	
Prize bonds—	
Question re—	
Cost of—met from arrears of pay of teachers in North Arcot district board high schools	92-93
Sale of—, criminal assault of one official in connection therewith.	376-377
Prohibition—	
Question re Liquor permits, applications for—to be sent through the Commissioner of Police in Madras City	277-278
Prohibition Act—	
Question re number of offenders under—as on 1st November 1961.	517-518
C 25-4.	

P—cont.

Public Accounts Committee—

See Committees.

Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Rules, 1961—

Laid on the table 410

Public Service Commission—

Exclusion of post of Gazetted Personal Assistant to Minister (Electricity) from the purview of —, notification laid on the table. 267

Review of activities of — laid on the table 669

Public Services—

Question re—

Police personnel in Southern Range placed under suspension in 1959 and 1960, number of 225-226

Police personnel, number of Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police, dismissed during 1960 rangewar 226

Raising of the retirement age of members of 516

Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961—

See Bills.

Pumpsets—

Number of, applications for service connections to agricultural — in South Arcot district, pending compliance 529-530

Q

Questions and Answers—

Abdul Hameed Khan, Sri—

Question re note-books for pupils in Primary classes of schools, minimum number prescribed 5

Balasubramanya Ayyar, Sri K.—

Question re—

Driving of lorries without licence, number of persons prosecuted in Madras City during July and August 1961 .. 329

Motor accidents in July and August 1961, in Madras City, number of 528-529

Nanguneri Town Panchayat, defalcation and misappropriation of funds in 609

State Transport bus drivers, prosecution for breach of traffic rules and regulations 275

Chidambaramanathan, Dr. A.—

Question re—

Grants-in-aid scheme, amount allotted for, Other Backward Classes 620

Scheme for welfare of Scheduled Castes, provision made during 1959-60 228-229

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Devaraja Mudaliar, Sri T. V.—

Question re—

Drinking water, supply of — to villages in Third Five-Year Plan 318

Land acquisition in Oosimalai Kuppam 224

Ethirajalu, Sri M.—

Question re—

Statisticians, list of — sent to Government of India during 1959 and 1960 for training abroad 92

Thozhudur Travellers' Bungalow, change in the name of — as Ramanathan bungalow 230-231

Gajapathy Nayagar, Sri A.—

Question re—

Ayurvedic and Siddha dispensaries run by Government, number of 617-618

Block Development Office in Mangalur, South Arcot district, construction of 1-2

Health units opened in Mangalur Block, number of 327-328

Mangalur Block, change of headquarters of 221

Medical College of Siddha System of Medicine, establishment of 524-525

Primary Health Centre in Mangalur Block of Vridhachalam taluk, construction of 327

Protected drinking water, supply of — in Mangalur Block area in Vridhachalam taluk 270

Kamalakannan, Sri K.—

Question re—

Buckingham Canal, representation about the emanation of foul smell in summer in 9-10

Buckingham Canal, submission of report of High Power Technical Committee re— 9-10

General Hospital, Madras, increase of bed-strength, doctors and nurses and amenities in 322-323

General Hospital, Madras, number of beds in A, B and C class wards as on 1st January 1961 in 322

Overbridge at level-crossing, Arcot Road, Kodambakkam, construction of 381-382

Karayalar, Sri L. S.—

Question re physically handicapped persons, number of — in Government service in, non-gazetted ranks and the nature of disability 317-318

Mohamed Raza Khan, Sri—

Question re Cricket stadium at Chepauk, construction of:

C 25-5.

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Muthukannappa, Vidwan T.—

Question re—

Co-operative sugar mills, licences for starting—in the State	371-373
Engineering Colleges to be started during Third Plan period, number of	376
'Ice House', changing the name as Vivekananda House ..	227
Pandits' Training Classes, number of training colleges and candidates selected during 1958-61	96

Nallaswami, Sri B. K.—

Question re—

Bridges across the Cauvery and Bhavani, at Bhavani, widening of	620
Cottage Industries, notification under the proviso to clause (a) of section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1939	324
Hospital at Bhavani, completion of building for	527

Ramakrishna Achari, Sri K.—

Tamilnad Silpakala Workers' Co-operative Society, Madras, complaint against the President of	5
--	---

Ramasamy Gounder, Sri K. M.—

Question re—

Agricultural Production Plans, instructions to Panchayat Unions for preparation of	91
Boilers plant, setting up of—in the State	371
Cattle Insurance Scheme, introduction of	273
College of Catering, establishment of—in the State	95
Fishing Harbour at Nagapattinam and Rayapuram, construction of	279
Glossary of legal terms, compilation of—by Legal Terms Committee	224-225
Nagercoil Municipality, upgrading of—as Grade I Municipality	278
Pickpocket cases in Madras City, number reported and detected during 1960	5
Police personnel in Southern Range placed under suspension in 1959 and 1960, number of	225-226
Police personnel, number of Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police, dismissed during 1960 rangewar ..	226
Protected drinking water, supply of—in Tirupur in Chingleput district	269-270
Wind Mills for irrigation purposes, installation of	2

Sambandhan, Sri S. K.—

Question re—

Agricultural pumpsets, number of applications for service connections in South Arcot pending compliance	529-530
Borewells sunk in South Arcot district in 1960-61, number of	617

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Sambandhan, Sri S. K.—cont.

Question re—cont.

Bulldozers and tractors, hiring of	321-322
Bulldozers and tractors, number of—available with the Agriculture Department as on 1st July 1961, districtwar ..	319-321
Cement, difficulties in obtaining	620-621
Chinnathachur tank, lowering the level of weir of	518
City Improvement Trust, schemes executed by, during 1957-60	521
Common script, discussion in Chief Ministers' Conference at New Delhi re	274
Electricity to Unniyur village in Tiruchirappalli district, extension of—	329
Emanation of fumes gases from diesel engines of buses and lorries, complaints from public about	328
Forms, non-availability in the offices of Sub-Registrars of the Registration Department	329-330
Handloom Convention (First All-India) at New Delhi, action taken on resolutions passed by	319
Handloom Finance Corporation, establishment of	616
Headquarters Hospital at Chingleput, grant from Government of India for construction of	613-619
Illicit emigration into Ceylon, preventive measures against ..	613
Mariamman temple at Samayapuram, taking over of administration by Government	276-277
Municipal Council, Arkonam—Election—Ordinary and special meetings held	278-279
Palar Mills, revival of	612
Panchayat Unions, formation of—districtwise, election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, etc.	515-516
Rotary and power drills, number of—in State Agriculture Department as on 1st June 1961	521-522
Rotary and power drills, procedure for hiring of—, etc. ..	522
S.S.L.C. Tamil Text-book for 1961-62, delay in publication ..	523-524
Short-term course in Medicine, starting of	527-528
Spindles for cotton spinning mills, allocation of	615-616
State Transport mufassal route buses basis for fixation of fares	615
Sugarcane cess, collection and utilization of	616-617
Tax on balconies levied by Corporation of Madras, representation from the public re	280
Taxi drivers punished departmentally from January to June 1961, number of—monthwar	326-327
Touring cinemas, surprise checks to find out tax evasions from April to June 1961	274-275
Weavers' Co-operative Societies in South Arcot, enquiries into— from April to September 1960	517
Yarn, rise in prices of	610-611

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Sreenivasan, Dr. A.—

Question re—

Agricultural Model Farm near Salem, purchase of land for starting of a	381
"All about Khadi in Madras" published by State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Madras—Cost of production of ..	94
Arrears of pay to teachers of North Arcot District Board High Schools, payment of	4-5
Barbers and dhobis, assistance to	229-230
Bhilai Steel plant, discrimination against South Indians in employment and treatment in	609-610
Chappals donated by Central Leather Research Institute, supply to hand-cart pullers in Madras City	378
Cinema theatres in Madras City, closure of—for want of facilities for parking motor cars	380-381
Communal parties, ban on	222
Co-operative Building Society in Nanganallur, progress made ..	373
Court-fee on petitions filed in Corporation of Madras and Municipalities, levy of	578-379
Denatured spirit, quantity manufactured and number of licences issued for the sale of	272-273
Director of Public Health, re-employment after superannuation ..	610-620
Electricity Board, Madras State, appeal against the decision refusing domestic bulk supply tariff	526
Electricity Board, Madras State, authorities for inspection of stores of	526
Electricity Board, Madras State, legal proceedings against a steno-typist of	324-326
Electricity Board (Madras State), number of persons employed in—languagevar	526-527
Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, collection of postal charges for service of process and proclamations from parties	97
Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, money deposited towards compensation and interim payment with—as on 1st April 1960	98
Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, number of petitions filed in 1960 under Madras Acts XXVI of 1948 and XXX of 1956 and appeals filed under Madras Acts XXX of 1947 and XXVI of 1948 before	96-97
Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, number of petitions filed under sections 42 and 50 of Madras Act XXVI of 1948 between 1st April 1960 and 31st January 1961	98
Estates Abolition Tribunal, Thanjavur, number of petitions under Madras Act XXVI of 1948 taken on file since 1st April 1960 till 31st January 1961 by	98-99
Firewood and charcoal depots, conditions of licence issued to—in residential areas in Madras City	323-324
Food articles intended for sale, prevention of exposure of—on pavements and roadside	7-8

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Sreenivasan, Dr. A.—cont.

Question re—cont.

Ganja plants in garden of Kundrakudi Mutt, denial of growth	332-333
Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, visit of the Revenue Minister in August 1961	8
Groundnut flour, supply of machinery for making—by UNICEF on loan basis	519-520
Health Officer of Madurai Municipality, appointment as Assistant Director of Public Health	613
Hindi, introduction for purposes of Central Government Services Examinations	6-7
Judgments, time limit for delivery of—by District Judges ..	91-92
Liquor permits, applications for—to be sent through the Commissioner of Police in Madras City	277-278
Loans to ryots for purchase of manure in 1953 in Palladam taluk	377-378
Midday Meal scheme, exhortation of school staff by Deputy Inspector of Schools of Thanjavur district to collect funds for	95-96
Milk-supply in Madras City, number of kiosks—	2-3
Ministers, welcome to—by students in elementary and secondary schools	380
Narayanappa Road, Madras, removal of obstruction on	614
Nitya Anushtanams by Brahmins, caricature of—in films ..	377
Panchayat Presidents and Chairmen of Panchayat Union Councils, preparation of statistical data as in the case of General Elections	318-319
Prize Bonds, cost of—met from arrears of pay of teachers in District Board High Schools in North Arcot district ..	92-93
Prize Bonds, criminal assault on one official in connection with the sale of	376-377
Prohibition Act, number of offenders under—as on 1st November 1961	517-518
Public Services, raising of the retirement age of members of—	516
Sales tax levied on hotels, reduction of	614
Salt, rise in the price of	226-227
Sivaganga Panchayat, work on third approach road	223
Thirumurai Archanai in temples, performance of	612-613
Tiruvethiyur Temple, leasing out of temple lands by hereditary trustee of	275-276
Village officers who resigned between 1st September 1960 and 31st August 1961, number of	525-526

Srinivasavaradan, Sri T. P.—

Question re—

Coal, quota allotted to Madras State	373-374
Conference of State Education Ministers at Delhi in November 1960, decisions arrived at	379

—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Srinivasavaradan, Sri T. P.—cont.

Question re—cont.

Grants for schools for teaching science, core subjects, etc. ..	375-376
Groundnut Plants in Dindigul and Usilampatti taluks, damage by caterpillars to	6
Headmaster's post in Government Training School at Mettur, reasons for non-filling up of	380
High schools which have started bifurcated courses in 1960-61, number of	225
Higher Secondary Schools, opening of XI standard in—deferred	522-523
Madhavaram Dairy Farm, measures taken to step up milk production in	3-4
Parambikulam Project, foreign aid for execution of	93-94
Special casual leave allowed to Government servants participating in International Sports, extension to College students in receipt of Government Scholarship	..
Working days for secondary schools, number of	228

Subbiah Chettiar, Sri M.—

Question re—

All-India Congress Committee Session at Madurai in October 1961, drawing of travelling allowance by Ministers to attend	319
State Panchayat Conference at Madras, expenditure on	270-272

Surendra Ram, Sri V. M.—

Question re—

Police informants attached to each Police station in Madras City	227
Potato crop in Nilgiris district, assistance to ryotwari affected by damage to	94

Thangavel Mudaliar, Sri A. K.—

Question re—

Handicrafts Training Centre for Women at Kancheepuram, starting of	375
Motor car registration certificates, issue of—in blank sheet ..	526

R

Rajagiri Panchayat—

Reclassification of—, notification laid on the table	410
--	-----

Rajan, Sri P. T.—

Bill—Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961	539
Resolution re constitution of committee to consider methods of preventing accidents on roads in big cities	625
Valedictory speech	641-647

R—cont.

Kamaiah, the Hon. Sri V.—

Resolution re constitution of committee to consider methods of preventing accidents on roads in big cities	626-629
--	---------

Ramasamy Gounder, Sri K. M.—

Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	244-248
---	---------

Ramaswamy, Sri K. R.—

Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	307-309
---	---------

Record Office (Madras)—

Review of activities of—, laid on the table	669
---	-----

Rectified Spirit Rules, 1959—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table	39
---	----

Registrar of Firms, Madras—

Review of activities of the office of— for the first half of the year 1961, laid on the table	547
---	-----

Registration Department—

Review of administration for the first six months of 1960, laid on the table	104
Review of administration for the first six months of 1961, laid on the table	546

Resolution re—

Constitution of committee to consider methods of preventing accidents on roads in big cities	623-632
--	---------

Revenue Department Notification No. 280, dated 1st September 1951—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table	104
---	-----

Revenue Department Notification No. 5426, dated 11th August 1950—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table	104
---	-----

Revenue Department Notification No. 5618, dated 9th December 1960—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table	104
---	-----

Road(s)—

Question re Narayanappa —, Madras, removal of obstruction on ..	614
---	-----

Resolution re constitution of committee to consider methods of preventing accidents on—in big cities	623-632
--	---------

Rotary and Power Drills—

Question re—

Number of—in State Agriculture Department as on 1st June 1961	521-522
Procedure for hiring of—, etc.	522

Ruling and observation of the Chair—

Bills—Amendments: With reference to a point raised about giving notice of amendments, the Chairman observed—

"There is no question of the office calling for amendments. Sometimes we fix a date and time within which the amendments should reach the office. That is all. But the usual practice is, when the Bill is in the hands of the hon. Members, they can send in amendments, if any, at any time they like before the Bill is taken up for consideration in the House" ..

S

Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939—	
Amendment to—, notification laid on the table	410
Sales tax—	
Exemption of sales of foods and drinks by hostels and canteens of recognised educational institutions in the State exclusively for the benefit of students from—, notification laid on the table ..	361
Question <i>re</i> reduction of—, levied on hotels	614
Salt—	
Question <i>re</i> rise in the price of	226-227
Sambandhan, Sri S. K.—	
Bill—City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	394-401
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	246-349
Sandhya Vandanam—	
See Nitya anushtanam.	
Saraswathy Pandurangam, Srimathi—	
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	297-301
Scheduled Castes—	
Question <i>re</i> Scheme for welfare of—, provision made during 1959-60	223-229
Schools—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Government Training School at Mettur, reasons for non-filling up of Headmaster's post in,	380
Grants for— for teaching Science, core subjects, etc.	375-376
High Schools which have started bifurcated courses in 1960-61, number of	225
Higher Secondary—, opening of XI standard deferred	522-523
Note-books for pupils in primary classes of—, minimum number prescribed	5
Working days for secondary—, number of	228
Siddha Dispensaries—	
See Hospitals and dispensaries.	
Sivaganga Panchayat—	
Question <i>re</i> work on Third approach road	223
Small-scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956—	
Amendments to—, notification laid on the table	315
Special casual leave—	
Question <i>re</i> extension of— allowed to Government servants participating in International Sports to college students in receipt of Government scholarship	7
Spindles—	
Question <i>re</i> allocation of— for cotton spinning mills	615-616
Sreenivasan, Dr. A.—	
Point of information <i>re</i> strike in 'The Hindu'	383

S-cont.

Srinivasavaradan, Sri T. P.—

Bills—

City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	26-28
Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Bill, 1961	541
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	249-253
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1961-62, final discussion on	387-389
Valedictory speech	647-649
Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1958-59—	
Discussion on	393
Statisticians—	
Question <i>re</i> list of— sent to Government of India during 1959-60 for training abroad	92
Steel Plant at Bhilai—	
Question <i>re</i> discriminatory treatment against South Indians in ..	609-610
Subbiah Chettiar, Sri M.—	
Bill—General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961	13
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	240-244
Subordinate Legislation Committee—	
See Committees.	
Subramaniam, the Hon. Sri C.—	
Bills—	
Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill, 1961	406, 407
Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1961	533
Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1961	534
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961	534
City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	394
General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1961	11-14
Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1961	402-406
Demands for Grants for excess expenditure in 1958-59, presentation of	233
Legislative Council Graduates' Constituency, statement <i>re</i> exclusion of Oriental title holders from the electoral roll for	531-532
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1961-62 (Final)—	
Discussion on	392-393
Presentation of	231-233
Tamil Pandits, statement <i>re</i> reduction from I Grade to II Grade in Board High Schools in 'South Arcot district	622-623
Valedictory speech	658-661
Subramanyam, Sri A.—	
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	351-353

S—cont.

PAGES

Sudarsanam Naidu, Sri M. V.—	
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	353-355
Sugar mills—	
Question re Co-operative —, licences for starting—in the State ..	371-373
Sugarcane cess—	
Question re collection and utilisation of	616-617
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1961-62 (Final)—	
Discussion on	385-393
Presentation of	231-233
Survey and Land Records Department—	
Report on administration for the first six months of the year 1960-61, laid on the table	105
Tamil Pandits—	
See Teachers.	
Tamilnad Silpakala Workers' Co-operative Society, Madras—	
See Co-operative Societies.	
Tanks—	
Question re Chinnathachur tank, lowering the level of the weir of.	518
Taxes—	
Question re tax on balconies levied by Corporation of Madras, representation from the public re	280
Taxi drivers—	
Question re number of — punished departmentally from January to June 1961, monthwar	326-327
Teachers—	
Question re—	
Headmaster's post in Government Training School at Mettur, reasons for non-filling up of	380
Payment of arrears to — of North Arcot District Board Schools.	4-5
Tamil Pandits, reduction from I Grade to II Grade in Board High Schools of South Arcot district, Minister's attention called to ..	622-623
Temples—	
Question re—	
Mariamman temple at Samayapuram, taking over of administration by Government	276-277
Tiruvothiyur temple, leasing out of temple lands by hereditary trustee of	275-276
Text-books—	
See Books and Publications.	
Thangavelu Mudaliar, Sri A. K.—	
Bill—City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1961	26, 28-29 397

T—cont

PAGES

Thangavelu Mudaliar, Sri A. K.—cont.	
Budget for 1962-63, general discussion on	292-297
Damage to nanja and punja crops in Kancheepuram and Sri-perumbudur taluks, calling Minister's attention to	99-100
Thirumurai Archanai—	
Question re performance of — in temples	612-613
Transport—	
Question re—	
Emanation of funny gases from the diesel engines of buses and lorries, complaints from the public against	323
State — bus drivers, prosecution for breach of traffic rules and regulations	273
State Transport, basis for fixation of fares for — mofussil route buses	615
Travellers' Bungalow—	
Question re change in the name of Thozhudur — as Ramanathan bungalow	230-231
Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings—	
Review of activities of —, laid on the table	669
Valedictory speeches	666-668
V	
Venkataraman, the Hon. Sri R.—	
Bills—	
Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 ..	407, 408
Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961	408, 409
Business of the House, change in the order of	533
Council Rules—	
Report of Select Committee, discussion on	632-635
Report of Select Committee presented	384
Point of information re strike in 'The Hindu'	383, 530
Resolution re constitution of committee to consider methods of preventing accidents on roads in big cities	631-632
Valedictory speech	661-664
Welcome to —, Minister for Industries, on his return from U.N.O.	317
West Madras Neighbourhood Project, statement re acquisition of lands for	383-384
Village Officers—	
Question re number of — who resigned between 1st September 1960, and 31st August 1961	525-526
Vital statistics—	
Amendment to rules for the registration of — in local areas, notification laid on the table	362

W

Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1961—

See Bills.

Water-supply—

Question *re*—

Drinking—to all villages in Third Five-Year Plan	318
Protected—in Tiruporur in Chingleput district	269-270
Supply of protected drinking—in Mangalur Block area in Vriddhachalam taluk	270

Weavers' Co-operative Societies—

See Co-operative Societies.

Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table	540
---	-----

Wells—

Question <i>re</i> Bore-wells sunk in South Arcot district in 1960-61, number of	617
--	-----

West Madras Neighbourhood Project—

Acquisition of lands for—, Minister's attention called to	393-394
---	---------

Wind Mills—

Question <i>re</i> installation of—for irrigation purposes	2
--	---

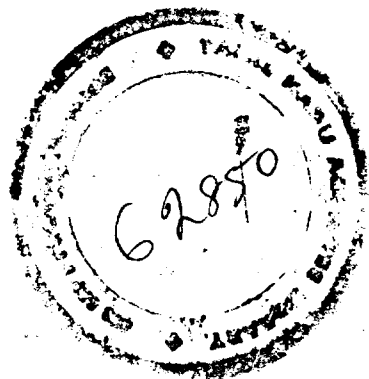
Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924—

Amendment to—, notification laid on the table	39
---	----

Y

Yarn—

Question <i>re</i> rise in prices of	610-611
--	---------



V 21, 32 (16)

Nbl. 4534