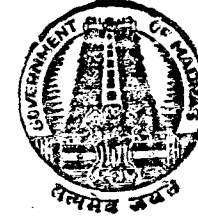


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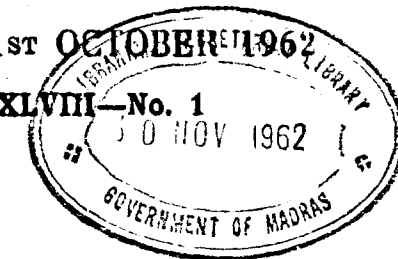


MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER 1962

VOLUME XLVIII—No. 1



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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1962

Legislative Council Department
Madras.

PRICE, 35 naye Paise]

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

(31st October to 3rd November 1962.)

Volume XLVIII (Nos. 1 to 4)

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDEE.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen

1. SRI M. SESHACHARIAR.
2. SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR.
3. SRI L. S. KARAYALAR.
4. SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI.

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 Wahab, K. S.	State Legislative Assembly.
2 Adityan, S. T., B.A., B.L.	Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
3 Anbazhagan, K.	Madras-Chingleput Teachers.
4 Arunachalam, T. S.	State Legislative Assembly.
5 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L.	Madras East Central Graduates.
6 Cherian, Dr. P. V., M.B.B.S., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.L.O., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) (Chairman).	Madras District Graduates.
7 Chidambara Mudaliar, A.	Madurai Local Authorities.
8 Chidambaram Pillai, I. A., M.A.	Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
9 Chidambaranathan, Dr. A., M.A., F.H.D.	North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers.
10 Clubwala Jadhav, Mary C.	NOMINATED.
11 Damodaran, G. R. B.Sc. (Electrical), B.Sc. (Mech.), (Durham) M.I.E.E., (Lond.) M.I.E.	Salem-Coimbatore-Nilgiris Teachers.
12 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V.	North Arcot Local Authorities.
13 Durairaj, T.	Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
14 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L.	State Legislative Assembly.
15 Joghee Gowder, T.	Coimbatore-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
16 Janakirama Mudaliar, E.	State Legislative Assembly.
17 Jayarama Reddiar, S.	Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.
18 Kamalakannan, K.	South Arcot Local Authorities.
19 Karayalar, L. S., B. A., B. L.	State Legislative Assembly.
20 Krishnamoorthy, G.	Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Teachers.
21 Krishnaswamy Vandayar, A.	State Legislative Assembly.
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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

SRI BISNURAM MEDHI.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

- 1 THE HON. SRI K. KAMARAJ, *Chief Minister in-charge of Public; Planning; General Administration including Board of Revenue and District Revenue Establishment; Community Development; Panchayats; Home; Transport.*
- 2 THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Minister in-charge of Finance; Education; Labour; Courts and Prisons; Legislature; Elections; Khadi and Village Industries; Religious Endowments; Official Language.*
- 3 THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN, *Minister in-charge of Industries; Commercial Taxes; Nationalized Transport; Technical Education; Electricity; Housing; Handloom; Yarn; Textiles; Mines and Minerals; Iron and Steel Control; Prices and Supply of Goods Act; Companies; Newsprint Control; Ex-servicemen; Legislation on Chits; Law.*
- 4 THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN, *Minister in charge of Food and Agriculture; Minor Irrigation; Animal Husbandry; Harijan Welfare; Prohibition.*
- 5 THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH, *Minister in-charge of Public Works; Revenue; Legislation on Money-lending (Rural Indebtedness); Legislation on Weights and Measures; (Weights and Measures).*
- 6 THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM, *Minister in-charge of Public Health and Medicine; Women's and Children's Welfare; Orphanages; Accommodation Control.*
- 7 THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SAKKARAI MANRADIAR, *Minister in charge of Co-operation; Fisheries; Forests and Cinchona.*
- 8 THE HON. SRI G. BOOVARAGHAN, *Minister in-charge of Information and Publicity; Registration; Stationery and Printing; Government Press.*
- 9 THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID, *Minister in-charge of Municipal Administration.*

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

Wednesday, the 31st October 1962

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

I. EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA,

MR. CHAIRMAN : I regret to inform the House of the death of Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria, a former Member of the Council and a former Minister of Madras State, on the 15th October 1962.

Born on September 26, 1894, Mr. Roche Victoria had his early education at Tiruchi and Mangalore. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937 to 1946. He was the Chairman of the Tuticorin Municipal Council for over 25 years. He was a Member of the Senate of the Madras University from 1941 to 1947 and a Member of the Legislature Council from 1949 to 1952, when he was appointed as Minister for Food and Fisheries.

Sri Roche Victoria was made a Knight of Saint Gregory by His Holiness the Pope. He was President of the Tuticorin Rotary Club and was District Governor for a period. He was keenly interested in rural uplift and adult literacy. He was connected with many Trade Associations and was an active member of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

I now request hon. Members to stand in silence for a minute, and I shall convey our profound sorrow to the Members of the bereaved family.

Accordingly, all hon. Members stood in silence for a minute.

II. CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF DR. P. SUBBAROYAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is with deep regret that I have to report to the House the sudden death of Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Governor of Maharashtra, at Madras, on the 6th October 1962.

Born on September 11, 1889, in an affluent and prominent Zamindari family, Dr. Paramasiva Subbaroyan took his B.A. Degree from the Madras University, B.C.L. and M.A. Degrees from the Oxford University and LL.D. Degree from the Dublin University. He was a Bar-at-Law of Inner Temple. On his return to India, Dr. Subbaroyan entered politics early in life. He attended the special Session of the Indian National Congress at

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
23 Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Dr. A., B.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.	Madras District Graduates.
24 Manjubhashini, S.	NOMINATED.
25 Muthiah, C.	Thanjavur Local Authorities.
26 Muthukannappan, Vidwan T., B.A.	State Legislative Assembly.
27 Nallaswami, B. K.	Do.
28 Palaniswamy Gounder, V. K. (Deputy Chairman).	Do.
29 Ponnuswamy Chettiar, S. R. P.	Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
30 Ponnuswamy Villavarayar ..	State Legislative Assembly.
31 Rajah Iyer, M.	Madurai-Ramanathapuram Teachers.
32 Rajagopal Pillai, M.	State Legislative Assembly.
33 Rajamannar, P. V.	NOMINATED.
34 Rajaram Naidu, K.	State Legislative Assembly.
35 Ramachandran, M. G.	Do.
36 Ramadoss, K.	Do.
37 Ramakrishna Achari, K. ..	Do.
38 Ramalingam Pillai, V. ..	NOMINATED.
39 Ramasamy, K. R.	State Legislative Assembly.
40 Ramaswamy Reddiar, O. P. ..	NOMINATED.
41 Ramaswamy, K. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
42 Rengaswamy, V., B.A. ..	NOMINATED.
43 Sambandhan, S. K., B.A. ..	Madras North Graduates.
44 Sambasiva Reddiar, A. ..	Salem Local Authorities.
45 Saraswathy Pandurangam ..	NOMINATED.
46 Seshachariar, M.	Chingleput Local Authorities.
47 Sivanandam, Dr. T. V., M.B.B.S.	Madras West Central Graduates.
48 Sivasankara Mehta, R. ..	Madras Local Authorities.
49 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
50 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Madras South Graduates.
51 Srinivasavaradan, T. P., B.A., L.T.	Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Teachers.
52 Subbiah Chettiar, M.	Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
53 Subramanyam, A.	State Legislative Assembly.
54 Sundarambal, K. B.	NOMINATED.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
55 Surenbra Ram, V. M.	State Legislative Assembly.
56 Thangavel Mudaliar, A. K. ..	South Arcot Local Authorities.
57 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K.	Madurai Local Authorities.
58 Tirupurasundari, T. L. ..	NOMINATED.
59 Venkatachalam, R.	Salem Local Authorities.
60 Venkatachala Thevar, P. ..	Thanjavur Local Authorities.
61 Venkataraman, R., M.A., B.L. (Minister—Leader of the House).	State Legislative Assembly.
62 Vijayarangam, G.	North Arcot Local Authorities.
63 Maharaja Pillai, M. S. ..	Tirunelveli Local Authorities.

[Mr. Chairman] [31st October 1962]

Calcutta in 1920. He was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1920 to 1936 and was the Chief Minister of Madras from 1926 to 1930. He was returned unopposed to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937 and was the Minister for Law and Education from 1937 to 1939 and Home Minister from 1947 to 1948. He was the Ambassador of India in Indonesia from 1949 to 1951. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. He was a Member of the Rajya Sabha from 1954 to 1957 and was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1957. He was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1959 and later in the same year, he joined the Union Cabinet as Minister for Transport and Communications, which post he held till his appointment as the Governor of Maharashtra in April 1962.

Dr. Subbaroyan was a keen sportsman as well, and he was noted for his sportsmanship both in the field of sports and in politics. He was a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club of England and took keen interest in the formation of the Indian Cricket Federation as its President. Later, he became the President of the Madras Cricket Association. In the fitness of things, he succeeded the Nawab of Bhopal as President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India in 1938 and guided its destinies with conspicuous ability for eight years. He was also President of the Madras Hockey Association and the Madras Olympic Association.

Dr. Subbaroyan was an ardent patriot and a man of deep convictions. With malice to none and goodwill to all, he was affable and friendly and by his amiable disposition he endeared himself to one and all. In his death, the Nation has lost an elder statesman and an able administrator and the Motherland has sustained the loss of an ardent patriot.

I now move the following Condolence Resolution:—

'This House places on record its profound sense of sorrow at the demise of Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Governor of Maharashtra and a former Member of the Council and former Chief Minister of Madras and conveys its deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family'.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to associate the Government and this House with the sentiments of sorrow so movingly expressed by you in the resolution.

Dr. Subbaroyan has been a great friend of almost every politician in Madras State and he has endeared himself by his very high and noble qualities. He entered politics with an excellent academic qualification and very high training both in law and in public affairs in England. Dr. Subbaroyan immediately made his indelible mark on the democratic system in India and he soon became recognised as the foremost parliamentarian this country has seen.

31st October 1962] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

He developed a very high sense of duty and he was one of those rare politicians in India who while differing from his opponents could still maintain excellent personal and friendly relations with other parties and people. In his own family, members differed from him politically and even though he fought against them in the elections, his personal relationship with the other members of his family was almost an ideal example for others to imitate and follow.

Dr. Subbaroyan rendered yeoman service to this country in several fields. As an administrator he was one of the ablest that the country has produced. As Ambassador of India in Indonesia, he brought credit to this country and helped to establish in the early days of Indonesian freedom a friendly feeling towards this country. As one who participated in the framing of the Constitution of this country, he showed remarkable legal abilities and his Contribution to many chapters in the Constitution could be noticed in the debates of the Constituent Assembly if we just go through them.

Dr. Subbaroyan, as you have said, Sir, was a very great sportsman. Not only was he a sportsman in the play-field, but he was a sportsman in public life also. He never hit an opponent below his belt, and maintained very high standards in public relations with other people and other parties.

I may, Sir, in conclusion say that Dr. Subbaroyan approximated to Cardinal Newman's definition of a gentleman. He set a noble example for the people of this country to follow. I am quite sure that the younger generation who will have opportunities of reading his life and his contribution to this country will try to emulate him in the excellent service that he rendered to this country and the exemplary way in which he lived his life.

Sir, I associate the Government and the House with the resolution and only pray that his soul may rest in peace!

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly associate myself with this resolution and also with the very fine sentiments expressed by both you and the Leader of the House. I had the honour and privilege of knowing Dr. Subbaroyan for the past 56 years. When he was a student in the Hindu High School, Triplicane, he was a pupil of the Right Hon. Mr. V. S. S. Sastri, who was then the Headmaster. From that time onwards I kept in touch with him. Though he was a great man and filled very high posts and I was a very humble person, still our relationship was very cordial. Whenever he came to Madras and whenever we happened to meet each other, we used to have very friendly talks. He had very high regard for all his friends. Dr. Subbaroyan filled many roles. He was Minister in the Madras State on three occasions. When the Swarajya Party refused to take office, he was a Minister. It was then called the Interim Ministry. Afterwards in the Congress

3-10
p.m.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
DR. P. SUBBAROYAN

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [31st October 1962]

Ministry, he was taken twice as Minister. Everybody, unani-
mously agreed that he should be a Minister. In Congress Circle,
we sometimes hear from reports and therefore I am stating it—
there was no difference of opinion so far as his becoming a Minister
of State. Both in the 1937-38 Ministry in the State and also
later when he was chosen as a Union Minister, we all felt that
Madras had been honoured by his having been chosen as our
representative in the Union Cabinet. He did, as the Leader of
the House said, yeoman service. I may also say that I was a
classmate of Mrs. Subbaroyan. When she was studying in the
Presidency College, he married her, and I attended her marriage.
They were a loving couple. They both started public life together.
Both of them were at the same time Members of the Syndicate
of the Madras University. It is a very rare occurrence that both
the husband and the wife are members of the Syndicate of the
Madras University. In all matters their opinions were almost the
same, as they ought to be in a loving couple.

Both of them were very fine people and were very social.
Suavity was a characteristic in them. As the Leader of the House
very finely put it, whatever may be the difference among various
parties, Dr. Subbaroyan will always move with the people with
his pleasing manners, so that no acerbities will ever remain with
any one.

Dr. Subbaroyan, as you said, Sir, was keen in sports, and he
greatly loved cricket, the national game of our Commonwealth.
India is as much enthusiastic for cricket as England or Austra-
lia. He was a keen sportsman, and that sportsman instinct he
brought to bear upon all matters, political, social, or other.

On the language question, Dr. Subbaroyan's views were very
sober and worthy of the nation. I would say that he was a patriotic
Indian while at the same time a true Tamilian—a combination to
be devoutly wished for. He was a typical example of a person
who, born in Tamil culture and lived in Tamil culture, had a
burning sense of patriotism for the whole of India. He stood
for the whole of India. He volunteered his services at the time
of the great national struggle for freedom. Though highly qualified
both in India and abroad and though he could have had a very good
practice in the profession, he did not care for it. Both he and his
wife joined the ranks of public workers. He was one of the most
enlightened and unselfish public workers that we have ever known
in India. Therefore it is he commanded immense popularity
among all sections of our people. He was no sectarian. He had
no narrow outlook. His friendship was with all communities and
all people, and his views were very sober. He always expressed
his views moderately. When he came here with the Language
Commission, all of us gave evidence before that Commission. He
stood for our regional languages while he was also for Hindi
being the national language of our country. His views on all
matters were very sober and sound so that none could ever charge

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
DR. P. SUBBAROYAN

31st October 1962] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

him with saying something about which he had not made reflec-
tion. He used to express his views in a very sober manner and
was one of our typical politicians. As the Leader of the House
stated, he was a great parliamentarian in the highest sense of the
term.

Above all, Dr. Subbaroyan was gentle, and in the language
of Shakespeare, the elements so mixed in him that Nature may
stand before the world and say 'This was man'. So was Dr.
Subbaroyan. We all heard of his passing away with immense
grief. His death is a great loss especially at this juncture. We
have been deprived of his wise guidance and sage counsel. May
his soul rest in peace.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now request hon. Members to stand in
silence for a few minutes as a mark of respect, and pass the
resolution unanimously.

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

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT-*re.* DECISION OF THE BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that
at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at
2-30 p.m. today, the following programme of business has been
decided:—

1st November 1962	.. ..	1 Government Resolution on the Chinese aggression.
		2 Non-official Resolutions.
2nd November 1962	.. ..	1 The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
		2 The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1962.
		3 The Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Bill, 1962.
		4 Ratification of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.
		5 Ratification of the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.
3rd November 1962	.. ..	Other Government Bills.

The Council will meet at 3 p.m. on all days, and adjourn
sine die on the 3rd November 1962.

The House will now adjourn as a mark of respect to the late
Dr. P. Subbaroyan and meet again at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

[31st October 1962]

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 Melakondaiyur inam estate, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district.

† 250. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3653, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 19th July 1962, exempting permanently the part-time women grinders employed in catering establishments from all the provisions of the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958, except section 18 and all the provisions of the rules except rules 9 and 24.

251. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2373, Home, dated 13th July 1962, directing that quarterly tax be collected in respect of the luxury coach bearing registration number MDO 3033, belonging to Sri Rama Vilas Service, Limited, Kumbakonam, at the rate of Rs. 10 (rupees ten only) per seat provided in the vehicle so long as the said vehicle is used for tourist purposes.

† 252. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2464, Home, dated 20th July 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Distillery Rules, 1960.

† 253. Notification issued with G.O. R. No. 421, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1962, regarding exemption from liability to entertainment tax, the film show proposed to be exhibited on the 15th November 1962 by the British Women's Association of Madras in aid of South Indian Charities.

† 254. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1517, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 6th July 1962, regarding amendments to the rules relating to manner of publication of notification or notice by panchayat unions.

† 255. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2414, Home, dated 16th July 1962, regarding relaxation of certain rules of the Madras Molasses Control and Regulation Rules, 1958.

† 256. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1627, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 18th July 1962, regarding amendments to the rules for the election of the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor of the Council.

† 257. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2761, Revenue, dated 25th June 1962, regarding amendments to the Madras Inams (Assessment) Rules, 1957.

† 258. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 260, Local Administration, dated 1st February 1962, regarding issue of rules relating to panchayats.

† 259. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2945, Revenue, dated 11th July 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

31st October 1962]

† 260. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1573, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 13th July 1962, directing that the provisions of sections 115 and 117 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, shall apply to the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district.

† 261. Notification issued by the Additional Development Commissioner in Roc. No. 3399/61-G1, dated 20th March 1962, declaring that the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, specified in the schedule thereto shall be extended to and be in force in the entire area of Kangayam Panchayat, Dharapuram taluk, Coimbatore district.

† 262. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1762, Food and Agriculture, dated 5th May 1962, regarding appointment of Srimathi Amirta Ramasubramanian, Tambaram, as a Member of the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board in the place of Dr. Srimathi Soundaram Ramachandran.

263. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2415, Home, dated 16th July 1962, regarding exemption from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, motor car MSW 9862 belonging to the Trade Commissioner for Finance to South India, Madras.

264. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2293, Home, dated 7th July 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

§ 265. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 261, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 1st February 1962, regarding issue of rules relating to panchayat union councils.

§ 266. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1702, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 26th July 1962, regarding dissolution of the Panaiyur Panchayat with effect on and from 1st August 1962 and the reconstitution of panchayat with effect on and from 1st August 1963.

§ 267. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2273, Home, dated 5th July 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Spirit Rules, 1959.

§ 268. Notification issued with Letter Roc. No. 64608/61-G2, dated 23rd May 1962, regarding extension of the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the rules framed thereunder to the entire area of Manamadurai Panchayat, Ramnathapuram district.

§ 269. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2594, Home, dated 28th July 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

§ 270. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1503, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 4th July 1962.

[31st October 1962.]

IV—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 225. Short review of the activities of the Harijan Welfare Department for the half-year ended 30th September 1961.

* 226. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3304, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 27th June 1962, relating to appointment of Labour Officers as Appellate Authorities under section 19 (2) of the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.

* 227. Notification issued by the Collector of North Arcot, dated 3rd March 1962, directing the removal of Sri C. Kanna Mandiri, President, Nandyalam Panchayat.

228. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1914, Home, dated 1st June 1962, directing that the tax payable in respect of lorry MDJ 3358 belonging to the German Leprosy Centre, Chetput, North Arcot district, be reduced by half so long as the lorry is used for transporting building materials for construction of the centre.

* 229. Short review of activities of various departments under the control of Public Works Department for the first half of 1961-62.

* 230. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1356, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 15th June 1962, regarding amendment to the rules relating to the exclusion of any local area from or inclusion of any local area in a village or town.

* 231. Notification issued by the Collector of North Arcot, dated 5th July 1962, directing the removal of Sri S. Eusthokkiam, President of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk and Union Panchayat, from office.

* 232. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1466, Health, dated 21st June 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Anatomy Rules, 1961.

* 233. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2150, Home, dated 22nd June 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Cinemas (Regulations) Rules, 1957.

† 234. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1474, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 28th June 1962, regarding amendments to the rules relating to the assessment and collection of levy on agricultural land by panchayats.

† 235. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2809, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 29th May 1962, regarding amendments to the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

† 236. Districtwise and scheme-wise break up of expenditure during the Second Five-Year Plan.

† 237. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2867, Revenue, dated 5th July 1962, regarding exemption from the operation of section 20 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, all hotels and canteens

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run exclusively for the benefit of students of recognised educational institutions in the State whether run by the educational institutions themselves or by students' committees.

† 238. Statement showing the activities of the Accommodation Control Department for the half-year ending 30th June 1962.

† 239. Notification issued by the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 4th July 1962, directing the removal of Sri N. Amaravathi Goundar from the office of President, Vairamangalam Panchayat, Bhavani taluk, Coimbatore district.

† 240. Notification issued by the Collector-in-charge, Coimbatore, directing the removal of Sri Velayutha Goundar from the office of the President, Pichanur Panchayat, Coimbatore district.

† 241. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3021, Revenue, dated 20th July 1962, appointing the 16th August 1962 as the date on which certain provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, shall come into force in the Kesava Rao Mohite Thottam Inam Estate in Thanjavur taluk.

† 242. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1668, Revenue, dated 13th April 1962, regarding amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

† 243. Notification issued with G.O. No. 5562, Revenue, dated 30th December 1961, regarding amendment to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

† 244. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1467, Health, dated 21st June 1962, relating to issue of the Madras Corneal Grafting Rules, 1962.

† 245. Notification issued by the Collector-in-charge, Coimbatore, directing the removal of Sri K. Chennimalai Gounder from the office of the President of the Perode Panchayat, Erode taluk, Coimbatore district.

† 246. Government's view on the working of the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, Alwaye, for the year ended 31st December 1960.

† 247. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1532, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 9th July 1962, regarding amendments to the rules as to the conditions on which and the mode in which contracts may be made by or on behalf of panchayat union councils.

248. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2528, Home, dated 24th July 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

† 249. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2972, Revenue, dated 14th July 1962, appointing the 16th August 1962 as the date on which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and

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§ 271. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3017, Revenue, dated 19th July 1962, regarding issue of special rules for the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service.

§ 272. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1530, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 13th July 1962, regarding dissolution of the Sembarambattu Panchayat, South Arcot district, with effect from 1st August 1962 and its reconstitution with effect from 1st August 1963.

273. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2248, Home, dated 3rd July 1962, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

274. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2644, Home, dated 31st July 1962, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

§ 275. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4221, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 20th August 1962, regarding exemption permanently of the Indian Telegraph Restaurant, Madras, from the provisions of sub-section (2), clause (b) of sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.

276. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1603, Public (Services-A), dated 21st July 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954.

§ 277. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 736, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 26th March 1962, appointing the 14th day of April 1962 as the date on which the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1961, shall come into force.

§ 278. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2047, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated 17th September 1962, appointing 17th September 1962 as the date on which the Madras City Municipal Corporation and District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1962 (Madras Act 10 of 1962), shall come into force.

§ 279. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1742, Public (General-M), dated 16th August 1962, regarding use of Tamil in respect of all official communications from all the Government offices for the time being in the Public Health Department.

280. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2746, Home, dated 8th August 1962, regarding exemption from payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, certain vehicles belonging to the Madras State Transport Department and transferred to the Delhi Transport Undertaking in respect of their journeys in Madras State area while going to Bombay and Delhi.

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281. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2712, Home, dated 4th August 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

282. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2329, Home, dated 11th July 1962, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

|| 283. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 716, Food and Agriculture, dated 17th February 1962, notifying the market areas and notified market areas to the South Arcot Market Committee.

|| 284. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2144, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated the 28th September 1962, regarding extension of term of office of members of the Corporation of Madras.

285. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2527, Home, dated 23rd July 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

286. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2442, Home, dated 17th July 1962, regarding collection of quarterly tax in respect of the luxury coach bearing registration number MDO 3667 belonging to Messrs. Raman and Raman (Private), Limited, Kumbakonam, at the rate of Rs. 10 (rupees ten only) per seat provided in the vehicle so long as the vehicle is used for tourist purposes.

287. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2675, Home, dated 2nd August 1962, regarding exemption in regard to the tax payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, Bedford Ambulance No. MSW 5817 belonging to the World Health Organisation and assigned to the Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre, Madras.

|| 288. Resume (Part II) of the Twentieth Session of the Madras Legislative Council.

289. Tenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1960-61 in parts I and II.

|| 290. Short review of the activities of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Handlooms and of the National Employment Service for the half-year ended 31st December 1961.

|| 291. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1409, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 21st June 1962, regarding amendments to the Madras Panchayat Union Councils (Election of Chairman and Vice-chairman) Rules, 1960.

|| 292. Notification issued with G.O. No. 383, Revenue, dated 29th January 1962, regarding issue of the Removal of Encroachments on Lands or Buildings to Religious Institutions Rules.

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|| 293. Review of the administration of the Excise and Prohibition Acts for the half-year 1st April to 30th September 1961.

|| 394. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4335, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 28th August 1962, regarding amendment to the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

295. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2676, Home, dated 2nd August 1962, regarding amendments to the Home Department Notification S.R.O. No. A-8342 of 1958, dated 17th December 1958, published at page 2200 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 1st December 1958.

|| 296. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2252, Revenue, dated 22nd May 1962, regarding delegation of powers to assess dealers without turnover limit.

297. Third Five-Year Plan, Madras State (English and Tamil).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 1st November 1962.

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.

STARRED QUESTIONS

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 200. Vidwan T. Muthukannappan. (After a pause.)

Some sign on putting the question should be made by the hon. Member. I do not see the hon. Member.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: I put the question, Sir.

Political party flags.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban indiscriminate hoisting of political party flags in public places; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) & (b) The question will be examined.

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன்: ஐயா, இதைப்பற்றி மே மாதத்தில் டெல்லியில் தேசிய ஒருமைப்பாட்டுக் குழுவில் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டதா? என்ன முடிவு எடுக்கப்பட்டது?

கனம் திரு ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: அந்த விவாதங்களெல்லாம் வெளியிடக்கூடியவை அல்ல. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்.

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன்: அரசியல் கட்சிக் கொடிகளைக் கண்ட இடங்களில் பறக்கவிடுவது தேசிய ஒருமைப்பாட்டுக்குக் குந்தகம் விளைவிக்கிறது என்ற காரணத்தால், அதைத் தடை செய்ய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை ஏதாவது எடுக்க உத்தேசமிருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்யும் என்று சொன்னால், கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் மீண்டும் சொன்னதையே சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

* Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 6th August 1962.
† Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 27th August 1962.
‡ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 15th September 1962.
§ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 4th October 1962.
|| Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 22nd October 1962.

[1st November 1962]

The Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organization is now engaged in the installation of about 8,000 new radio sets so as to cover every panchayat in the State with a radio set by 2nd October 1962.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is there a Radio subdivision of the Public Works Department from 1st September 1961 till this date? What are its functions and what is the work done by it till now?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I think a separate question will have to be put about that department.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that every now and then this department has been incurring large expense on the purchase of materials as if these materials once used are perishable and that they could not be used again?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have given the account of the materials purchased. It is Rs. 27,801 for the period from 1st September 1961 to 31st March 1962. Unless the hon. Member says that in his opinion and with his expert knowledge, this is too large. Government will not be able to go into this question.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Government at least arrange to check the invoices of materials purchased from time to time by this Radio subdivision in order to satisfy themselves that the same material is not being purchased once over again?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, in matters like this if specific complaints are laid, then they are investigated. Otherwise, the usual audit will look into this.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Were there complaints from the panchayats that there was undue delay in repairs by this department and if so, what action have the Government taken?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have not received any such complaints.

Moral and religious instruction

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

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the authorities of the schools in the State to introduce moral and religious instruction classes in their schools; and

(b) if so, from when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[1st November 1962]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, are the recommendations of the committees binding on the Government and the Education Department? 3-1 P. 20

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Not at all, Sir. These are recommendations as the hon. Member himself described them. And recommendations cannot be binding.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Are the Government aware, Sir, that it is obligatory on the part of the schools to provide three hours or three periods for moral instruction even now?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir, that is so. But the question now under examination is how to revise that course of moral instruction.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do not Government think that it is high time we introduced in the schools at least moral instruction?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Otherwise, Sir, we shall not be looking into the recommendations at all.

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன்: ஸார், எல்லா மதத்திற்கும் பொதுவான சர்வ மத கருத்துக்களைப் போதிப்பதால், மாணவர்களுக்கு ஒழுக்கம், நேர்மை, நீதிநெறி ஆகியவை வளரும். ஆதலால் அத்தகைய போதனையை அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் புனராலோசனை செய்யுமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: ரிவிஜியஸ் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன் ஒரு விஷயம், மாரல் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன் வேறு விஷயம். மாரல் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன் எம்மாதிரி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக ஒரு கமிட்டி அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்களைக் கொண்ட கமிட்டி ஒன்று பொதுவாக ரிவிஜியஸ், மாரல் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன் கல்வி ஸ்தாபனத்தில் எவ்வாறு அமைப்பது என்பதைப்பற்றி அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். முன்னாள் கவர்னர் ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசா அவர்கள் தலைமையில் மற்றொரு கமிட்டி அமைக்கப்பட்டது. அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயமும் வந்திருக்கிறது. அது பற்றி சென்னைப் பல்கலைக் கழகமும் நம்முடைய இலாகாவும் பரிசீலனை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது முடிந்தபிறகு என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று யோசிக்கலாம்.

Basic education

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

(a) whether the Government have evaluated the working of the basic education in the elementary schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make any changes in the curriculum of basic elementary schools?

[1st November 1962]

Bus owners

* 201 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of individuals or firms who run more than 20 buses in the State as on 1st July 1962?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): Seven individuals and twenty firms.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, since there are about 27 people who run more buses, is there any proposal to limit the number of buses that a firm or individual can own?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is not necessary to do so.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Now that the income from the running of the buses, as the Government are aware, is very great, why should the Government allow a particular individual or a few firms to amass all wealth by running more buses and by their being granted more routes?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Bus permits are granted according to well-established rules, and if a person is eligible for permit, then there is no reason why he should be deprived of it. The efficiency of operation brings profits and it is not the number buses that brings profits.

Bifurcation of Salem district

* 202 Q.—SRI R. VENKATACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate the Salem district and make Krishnagiri the district headquarters for North Salem district; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to bifurcate Salem district territorially. A Special Officer in the grade of a Collector has been appointed to work out the scheme. The question of location of the headquarters of the new bifurcated district will be examined only after the receipt of the report from the Special Officer.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: What is the reason for this bifurcation?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The districts are found to be unwieldy and too large.

[1st November 1962]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that posts of Assistants to Collectors were created recently at great expense and yet these two people are not able to cope with the work? Is it due to inefficiency or has the work really increased?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member is aware that the Collectors of districts have now to attend to a large number and variety of subjects. Particularly with the introduction of the panchayat administration, they have to attend to a number of local problems. Therefore, it is considered advantageous to territorially limit the area of each district.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the posts of Assistants to Collectors be abolished after the separation?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That will be considered in due time.

திரு. ஆர். வெங்கடாசலம்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, சேலம் மாவட்டத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் ஒமலூர் தாலுகாவாசிகள் விருப்பத்திற்கு மாறாக ஒரு பகுதியில் இணைப்பதாகக் கூறுகிறார்கள், சர்க்கார் அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: இன்னும் அறிக்கை வரவில்லை. அதற்கு முன்னால் வருவதெல்லாம் எதற்குத்தான்.

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organization

* 203 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organization from 1st September 1961 till date on the establishment charges and purchase of materials and the work turned out during the above period?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): The expenditure incurred by the Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organization from 1st September 1961 to 31st March 1962 on establishment and on purchase of materials is as follows:—

	RS.	NP.
1. Establishment charges inclusive of dearness allowance, travelling allowance, other compensatory allowance and other charges.	94,946	83
2. Purchase of materials	27,801	57
Total ..	1,22,748	40

Particulars of work turned out—

(i) Number of radio sets serviced	3,016
(ii) Number of radio sets inspected	1,223
(iii) Number of cinema trailer units, projectors, generators, etc., serviced	131

[1st November 1962]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) to (c) Government have appointed an One-Man Committee to evaluate the work of basic training schools. The report of the committee has been received and it is under consideration.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, have the Government appointed any committee to go into the question of basic education in elementary schools and not training schools?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The question, Sir, is about basic education, as such. An One-Man Committee was appointed and the committee has presented a report and that report is under examination of the Government. Apart from that, I would like to add that the Central Government have appointed a committee which is going into the question.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is there any scheme for reorientation of training of elementary school teachers to relate their training to basic education?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, that is the idea, Sir. We are to reorientate many things. Basic education was originally evolved under different circumstances. Now we have to see what changes are required to suit the present needs. When there are a large number of schools, we have to see what changes are required to be made under the scheme of basic education.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, till the Government come to a definite conclusion on the recommendations of the One-Man Committee, will they stop converting elementary schools into the basic schools and also give retraining to originally basic-trained teachers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The recommendations of the One-Man Committee are under the examination of the Government. Apart from that, Government look forward to the recommendations of the committee that has been appointed by the Central Government, and meanwhile there won't be any changes.

Water supply and Sewage Board

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for the constitution of a Water-supply and Sewage Board on the lines of the State Electricity Board; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) & (b) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

[1st November 1962]

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன்: இந்த போர்டு அமைக்கப்படுவதன் நோக்கம் என்ன?

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம்: போர்டு அமைப்பதே பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது. அமைத்த பிறகு நோக்கத்தைச் சொல்ல முடியும்.

Synthetic anti-malarials

* 207 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 22 on 11th August 1960 (a) whether there is any restriction on the import of synthetic anti-malarials; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for the availability of alternative drugs?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) Yes, Sir. The import of synthetic anti-malarials is restricted to 15 per cent of past imports in respect of chloroquine and its salts (in bulk) while the import quota is nil in respect of proguanil hydrochloride and lactate.

(b) The manufacture of synthetic anti-malarials, such as amodiaquin and chloroquine has been started in India. Four firms, three in Maharashtra and one in West Bengal, have been licensed to manufacture those drugs. Indigenous production supplemented by limited imports is expected to be sufficient to meet the country's requirements. Hence, the question of making available alternative drugs does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, may I know what is the quantity of indigenous medicine or material so far produced?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Sir, a separate question may be put.

Old age pension

* 208 Q.—SRI SP. K. A. LAKSHMANAN CHETTIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that old age pension is denied to aged parents who have been discarded by the sons due to poverty on the ground that they have sons?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir.

* 209 Q.—SRI SP. K. A. LAKSHMANAN CHETTIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant pension to aged people who have been left discarded by their well-to-do sons; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: What exactly is the procedure adopted in these cases and who is the verifying officer with regard to the poverty and destitution of the applicants?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The procedure and the person authorised to verify are all laid down in the rules. Under the rules governing the scheme, a destitute is defined as a person without any income or source of income, who has no relatives of 20 years of age and over of the following categories, namely, sons, son's sons and husbands or wives, provided that (1) a person will be deemed to be a destitute if all the relatives falling within the categories specified above are themselves without any income or source of income, such a fact being proved to the satisfaction of the sanctioning authority; or continuously missing and the sanctioning authority has satisfied himself by such enquiry as he deems necessary that the relatives are so missing.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Could the Government give information whether they have been able to meet the demand in respect of all applications for such assistance?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, these applications are scrutinized and decisions are taken. But it is not possible to scrutinize all applications that have been received. More staff has been sanctioned. We will look into the expeditious scrutiny and taking of decisions on the several applications.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Is not the Collector the sanctioning authority in these cases, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. But the Collector himself cannot personally look into all these applications.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, is it due to lack of funds that we are limiting the scrutiny of applications or due to want of staff?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, there is no question of lack of funds. The scheme is there as it has been evolved and it will be carried out.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is there not an allotment of funds for this purpose for each district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is no such allotment for each district. As and when applications are received, scrutinized and accepted, necessary funds are provided for meeting the expenditure.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, the Hon. Minister said that if the near relatives were without any income, a pension was granted. Will the Government consider the case of such persons as are discarded by their sons or daughters who are earning members?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir. If there are earning members, they are not considered. Then, Sir, I may add that a person will be deemed to be a destitute if the wife has attained the age of 55 years.

Metric weights

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that vegetable vendors and others engaged in petty trades in Kotwal Bazaar, Madras, still continue to use viss weights instead of kilogram weights; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enforce the use of kilogram weights?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) & (b) The Government have already taken steps by publicity, propaganda, persuasion and surprise inspections to enforce the use of metric weights. The enforcement staff has been seizing the old weights wherever found in use. As a result of these steps, it is reported that the transactions are now done by weightment with new metric weights.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Have any prosecutions been made in this connection?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The information is not with me now, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact, Sir, that kilogram weight is passed off as viss by vegetable vendors when they deal with illiterate people?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I have not received any such complaints, Sir. If the hon. Member is aware of such practices, he might pass on the information to the Government and it will be looked into.

Sand dunes

* 211 Q.—SRI T. DORAIRAJ: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of wet lands and river-bed lands on the banks of the Canveri in Srirangam firka affected by sand dunes during 1961 floods;

(b) whether any compensation was paid to those lands; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such damages to the river-bed lands in Srirangam firka?

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THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) 173.92 acres.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Collector of Tiruchirappalli.

(c) Necessary preventive measures have been taken by the Public Works Department.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the time taken for judging the payment of compensation is too long. They have been delaying it for long. The floods took place in 1961 and now we are in November 1962. If we come to next year, then the Government might say 'You are all late'.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Yes, Sir, there has been some delay in this, but I may say that by this time they would have been settled. The answer to the question was prepared some two or three months ago. By now they must have been looked into.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Will it be expedited?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: We will look into it.

New Cauveri bridge

* 212 Q.—SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the work of construction of the new Cauveri bridge at Tiruchirappalli was taken up; and

(b) whether there is any stoppage of work and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) The new Cauveri bridge work at Tiruchirappalli was started in March 1957. It is now in good progress and is expected to be completed by July 1963.

(b) There has been no stoppage of work.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDAM: Sir, is it intended for heavy vehicular traffic or regular bus services also?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Sir, the regular bus traffic will be included in the heavy vehicular traffic. It is available for both.

திரு. எம். சுப்பையா செட்டியார்: அரசாங்கம், கண்ட்ராக்டர்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு தங்களுடைய பெயர்துறைகளைக் கொண்டு இப்போது வேலை செய்துவருகிறார்களா?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமையா: இப்போது அரசாங்கம் அந்த வேலையை நடத்துகிறது.

திரு. எம். சுப்பையா செட்டியார்: இதனால் எவ்வளவு கூடுதல் செலவு வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள்?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமையா: அந்த விபரம் இப்போது என்னிடம் இல்லை.

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Railway lines between Tuticorin and Tiruchendur.

* 213 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSWAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to recommend to the Central Government, to link directly the railway lines between Tuticorin and Tiruchendur?

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

Village Officers

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

(a) whether any representations have been received recently on behalf of the village officers of the Thanjavur district; and

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

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

(b) The Association has made 23 requests and they are under consideration of the Government.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, is there any demand from them to make the posts of village officers the same as those of other regular Government servants?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I have got a printed memorandum containing 23 demands. Since they are under examination, the matter can be raised later.

Election of Mayors

* 215 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state whether there is any communal rotation in the election of Mayors in the Corporation of Madras, and, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID: A convention was established by the Madras Corporation Council in 1930 which has since been in vogue. The object was to eliminate canvassing which had characterised the election of President.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, is it a fact that this pernicious communal rotation came into existence due to political exigencies in those days, and as those exigencies do not exist today, do the Government consider it advisable to remove this communal rotation in the interests of the parties concerned, that is, the aspirants for Mayorality who go about canvassing sympathy from the particular community at the time of election?

THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID: This convention was approved by the Corporation Council, and has been in vogue for the past 32 years. The hon. Member may know this. The matter

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was not referred to the Government and Government did not issue any instructions. Things have been going on very smoothly. So, the Government see no reason to interfere in this affair.

Committee on Sanitation

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

(a) whether the Government have received the report of Sri V. V. Ramaswami Committee on sanitation in Markets and Bus-stands; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know, Sir, the amount of money spent on this committee?

THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID: A separate question may be put, Sir.

Employees of the Corporation

* 217 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (on behalf of SRI L. S. KARAYALAR): Will the Hon. the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state the number of (i) Gazetted and (ii) non-Gazetted employees of the Corporation who have been taken into Government service?

THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID: The posts in the Corporation Service are not classified as 'Gazetted' and 'non-Gazetted' as in Government service. Only one employee in the service of the Corporation who was holding the post of Assistant Conservancy Officer has been appointed to the post of the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, to which post appointment should be made by the Government.

Parks and play-fields

* 218 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether lists of parks, play-fields and open spaces within the municipalities in the districts of (i) South Arcot and (ii) North Arcot have been prepared and submitted to Government for approval;

(b) whether the Government have published any such lists; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID: (a) The lists of parks, play-fields and open spaces in respect of some of the municipalities in the South Arcot and North Arcot districts have been received by Government.

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(b) No, Sir.

(c) Rules have to be framed under Sections 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 14 of the Act. Action has been taken to frame suitable rules under these sections. As soon as the rules are framed and issued, action will be taken to publish the lists.

* டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்: ஐயா, சில நகராட்சி மன்றங்கள் இந்த விவரங்களைத் தெரிவித்திருப்பதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அவை எவை?

கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத்: மொத்தம் நான்கு முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள். விழுப்புரம், ஆம்பூர், அக்கோணம், வாலாஜாபாத்.

டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்: மற்ற நகராட்சி மன்றங்கள் விரைவில் இந்த விவரங்களைக் குறித்து அனுப்புமாறு அரசாங்கம் விரைவுபடுத்துமா?

கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத்: ஏற்கனவே துரிதப்படுத்தி யிருக்கிறது.

திரு. கே. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர்: ஏன் இவ்வளவு நாளாகிறது? நாங்கள் அதைத் தீர்மானம் செய்யும்போது விரைவில் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இருந்தது. ஏன் இவ்வளவு நாளாகிறது?

கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத்: பரிசீலனை செய்து சொல் கிறேன்.

* 219. Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether a list of parks, play-fields and open-spaces in the City of Madras has been prepared by the Corporation of Madras and submitted to Government for approval;

(b) whether the Government have published any such list; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID: (a) & (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, was requested to take preliminary steps for collection of particulars necessary for the preparation of lists by the due date under Section 3 (1) of the Act. The Government have also taken action to frame suitable rules under sections 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 14 of the Act. As soon as the rules are framed, action will be taken to publish the list.

* டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்: ஐயா, இதுபற்றிய மசோதா இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னமேயே இந்த மன்றத்தில் நிறைவேறியிருந்தும் இதுகாறும் ஒரு செயல்கூட இதன் அடிப்படையில் செய்யப்படாமல் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவோ?

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [1st November 1962]

House calls upon the people of this State to forget any small differences that may exist and to come together in common endeavour for this noble cause, and further this House pays its tributes to the gallant soldiers who, against heavy odds, are fighting to uphold the dignity and safeguard the integrity of our country and wishes to assure them that in their heroic efforts they have the good wishes of the entire country behind them."

Sir, it is a melancholy situation in which Government come before this House to apprise the House as well as the country of the extraordinary situation that has arisen in the northern frontiers of our country. Hon. Members are aware that over centuries—I should say even millennium—friendship has existed between China and India. The Buddhist religion spread from India to China and the Chinese visitors, scholars, authors and great saints have visited this country, the country of their religious origin. During all this period we have had nothing except the friendliest relations and it was only natural that when India became free, we expected that the past relationship would continue and that we would have an era of undisturbed peace and friendly relations between these two countries. Several times the Prime Minister of China visited India and on each one of these occasions he emphasised the historic relations between our country and theirs and pledged that they would honour the well-known principles of Panch Shila, of mutual respect for each other's territory, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and so on. It is really sad, therefore, that after all these assertions of friendliness, of goodwill and of mutual respect for each other's territory, we should find today naked aggression on what has been accepted in the past and by international relations as the frontier of this country. This is not the occasion for Government to go into the question of the exact location of the frontier between these two countries. It has been established long ago even during the administration of this country by the British and it had been acknowledged at that time by the respective countries when this agreement was entered into.

Sir, today we find without any provocation whatsoever, without any cause being given by this country, the Chinese have crossed the borders and are marching along into the Indian territory. This situation calls for a determined effort on the part of the people of this country to resist this aggression with their utmost strength and solidarity. A country which has achieved its freedom through non-violent means, a country which has stood for peace in its relationship with other countries cannot shrink from its responsibility to resist when it is attacked and when its integrity is threatened. Therefore, we have resorted to arms to defend our country to the utmost of our ability and our gallant soldiers are offering the stiffest resistance that the Chinese have ever yet known in their international depredations.

Sir, we have received very gratifying reports of latest developments in the frontier. Our troops have not only halted the

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Chinese advance in the NEFA area but have also thrust them back in some areas. Our soldiers are one of the best trained in the whole of Asia and many of our officers have been trained in Sandhurst and in other military institutions of highest repute. There is no doubt that our people will be able to drive out the enemy within a very short time. They naturally lack the weapons of war and I am quite sure that as they are coming fast from our friendly countries, they will be able to regain all the territory and re-establish the positions they held before the aggression started.

Sir, this is an occasion when the country has to steel its heart to do its utmost to stand by the great Army of ours in this hour of trial. No war is won merely by its soldiers. Wars are ultimately won or lost by the economic strength of the respective country. The two World Wars have demonstrated that though initial military success may attend certain countries by virtue of the sudden thrust or 'blitzkrieg' they may adopt, ultimate success has always been on the side of those countries which have been strong and solid in the fight for the preservation of their liberty. Our country has now therefore to make every endeavour to close up its ranks, to solidify its organisation, to bring together all the elements into our motherland. In this we have already seen visible signs of the great co-operation which all the political parties in this country, all the groups in this country and all the sectors in this country have offered. Given this solid backing to our troops, we are bound to succeed.

At the same time, it is possible that some anti-social elements in the country may try to exploit the situation and try to profiteer out of the circumstances that have arisen in war. In the past we have known certain sections of society, the mercantile community or even the industrial community trying to make profits during the period of war and other tribulations. But I am quite sure that on this occasion these communities will not exploit the situation, will not profiteer, will not take advantage of the situation, but will come forward to render their best services to the nation, because I am sure they understand the difference between the situations that had existed in the past and the situation which exists now. In the past other people were fighting and, therefore, we thought it was good, it was even wise for some of us to make the best when there was chance for making a profit. But today it is not the other people that are fighting. It is our own brothers who are shedding their blood in the frontiers of this country. It is our own kith and kin who are sacrificing their lives so that all of us may live in peace and live in happiness—all of us. I say, including the mercantile community, the industrial community, the working classes and every section of society. Therefore, the Government have every confidence that this community will come forward to do its duty in this hour of trial. Already the industrial community have come forward with generous donations for the defence of our motherland. But more than donations, it is really the manner in which they try to maintain the price-line in the

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கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத் : செயல்படாமல் இருக்கவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளிலிருந்து ரிபோர்ட் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கரஸ்பான்டன்ஸில் தாமதமாகிறது. சீக்கிரமாக துரிதப்படுத்த முயற்சிக்குகிறோம்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received a message from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly on the 29th October 1962 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.

I have also received a message from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1962) as passed by the Assembly on the 31st October 1962 for the concurrence of the Council.

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also received a message from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO THE RESIGNATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE KANYAMBADI PANCHAYAT.

* டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம்முடைய மன்றத்தின் விதிகளில், 42-ஆவது (1) விதியின் கீழே நான் இந்தக் கவன ஈர்ப்புத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். வட ஆர்க் காடு மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கண்ணியம்பாடி பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு உறுப்பினர்களெல்லாம் அண்மையில் ஏகமனதாக தங்களுடைய பதவிகளிலிருந்து விடுதலை பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ராஜினாமா செய்ததற்குக் காரணம் என்று பத்திரிகைகள் வாயிலாக அறிவிப்பு வந்தது உண்மையானால் உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் தங்கள் ஊரிலே நிறுவப்படவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டதை அரசாங்கம் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளாததே காரணம் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. அதைப்பற்றி அறிவதற்காகவே இந்த கவன ஈர்ப்புத் தீர்மானம்.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE RESIGNATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE KANYAMBADI PANCHAYAT

[1st November 1962]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Moonjurpet is a village panchayat in Kanyambadi Panchayat Union and it is from this panchayat that all the members resigned in a body, and not from the Kanyambadi Panchayat as stated in the call attention notice. The proposal was to open a higher elementary school and not a high school as stated.

The proposal to open a higher elementary school emanated from the Kanyambadi Panchayat Union Council. Under rule 1 of the rules for the grant of recognition and aid to elementary schools, the previous permission of the Education Department is necessary if a Panchayat Union Council is to open a new school except in cases where there is no school within a radius of one mile and where the population is more than 500. With reference to G.O. No. 1718, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated the 19th June 1961, the panchayat concerned has to be consulted before opening new schools and regarding location of such schools. In the instant case, the concerned panchayat has been consulted and the matter was under correspondence between the Panchayat Union and the officers of the Education Department, viz., Divisional Inspector of Schools through the District Educational Officer. These consultations took some time.

There was absolutely no justification for the members of the panchayat to tender their resignations considering the fact that the Panchayat Union Council, Kanyambadi, had taken all steps to get the school opened soon.

The resignation of the members of the Moonjurpet Panchayat was not made in accordance with the rules relating to resignation of members, president, etc., of panchayats. The members were informed of the position and also that their resignations were inoperative.

A Higher Elementary School with VI Standard was opened on 31st August 1962, at Moonjurpet in pursuance of the orders issued by the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore. The members of the Moonjurpet Panchayat have, therefore, resolved on 18th August 1962 to continue in office and to run the administration satisfactorily.

IV.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION REGARDING AGGRESSION BY THE CHINESE ON THE NORTHERN BORDERS OF INDIA.

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

“This House is deeply shocked at the unwarranted and naked act of aggression indulged in by the Chinese on the northern borders of our Country and assures the Prime Minister that the Government and the people of Madras State wholeheartedly pledge their support to any measure that may be taken to drive out the intruders from our soil and in this connection, this

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country, to prevent profiteering in the country, to prevent exploitation of the situation in the country that will contribute to the true defence of the country.

Sir, on this occasion, I would also like to tender our thanks to those friendly countries which have come forward to sympathise with us and to support us in the stand we have taken. Several countries in the world have already expressed their support for the stand that India has taken. Several countries have already expressed condemnation of the aggression that has been committed by China. Several countries have already come forward to give economic as well as military assistance to this country in this great struggle for maintenance of freedom. The thanks of the people of India naturally go to those countries and to the people of those countries who have come forward to help us in this great hour of trial.

Sir, I do not want to take more of the time of the House except to say that this is a non-controversial Resolution. It is not only non-controversial but is one Resolution in which there is absolutely one hundred per cent unanimity in this country. This is an occasion when the people of the country rise up to a man to defend their own honour, their own self-respect and their integrity. I am sure that this House will adopt this Resolution and the State at large will offer its utmost co-operation in the war effort that the country is making. Sir, I move the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved--

"This House is deeply shocked at the unwarranted and naked act of aggression indulged in by the Chinese on the northern borders of our Country and assures the Prime Minister that the Government and the people of Madras State wholeheartedly pledge their support to any measure that may be taken to drive out the intruders from our soil and in this connection this House calls upon the people of this State to forget any small differences that may exist and to come together in common endeavour for this noble cause, and further this House pays its tributes to the gallant soldiers who, against heavy odds, are fighting to uphold the dignity and safeguard the integrity of our country and wishes to assure them that in their heroic efforts they have the good wishes of the entire country behind them."

திரு. கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர்: மதிப்புக்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்ற தீர்மானத்தை, இந்தப் பக்கத்திலே இருக்கும்படியான எங்கள் சார்பாக முழு மனதுடன், நல்ல ஆழ்ந்த உணர்ச்சியுடன், நான் ஆமோதிக்கிறேன். அரசாங்கம் எடுக்கும் எந்தக் காரியங்களாலும், அவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் இங்கே நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் பொறுப்பு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு முழு ஆதரவும் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று வருகிற தீர்மானத்தை நல்ல எண்ணத்தோடு

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வரவேற்கிறோம். இந்தப் போர் நாம் நினைத்த போர் இல்லை. நமக்கு வெளிநாட்டு மண் ஆசை கிடையாது. இங்கே வந்த முகலாயர்கள் முதற்கொண்டு இங்கே வந்து இருந்துவிட்டார்களே தவிர, வெளிநாடு போக வில்லை, வெளிநாட்டை மறந்து விட்டார்கள். இந்த நாடு தனிப்பெருமையும் தனி மகிமையும் கொண்டது. இமயமலை இதுவரையில் யாரும் தாண்டியது இல்லை. கைபர் பாஸ் வழியாக துறைந்தார்களே தவிர, இமயமலையைத் தாண்டியது இல்லை. அந்த மலை நம்முடைய மலை என்று வைத்துக் கொண்டே, அவர்கள் இவ்வளவு காலமாக ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய தேசத்திலே, இப்பொழுது சமீபத்திலே கூட பாரதியார் 'மன்னும் இமயமலை எங்கள் மலையே' என்று பாடினார். எங்கள் மலை என்று பாடினார். இந்தத் தெய்வீகத் தன்மை வாய்ந்த மலை, எங்கள் மலை, உலாசத்திலே இருக்கிறது. அவருடைய பெண்தான் கன்னிடா ருமரியில் இருக்கிற கோவில் என்று வழிபாடு செய்கிறோம். இதை விட உயர்ந்த உச்சியே கிடையாது என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த மலையைப் பற்றி எவ்வளவோ பெருமிதப்பட்டிருப்போம். இந்த மலையிலிருந்து எவ்வளவோ ஆறுகள் இந்த தேசத்திற்கு வருகின்றன. உயிரைக் காப்பாற்றும்படியான உணவைக் கொடுக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட உயர்ந்த மலையைத் தாண்டி, நம்முடைய புண்ணிய பூமிக்குக் கேடு விளைவிப்பது என்றால், அது ஒரு சாதாரண காரியமா? பல வருஷகாலமாகச் செய்யாத வேலை. இது ஒரு பாட்சிக்காலம். நாம் இப்பொழுது செய்யவேண்டியதைப்பற்றி நினைக்க வேண்டியது. பேசிப் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது நாம் செய்யவேண்டியது வேறு. ஒவ்வொருவரும் வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். யார் ஒருவர் என்று தனியாகச் சொல்லமுடியாது. அவரவர்களுக்கு ஏற்றது. பணம் இருக்கிறவர்கள் பணம் கொடுக்கலாம். தொழில் செய்ய சக்தி உள்ளவர்கள் தொழில் செய்து கொடுக்கலாம். போருக்குப் போகிறவர்கள் போருக்குப் போகலாம்; ஆனால் பயிற்சி அடைந்துபோக வேண்டும். போரில் ஈடுபட்டவர்களுக்கு என்னென்ன வேண்டுமோ அவற்றை எல்லாம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குக் கம்பளி ரொம்ப அவசியம். இந்தக் குளிரிலே ரொம்பக் கஷ்டப்படுபவர்கள் நம்முடைய பிப்பாய்கள். நம்முடைய நாடு ஒரு நாளும் போரில் பிள் வாங்கியது இல்லை. நாட்டில் ஒற்றுமை இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. அதுனால் நம்மை வைத்துக்கொண்டே பலபேர் ஜெயித்துவிட்டார்கள். இரண்டாவது மகாயுத்தத்தில் சண்டை போட்டவர்களுக்கு வீக் டோரியா கிராஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நம் போர் வீரர்கள். அதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அவர்கள் கையில் ஆயுதம் இருக்க வேண்டும். ஆயுதம் இல்லாத கை பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. எல்லோரும் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டிய காலம், ஒவ்வொருவரும் செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியமும் ஆகும். பணம் மாத்திரம் கொடுத்தாவிட்டு தொழிலைக் கவனிக்காமல் இருந்தால் சரியல்ல. நாம் செய்யவேண்டியதை எல்லாம் செய்து நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்க வேண்டியது நம்முடைய கடமை. பண உதவி பலபேர் செய்கின்

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on our border areas. This is an act which every one in this country should condemn. It is a thing which is most illegal, unjust and unwarranted. While professing to believe in Pancha Shila, they were preparing for war without our knowledge. When the Prime Minister of China said there was mutual respect between India and China, we fully believed him in his statement. But suddenly China has invaded our country, with tanks and other modern artilleries and guns. That they have thus invaded the country itself shows that China had made preparations long ago to wage war against this country, in spite of the fact that the Prime Minister of China was declaring his own mutual trust with our country.

Sir, our Javans are fighting in the border areas against great odds, difficulties and handicaps. When I say they are fighting, it means, that they are fighting for every individual in our country. Therefore, we have got to respect all those men who are fighting our cause and we must help them in all possible ways. It is gratifying to note that several nations in the world have come forward to condemn Chinese aggression and offered us their support. At this critical time, therefore, it is the duty of every Indian to do his best to aid the war effort. All political parties in the country should come together and consolidate themselves into one strong party with one and only view to drive the Chinese out of our borders. It is gratifying to note that all the political parties have come to the definite conclusion that this is not the time to talk about any of the internal differences and struggles but to work for the one cause, namely, to drive the Chinese out of our country somehow or other. What we have got to do now is to work together and think together. To this end all parties should join together.

In this connection, Sir, I must say that as a result of this Chinese aggression, there is a possibility, as was the case during the Second World War, for a good amount of profiteering and hoarding of consumer goods and hoarding of medicine also. Such things will definitely occur even though we may say that we will be one in fighting such things. It is possible that medicines that are needed may go underground. It is possible that the prices of yarn and cloth that we require might go up. It is also possible that food-grains that we badly require may go underground. If this happens, the prices are bound to go up still further. Such being the case, Government must take strong measures against such persons, even against those who are suspected to hoard or profiteer in any of these essential commodities. The Government must now itself come forward to take such measures to meet any emergency if it occurs.

At this critical time every man should adopt the motto of 'simple living and high thinking'. Every individual, every worker in the rank and file and every political party should keep above

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board. Every one should come forward and contribute to the defence fund of the Prime Minister. Just now the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the contribution made by the hon. Member Sri M. G. Ramachandran and said he was very proud of the fact that he has donated Rs. 75,000 as a first instalment. We on this side of the House are also thankful to the hon. Member Sri M. G. Ramachandran for having donated Rs. 75,000 as a first instalment. I would request the other persons in his vocation to come forward and donate as much as possible for the war effort.

Sir, in making these collections as was pointed out by the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition, we must be very careful and authorise approved persons to receive money. Already we see in several districts, several persons, individuals and organisations have sprung up and they are already collecting money. We should be careful to see that all the money collected from the people either in the villagers or towns is properly canalised and sent to persons for whose benefit these collections are made. Otherwise, human beings as we are, it is possible that some persons may hide these collections and do not bring them to account. Therefore, Government must see that particular persons are authorised to make these collections and they should also be instructed to whom they should send the money and how it should be accounted for. Unless this is done, I fear, as was expressed by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, the collections might be used for some other purpose and not for the sacred purpose for which we want money and for which we make these collections.

Regarding industrialists, the time has come for them to sacrifice for the cause of the country. They are the people who are minting gold at present. That being the case, they should not merely rest satisfied with giving some money from their industry. When any industrialist comes forward and gives some money in the name of his industry, it is not the money given by him personally. It is a gift by the industry and it is the shareholders of the industry who give that money, because the contribution is accounted to the industry account. Therefore, my appeal to them through you, Mr. Chairman, is that they as individual industrialists must come forward and contribute to the war fund, I do not think any industrialist has so far come forward and contributed to the war fund though it might be some industries have contributed to the fund. I appeal to the cine artistes also through you, Mr. Chairman, to come forward and give as much as possible. When I make these appeals, it does not mean that people like us lag behind. We medical men, in Coimbatore district, have come forward to give not only money but we have also announced that every doctor, if health permits, is prepared to give blood for the sake of people who are fighting for our country.

Sir, our ladies have come forward in the political arena. We have Mathar Sangams in every village and town. It should be possible for them to collect as much of gold as possible and donate

[திரு கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர்] [1st November 1962]

றுர்கள். நானும் தீர்மானம் பண்ணினேன். இங்கே வருகிற சம்பவத்தை எதுவரையில் போர் நடக்கிறதோ அதுவரையில் கொடுத்த விடுவது என்று தீர்மானம் செய்தேன். நம்முடைய அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் அவரவர்கள் இயன்றவரையில் செய்வார்கள் என்ற பூர்ண நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட பொருள் உதவி செய்யும்போது, அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு கொண்டு அந்தப் பணத்தை வாங்க வேண்டும். சிலபேர் இடைவிலை புகுந்து கேட்பதற்கு வருவார்கள். போனதடவை நடந்தது. இப்பொழுது செய்யமாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஒத்தாலும் அதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. அரசாங்கம் இந்தப் பணத்தை நேரில் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். சரியான மனிதர்களைக் கொண்டு வாங்கவேண்டும். அதை உண்மையான வழியில் பயன் படுத்த வேண்டும். செய்யவேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டை எல்லாம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

பணம் கொடுப்பது பெரிதல்ல. அதைப் பயன்படுத்துவதுதான் பெரிய காரியம். ஆகையால் அவரவர்கள் மற்றவர்கள் கையில் கொடுக்காமல் கலெக்டர் போன்ற அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அந்தப் பொறுப்பைக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்து இந்தப் பணம் முழுவதும், காலணை கூட இப்போது சொன்னால் நயா பைசா ஒன்று கூட, தவறாமல், அது முழுவதும் நாம் யாருக்குக் கொடுக்கிறோமோ அவர்களிடம் போய்ச்சோ வேண்டும். அவ்வளவும் இந்தப் போர் வீரர்களுக்குப் போய்ப் பயன்பட வேண்டும் என்பது என் என்னம். அநேக கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் கட்சி மனப்பான்மையைவிட்டு இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஒன்று சேர்ந்திருப்பது ரொம்ப மகிழ்ச்சிக்கூறியது. அங்கத்தினர் திரு. எம். ஜி. ராமசந்திரன் அவர்கள் ரூ. 75,000 கொடுத்திருப்பது நாம் மிகவும் பெருமதிமாகச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது. அவர் தன்னுடைய பெயருக்குப் பொறுத்தமாகத்தான் செல்திருக்கிறார். ராமசந்திரன் கொடையாளியல்லவா ராமாயணத்தில் பார்க்கும் போது. அதுபோலத்தான். இந்த நன்கொடையில் அவர் கொடுத்ததைப்பற்றி நாம் அதிகமாகப் பெருமைப்படுகிறோம். இங்கு அவர் அங்கத்தினராக இருப்பதால், நான் பெருமைபாக அதைச் சொல்கிறேன். இப்போது நம் முழு ஆதரவை அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கொடுத்து வெற்றிபெற வேண்டுமென்ற நம்பிக்கைதான் நமக்கு இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு நம்பிக்கை நமக்கு இருக்கிறது. அந்த நம்பிக்கைக்குக் காரணம் வரப்போகிற முருகப்பெருமானுடைய புண்ணியதீனம். அவர் தேவர்களுக்குச் சேனாபதியாக இருந்து வெற்றிகொண்டவரல்லவா? நாம் எல்லோரும் அதாவது அசில் நம்பிக்கை உள்ளவர்களைச் சொல்கிறேன் அவரை வழிபட்டு வெற்றி கொடுக்கும்படி பிரார்த்தித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அருணகிரிநாதர் அழகாகப் பாடியிருக்கிறார். 'குன்றுருவ வேல் வாங்கி நின்ற முகம் என்று' என்று சொன்னார். இப்போது குன்றுதான் நம்மைத் தடுக்கிறது. மந்திரி அவர்கள்கூட இதைச் சொன்னார்கள் என்று பேப்பரில் வந்தது. அதை நான் பார்த்தபோது

[1st November 1962] [திரு கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர்]

எனக்கு ஆனந்தமாக இருந்தது. தெய்வபலம் நமக்கு வேண்டும். நம் நாட்டுக்குத் தெய்வபலம் உண்டு. எல்லோரும் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். தெய்வத்தை வழிபடவேண்டும். தெய்வம் என்ன செய்யும் என்று கேட்பதில் பயன் இல்லை. அவர்கள் மனப்பான்மை மாறினால் அது தெய்வத்தால் ஏற்படுவதுதான். வேறு ஒன்று மில்லை. அப்படிப்பட்ட நல்ல காரியங்களில் நாம் ஈடுபட்டு, இப்போது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து நாம் கொடுக்கும் பணத்தை நல்ல வழியில் பயன்பட என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அதற்கு வேண்டிய சூழ்நிலையை ஏற்படுத்தித் தகுந்த மனிதரைப்போட்டு ஒழுங்கு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பல பிரச்சனைகளையெல்லாம் தொடராமல் இன்னும் ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு இந்த ஒரு பிரச்சனையிலேயே ஈடுபட்டு எல்லாவற்றையும் செய்யவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் கால் வைத்தவன் அதை எடுக்கும் வரையில் நாம் வேறு பிரச்சனையில் செல்வோமானால் அது நல்லதல்ல யுத்தத்தில் எப்போதுமே கோபம் வரக்கூடாது. அடித்துவிட்டு வந்துவிடுவதில் பயனில்லை. கோபம் வைத்துப் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. பேச்சும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. அதை நான் அறிந்துதான் பேசுகிறேன். நான் அதிகமாகப் பேசுகிறேன் என்று நினைத்தால்கூட நினைக்கலாம். இந்த நாட்டு எல்லை எங்கோ இருக்கிறது என்று நாம் நினைக்கக்கூடாது. அங்கிலேயர்கள் வந்தபோது அப்படித்தான் நினைத்தோம். இப்போதெல்லாம் அப்படியிருக்கக்கூடாது. அப்போதெல்லாம் ஆறு மாதத்திற்கு மிஷினே வராது. இப்போது நேற்று நடப்பது இன்று தெரிந்துவிடுகிறது. நம்முடைய பிரதம மந்திரியே பாதுகாப்பு மந்திரி நிலையை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டது நமக்கெல்லாம் பெரிய பெருமை. அவர்தான் இந்த நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு கருவி. 'சிம்பல்' அதாவது பிம்பம். இந்த மாதிரி விஷயமெல்லாம் நாம் இப்போது பேசக்கூடாது. இப்போது நாம் ஒன்றுமே நினைக்கக்கூடாது. அந்தப் பெரியவரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பாதுகாப்புக்குத் தயாராக இருக்கிறது நமது நாடு. அவருக்கு முருகன் அம்சமும் இருக்கிறது. அதை நினைத்து இப்போது வெற்றி பெறுவோம் என்ற நம்பிக்கை நமக்கிருக்கிறது. நம் காதுக்கு அந்த வெற்றிச் செய்தி சனிக்கிழமைக்குள் கேட்டால் பிறகு வெற்றி நிச்சயம் என்று கூறிக்கொண்டு இந்தச் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir it give me 3-50
great pleasure to support the resolution moved by the Hon. the P.M.
Leader of the House. Let us just look back to the history of our
country for some years past. The Chinese were telling us all the
while that they were on good terms with India. But what has
happened now? At a time when we, the people of India, were
having full faith in the Pancha Shila and were following that
principle in all our dealings with China, China never showed
any signs that she was going to invade India. At a time when
we are not well equipped for war, at a time when we did not want
war, the Chinese have committed this kind of naked aggression

[Dr. T. V. Sivanandham] [1st November 1962]

to the Defence Fund. It does not mean that all the gold with the ladies should be given to the war effort. Even if they contribute a little, we will get crores of rupees, worth of gold for our war effort from our ladies. Therefore, I would request the Mathar Sangams and the other social welfare organisations to work through the authorised agencies and get as much of gold as possible for our war effort.

Again, Sir, the Central Government have already started selling Defence bonds and certificates. People must come forward and purchase these bonds and certificates. If all these things are mobilised, it will be possible for us to stand boldly and beat back the Chinese aggression and we may rest assured that the final victory will be ours.

It is gratifying to note that our jawans are fighting our battle in the NEFA area. They are fighting for the freedom of every one in this country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. We must, therefore, realise that it is part of our duty to see that they are given every support, forgetting differences of caste, creed or political ideologies. Let us all keep these ideologies and differences in the background, as India now expects every man to do his duty for the country, and win our cause.

I am glad, Sir, I had this opportunity of saying these few words in support of the resolution. I am glad to note that all political parties support this resolution and every man and woman in the country have resolved to stand firmly behind our Prime Minister and our Government to see that we win the war. With this resolve, however, long the ordeal might be, it might be for month, for a year or for two years, we will solidly stand together and help our Prime Minister and his Government to see that the Chinese are driven out of our border area.

I gladly support the Resolution, Sir. Thank you.

திரு. எம். ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன்: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் பிரேரேபித்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து வழிமொழியும் ஒரு வாய்ப்பை நான் இன்று பெற்றிருக்கிறேன். நான் வழிமொழிகிறேன் என்றால், என்னுடைய திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகம் அதை வழிமொழிகிறது என்று பொருள் என்பது இந்த மன்றத்திலிருக்கும் அத்தனை பேருக்கும் புரியும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். தீர்மானத்தைப் பிரேரேபித்து அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்கள் பல்வேறு விளக்கங்களைக் கொடுத்து இந்த நாட்டில் இன்றைய தினம் என்ன நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது, நம்முடைய நிலைமை எப்படியிருக்கிறது என்பதையெல்லாம் தெளிவாகச் சொன்னார்கள். நான் ஒன்று கூறுவேன். நம்முடைய சுதந்திரம் காப்பாற்றப்படவேண்டுமென்று நாம் விரும்பும்போது, இப்படிப்பட்ட விளக்கங்கள் தரவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. எல்லோரும் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு விளக்கம் அவசியம் இல்லை என்று கருதும்போது, எல்லாம் தெரிந்தவர்கள் நான் இங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டிய

[1st November 1962] [திரு. எம். ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன்]

ஒன்று என்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன். எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்களும் மன்ற உறுப்பினர் டாக்டர் சிவானந்தம் அவர்களும் நான் ஏதோ பணம் கொடுத்ததற்காகப் பாராட்டினார்கள். நான் எந்தத் தமிழகத்தால் வாழவிக்கப்படுகிறேனோ, அந்தத் தமிழகத்திற்கு அந்தப் பாராட்டு உரித்தாக வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இதைப் போலவேதான் நான் சார்ந்திருக்கிற சினிமாத் துறையில் இருக்கிறவர்களும் நமது மத்தியி அவர்களைக் கண்டு இரண்டு வட்சத்திற்கு மேலாக நிதி சேர்த்துக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். சிவாஜி கணேசன், ஜெமினி கணேசன் போன்ற நடிகர்களும், சாவித்திரி, சரோஜாதேவி போன்ற நடிகைகளும் நிறையப் பணம் தந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் தரப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதும் மன்றத்தினுள்ளவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஆகையால் அவர்களும் இந்த நன்றி பாராட்டெலுக்கு உரித்தாவார்கள். போராட்ட நேரத்தில் பேசவேண்டியதைவிட்டு செயலில் ஈடுபடவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம் என்று சொல்லும்போது, எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் பேச்சு நினைவுக்கு வருகிறது. எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவரைப் போன்றவர்கள் பேச்சைத்தான் மற்றவர்கள் கேட்டு அதைப் பின்பற்றவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் இந்த நாட்டில் இப்போது இருக்கிறது என்று நான் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். பேச வேண்டியவர்கள் பேசித்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். ரத்த தானம் செய்பவர்கள் ரத்த தானம் செய்துதான் தீரவேண்டும். உயிரைப் பணயம் வைக்க வேண்டியவர்கள் வைக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் இந்த நாடு சுதந்திர நாடு என்ற நிலைமையில் வாழமுடியும் என்று தெளிவாகச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். என்னுடைய கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்றோ, இதை எங்கள் கட்சி சொல்கிறது. அந்தக் கட்சியில் அப்படிச் சொல்கிறது என்றோ கூறுகின்ற நிலைமை சுதந்திரம் காப்பாற்றப்படவேண்டிய நேரத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஆகவே நான் எங்கள் தலைவர் அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் சிறைச்சாலையி் விருந்து வெளியே வந்ததும் பேசியபோது சொன்னார். சினிமையெடுத்திருக்கிற நேரத்தில், இதற்குப் பிறகு திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், இந்தியாவில் வேறு சர்ச்சை இருக்க முடியாது என்கின்ற கொள்கையைத் தெளிவாக எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறார். இந்த நேரத்தில்தான் என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள் பணம் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்றால், பணம் மட்டுமல்ல—நான் எனது மருத்துவரைக் கலந்து ஆலோசித்திருக்கிறேன். நானிய தினம் என்னைப் பரிசோதித்து, ரத்த தானம் கொடுக்க எனக்கு அனுமதி கொடுத்தால் கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கின்ற இந்த நேரத்தில், அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் சொல்லைச் செயல்படுத்திக் காட்ட முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகம் இதைப் பிரசாரமாகக் கருதமாட்டார்கள், இனியும் கருதத் தேவை இல்லை என்பதையும், திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகம் இவ்வகையில் என்ன கூறியிருந்தாலும், கூறிவந்திருந்தாலும், இந்த நாடு அடிமையாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்தை எந்த நிமிஷத்திலும் எந்த வினாடியிலும் எந்த காலத்திலும் சொல்லவில்லை என்பதை இந்த

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அவையில் தீவைப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். எங்களுடைய லட்சியத் தைச் சொல்லுகிற நேரம் தாண்டிப்போய் நம்முடைய லட்சியத் தைச் சொல்லுகிற அவசியம் வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டின் தலைவிதி நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய நேரத்தில், நாங்கள் சொல்லுவது எல்லாம்; ஒரு மனிதனுடைய பிறப்புரிமை சுதந்திரம். எந்தவித அரசியலிலும் இருக்கிற நியாயம் இதுதான். சுதந்திரத்திற்கே ஆபத்து வந்திருக்கிற நேரத்தில், சுதந்திரம் எங்கே இருக்கிறது, இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்று கேட்கக்கூட நா இல்லாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம். அவையில் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிற தீர்மானம் இந்த நாட்டினுடைய முதல் அமைச்சரால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதா, இங்கே இருக்கிற அவைத் தலைவரால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதா, காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதா என்று பார்த்து ஒதுங்கிப் போக இடம் இல்லாமல் பேசத் தெரியாத குழந்தை முதல், இன்றோ, நாளையோ என்று உயிருக்கு ஊசலாடிக்கொண்டு, அந்த சூழ்நிலையில் உள்ளவர்கள் வரை நம்முடைய பிறப்புரிமை என்று சொல்ல வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே மெத்த மகிழ்ச்சியோடு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வழிமொழிகிற நேரத்தில் நான் பெருமிகம் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாடு விடுதலை பெற வேண்டும் என்று கூறிய நாங்கள் விடுதலை பெற்று இருக்கிற இந்தியத் துணை கண்டம் முழுவதையும் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிற பிரதமர் நேரு அவர்களின் கையைப் பலப்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று விரும்புகிற நாம், அப்படிச் கூறும்போது, சிறு குழந்தைகளிலிருந்து நான் முன்பு குறிப்பிட்டவர்கள் வரை சுதந்திரத்தைக் காப்பாற்றப் போராடுவோம் என்றுதான் பொருள். இந்த நாட்டிலே இருக்கிற நாம் எவ்வளவு சம்பாதித்து எவ்வளவு புகழோடு இருந்தாலும் எவ்வளவுதான் மாட மாளிகைகளைக் கட்டி இருந்தாலும், அவை நமக்கு மகிழ்ச்சிக்குரியது அல்ல என்று எண்ணித்தான், நான் எங்கள் தலைவரைக் கலந்து ஆலோசிக்காமல் பணம் அனுப்ப முடிந்தது. பொருள் கொடுக்கத் தீர்மானம் செய்ததும் உடனே கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் வந்தது. முதலில் எனது செயலரை (செயலாளரை) அனுப்பிய காரணமே உடனே செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற முடிவின் ஆவேசம்தான். இது எங்கள் உள்ளத்திலே ரத்தத்தோடு சேர்ந்து இருக்கிற காரணத்தால் எந்த வகையிலும், எந்த நேரத்திலும், எந்தச் சூழ்நிலையிலும், எந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலும், நாங்கள் வேறு வகையில் போக முடியாது, போக விரும்பவும் முடியாது. நாங்கள் அப்படி நினைத்தால் எங்களுடைய லட்சியத்திற்கு எங்கள் நாணயத்திற்கு நேர்மைக்கு நாங்கள் ஊறு விளைவித்தவர்கள் ஆவோம். நாங்கள் செய்கின்ற காரியங்கள் அனைத்தும் எந்த எண்ணத்தில் செய்கின்றோம் என்றால், இந்த நாடு அடிமைப்பட்டு விடக்கூடாது. பிறகு விடுதலை கோருகிற பிரச்சனை இருக்க முடியாது. அந்தப் பிரச்சனை இருந்தாலும் இல்லாவிட்டாலும், அதைப்பற்றி தோற்றாலும், தோற்று வைக்கப் பட்டப்பட்டாலும், இந்த நிலைமையில் மாறிவிட்டு, அச் சூழ்நிலையில் கேவலமும் அவமானமும் ஏற்பட்டு விடக்கூடாது என்று நாங்கள் விரும்புகிறோம்.

[1st November 1962] [திரு எம். ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன்]

அவமானம் என்றால், இங்கே உறுப்பினர் டாக்டர் சிவானந்தம் அவர்கள் நமது நண்பர்கள்—ஜவான்கள் அங்கே போராடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் இன்னும் ஒன்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அங்கே போராடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களுடைய தாய், தந்தை, தம்பிமார்கள், அவர் இருக்கிறவர்களுடைய தாய், தந்தை, தம்பிமார்கள், அவர் குழந்தைகள் இருந்தால் அவர்களுடைய மானம் இன்றைய தினம் ஆட்சியினரால் காப்பாற்றப்பட வேண்டும். அதை நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கின்ற நம்மிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. அதைக் காப்பாற்ற பொறுப்பு ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றோம் என்பது இந்தத் தீர்மானம் கூறுகின்ற பொருள். அவர்களுடைய உயிரைக் காப்பாற்ற முடியுமா என்ற சந்தேகம் இருந்தால், அவர்கள் விட்டிலே இருக்கிற செல்வங்களுக்கு இனிமேல் பாதுகாப்பு இந்த நாட்டிலே கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அந்தக் குழந்தைகள், வளர்ந்து கொண்டு வருகிற வாலிபர்கள், இனியும் வாழவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் உள்ளவர்கள், அத்தனைபேரும் அடிமையாக இருக்க முடியாது. அடிமை நிலையை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியாது என்று சொல்லும் சூழ்நிலையில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளும் பாதுகாப்புப் பொறுப்பை இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளுகிறது. அதை நிறைவேற்ற அரசாங்கம் பாடுபட்டு வருகிறது. ஆகவே பொதுமக்கள் அவர்கள் பக்கம் இருந்து தீர வேண்டும். இந்த நிலைமை அங்கே இருக்கிற வாலிபர்களுக்கு உயிரைப் பணயம் வைத்திருக்கின்ற தோழர்களுக்குத்தான் வரும் என்று பொருள் அல்ல. அங்கே இருந்து குண்டு விசை நடத்தினால் இங்கேயும் பாதகம் ஏற்படும். இது நம் நாடு முழுவதற்கும் வந்த பிரச்சனையாகும். ஆகவே நம்மால் இயன்ற ஒவ்வொரு சிறு காரியத்தையும் இப்பொழுதே செய்கின்றோம் என்று செய்து தீரவேண்டும். நான் நிதி கொடுத்ததற்கு பாராட்டியவர்களுக்கு இன்னொன்று சொல்லுவேன். நான் நடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்ற அத்தனை படங்களிலிருந்து கிடைக்கும் வருவாயில் நாலில் ஒரு பங்கைத் தொடர்ந்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று விரும்புகிறேன். இது மற்றவர்கள் பின்பற்றவேண்டும் என்பதற்குச் சொல்லுவதாகவோ, பெருமைக்குச் சொல்வதாகவோ இல்லை. சிலர் ஒரு வருடச் சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுக்க முடியும். சிலர் போராட்டம் நடக்கிற வரையில் சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுக்க முடியும். சிலர் ஒரு நாள் சம்பளம் கொடுக்க முடியும். பணம்தான் வேண்டும் என்றால் இந்திய அரசாங்கம் கோடிக்கணக்கில் நோட்டுகள் அச்சடிக்க முடியும். அதைச் செய்யாமல் மக்களிடம் பணம் திரட்டுவது என்றால், மக்களுடைய எண்ணம், மக்களுடைய உள்ளம் என்ன சொல்லுகிறது என்று கேட்பதுதான். ஒரு பைசா கொடுக்கிறான் என்றால் அவனுடைய உள்ளத்தை இணைக்கிறான் என்று பொருள். மக்களுடைய உள்ளத்தோடு ஒத்த பிரச்சனை இது; இதை நான் கொடுக்கிறேன் என்றால், அது தான் பொருள். இதைக் கூறுகிற நேரத்தில், திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், உடல், பொருள், ஆவி என்ற இம் மூன்றையும்—மேடை அலங்காரத்

[Mr. Chairman] [1st November 1962]

I would suggest. Apart from money, sending them cigarettes, sweets and articles of clothing will be very greatly appreciated when they are fighting in the No-Man's land where nothing is available. A few boys came to see me this afternoon and they said that they had collected some money, bought some cigarettes and had already despatched them to the proper quarters. All these things we can do.

I am so happy and I am almost conceited to feel that we have in this House 63 Members who are prepared to sacrifice for the sake of the country and to see that the country wins the battle or the battles that are ahead. We should be in a position and I am sure we will be in a position, apart from the early reverses, to gain victory at the end, and dictate terms in Peking to Chou En-lai.

I now declare this Resolution unanimously passed. (Cheers.)

V—NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION—*cont.*

டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் முதலில் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் படிக்கலாம் என்று கருதுகிறேன்.

'This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee be constituted to review the whole position of Elementary and Secondary Education in the State and to suggest measures necessary to make available facilities for Elementary and Secondary Education particularly in the rural areas so that a definite plan may be evolved which will not be subjected to frequent changes.'

இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தினுடைய கருத்து, இதுகாறும் நம்முடைய மாநிலத்திலே தொடக்க நிலைக்கல்வி, உயர்நிலைக்கல்வி இவற்றின் நிலைப்பற்றி ஒரு மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்படவேண்டும் என்பது "review" என்று தீர்மானத்தில் இருப்பது 'புனர் ஆலோசனை' என்று மொழி பெயர்ப்பில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தமாதிரி என் கருத்து இல்லை. A critical examination of the position is what is wanted. புனராலோசனை செய்யவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய நோக்கம் அன்று. இப்பொழுது கிடைக்கக்கூடிய வசதிகளை எல்லாம் நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு, நாட்டுப்புற மக்களுக்கு, கிராம மக்களுக்கு அதிகமான அளவுக்குப் பயன்பட வேண்டிய முறையில் செயலாற்ற வேண்டும் என்பது நோக்கம். இதற்காக ஆலோசனை கூறுவதற்காக கல்வி நிபுணர்கள் அடங்கிய குழு ஒன்று அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்பது தீர்மானத்தின் நோக்கம். அதேமாதிரி அந்தக் குழு ஆலோசனை சொல்லுகிறபோது நல்ல தெளிவான, பலமான, உறுதியான திட்டம் தருமேயானால், அடிக்கடி மாற்றப்படாத திட்டம் தருமேயானால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும் என்று கருத்தில் அந்தக் குழு அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று நான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் தொடக்க நிலை

1st November 1962] [டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்]

கல்வி பெருவாரியாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்பது தெளிவு. நம்முடைய மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட முடிவுக்குள் பள்ளிக் கூடம் போகும் வயது உடைய குழந்தைகள் பெரும்பான்மையானவர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வந்து சேரும் வகையில் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது உண்மை. அந்தப் பரவலான வகையில் இந்தக் கல்வி தொடக்க நிலையில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதே, அது ஆழ்ந்த வகையில், நல்ல அழுத்தமான வகையில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா என்பதைப்பற்றிச் சீர்தூக்கி ஆராயவேண்டும், ஆராய்ந்து இந்தக் குழு சொல்லவேண்டும் என்பது என் கருத்து. நாம் நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தின் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறோம். நேற்று எங்கள் கையில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட அறிக்கையில் 142-வது பக்கத்திலே 16-வது பராவில் முதல் நிலைக்கல்விக்கு அதிகமான மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்க வேண்டும் என்பது எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் உயர்நிலைக்கல்வியைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் தரத்தைச் சீர் செய்வது என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது தான் இங்கிலிஷ் வாக்கியம். "While the emphasis in Primary Education has been on increasing enrolment on a large scale.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

the emphasis in Secondary Education Schemes has been on improving the quality and content of Education."

எனவே அரசாங்கம் திட்டம் வரையறை செய்து இருக்கிறபோது, தொடக்க நிலைக்கல்வியைப் பரவலாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும் ஆட்கள் எத்தனைபேர் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து சேர்க்கிறார்கள் என்ற கணக்கு எடுக்கச் செய்வதற்காகவும் உயர் தரக்கல்வியை அழுத்தமாக, தரம் மிக்கதாகச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும் திட்டம் வகுத்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இது சிந்திக்க வேண்டியது. உயர்நிலைக் கல்வி மாத்திரம் தரமாக இருந்தால் போதுமா என்பதைக் கேட்கிறேன். அதேபோல் அடிப்படைக் கல்வியாக இருக்கிற கல்வி தொடக்க நிலைக் கல்வித் தரம் உடையதாக இருக்க வேண்டாமா? அந்த அஸ்திவாரம் தரம் உடையதாக இருந்தால் தானே பேலே எழுப்பப்படுகிற கல்விக் கட்டிடம் ஒழுங்காக அமையும்? ஆகையினால் இம்மாதிரியான நோக்கம் சரி தானா என்று அந்தக் குழு ஆராய்ந்து சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். "Emphasis in both Primary Education and Secondary Education should be on improving the quality and content of education."

ஒன்றிலே மாத்திரம் தரம் அதிகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று எதிர்பார்ப்பதும் இன்னொன்றில் பெருவாரியாக எண்ணிக்கையைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதும், அதை எதிர்பார்த்து இருப்பதும் பொருந்தாது என்பது என்னுடைய அழுத்தமான நம்பிக்கை. ஆகையினால் இந்தக் குழு அமைப்பற்றிச் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். அதற்காக இந்தக் குழு அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

[திரு. எம். ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன்] [1st November 1962]

திற்குச் சொல்லப்படுவதாக அல்ல—நடைமுறையில் செயலில் ஈடுபடுத்த வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் நாங்கள் போராடுவோம் என்று இன்று உத்தரவாதம் தருகிறோம். இதைக் கூறுவதில் பெருமகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன் என்று சொல்லி நன்றியுடன் விடை பெறுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the House for the very generous support it has given to this Resolution. The House from all sides has pledged complete and unanimous support to the war efforts that the country is making, and has pledged its unstinted support to the Prime Minister who to-day is shouldering the entire responsibility of the nation. No words can adequately express the great mental and physical strain that this great son of India is bearing in this stupendous task of defending the nation against the aggression. I am sure that the sacrifice that has already been pouring forth in this country will be noticed by the enemy, and he will see that the people of India are solidly united against the aggression and that the chances of his being able to drive any wedge within the country is absolutely nothing, nil, and no more. On this occasion, a number of hon. Members have warned the Government against the possibility of abuse in the collection of funds. The Government are not unaware of the problems arising out of this situation, and they have already taken steps to declare who should be authorities that should receive the funds. We should also educate the people not to trust everybody who comes and asks for funds and see that the people give funds only to persons who are authorised and who are recognised to receive the collections.

The very generous response that has come from this House is worth mentioning. You, Mr. Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the hon. Members of this House have given a month's salary. Three hon. Members have stated that they would contribute their salaries to the National Defence Fund as long as the war lasts. Some hon. Members have increased their amount to Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 and so on. We are also grateful to Sri M. G. Ramachandran for the renewed co-operation he has extended to the war effort and the very generous token of assistance which he has expressed to-day in this House by offering 25 per cent of his future earnings. I am sure that all these things will go a long way to enthuse our people to come forward to bear their little share of the responsibility for the defence of the country and also strike terror in the minds and hearts of the enemy.

I may now conclude, Sir, with making a reference to the well-known English couplet, 'who dies if India lives, but who lives if India dies'. Let us steel our hearts to defend our Nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members of the House, I entirely join with you in the speeches made by the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Sivanandam

[1st November 1962] [Mr. Chairman]

and Sri M. G. Ramachandran. I have every right to be very proud of being the Chairman of this House as I see the large sums of money so spontaneously and so liberally contributed by the Members to the Defence Fund. The biggest sum is from Sri M. G. Ramachandran, and, as the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has said, it is a very magnanimous gift, and still more magnanimous is his promise of twenty-five per cent of his income in the future. We have all subscribed very liberally to the Fund, and I hope that this subscription will continue till the emergency is over. I have a message from the Leader of the Opposition that he regrets very much he is unable to be present here as he has not completely recovered from his illness. But his heart is with us. I am sure if he were here, he would have made a very great, impressive, and patriotic speech. Since his message is with us, he is with us in this great hour of our loyalty to the Nation.

Now, several speakers mentioned about this aggression by the Chinese. We never expected that this would come upon us. Almost overnight China started an attack on us, the most unabashed, shameless and unscrupulous treachery and deceit, which took us by surprise. But it has done us two good things. It has shown to the world what a greatly united country we are when an emergency arises. We had different parties in the country with different ideologies. But to-day they have all joined up and have united to fight the aggressor. This is one thing of which we can be very proud and almost conceited.

The Leader of the House mentioned about the setback we have had. Now, I have lived through three wars during the last sixty years—the South African War, the First World War and the Second World War. I served in the First World War for five years. But one thing people should remember is that the British people had severe initial reverses in the Second World War where particularly Britain was almost destroyed. But the great fact of having a grand leader was the real reason which brought the people together and England lived through to gain victory in the end. I am sure that we with the great leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sri Kamaraj Nadar here in Madras State will be able to do the same. We have the sympathies from all over the world with us, particularly from the United States and Canada. The Queen of England in her speech to Parliament has expressed her sympathy for us. England, Australia, Mexico, Cyprus, Malaya, and Algeria have all expressed their sympathy. World opinion in these things is of very great importance and it gives us strength and courage to fight our enemy. We should do everything possible in our power to help the soldiers who are fighting for our country. Fighting is not so active as it was a few days ago. We now see in the papers that we are taking a bit of offensive. I know from experience what our Jawans and officers would like. They want certain amenities which they cannot always get in the front line. Two or three things

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p.m.

[டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்] [1st November 1962]

ஆதாரக்கல்விப்பள்ளிக்கூடமாக மாற்ற முடியாது என்று கூறப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்டதால் $5 \times 400 = 2,000$ பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குமேல் பரம்பரை முறைப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை நாம் புதிதாக அமைக்கக்கூடிய ஆதாரக்கல்விக்கூடங்களாக மாற்றிவிட முடியாது. 20,000 பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஆதாரக்கல்விப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக ஆக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் எத்தனை ஆண்டுகள் ஆகும் என்று கணக்குப் போட்டுப் பாருங்கள். ஆதாரக் கல்வித்திட்டத்தில் உள்ள நல்ல கூறுகளாக எவை இருக்கின்றனவோ அவற்றை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பரம்பரைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் அவற்றை ஏற்றி விட்டால் நல்லதல்லவா என்ற கேள்வி பிறக்கிறது. குடிமைப் பயிற்சி, தொழிற்பயிற்சி இவையெல்லாம் நல்ல கூறுகள், அந்த நல்ல கூறுகளை எடுத்து டிரெடிஷனல் ஸ்கூல் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் வகுத்து ஏன் அவற்றைச் செயல்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்று இந்தக் குழு ஆராய்ந்து சொல்லவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய கருத்தாகும்.

அதேமாதிரி இன்னும் பார்க்கப் போனால் நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் இரண்டு விதமான திட்டத்தில் 10, 7 ஆண்டு படிப்பு உருவாகி வருகிறது. முதல்தலை, இடைநிலை ஆகிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் பொறுத்தவரையில் (அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரியும். யாவருக்கும் தெரிந்த செய்தி. மாநிலத்திலுள்ள கல்வி தொடர்புடைய யாவருக்கும் தெரிந்த செய்தி). எட்டு ஆண்டு படிப்பாக இருந்ததை ஏழு ஆண்டாக ஆக்கி அந்த ஏழு ஆண்டுகளில் நன்றாக எவ்வளவு பாடங்களைத் திணிக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவையும் திணித்து ஒன்றுமுதல் எட்டு ஸ்டாண்டர்டு என்றிருந்ததை ஏழு ஸ்டாண்டர்டு என்று ஆக்கி திட்டங்களை வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு முன்னால் எலிமெண்டரி ஸ்கூலில் ஆண்டுக்கு 200 நாள்தான் வேலை. புதுத்திட்டத்தில் 220 நாட்கள் ஆகின்றன. 20 நாட்களுக்கு 100 மணி உண்டு. ஒரு நாளுக்கு 5 மணி. வைத்து 100 மணி எனக்குத்தான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது என்று போட்டிபோட்டுக்கொண்டு ஒவ்வொரு பாடதரம் ஆசிரியரும் அவரவர்களுடைய பாடப்பகுதியை நிறைய கூட்டிக்கொண்டு போய் விட்டார்கள். சில கணக்கு ஆசிரியர், சமூக நூல் ஆசிரியர் தங்களுக்குத்தான் நேரம் அதிகம் என்று பாடப்பகுதிகளை அதிக மாக்கிவிட்டு வெளியே வந்தபின் பாடம் கூடுதலாக இருக்கிறது என்று மற்றையோர் சொல்கிறார்கள். பாடத்திட்டங்களை உருவாக்குகிறபோது எந்த ஆசிரியர்கள் உள்ளேயிருந்து கொண்டு அவற்றை வகுத்துக் கூட்டினார்களோ அவர்களேகூட வெளியே வந்து பாடத்திட்டங்கள் நிறைய இருக்கிறது, குறையுங்கள் என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்கிறார்கள். இவையெல்லாம் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்து செய்யவேண்டிய செய்தி. 10-ம் வகுப்புப் பாடத்திட்டங்களைப் பளுப்படுத்திச் சுமைப்படுத்திவிட்டமையால் பிள்ளைகள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குத் தாமதமான படிப்பு, திறமான படிப்பு தரவேண்டுமென்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறேன். அந்த நிலையில் நான் யாருக்கும் பின்தங்கியவன் அல்லன். ஆனால், அவர்கள் சமக்க முடியாத அளவுக்கு அவர்களிடம் சமக்க வைக்கலாமா என்று நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

[1st November 1962] [டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்]

நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் எஜுகேஷன் கிரான்ட் கமிட்டி என்று 1956-ல் அமைத்தார்கள். அதன் அறிக்கையிலிருந்து ஒன்றிரண்டு செய்திகள் படித்துக்காட்டுவதற்குத் துணைத்தலைவர் அவர்கள் பொறுக்கவேண்டும். 1958 ஜூன் 24-ல் எஜுகேஷன் கிரான்ட் கமிட்டி என்று ஒன்று திரு. ஆர். ஏ. கோபாலசாமி அவர்களுடைய தலைமையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டது. அதன்பிற்பாடு அதனுடைய செயலாளராக முகம்மது உஸ்மான (டெபுட்டைரக்டர் ஆஃப் பப்ளிக் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்) பணியாற்றினார். இரண்டு ஆண்டுகள் செயலாற்றிய அந்தக் குழு சில சிபாரிசுகளைச் செய்தது. அதில் செயலாளராக இருந்த குலாம் முகம்மது தெரிவித்திருக்கிற செய்தி பொதுமக்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கையாக இருப்பதால் அது கான்ஸிடென்ஷியல் அறிக்கை அல்ல. அதனால் படிக்கிறேன்.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to send copies to representatives individuals and organisations interested in the subject so as to reach them before 1st March 1959. The Committee proposes to consider common. and submit a draft bill and draft statutory Rules.

இம்மாதிரி அந்தக் கல்வித்துறை செயலாளர் குலாம் முகம்மது அறிக்கை விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த அறிக்கை States Grants Commission report என்று திரு. ஆர். ஏ. கோபாலசாமி அவர்களால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர் எழுதினார்

"The recommendations of the Legislative Committee have been accepted by Government, and their implementation has commenced. This is to continue during the remaining years of the Second Plan Period as well as the Third Plan Period. As an integral part of such a combined programme, it is necessary that the present system of grants for School Education should be suitably revised and the present organisation of management of schools should be improved.

The first list of recommendation is submitted herewith. A second list relating to Elementary Education will be submitted in due course. Meanwhile, the committee has requested the Secretary to prepare a draft Bill and a set of draft statutory Rules with reference to the first list of recommendations. The draft Bill and draft statutory Rules will be finalised thereafter and submitted to the Government for orders". எனவே இந்த அறிக்கைக்கேற்ப இந்தப் பரிந்துரைகளுக்கு ஏற்ப, நம்முடைய மாநிலத்திலே ஒரு கல்வி மசோதா வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. Secondary Education Bill வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. அந்த

மசோதா நாளதுவரையில் உருவாக்கப்படவில்லை என்பது தங்களுக்குத் தெரியாததல்ல. அதைப்பற்றி இந்தக் குழு சிந்தித்து சிபார்சு செய்யவேண்டும். அதன் எல்லாச் சிபார்சுகளையும் இப்பொழுது படிக்கவில்லை. ஒன்று இரண்டை மட்டும் நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். அந்தப் பரிந்துரையில் மூன்று கூறுகள் சிறப்பான கூறுகள் என்று சொல்லலாம். எவ்வாறு பள்ளிக்கூட நிர்வாகம் உயர்ந்து பள்ளிக்கூட நிர்வாகம், மாவட்டத்தைப்

[டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்] [1st November 1962]

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P.M.

கனம் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் 'நாங்கள் குழுக்கள் அடிக்கடி அமைத்து இருக்கிறோமே, இப்போதுகூட கமிட்டி இருக்கிறதே கன்சல்டேட்டிவ் கமிட்டி ஆன் எஜுகேஷன் என்றெல்லாம் இருக்கிறதே' என்று சொல்வார்கள். முன்னாள் கல்வி அமைச்சராக இருந்தவர் 'அட்வைசரி கமிட்டி ஆன் எஜுகேஷன்' என்று அமைத்திருந்தார்கள். அதை இப்போது கன்சல்டேட்டிவ் கமிட்டி ஆன் எஜுகேஷன் என்று ஓரளவு மாற்றி இப்போது உள்ள கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது இரண்டும் ஒரே வித அமைப்பா? எங்குவிடத்தில் ஆலோசனை கேட்கிறபோது மாத்திரம் சொல்வது கன்சல்டேட்டிவ் கமிட்டியில் என்றும் தானாகவே ஆலோசனை சொல்லக்கூடியதாக அட்வைசரி கமிட்டி இருக்கிறதென்றும் நினைத்தேன்.

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: இரண்டும் ஒன்றுதான்.

டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்: இரண்டும் ஒன்றுதான் என்றால் திருப்தி. அதில் எல்லாக் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அசெம்பிளி, கவுன்சில், கட்சித் தலைவர்கள், உறுப்பினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நான் குறிப்பிடுகிற குழு, கல்வி நிபுணர்கள் அடங்கிய குழுவாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பது. அவர்களிடத்தில் இதை ஒப்படைத்து "நீங்கள் இருபது ஆண்டு களாக நடைபெற்றிருப்பதைச் சாவதானமாக சிந்தித்துப் பாருங்கள். இந்த மார்ச் மாதத்திற்குள் அறிக்கை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற கட்டாயம் இல்லை. அழுத்தம் திருத்தமாக ஆலோசனை கூறுங்கள். அடிக்கடி மாற்ற முடியாத நிலைமையில் ஆலோசனை தாருங்கள்" என்று கேட்ட வேண்டியதுதான் இதன் நோக்கம். துணைத்தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நினைவிருக்கும், ஸ்டேட் எஜுகேஷனல் சர்வே ஆபிசர் என்று ஒருவர் 1956-ல் நியமிக்கப் பட்டார். அவர் அறிக்கை ஒன்று முன்னரே கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். ஸ்டேட் எஜுகேஷனல் சர்வே என்பதாக இந்தப் புத்தகம்; 1957-ல் வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் 'பார்த்தால்' மூன்று விதமான பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் நடைபெறவேண்டுமென நாடுமுழுவதும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஒன்று ஹேபிட்டேஷன் பள்ளி" என்பது. ஹேபிட்டேஷன் என்றால் வாசஸ்தலம் என்பதில்லை. குடியிருப்பு என்று மொழிபெயர்ப்பில் கூறலாம். க்ளஸ்டர் ஆஃப் ஹவுஸஸ் (Cluster of Houses) என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ரெவின்யூ கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைத்தால் வயலாக இருக்கிற இடமாக இருந்தாலும் இருக்கும் ரெவின்யூ கிராமத்தில் நான்கு, பத்து குடிசைகள் இருக்கலாம் என்று இருப்பதைவிடக் குடியிருப்பவர்கள் நிரம்பிய இடமென்று குறிப்பிட்டு அதில் கட்டாயம் ஒரு மைல் தூரத்தில் குழந்தைகள் போகும்படியாகப் பள்ளி அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்பது எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. ஐந்து வயது முதல் 11 வயது வரையில் உள்ள குழந்தைகள் ஒரு மைலுக்கு மேலே நடந்துபோகக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்பது சிபாரிசு. இடைத்தரப் பள்ளிகூடம், குழந்தைகள் மூன்று மைலுக்கு மேல் நடந்து போகாமல் இருக்கும்படியான வசதியோடு செய்து தர வேண்டுமென்பது கருத்து. உயர்

[1st November 1962] [டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்]

நிலைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குப் போக முற்படுகிற மாணவர்களுக்கு ஐந்து மைலுக்கு மேல் நடக்கும்படியாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. அதற்குமேல் நடந்து பயணம் செய்ய நேராத நிலைமையில் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. இவையெல்லாம் 1957-ல் ஸ்டேட் எஜுகேஷனல் சர்வே ரிப்போர்ட்டில் இருக்கின்றன. இவையெல்லாம் நிறைவேறி இருக்கின்றனவா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். Group School, Independent School, Peripatetic teacher School என்று மூன்று விதமான பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்க வேண்டுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. ஹேபிட்டேஷன் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய குடியிருப்புப் பள்ளிக்கூடம்—சுயேச்சையான பள்ளிக்கூடம் அல்லது தனி உரிமைப்பள்ளிக்கூடம் என்று இரண்டிவகை கூறியிருக்கிறது. இரண்டு மூன்று ஹேபிட்டேஷன் பகுதிகளுக்குச் சேர்ந்து ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கலாம். அதைக் குரூப் ஸ்கூல்ஸ் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. பள்ளிக்கூட மாணவர்கள் ஒரு இடத்திலிருந்து இன்னொரு இடத்திற்கு நடந்து கஷ்டப்பட்டுப் போவதற்கு பதிலாக ஆசிரியர்களை மாணவர்களைத் தேடிப்போகவேண்டுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது நல்லவிதமான எதிர்பார்த்தல்தான். ஒரு குடியிருப்பில் 300 பேர் இருந்தால்தான் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஏற்படுத்தலாம் என்று நடைமுறையிருக்கிறது. 300 பேர் இல்லாத இடத்தில் படிக்கக்கூடிய குழந்தைகள் பத்தெட்டுப் பேர் இருந்தால் அவ்வூர் குழந்தைகள் வற்றலாகப் போவதா? அவ்வூருக்குப் படிக்க வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டாமா? அந்த இடங்களுக்கு ஆசிரியர்கள் மாணவர்களைத் தேடிச் செல்லவேண்டும். பெரிப்பெட்டெட்டிக் ஸ்கூல் என்ற முறையில் ஆசிரியர்களை நடமாடும் பள்ளிக்கூடமாக இயங்கிச் செயலாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1957-ல் நாம் எதிர்பார்த்து எந்த அளவில் நிறைவேறியிருக்கிறது? நிறைவேறவில்லையென்றால் ஏன்? என்றெல்லாம் பார்த்து காரணம் கண்டுபிடித்து அதற்குத் தக்கது செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவதால்தான் நிபுணர் குழு அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கருதுவது.

அதே மாதிரி நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் அடிப்படைக்கல்வி—பேசிக் எஜுகேஷன்—ஓரளவு வெற்றியோடு நடைபெற்று வருகிறதா என்பதை ஆராய்வதற்கு நனிமனிதர் ஒருவர் குழுவை அரசாங்கம் நியமித்தது என்றும் அந்தக் குழு தன் அறிக்கையை அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது என்றும் அந்த அறிக்கை அரசாங்கத்தின் ஆலோசனையில் இருந்துவருகிறது என்றும் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நம் முன்னிலையில் தெரிவித்தார்கள். சட்டமன்ற மதிப்பீட்டுக் குழு இதுபற்றி ஆராய்ச்சிசெய்து ஒரு சிபாரிசு செய்திருக்கிறது. அந்த எஸ்டிமேட் கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டில் இம் மாதிரி காணப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏறத்தாழ 23,000 தொடக்கப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் பழைய பரம்பரை முறைப்படி நடக்கக்கூடிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக இன்னும் இருந்துவருகின்றன. புழையமுறைப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் என்பன் பிரிட்டிஷர் விட்டுப்போன முறையில் நடந்துவரும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள். மூன்றுவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின்படி ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டுக்கும் நாலாறு பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு மேல்

[டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்] [1st November 1962]

பொறுத்தவரையில் நடைபெறச் செய்வது, என்பது ஒன்று. எப்படிச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வது என்பதைப் பற்றிய யோசனை, அவர்கள் கூறியிருக்கிற யோசனை. Secondary Education Board அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பது. ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திலும் உயர்தரக் கல்வி போர்டு அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி இரண்டு விதமான கருத்து கிடையாது. எல்லோரும் ஒரு மனதாக சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். நம் முடைய அரசாங்கம் 1956-57-ல் ஒரு குழு அமைத்துவிட்டு, அவர்கள் செய்த சிபார்சை ஒத்துக்கொள்வதில் தயங்குவதேன் என்று இப்பொழுது அமைக்கப்பட இருக்கும் நிபுணர்கள் குழு பார்த்துச் சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆனால் இரண்டு விதமான அபிப்பிராயம் எந்தெரிவித்தார்கள் என்றால் Secondary Education Board வேண்டும் என்பதை ஒருமனதாக ஒத்துக் கொண்டாலும் அது எவ்வாறு அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதில் கருத்து வேறுபாடு இருக்கிறது என்று தெரிவித்தார்கள். இரண்டு கருத்து இருந்தது. ஒன்று என்ன வென்றால், அந்த Secondary Education Board என்பதற்குத் தலைவராக District Education Officer இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பது. இன்னொரு கருத்து, அந்த மாவட்டக் கல்வி அதிகாரி தலைவராக இருக்கக்கூடாது, ஒரு Non-official member உத்தியோகத்துறை அற்றவர் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பது. இந்த இரண்டும் இல்லாமல் இப்பொழுது வேறுவிதத்தில் நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இது சரிதான் என்று ஆராய்ந்து சொல்லுவதற்கு இந்தக் குழு தேவை என நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

அப்புறம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும்படியான மான்யங்கள் எல்லாம் வரையறை செய்யப்பட்டு இந்த மாதிரி கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று விதிகளை அந்தக் குழு சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கிறது; Grants-in-aid Code எப்படி மாற்றப்படவேண்டும் என்று சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கிறது. நமக்கு இப்பொழுது உள்ள Madras Educational Rules -க்கு எத்தனை ஆயிரம் திருத்தம் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று தெரியாது. இந்தத் திருத்தம் எல்லாம் ஒரு டிபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் கையில் இல்லை என்றால், அந்த ஆசிரியர் பாழ். இப்படி இருக்கும் நேரத்தில், இதைச் சட்டஞ்செய்து ஒழுங்காக மாற்றவும் இல்லை, புதிதாக அச்சிடவும் இல்லை. டிபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் டெஸ்டுக்குப் போகிறவர்களுக்கு எதை வைத்து எழுதுவது என்று புரியவில்லை. இப்படி இடர்ப்பட்ட நிலை எல்லாம் ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால், நான் மேலே சொன்ன காரணங்களால், கல்வி நிபுணர்கள் அடங்கிய குழு தேவை என்று சொன்னது நன்றாய்ப் புரிந்திருக்கும். இதற்கு மேல் நான் அதிகம் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை; இதனோடு முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, in seconding the Resolution for the appointment of a committee to review the whole position of elementary and secondary education. I should like to point out to the Hon. the Minister for Education that recently I received a questionnaire from the Standing

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Committee on Primary Education appointed by the Union Minister for Education. Shri Dhebar is the Chairman of that Standing Committee for Primary Education. The Standing Committee was constituted by the Union Minister for Education and not by the Central Advisory Board of Education. I have got a copy of the questionnaire here. The terms of reference are:

'Assessment of the present position of primary education in all its aspects, evaluation and assessment of the extent to which the previous recommendations have been implemented and the problems arising therefrom, formulation of aims and objects of primary education in relation to changing conditions and institutions, formulating the plans for future development and indicating priorities for each; estimating the cost of the programmes that you suggest.'

I should like to point out that unfortunately, in our State there are no Standing Committees for primary education and secondary education. My Friend, Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan, wants only one committee for both primary and secondary education. I would suggest that there should be two committees. They are only advisory. They are not statutory committees.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I may even say at this very stage that the committee that I am contemplating is a bigger committee from which persons may be co-opted for considering matters pertaining to elementary education and certain other persons co-opted for considering secondary education.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I agree. There must be, in my opinion, whether they are sub-committees two separate committees, one devoting increased attention to primary education and the other devoting its attention to secondary education. But these two at a later stage should be dovetailed. They cannot be considered in isolation. Apart from that, the reason why we should immediately have a committee is this. I may point out to the Minister for Education that already there exists shortage of teachers. Now, during the war period that shortage will be more and more keen. So, if there is a committee, it will suggest measures as to how to meet this shortage. There ought to be two interim measures short-term measures and also long-term measures. Of course, the Mover of this Resolution has pointed out that the Government's aim seems to be more enrolment in the primary stage and to devote their attention to improve the quality in the secondary education stage and he has pointed out how incompatible these two are. It is a thing to be noted. Not only we must have the physical targets attained as a matter of fact, we have attained the target much earlier than the Plan envisaged but also see that the quality of education at the primary stage improves. If it is neglected at that stage, any amount of money spent or any amount of time spent at the secondary educa-

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tion stage will not bear adequate fruit. So, it is very important that the quality of education in the primary stage must be improved. Government have recognised, I am glad to say, that the Hon. Minister is of the same view as we teachers are, that the primary classes should be handled by only trained S.S.L.C.'s and not by higher grade teachers. He has openly expressed it. Of course, there are difficulties. We cannot terminate the services of nearly forty to fifty thousand teachers who are only higher grade trained teachers. It is only by giving them refresher courses or some suitable training that we can improve the quality to some extent. But I should like to place one thing before the Hon. Minister for his earnest consideration. Even now in many places we find the teacher-pupil ratio is only 40 or 45. Of course, Government have put it as 1:40. The actual practice is 1:35. It does not matter. But you find shortage of teachers. On account of the war many young men will be recruited to the war and there will be shortage. In England what happened during the war was this. In elementary schools one teacher had to handle fifty and sixty children during the war time. My fear is such a thing may come about in our State also and we must be prepared for it. That is much more important. We must win the war. Many young men will certainly join the war and there will be shortage of teachers. So, the interim measure is how best at least to maintain the present quality. The teacher-pupil ratio won't work. 1:40 will not work. It is only 1:50 in certain schools. I would earnestly plead with the Government that they stop at least for some years the opening of more elementary schools if possible. If teachers are available, then it is all right. If teachers are not available, it is very difficult. So also in the case of secondary schools, my hon. Friend Dr. Chidambaranathan has pointed out what has happened to the Secondary Education Bill. I was a member of the Secondary Education Grants Committee. We drafted the Bill. It was placed before the Advisory Board of Education and also approved. We understand that it is with the Cabinet at the present stage. Of course, about the constitution of high school boards there were two opinions. One was that the District Educational Officer should be the Chairman. As the hon. Member has himself pointed out, the other view was that a non-official should be the Chairman. Now the latest proposal before the Department of Education is that the whole thing should be entrusted to a separate District Educational Officer so far as the Board Schools are concerned and he will be under the Collector. But the real difficulty there is that he is answerable to the Director of Public Instruction and he is also answerable to the Collector. I do not know for which he is responsible to the Collector and for which part of administration he is answerable to the District Educational Officer. There will always be a clash if he is answerable to both and there would not be smooth working. The Hon. Minister has said that the immediate superior to the District Educational Officer-in-charge of district board schools is the Collector and this question also should be considered carefully. So, as I have pointed out, I do not think the Secondary

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Education Bill will be placed before us. Now, when we are all concentrating on this, I also feel that while this war is on, it will not be possible for us to consider calmly and also seriously these questions.

.(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

But a committee must be appointed as pointed out by the Mover of this Resolution to see that the quality of education in at least the secondary and primary schools does not go down. That is very important. During the period of the war some measures ought to be taken to see that the quality is maintained and that the shortage of teachers is overcome.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Sri G. Krishna-moorthy. A short speech please. 5-00 p.m.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in wholeheartedly supporting this Resolution, I would also stress the need for the appointment of a committee to go into the present educational system. The tendency in our educational circles has all along been to criticise the load of the syllabus, the number of years of the course, and so on. But, Sir, I have been pointing out often on the sacred floor of this House that the content of education should be the main thing that ought to attract the attention of the committee, perhaps the sole attention of the Committee that is to be formed as per the Resolution given notice of by the hon. Member. I put these matters for consideration by the Hon. Minister in charge of Education. Is it necessary for an ordinary student of the first form or the second form to read history book where the life of a king is described like this; 'He kills his father in such and such a way and then gets himself enthroned'. Is this necessary, especially in this period when we have got Independence? Is it necessary to have anti-social sums like the mixture of superior and inferior coffee seeds, mixture of milk and water, and so on? What then can we expect in society except adulterated foodstuffs and so on? Can any amount of legislation put things right if these bad ideas are instilled in the minds of our young students by the institutions approved by the Government, by teachers for whom grants are paid by the Government, and through books approved by the text-book committees which are appointed by the Government? Should we not see that these anti-social ideas are not put in there? Should we not see that at least for the first few standards there need not be any text-books? Regard for the teacher has gone because even the lowest standard boy thinks like a graduate student, (Interruption) that with the aid of the text-book he can prepare for the examination by burning midnight oil without the aid of the teacher. We can put in as one of the terms of reference to the committee that has been proposed by the Resolution, to examine the need for text-books for the lower classes, at least for the first three classes.

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Then, Sir, any educational system should have its aim. We are running on, I am sorry to say, without any aim. We are still having the education that we were having in the pre-independence days. What is our aim? Our aim is to make the citizen lead a simple life. Character building is the only aim of education and nobody can take exception to it. That being so, I would ask, is there any lesson in any of the subjects taught from the infant standard to the B.A. standard where character building is aimed at? No. Not to speak of want of religious education I ask, is there anything in the history, mathematics or science or any other subject taught to our boys, to give moral instruction to our boys and build up their character? Is there anything to describe the powers of Nature and the littleness of Man; the greatness of God and the philosophic background that we were having all these days; the attachment to truth for which the Father of the Nation lived and died; is there any book saying that Truth is God and God is Truth? Nothing whatsoever, and still we call it education. Is there any book to show that we should be charitable-minded enough. There cannot be anything but chaos in society if people are not charitable-minded enough. Of course, occasions come when we show our charity, because that instinct is there and because we are sons of Tamil Nad, we are sons of India. But that is not enough. That spirit should manifest itself throughout during ordinary days, during peace and during war and not only during an emergency. That is the purpose of education. And if we take that as the model for a citizen, and the Committee proposed proceeds to frame the syllabus with the idea of producing such citizens, naturally the content of education will be far, far away from the kind of education that it is now. Then we will have ideal citizens and that is the purpose for which I support the Resolution and plead for the constitution of the Committee.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

* கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் பற்றி அதாவது ஒரு குழு அமைத்து அந்தக் குழு கல்விப் பிரச்சனைகளைப் பற்றி யோசனைகள் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதும், இருக்கிற குறைகளைப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதும் தீர்மானம். இதுவரையில் எத்தனையோ குழுக்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டன. பல பிரச்சனைகளைப் பரிசீலனை செய்திருக்கின்றன. என்னுடைய கவலை எல்லாம், இந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொண்ட பிறகு, நீண்ட காலமாக தொடக்கப்பள்ளி வகையிலும், உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிப் படிப்பு வகையிலும், மேல் படிப்பு வகையிலும் ஒரு முடிவு இல்லாமல் பரிட்சைகளை நடந்து கொண்டு போகிறதே, எத்தனை காலம் பரிட்சை? பிள்ளைகளுக்கு, நிரந்தரமாகத் தெரியவேண்டாமா என்பதுதான். என்ன படிக்கப் போகிறோம் என்பது தெரியவேண்டாமா? கடைசியாகப் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் உயர்ந்த கொள்கைகளைச் சொன்னார். கொள்கை எல்லாம் எல்லோருக்கும்

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தெரிகிறது. எத்தனை நாளைக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டே போவது? அறிவும் வேண்டியதுதான், ஒழுக்கமும் வேண்டியதுதான். அறிவு முக்கியமானது. அறிவு இல்லாமல் வாழ்க்கை இல்லை. அந்த அறிவு எவ்வளவு அறிவு என்று யாரும் சொல்ல முடியாது. 'கற்றது கை மண் அளவு, கல்லாதது உலகளவு' என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு குழந்தைகளுக்கும் பெற்றோர்களுக்கும் விழிப்பு வந்திருக்கிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. சீனிவாச வரதன் சொன்னார். அவர் ஆற்றல் உள்ள அனுபவம் உள்ள ஆசிரியர். ஒன்று மட்டும் நான் விரும்புகிறேன். பள்ளிக்கூடம் இல்லை என்றால், மாணவர்கள் படிக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. நீங்கள் வேண்டாம், மற்றவர்கள் படித்தால் போதும் என்று சொன்னால், யார் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளுவார்கள். இந்த ஜனநாயகத்தில் முன்பு எல்லாம் கட்டாயம் படித்தாக வேண்டுமெனச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருந்தது, அதற்குச் சட்டம் செய்தோம். இப்பொழுது சட்டத்திற்குக் கட்டாயம் இல்லை. இந்த அற்புதமான விழிப்பு எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பெற்றோர்கள் எல்லாம் நம் குழந்தைகள் படிக்கவேண்டும், கையெழுத்துப் போட்டால் போதும் என்று இல்லை. பத்திரிகை படித்தால் போதும் என்று இல்லை, உயர்ந்த படிப்பு வேண்டும் என்று விழிப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஐந்து மைலுக்கு இல்லை, மூன்று மைலுக்கு இல்லை, இரண்டு மைல், ஒரு மைலுக்குக் கூட உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளி வேண்டும் என்று கேட்பது மட்டுமல்ல, நாங்கள் பணம் கொடுக்கிறோம், டெபாசிட் செய்கின்றோம், நாங்கள் சென்ற ஆண்டு டெபாசிட் செய்துவிட்டோம், நாங்கள் கேட்பதை எல்லாம் கொடுக்கிறோம், நாங்கள் கட்டிடம் கட்டிக் கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு விழிப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது வரையில் எத்தனையோ பரிசீலனை நடந்தது. இன்னொரு குழு போட்டு இந்த ஆண்டுக்கும் இல்லாமல், மேலும் நிரந்தரம் இல்லாத நிலைமையைக் கல்வித் துறையில் கொண்டு போடக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கவலை. இந்த ஆண்டில் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நிபுணர்கள், மற்றவர்கள், பொதுமக்கள் மற்ற பிரதிநிதிகள் எல்லோரும் கூடிக் கலந்து ஆலோசனை செய்து நிரந்தரமான கல்வித் திட்டம், தொடக்கப் பள்ளிகளிலும் சரி, உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளிலும் சரி, கல்லூரிப் படிப்பிலும் சரி, நிரந்தரமான திட்டம் உருவாக்கி நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். மேலும் மேலும் முடிவு அற்ற நிலைமை என்றால், அது மக்கள் இன்றைக்கு அறிவு வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஆவலுடன் இருப்பதற்கு, தடையாகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஆகவே கூடியவரையில் ஒரு திட்டம் உருவாக்கி எல்லோரையும் கலந்து ஆலோசனை செய்து நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்ட குழுக்கள் எல்லாம் சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் இதெல்லாம் நம் முன்னால் இருக்கின்றன. மேலும் மேலும் குழுக்கள் அமைத்துக் கொண்டே போனால், இந்த ஆண்டு இறுதிக்குள் முடிவு செய்து வருகிற ஆண்டு நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வரமுடியாமல் போய் விடும். இதுதான் என்னுடைய கவலை. அந்த வகையில்தான் நான் கவனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். முக்கியமாக நான்

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அவர்கள் ஒரு ஊரில் ஐந்து பேர் படிப்பதற்கு இருந்தால் அங்கு என்ன செய்வது என்றார்கள். முந்தைய ஜனத்தொகை இருந்தால் அங்கு ஆசிரியர் போட்டு செய்யவேண்டியதுதான். எல்லோருக்கும் உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அரசியல் அமைப்புச் சட்டத்தில் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அது எல்லாம் பின்னால் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது. ஆகையால் குழு இப்போது அமைக்கவேண்டாம் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த தீர்மானத்தை வற்புறுத்த வேண்டாமென்று கேட்டு என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்ததன் நோக்கமே நிரந்தரமான கல்வித் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்படவேண்டும், அடிக்கடி மாறுதல் வேண்டாமென்பதுதான். அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நன்றாக ஆலோசித்து நிரந்தரமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு திட்டத்தை உருவாக்குகிறோம் என்று உறுதி அளித்ததால் நான் இதை வற்புறுத்த விரும்பவில்லை.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 298. Statement XXXII showing action taken on assurances, promises and undertakings given during Thirteenth to Fifteenth and Eighteenth to Twentieth Sessions, 1958-62 of the Madras Legislative Council.

† 299. Report containing the activities of the Civil Supplies Department for the half-year ended with 30th September 1960.

† 300. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3155, Home, dated 13th September 1962 regarding rates of tax leviable with effect from 1st July 1962.

† 301. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3166, Home, dated 14th September 1962 regarding amendment of notifications issued under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

† 302. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 34, Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd July 1962 regarding amendment to the Madras Legislature Travelling Allowance Rules, 1955.

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† 303. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2940, Home, dated 27th August 1962 regarding amendments to the Madras Spirituous Essences Rules, 1959.

† 304. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2941, Home, dated 27th August 1962 regarding amendment to the Madras Denatured Spirit, Methyl Alcohol and Varnish (French Polish) Rules, 1959.

† 305. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3271, Home, dated 22nd September 1962 allowing time for payment of quarterly tax or half-yearly tax till 31st October 1962.

† 306. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3630, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Housing), dated 18th July 1962 regarding issue of rules for the operation of the accounts of the Madras State Housing Board with the Government and with the State Bank of India by the Officers of the said Board.

* Sent by post on 22nd October 1962.

† Laid on the table of the House on 31st October 1962.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 2nd November 1962.

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.

Tests for teachers in Government high schools

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

(a) whether any tests have been prescribed for the teachers in the Government high schools in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) No tests have been prescribed for teachers in Government high schools in this State belonging to the category of Pandits and Munshis (Grades I and II), Secondary Grade teachers, Commercial Instructors, and Instructresses, Teachers of Arts, Music and Instructors of diversified courses. But Headmasters, Headmistresses and School Assistants have to pass the following tests:—

(i) Deputy Inspector's Tests.

(ii) Accounts Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.

(iii) Special Language Tests.

Schools

* 241 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state district-wise (i) the number of higher elementary schools raised to high schools, (ii) the number of incomplete secondary schools raised to high schools; and (iii) the number of high schools opened during June and July, 1961?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, we may take question 243 also along with question 242.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

[திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்] [1st November 1962]

மாவட்டம், மாவட்டமாகப் போய் அங்கே இருக்கிற தலைமை ஆசிரியர்களோடு எல்லாம் கலந்து ஆலோசனை செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறேன். மத்திய செகண்டரி போர்டு ஆப் எஜுகேஷன் இருக்கிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. சீனுவாசுவரதன் சொன்னது போல், மத்திய அரசாங்கம் மூன்று கமிட்டிகள் அமைத்திருக்கிறது. ஒன்று உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிக்காக, ஒன்று தொடக்கப் பள்ளிக்காக, ஒன்று, கல்லூரிக்காக, மூன்று குழுக்கள் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். இந்த ஆண்டு இறுதிக்குள் முடிவு வரவில்லை என்றால் சிபார்சுகளைப் பின்னால் ஏற்று நடத்த இயலாது என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். இது எல்லாம் இருக்கிற போது மீண்டும் ஒரு குழு அவசியமா என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆதாரக் கல்விபற்றி குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. ஆதாரக் கல்வி பற்றி ஒரு நிபுணர் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு அறிக்கை அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதோடுகூட மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒரு கமிட்டி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்குப் போட்ட கமிட்டி ஆதாரக் கல்வித் திட்டம் பற்றியும் சிபார்சு செய்வார்கள். ஆதாரக் கல்வியைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் பழைய அடிப்படையை வைத்துக்கொண்டே முடிவுசெய்வது நல்லதல்ல. இன்றைக்கு எத்தகைய விழிப்பு மக்களிடம் இருக்கிறது என்று கண்டு, இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வித் திட்டம் எப்படி மாற்றப்படவேண்டும் என்பதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். அதை அப்படியே வைத்துக் கொள்ளுவது இல்லை. அதை அதிகமாக adapt பண்ண வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இன்றைய தேவைக்கு ஏற்றபடி, மக்களுடைய மனோபாவத்திற்கு ஏற்றபடி மாற்றிக் கொள்கிறோம். அவ்வாறு மாற்றவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் அமைத்திருக்கிற கமிட்டி திரு. தேபர் அவர்களைத் தலைவராகக் கொண்ட கமிட்டி. என்னைக்கூட அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் வந்து அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லவேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மூன்று கமிட்டிகளுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் சீக்கிரத்தில் வரும். வந்த பிறகு நாம் Basic Education -ஐ எந்த வகையில் திருத்தி அமைப்பது என்று கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது Secondary Education Board-ஐப் பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். இதுவரையில் ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக் கூடங்களாக இருந்தன உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகள். மற்ற பள்ளிகள் அரசாங்க பள்ளிகளாகச் சில, தனியார் நடத்தும் பள்ளிகளாகச் சில இருந்தன. ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் கலைக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு கலெக்டர்கள் மேற்பார்வை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். கலெக்டர்கள் பார்க்கிறது என்றால் முடியவில்லை. கலெக்டர்களுக்குப் பதிலாக ஜில்லா கல்வி அதிகாரி ஒருவரை Senior கல்வி அதிகாரி ஒருவரைப் போட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு Development Council இருக்கிறது. அதிலே Planning Committee இருக்கிறது. அதிலே கல்விக்கு ஒரு Planning Committee இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு Planning Committee இருக்கிற ஜில்லாவிலே, இரண்டும் சேர்ந்து செய்கிறது. Education Officer வருகிறார். எல்லாம் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது.

[1st November 1962] [திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்]

கலெக்டர் பார்ப்பது போதவில்லை. அதையே ஒரு கல்வி அதிகாரி பார்த்து வருகிறார். எதற்கு இன்னொரு கமிட்டி அமைக்கவேண்டும். Standing Committee on Education இருக்கிற ஜில்லாவிலே அவர்கள் முழு ஆலோசனை செய்வார்கள் என்பதால்தான் இந்த யோசனை.

இன்னும் இப்பொழுது பதினென்று ஆண்டுகள், பத்து ஆண்டுகள் என்பதுபற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். நான் பார்த்ததில் ஆசிரியர்களுடைய ஏகோபித்த அபிப்பிராயம் இப்பொழுது condense பண்ண வேண்டியதில்லை, பண்ணியது நல்லது இல்லை என்று தான் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இருதரது நாளா, இருதரது இருபது நாளா என்று கணக்குப் போடுவது என்றால், கணக்கு ஒரு விஞ்ஞானம். ஒரு ஆற்றைக் கடக்கிறவன் போடும் சராசரிக் கணக்கு வேறு. அதுவும் விஞ்ஞானம் தான், Average என்பது. நான் கணக்குப் போட்டுக்கொண்டு இருப்பதில் பயன் இல்லை. பதினென்று ஆண்டுகள் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று எல்லோரும் அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சென்ற ஆண்டில்தான் 10 ஆசு. திடீரென்று மாற்றுவதில் இருக்கிற கோளாறுக்கு இடம் இல்லாமல் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றால், இந்த ஆண்டிலேதான் செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இன்னொரு குழு போட்டு பரிசீலனை செய்து கொண்டேபோனால் அதிகமான சிக்கலுக்குத்தான் இடம் ஏற்படும். இப்பொழுது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் மூன்று கமிட்டிகள் போட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த மூன்று கமிட்டிகளுடைய சிபார்சுகளையும் பார்ப்போம். இந்த ஆண்டில் ஒரு கல்வித் திட்டத்தை உருவாக்குவோம். எந்த அளவுக்கு மாறுதல் வேண்டும் என்று தெரிகிறதோ அவ்வளவு செய்யலாம். தொடர்ந்து கல்வி அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்கள் பார்த்து, எந்தப் பள்ளியாக இருந்தாலும் எவ்வாறு மாற்றி அமைப்பது என்பதுபற்றி நிதானமாகப் பார்த்துச் சொல்லுவார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிற யோசனையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம்.

இப்போது இந்த ஆண்டிலேயே எவ்வளவு தூரம் முடியுமோ அந்த அளவில் மாறுதல் செய்யவேண்டும். எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்கிற அளவில் செய்யவேண்டும். சட்டசபை ஆலோசனைக் குழு இருக்கிறது. சட்டமன்றத்தில் இந்த ஆண்டு இறுதிக் குள்ளேயே கல்வித் திட்டத்தை நிர்ணயப்படுத்தி அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்வதற்கு இடமளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த நிலையில் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் பிரேரேபித்துக் கூறுகிறபடி குழு இப்போது அமைக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. குழு அமைந்தால் இன்னும் வளர்ந்து கொண்டு போவதாகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஆகையால் இந்த ஆண்டுக்குள் இந்த மன்றத்தில் கலந்து ஆலோசித்து நாம் ஒரு முடிவு செய்வோம். கூடுமானவரையில் நிரந்தரமான முடிவாகச் செய்வோம். அதோடு நின்று விடப்போவதில்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் அமைத்திருக்கிற குழுவின் சிபாரிசும் அபிப்பிராயமும் நமக்குத் தெரியும். அதற்கு மேல் என்ன செய்யலாம் என்று யோசிக்கலாம். தீர்மானத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டு அங்கத்தினர்

[2nd November 1962]

Illuppur Sivan Temple

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

(a) whether it is a fact that pieces of bones were thrown at the holy car of Illuppur Sivan temple, Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) As it was suspected that some Muslim miscreants threw a few fleshy bones at the holy car, elderly Muslims and Hindus of the place in order to avoid Hindu-Muslim Clash over this issue, met together and effected a compromise. As a result of the compromise and in order to preserve cordial relationship between the Hindus and Muslims, complaints which were filed before the Police by both Hindus and Muslims were either referred as undetectable or were treated as non-cognisable.

The Samprokshana of the deities is to be performed, the cost being shared equally by the Muslims and the Hindus.

* 243 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received about the collective fine imposed on the Muslims by the authorities of the Siva temple at Illuppur in Tiruchirappalli district; and

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

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

(b) Enquiry shows that no collective fine was imposed on Muslims by the authorities of the Siva temple at Illuppur.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, the public officer who mediated in the case imposed a collective fine varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and the fine was collected. Will the Government take action to return the fine so collected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, my answer was that the inquiry showed that no collective fine was imposed. Just as the two questions relating to this matter have been put by a Hindu Member and a Muslim Member, there was Hindu-Muslim amity there. Both conferred and settled the question. So, there is no longer any trouble.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, representation was given to the Government regarding the imposition of the collective fine. I know the facts.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I have stated that I have no information about the collection of the collective fine. But I would like to state that if there was collective fine, that was justified.

[2nd November 1962]

Third Finance Commission

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

(a) the amount of grant-in-aid received from the Central Government annually; and

(b) the amount recommended by the Third Finance Commission for next four years?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) The amount of grants-in-aid received from the Central Government annually from 1957-58 and the amount expected to be received for the next four years are furnished in column 3 of the statement^a placed on the table of the House.

(b) The details regarding the various recommendations of the Third Finance Commission with reference to devolution of taxes and grants-in-aid have already been placed on the table of the House in a statement as a reply to Starred Question No. 119 by the same Member.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, I find from the statement that in the year 1960-61 it is put down here as Rs. 1,195 lakhs. Suddenly in 1961-62 it comes down to Rs. 998 lakhs. Again in 1962-63 there is reduction. May I know why there is this reduction. On what basis has this been calculated?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is only sharing of tax that is collected or realisable. First, an *ad hoc* grant is made and then it is adjusted. The quantum of grant assistance is decided every year after discussing the matter with the Planning Commission. And that was how the figure was evolved.

Residential quarters

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct residential quarters attached to the school buildings for teachers in Government schools and aided schools; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) No, Sir. The Government have sanctioned only a scheme for provision of 750 quarters for women teachers employed in Panchayat Union schools.

(b) Does not arise.

[2nd November 1962]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, is it a fact that the amounts allotted for such buildings in the previous years have not been fully utilised?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I have no such information with me. But I can assure the hon. Member that whatever is allotted this year will be fully utilised.

Universities

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start more Universities in the State; and

(b) if so, the number of Universities proposed to be started?

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

(b) One at Madurai and one at Coimbatore.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, what is the purpose in starting more Universities?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir I suppose the hon. Member understands the purpose of starting 'a University'. If he understands it, then there will be no difficulty in the hon. Member understanding the purpose of starting another University.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is not the Hon. Minister aware that one University can perform the work of many Universities if the University is properly and efficiently run? Then what necessity is there for starting more Universities?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I may tell the hon. Member that whatever the efficiency of the management of the University that could be secured, one University cannot cater satisfactorily to a large State like the Madras State.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, if more Universities are started, there is difficulty in the students who may pass out of such Universities getting the degree recognised in other States or foreign countries? Will this not entail difficulties for the students?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not think so, Sir, not only with reference to Universities within the particular State but even with reference to Universities outside throughout India and in foreign countries. There should be no difficulty about students going from one to another University. That is what we aim at, particularly in the present context of national integration.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: May I know, Sir, whether any industrialist from Madurai has offered a rich endowment for the proposed University?

[2nd November 1962]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no information on that, Sir.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER: Sir, may I ask for information regarding the type of University that is to be started at Madurai? Is it to be an affiliating University or is it to be merely a unitary type of University?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, this has not been finally decided or evolved. But my own idea is, it should be a teaching-cum-affiliating University like the Madras University.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, what is the cost of establishing the University?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I have no idea about it.

Hosur and Thali of Hosur taluk

* 247 Q.—SRI R. VENKATACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the height at which Hosur and Thali of Hosur taluk are situated from the sea-level; and

(b) the height above the sea-level, if any, fixed for the grant of special concession allowed for hill-stations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Hosur and Thali are approximately 2,900 feet and 3,000 feet respectively above the mean sea-level.

(b) The grant of hill-allowance is not regulated with reference to any pre-determined height above the mean sea-level but with reference to other considerations such as cost of living, state of communications, etc.

திரு. ஆர். வெங்கடாசலம்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஓசூர், தாலி இரண்டும் 3,000 அடிக்கு மேல் இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் அவைகளுக்கு சலுகை அளிக்க வேண்டியவருமன்ற காரணத்தால், அதை 3,000 அடிக்குக் குறைவாக மதிப்பிட்டுருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. ஆகையால் அதை மறுபடியும் மதிப்பிட அரசாங்கம் யோசிக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: நான் முன்பே சொன்னேன். உயரத்தைப் பொறுத்து அல்ல சலுகை கொடுப்பது, ஓசூர், தாலி இந்த இடங்களுக்கு நானும் போயிருக்கிறேன். அதை 'மலையின்' மாதிரிதான் கருதுகிறோம். அது மலைப் பிரதேசமாக இல்லை. மலைப்பிரதேசங்களில் விலைவாசி எறியிருக்கிறது. அதை யொட்டித்தான் பிரதேசமான சலுகைகள் அந்த மலைப்பிரதேசங்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

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Pension

3-10 p.m. * 248 Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of persons for whom old age pension has been granted in Chingleput district, talukwise as on 1st June 1962?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The number of pensions sanctioned in different taluks of Chingleput district up to 1st June 1962 is 'Nil'.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Does it mean that there were no applications from that district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The meaning is that the applications could not be scrutinised till 1st April 1962. But I can tell the hon. Member that ultimately after 1st June 1962 pension was sanctioned in 384 cases in Chingleput district and 383 applications were rejected.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Has any special staff been posted recently for this purpose?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. Such special staff as was found necessary was posted.

College at Krishnagiri

* 249 Q.—SRI R. VENKATACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to establish a college at Krishnagiri in Salem district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir.

Coastal roads

* 174 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSWAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to complete the work on the Cape Comorin Coastal road and the Kanyakumari-Nagapattinam Coastal road?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The proposal for upgrading the East Coastal Road with which the Kanyakumari-Nagapattinam Road is also interlinked has been recommended to the Government of India for inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan for National Highways. Their orders are awaited. It is presumed that Cape Comorin Coastal Road referred to by the Member is the road from Cape Comorin to Neerodi. If so, it has been decided to defer the work for better times due to the prohibitive cost of the Scheme.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know, Sir, the distance between Cape Camorin and Nagapattinam, if the road is to be laid?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I do not have that information with me now, Sir.

Tuticorin-Tiruchendur highways

* 179 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSWAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the bridge near Manajalneer Kail village in Tirunelveli district on the Tuticorin-Tiruchendur highways is in a damaged condition; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to repair it immediately?

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

(b) Reconstruction of the bridge has been sanctioned and the work will be taken up soon.

Metric system of weights

* 180 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN, } Will the Hon. the
SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: } Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the introduction of metric system of weights and measures has resulted in reduction of quality or increase in prices of goods sold to consumers by the retail dealers; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) & (b) In the initial stages of compulsory enforcement of metric weights in the whole State with effect from 1st April 1962 there were reports in the press to the effect that unscrupulous elements were tending to take advantage of the situation by demanding prices disproportionate to quantities as quoted in metric weights. Investigations revealed that in some cases these reports were either incorrect or exaggerated. However, effective steps were taken to give wide publicity to the metric equivalents of the old weights and measures by distribution of conversion tables both for units and for prices to the traders and the public. This has had the desired effect of checking any anti-social tendencies for taking undue advantage of the change-over to the metric system.

a Postponed question from the list of questions for 1st August 1962.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do the Government think that they have given sufficient publicity to the layman about this so that he may not get himself entangled in this affair?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: We are continuously trying to educate the people in this system of weights.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, is it not a fact that Government always give publicity to certain items like this by pasting big posters on the wall of post offices? Have they done so in this case?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: All the necessary publications have been made.

Circuit House at Tuticorin

* 181 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSWAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to empower the Revenue Divisional Officer to allot accommodation in the Circuit House at Tuticorin?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: No, Sir.

Madras-Andhra Boatmen's Association

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

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by the Government from the Madras-Andhra Boatmen's Association; and

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

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the "Madras and Andhra State Boat Workers' Union". If so, the answer is 'Yes'.

(b) The Union has requested cancellation of Government orders issued in 1952 which provides for collection of demurrage charges from the Boatmen for goods not removed from the wharf in time. The Government have carefully examined the request of the Union but consider that no action is called for on the request.

Aerodrome

* 183 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSWAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to recommend to the Central Government to erect an aerodrome between Tuticorin and Tirunelveli?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: No, Sir.

* Postponed question from the list of questions for 1st August 1962.

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Kaniambadi Panchayat

* 220. DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, I am not putting this question, because the Government made a statement yesterday on the same subject.

Explosion

* 220 DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, I am not Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any explosion occurred on the night of 29th June 1962 in Pudukkottai, Madras;

(b) if so, the cause for the same; and

(c) the number of people affected by it?

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

(b) The explosion was caused by ignition of detonators compressed accidentally when scrap metal was being hammered into shape by a shop assistant.

(c) Seven persons.

Reorganisation of the Secretariat

* 222. Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (on behalf of SRI L. S. Karayalar): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal for the reorganisation of the Secretariat; 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.

Canteens

* 223 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (on behalf of SRI L. S. Karayalar): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of canteens in the Secretariat Buildings;

(b) who are running these canteens; and

(c) the amount by way of rent collected from them?

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

(b) (1) Geetha Group of Hotels, Madras.

(2) The Corporation Durbar Restaurant, Madras.

(3) The Madras Secretariat Staff Co-operative Restaurant.

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(c) A sum of Rs. 960 per annum is being collected in advance from the Geetha Cafe towards rent for the portion occupied by it. The electric current consumption charges are being collected every month separately on the basis of the actual consumption.

A sum of Rs. 600 and Rs. 180 per annum are being collected in advance towards rent and electric current consumption charges respectively from the Durbar Restaurant.

No rent is collected from the Madras Secretariat Staff Co-operative Restaurant. However a sum of Rs. 18.56 nP. per mensem is being collected towards electric current consumption and maintenance of the electrical installations in the rooms occupied by this Restaurant.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir is it not the understanding that separate accommodation should be provided for hon. Members during the sittings of the House? Are the instructions strictly adhered to by this restaurant?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I know that it is not being strictly adhered to. But I think it is largely the Members who are responsible for this. They take a large number of guests with them, and it becomes difficult for the restaurant people to distinguish between guests and outsiders.

Population

* 224 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total population of Muslims, Christians and Scheduled Castes in the State according to 1961 Census?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : Total population of Scheduled Castes in the State is 6,072,536. Particulars regarding the total population of Muslims and Christians have not yet been finalised.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, while the ratio of each and every religion in the countries of the world is accounted for, may I know the reasons why it is not accounted for in our country?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I think the census operations are not yet complete. As soon as they are complete, we will get all these figures.

Children's wards

* 225 Q.—SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of children's wards in (i) T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, (ii) the Government General Hospital, (iii) the Government Stanley Hospital, (iv) the Ophthalmic Hospital, (v) the Government Royapettah Hospital, (vi) the Women and Children's Hospital, Egmore, (vii) the Kasturba Hospital for Women and Children, and (viii) the Infectious Diseases Hospital; and

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(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the bed strength in children's ward in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : (a) (i) Three.

(ii) Two.

(iii) Two.

(iv) One.

(v) Nil.

(vi) Six.

(vii) Three.

(viii) Nil.

(b) Nil.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Sir, is there any proposal to have wards for children affected by chronic diseases?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Not at the moment, Sir.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is there any proposal to have a children's ward in the Government Royapettah Hospital?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : The Government have special programmes to make all the children healthier and to see that they are prevented from getting diseases. So, there is no point in thinking of extra beds in the hospital for children.

Public Health Department

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the Public Health Department of the Corporation of Madras and merge it with the Public Health Department of the Government; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, has there been any occasion when there was overlapping of duties or clash of duties as between these two Health Officers within the City?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Yes, Sir.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, what arrangements do the Government propose to make so that such overlapping may be avoided?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Special arrangements have been made. A separate question may be put.

Tuberculosis Sanatoria

* 227 Q.—SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of (i) Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and (ii) Tuberculosis Clinics both Government and private in the State as on 1st May 1962; and

(b) the number of patients admitted in these institutions during 1961-62?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM:

	Government.	Private.
(a) (i) Tuberculosis Sanatoria ..	4	7
(ii) Tuberculosis Clinics ..	21	1

(b) 210,571.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Is there any proposal to increase the number of beds in these hospitals?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Not at the moment, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, are the private sanatoria aided by the Government?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Yes, Sir.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Are the Government aware of the large number of deaths due to tuberculosis for want of accommodation in hospital? Nearly four thousand people die every year.

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: The Government not unaware of it. But the trouble is that they are not able to get as many doctors as there are posts to be filled in the hospitals, particularly the tuberculosis hospitals.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Cannot non-specialists attend to these tuberculosis cases?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: No, Sir. There is a special course for doctors who are posted in these hospitals to treat tuberculosis patients. So, it is not possible to post non-specialist doctors to these hospitals.

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Accommodation control

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

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p.m.

(a) whether the employees of the Indian Railways, Reserve Bank of India and State Electricity Board are denied the benefits of accommodation control under the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) & (b) Under section 3 (3) of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, buildings can be taken over and allotted to any officer of the Central or State Government for his occupation. But under the executive orders of the Government which were based on the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Bill, 1960, the allotment of house is now restricted to certain classes of Government servants. Employees of the Reserve Bank of India are being allotted houses and the question of allotting houses to the employees of the State Electricity Board and the Indian Railways is under consideration of Government.

Female nurses

* 229 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that house rent allowance is not paid to female nurses who are married and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Women nurses, whether married or unmarried are expected to stay in the Government quarters. The quarters are allowed free of rent and certain other facilities are also provided free of cost. If married nurses wish to stay outside the Government quarters, in deserving cases, they are permitted to do so. But, they are not eligible to draw any house rent allowance.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, is it a fact that married persons are not permitted to stay in the hostels for nurses?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: They are allowed to stay there, but they are not given house-rent allowance.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: In the case of N.G.Os., whether the N.G.O. is a female or a male, the house rent allowance is granted. In the case of nurses also, is the house-rent allowance granted if unmarried? Am I right in saying that

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Industrial Estate

* 233. Q.—SRI R. VENKATACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to start (i) an Industrial Estate at Krishnagiri and (ii) a machine tools making factory at Hosur in Salem district; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) A scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate, Krishnagiri, during the Third Five-Year Plan has been sanctioned by the Government. There is no proposal to set up departmentally a machine tools making factory at Hosur. An industrial concern in the private sector was licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulations), Act, in October 1961 for establishing a portable machine tools factory at Hosur.

(b) The schemes are under preliminary stages of implementation.

Private electricity supply licensees

* 234 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the private electricity supply licensees in the State; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) & (b): It is the policy of the Government to take over the electrical licensees, gradually. The decision of the Government will be made known at the appropriate time.

திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர் : தூத்துக்குடி எலக்ட்ரிக் கம்பெனியில் அபிவிருத்தி பின் தங்கியிருக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்து அதை எடுத்து நடத்த அரசாங்கம் யோசிக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்ராமன் : சைன்ஸ்தார் நடத்துகிற பகுதிகளில் மின்சார விஸ்தரிப்பு போர்டு நடத்துகிற அளவுக்கு திருப்திகரமாக இல்லையென்று சென்ற இடங்களில் எல்லாம் அவர்கள் புகார் செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு பணம் முதலில் கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருப்பதால் அந்தப் பணத்தை காம்ப்ளெஷனாகக் கொடுப்பதைவிட புதிதாக விஸ்தரிக்க நிதியை உபயோகப்படுத்தலாமா என்று யோசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know the total number of private licensees in the State?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are a few local authorities and there are some private licensees. I think there will be on the whole about 11-13 private and local authority licensees.

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Loans to agriculturists

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

(a) the various loans granted to agriculturists by the Government;

(b) the principles adopted in granting loan;

(c) the amounts given under each head of the loans in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(d) the amount outstanding from the agriculturists in the beginning of the year 1958-59?

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

Gulhati Commission

* 236 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted to the Gulhati Commission by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It will not be in public interest to place just now the details of the Memorandum on the Table of the House.

Social Service Institutions

* 237 Q.—SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number and names of leading voluntary social service institutions like the All India Women's Conference, the Guild of Service for Women and Children that have been given land in the City of Madras for housing their institutions from 1958 till date?

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

Boundaries of the districts

* 238 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN and VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to realign the boundaries of the districts in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 90-95.

^b Printed as Appendix IV on page 96.

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married nurses are not permitted to stay in the quarters for nurses and that hence they have to reside outside? In that case, why should not house rent allowance be granted?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Sir, I wish to explain the position. In the case of married nurses, we feel that the family is not entirely dependent on the nurse and that she is not the head of the family. So, we do not consider it necessary to grant house-rent allowance.

Incitement of communal hatred

* 230 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases in which action has been taken against newspapers and magazines for incitement of communal hatred since January 1962 till date;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in the issue, dated 27th May 1962 of 'Sarvathikari', a Tamil weekly, in which incitement of communal hatred has been made; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) & (c): Yes. The Government have decided that being the first occasion, when the paper had come for adverse notice, no action need be taken.

Reserve Police Party

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Reserve Police party had been stationed in Kappaloor, Ramanathapuram district during March 1962; and

(b) if so, the strength of the force and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Underground water resources

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

(a) whether the Government has recently sought the advice of any geologist regarding the exploration of underground water resources in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) I had a discussion on the subject recently with Dr. M. S. Krishnan, former Director of Geological Survey of India. He stated that the Tertiary formation known as "Cuddalore Sandstones" in South Arcot district contain large quantities of underground water and that waters in some places are under artesian pressure. He suggested that the Government might investigate the possibility of exploiting this underground water by putting deep bore holes in the areas indicated by him. He also suggested that the services of experts from the United States Geological Survey Water Division might be obtained to assist the State Geological Department in this investigation. These suggestions are being examined.

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன்: சுமார் ஒரு கோடி காலன் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கலாம் என்றும் அதைக் கொண்டு சென்னை நகரத் தண்ணீர் தேவையை ஈடு செய்யமுடியும் என்று திபுனர்கள் கூறியது உண்மையா? அப்படியானால் அடுத்த கோடைக்குள் தண்ணீர் எடுக்க உத்தேசமா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்ராமன்: இப்போது அண்டர்கிரவுண்ட் தண்ணீர் எவ்வளவு இருக்கும் என்பதைப் பார்ப்பதற்கு சில கிணறுகளைப் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அங்கு நடந்துகிற பரிட்சைகள், சோதனைகள் வெற்றிகரமானால் அடியில் உள்ள தண்ணீரை எடுக்க உத்தேசிக்கப்படும்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: There is also the possibility that if underground water resources are pumped out, wells will suffer. Wells in the locality will not get water.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Geological Expert's opinion is that this water is deep underground in the sense that it is not normally tapped by wells. It will be deeper somewhere about 200, 300 or 600 feet. For instance, the information we have is that the underground water in the Courtelliyar basin may be below 600 feet and the underground water in the Cuddalore Sandstones may be anywhere between 600 feet and 1,000 feet. The tapping of these resources will not in any way affect the surface water available for wells.

திரு. ஏ. கே. தங்கவேல் முதலியார்: அப்படி எந்தெந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்துகொள்ள ஆசைப் படுகிறேன்.

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்ராமன்: நீங்கள் வருவதற்கு முன் சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஒன்று தென்னார்க்காடு, ஒன்று சென்னைக்குப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கிற கோத்தலை ஆறில்.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [2nd November 1962]

the State Government may specify in the rules. The charge for such accommodation will not, in any case, exceed three rupees per day.

There is no provision now in the Act for giving free medical treatment to the Members. The Government have now taken power under sub-section (4) to be inserted in section 12 to make rules specifying the conditions subject to which and the period during which a member of the Legislature will be entitled, free of charge, to accommodation in hospitals maintained by the State Government and also to medical treatment.

The salary drawn by the Members of the State Legislature is not treated as in one for the grant of the following educational concessions to their children :

(a) Educational concession under Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules;

(b) Harijan Welfare Scholarships; and

(c) Educational concessions under the scheme of financial assistance to the children of political sufferers.

The concessions mentioned above are already availed of by the Members of the State Legislature with reference to the executive orders of Government. Under new sub-section (5) proposed to be inserted in section 12, the salary of a Member will not be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the total income of such member under any rule or order relating to the grant of educational concession or scholarship or to such other matters as the State Government may specify in the rules.

Sir, I commend the Bill as passed by the Assembly, for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

'That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in supporting the Bill, I would like to have clarification from the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill on one or two points. In explaining the amendment to section 12 of the Act, the Hon. Minister said that 'Every member referred to in sub-section (1) shall subject to such conditions and during such period as may be determined by rules made by the State Government, be entitled, free of charge to accommodation in hospitals maintained by the State Government and also to medical treatment'. Am I right in understanding that the Members are entitled free of charge to accommodation and also medical treatment? I would also like to know what the Government mean by saying 'subject to conditions' and 'such period as may be determined'.

2nd November 1962] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

Again, it is stated that the salary referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the total income of a member under any rule or order relating to grant of educational concession or scholarship or to such other matters as may be specified by rules made by the State Government. I think this has been in existence for the past few years and is not a new thing. I would like to know what this means. I would also like to know what the expression 'or such other matters as may be specified' means. Is it intended to restrict the free medical treatment referred to in the earlier paragraph? Are the Government going to fix any limit to the income including the salary which they get as Members of the Legislature?

Sir, I welcome this measure, of course, and I hope the Hon. Minister will give the clarification required and that will help us.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the same concessions that are given to the Hon. Ministers are to be extended to the Members of the Legislature because most of us are also Members and Chairman was also a Member before election to the Chair. Of course, after election, he does not belong to any party but continues to be a Member of the Council. It is, therefore, good that the concessions are extended to the Members of the Legislature also instead of confining them to the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker and the Chairman and Ministers and so on, and this is to be welcomed.

I would, however, like to refer to one or two points. In amendment to section 6-A it is stated 'that such cost shall not exceed such limits as may be prescribed'. This is in respect of furnishing the quarters of the Ministers, Chairman and Speaker. But when they come to the Members, they say : 'that the charge for such accommodation shall in no case exceed three rupees per day.' As it is done here, why not put the maximum cost in the Statute itself in the other case also instead of leaving it to the discretion of the Government? They could prescribe the limit in the statute itself and that would be better as they have done in the case of the hostel accommodation.

In regard to medical treatment, I would like to know what they mean by medical treatment. There is some difficulty here. Is consultation free? Are they going to give medicine also free? Treatment includes also prescription of medicine and are they going to give medicines free of cost, even if they are costly medicines? 'Medical treatment' should be defined at least under the rules. So far as I understand, there are certain differences in rules relating to the Gazetted and non-gazetted government servants. Therefore, we must be precise as to what this 'medical treatment' means. If one is in the hospital, of course, medicines might be given free. But one might require treatment and medicine during convalescing period. Will there be free supply of medicine then also? There might be difficulties in such cases. Therefore, there

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Distribution of lands

* 239 Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to acquire lands from the owners who are keeping their lands uncultivated in villages and to distribute these lands to the landless agriculturists; and

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

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (அ) அத்தகைய உத்தேசம் எதுவும் இல்லை.

(ஆ) இக்கேள்வி எழவில்லை.

திரு. எ. கே. தங்கவேல் முதலியார்: மக்கள் நலனடைய கடவுள் மண்ணைப் படைத்திருக்கிறார். அது கம்மா கிடப்பது எங்காளுக்குத் தெரியுமா?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமையா: அந்தத் தந்தை அடிப்படையில் தான் இப்போது 'லேண்ட் சீலிங்' பில் எந்திருக்கிறது.

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 Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting copies of the following Bills, as passed by the Assembly, for the concurrence of the Council:—

(1) The Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1962).

(2) The Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1962).

I have also received a message from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1962), 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 109 of the Constitution of India.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

3-30 p.m. (1) THE MADRAS PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND REMOVAL OF DISQUALIFICATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962, (L.A. BILL NO. 15 OF 1962).

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

'That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

a Printed as Appendix V on pages 96—98.

[2nd November 1962]

[Sri R. Venkataraman]

Sir, sections 3, 4 (1) and 5 (1) of the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951 (Madras Act XX of 1951) provided for the payment to the Ministers, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Legislative Council, of a house rent allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem; but the house rent allowance is not payable to any Minister, the Speaker or the Chairman if he occupies a house provided by the State Government free of rent. Furniture and other amenities are also provided in the residences of Ministers, the Speaker and the Chairman with reference to executive orders issued by the State Government. It is proposed to amend the Act so as to give statutory effect to the supply of such furniture and providing of amenities, as desired by the Accountant-General.

Sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act provides for the payment to the Chairman of the Legislative Council of a salary of one thousand rupees per mensem, a house rent allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem and a conveyance allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem. But the house rent allowance is not payable, if the Chairman occupies a house provided by the State Government free of rent. Under section 7 of the Act, suitable conveyance is provided for the use of the Chairman subject to such rules regarding its maintenance and repair as may be made by the State Government. The Chairman is also entitled to travelling and daily allowances under section 8 and with reference to the rules made under section 9 of the Act. According to section 9-A of the Act, while the office of the Speaker is vacant and the duties of the office are performed by the Deputy Speaker or a Member of the Legislative Assembly, the Deputy Speaker or the Member shall, during the period he so performs such duties, be paid salary and allowances of the Speaker and be entitled to avail himself of the other privileges attached to the office of the Speaker. It is proposed to make similar provision in the Act in regard to the Deputy Chairman or a Member of the Legislative Council appointed to perform the duties of the office of the Chairman as provided in clause (1) of Articles 184 of the Constitution.

Under section 10 of the Act, a Minister and the members of his family are entitled free of charge, to accommodation in hospitals maintained by the State Government and also to medical treatment, subject to such conditions as may be determined by the rules made by the State Government. It is proposed to extend to the Speaker and the Chairman the facilities that are admissible to the Ministers under section 10 of the Act.

A new sub-section (3) is proposed to be inserted in section 12 of the Act providing that every Member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council (other than Ministers, etc.) will be entitled to hostel accommodation subject to the conditions which

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [2nd November 1962]

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p.m. should be some provision here or under the rules defining 'Medical treatment'. The Ministers and the members of their families are also entitled to free medical treatment. Why not the members of the families of the legislators also be included? 'Family' may be defined. It may be that family includes wife and children. When free medical treatment is given to the Ministers, the Chairman, and the Deputy Chairman, the concession may be given also to the members of the legislature and their families. There is no provision for this in this Bill so far as I can see. Otherwise, I welcome this Bill.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, I welcome this Bill though with a sad feeling that my brother teachers have not yet been given this medical concession. I want to stress the point put forth by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that the members of the family of a member of the legislature also should be extended this free treatment. Even in the case of the non-gazetted officers and gazetted officers and Central Government servants, the members of their families are included for this purpose. We are thankful to the Government for having extended the concession to the members of the legislature without our asking for it. But, at the same time, if really the Government think that the lean purse of the members of the legislature cannot afford to pay for their medical treatment—medical treatment is becoming costlier day by day—it will be difficult for them to pay for the medical treatment of the members of their families also. The Government should bring these people also within the scope of medical concession, and that would be a help to the members of the legislature. This is my point.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, so far as the point raised by Sri Srinivasavaradan is concerned, the Government propose to make the rules only hereafter. Actually the suggestion that the facility should be extended to the Members arose in the course of the discussion, and immediately the Government accepted the suggestion and put it in the legislation so that the Government might think over this and frame the necessary rules and regulations. Therefore, the suggestion made by hon. Members will be borne in mind in framing the rules.

So far as the point raised by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is concerned, I wish to state that in clause 2 of this Bill the ceiling is not fixed. But the limit is left to be fixed in the rules to be framed in respect of the furniture allowance to the houses of the Ministers, the Chairman, and others. In fact, I did not want to give the figure which has been prescribed by the Madras Government. It is far less than what is given even to a Member of Parliament! (An hon. Member : What is the amount fixed for a Member of Parliament?) I would not give that figure. Having been a Member of Parliament, I had occasion to compare the figures. It is only to see that we do not spend too much on it, that the limit is prescribed in the rules.

2nd November 1962] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

On the other hand, if hon. Members refer to clause 6, it will be seen that a limit to Rs. 3 per day is fixed. This is fixed in the statute itself and not left for being prescribed in the rules. This is only to prevent Members from being charged more than Rs. 3. That is why it is included in the statute itself. This is only to prevent members of the legislature from any undue charges by an executive mistake. That is why in clause 6 we have stated that no member of the legislature shall be charged more than Rs. 3 for housing accommodation. In clause 2 of the Bill we have stated that the furniture allowance to these officers shall not be more than what may be prescribed.

Then, as regards the next point raised by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar with regard to the cost of medicines and the nature of the treatment intended to be given, I wish to submit that this will be taken into account when framing the rules. At present as I said, the suggestion was accepted on the floor of the House, and therefore we have had no time to think about all the various conditions. Certain States, where medical facilities have been given to the members of the legislature, have confined this concession only to the period during which the Assembly or the Council sits. Whether we should be so restrictive, is a matter for consideration. The Government have not yet taken a decision on this. They will take all these circumstances into account. That is why we have said, 'under such conditions and for such period as may be prescribed'.

Lastly, about the extension of the facility to the members of the families of the legislators, the principle on which the medical concession is extended to the members of the families of the officers, Ministers, Chairman and Speaker, is that they are whole-time officers and that they cannot devote themselves to any other profession. But the members of the legislature are people engaged in other walks of life and are earning in other employment. Therefore it is that we have not made any special provision for the families of the members. It is not as if Ministers and officers of Legislature should be protected against sickness and that the members of the legislature need not be protected against sickness. It is because they are whole-time servants of the Government and the others are only non-officials who can engage themselves in other professions, that this facility is confined to the former.

Sir, I am glad that the House has welcomed this Bill. I am also glad that the facilities available to the Ministers have been extended to other important officers of the legislature like the Speaker and the Chairman. I trust that this Bill will be accepted unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.'

[Mr. Chairman] [2nd November 1962]

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

Clauses 2 to 7 and 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

‘That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’

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

(2) THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS (NATIONAL AND
FESTIVAL HOLIDAYS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1962 (L.A. BILL
NO. 17 OF 1962.

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

‘That the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1962* (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration’.

The Government of India and this Government have been declaring 2nd October as a paid holiday in industrial undertakings of the State. The State Labour Advisory Board at its meeting in August 1962 unanimously recommended that 2nd October, viz., Gandhi Jayanthi, should also be included as a National holiday under the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958, increasing the total number of holidays from 7 to 8. The Board further recommended that the establishments already declaring 8 or more as holidays may substitute 2nd October in lieu of one of the existing festival holidays in consultation with the workers. This Government have accepted the recommendations of the Board. Legislation is, therefore, necessary to give effect to the decision. The Bill provides for declaring 2nd October as a compulsory national holiday. The Bill also provides for curtailing by one holiday if in any industrial establishment the number of holidays for festivals which any employee is entitled to on the date on which this Act comes into force exceeds 5, such holiday being specified by the Inspector in consultation with the employer and employees.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair).

I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1962), 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 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

‘That the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’

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

(3) THE MADRAS LOCAL AUTHORITIES (EXTENSION OF TERM
OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS) BILL, 1962 (L.A. BILL NO. 18 OF 1962.)

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

‘That the Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1962 as passed by the Assembly, be taken into Consideration.’

Sir, hon. Members are aware that a state of emergency in the country has been declared by the President in a proclamation issued under clause (1) of Article 352 of the Constitution of India on the 25th October 1962 and that the Election Commission thereupon has decided not to hold bye-elections either to Parliament or to State Legislatures. The ordinary elections to District Municipalities and the Council of the Corporation of Madras in this State have been scheduled to take place in the months of December 1962 and January 1963 respectively. There may be cases of ordinary or casual vacancies for filling of which elections will have to be held in respect of any of the panchayats also. It has been proposed to postpone elections both ordinary and casual to all local authorities (Corporation of Madras, District Municipalities, Panchayat Unions Councils and Panchayats) to be in consonance with the spirit of the steps taken by the Centre, so long as the said proclamation of emergency is in operation and for a period of six months

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [2nd November 1962]

This House will, I hope, unanimously agree to the ratification of the Bill which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament. ”

The Resolution was put and carried.

(2) RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION (FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1962.

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

“ That this House ratifies the amendment of the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to Article 368 thereof proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament. ”

Sir, the French establishment of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam became territories of the Indian Union with effect from the 16th August 1962, on which date the Treaty of Cession was ratified by the Governments of India and France. It is, therefore, necessary to specify these territories in the Constitution as a Union territory; this the Bill seeks to do, the name of the territory being ‘ Pondicherry ’. When Pondicherry is included in the Union territories, representation will have to be given to it in Parliament. As the maximum of 20 members to represent the Union territories in the Lok Sabha, provided in Article 81 (1) (b) of the Constitution, has already been reached, this number is proposed to be increased to 25 for this purpose, and also to provide for future contingencies. Provision is also made in the Bill for representation of the territory in the Rajya Sabha.

Through a new Article 239-A, the Bill seeks to empower Parliament to enact laws for the creation of the Legislatures and Councils of Ministers in the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

Before the Bill is presented to the President for his assent, it has to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States, since the amendment of the Constitution proposed therein, falls within the purview of the proviso to Article 368. This House will, I hope, unanimously agree to the ratification of the Bill, which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That this House ratifies the amendment of the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to Article 368

2nd November 1962] [Deputy Chairman]

thereof proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament.”

The Resolution was put and carried.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.

* 1. *The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1962).*

* 2. *The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1962).*

** 3. *The Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1962).*

* Sent by special messenger on 31st October 1962.

** Sent by special messenger on 1st November 1962.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [2nd November 1962]

thereafter and also to extend the term of office of the members of those local authorities for the same period. It has, therefore, been considered desirable to undertake legislation to enable the Government to postpone the elections to the local authorities and to extend the term of office of the existing members of the local authorities specified above, also up to the period aforesaid. It is also proposed to take power to direct for sufficient cause to extend or reduce by such period to be specified, the term of members of the local authorities. The Bill now before the House provides for all the above formalities.

I may mention that power has been taken in this Bill to even hold the elections earlier than the six months provided in the Bill itself if the Government think that elections can be held within that period.

I, therefore, move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“That the Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, I welcome this Bill. We are faced with a national crisis and we cannot fritter away our energies. I do not want to say anything except that we welcome this Bill since this Bill is absolutely essential.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1962), 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 5 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Bill, 1962, (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

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

2nd November 1962]

IV.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

(1) RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION (THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962.

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

“That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962 as passed by the two Houses of Parliament.”

Sir, an agreement was reached in July 1960 by the Government of India with the leaders of the Naga People's Convention under which it was decided that Naga-Tuensang Area (Nagaland), which is at present a Part 'B' tribal area within the State of Assam, will be formed into a separate State in the Union of India. Accordingly, a Bill has since been passed by the Parliament and has been assented to by the President on 4th September 1962. This Act, called the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, provides for the formation of the State of Nagaland and for matters connected therewith.

The agreement reached by the Government of India referred to above provides that the Governor of the State of Nagaland shall have special responsibility for law and order for so long as the law and order situation continues to remain disturbed on account of hostile activities and that the Governor shall have general responsibility with regard to the funds made available to the new State by the Government of India. The administration of the Tuensang District of Nagaland shall be carried on by the Governor for a period of ten years during which it is expected that the people of that area would be in a position to shoulder fuller responsibilities of administration. A Regional Council is to be formed for the said Tuensang District comprising elected representatives from the tribes therein. This Council will supervise and guide the working of the Village, Range and Area Councils in the district and no law passed by the Nagaland Legislature will extend to the Tuensang District unless so recommended by the Regional Council. Acts of Parliament shall not apply to Nagaland unless so decided by the Nagaland Legislature with regard to the religious or social practices of the Nagas, Naga Customary Law and Procedure and administration of Civil and Criminal Justice involving decisions according to Naga Customary Law and ownership and transfer of land and its resources. As provision in regard to the above matters has to be made in the Constitution itself, the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, containing necessary provision has been passed by both the Houses of the Parliament.

As the Bill seeks to amend some of the provisions of the Constitution specified in the proviso to Article 368, the amendments will require to be ratified by the State Legislatures of not less than one half of the States specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution, before the Bill is presented to the President for his assent.

[2nd November 1962]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 241 on page 59]

I. Number of higher elementary schools raised to high schools in 1961 districtwar.

Madras	2	Tirunelveli ..	3
Chingleput ..	20	Tiruchirappalli ..	19
South Arcot ..	15	Salem ..	14
North Arcot ..	26	Coimbatore ..	16
Thanjavur ..	10	The Nilgiris ..	6
Ramanathapuram ..	22	Kanyakumari ..	1
Madurai	29		
Total ..			183

II. Number of incomplete secondary schools raised to high schools in 1961 districtwar.

Madras	Nil.	Tirunelveli ..	19
Chingleput ..	22	Tiruchirappalli ..	18
South Arcot ..	22	Salem ..	18
North Arcot ..	27	Coimbatore ..	22
Thanjavur ..	15	The Nilgiris ..	8
Ramanathapuram ..	24	Kanyakumari ..	9
Madurai	15		
Total ..			219

III. Number of high schools opened in 1961 districtwar.

Madras	12	Tirunelveli ..	7
Chingleput ..	23	Salem ..	15
South Arcot ..	18	Coimbatore ..	22
North Arcot ..	50	The Nilgiris ..	5
Thanjavur ..	16	Kanyakumari ..	5
Ramanathapuram ..	26	Tiruchirappalli ..	31
Madurai	35		
Total ..			265

The figures in item III are inclusive of the higher elementary schools upgraded into high schools.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 244 on page 61]

Year.	Share of taxes.	Grants-in-aid.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1957-58	9,90	7,51	17,41
1958-59	13,20	8,31	21,51
1959-60	13,83	8,32	22,15
1960-61	13,72	11,95	25,67
1961-62	14,83	9,98	24,81
1962-63	16,40	13,74	30,14
1963-64	16,40	13,73	30,13
1964-65	16,40	13,73	30,13
1965-66	16,40	13,73	30,13

The amount shown in column (3) above includes the grant received from the Government of India under Articles 275 and 282 of the Constitution of India, grants received in lieu of railway passenger fares, other miscellaneous grants, and an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 3 crores per annum recommended by the Third Finance Commission for meeting the non-Plan revenue expenditure. It also includes the assistance received from the Government of India as grant for the execution of Plan Schemes. The quantum of grant assistance for the Plan is decided every year after discussing the matter with the Planning Commission. For 1962-63 the Government of India will be giving a grant of Rs. 9.87 crores out of the total Plan assistance of Rs. 33.73 crores. The same amount of grant for Plan schemes has been adopted for the remaining years.

2. Under "share of taxes" the estimates for 1962-63, have been adopted for the succeeding years.

APPENDIX III.

(Vide answer to starred question No. 235 on page 75.)

Statement showing the particulars of various loans granted to agriculturists by the Government, the principles adopted in granting loans, etc.

Kind of loan.	Principles adopted in granting the loan.	Amount given during 1958-59.	During 1959-60.	Amount outstanding in the beginning of 1958-59.
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Loan under Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.	There is no limit to the amount of loan to be granted. The period of repayment of loan varies from 20 to 30 years depending on the nature of each case.	72,99,935	94,84,583	..
2 Loan under Special Rules for Pumping Installation.	The amount of loan depends upon the purpose for which it is granted, the maximum being Rs. 2,000. The period of repayment of loan varies from 1 to 20 years.	7,27,690	11,80,500	..
3 Loans under Special Rules for Agricultural Implements.	Loans are granted for erecting or completing a pump installation or for the purchase of agricultural machinery or plant and for carrying out any improvement in connection with such installation or in connection with the use of such machinery or plant. The amount of loan depends on each case. The period of repayment is generally as follows:— 1. When the loan is secured on land and property 20 years.	5,600	3,873	..

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2. When the loan is secured on machinery or plant—5 years.
3. When the loan is secured on personal property—2 years.

4 Loans under Intensive Manuring Scheme. The Scheme envisages the supply of the chemical fertilizers to paddy and sugarcane:

Ammonium sulphate.	} Rs. 35 per acre for paddy and Rs. 15 per acre for sugarcane.
Ammonium sulphate-nitrate.	
Calcium ammonium-nitrate.	

Super phosphate. Rs. 15/- per acre for paddy and Sugarcane.

The minimum amount of loan is Rs. 750 for paddy and Rs. 1,500 for sugarcane and Rs. 1,500 for paddy and sugarcane.

5 Purchase of pumpsets under Hire-purchase System for irrigation purposes. No cash loan is granted. No subsidy is allowed. Cost of pumpset is given to the Firm

For sinking of new wells or for repair of old wells for irrigation purposes. Loan up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 was being granted. Subsidy of 25 per cent was being allowed. The grant of loan under this Head has since been discontinued and the New Well Subsidy Scheme administered by Agricultural Department in non-block areas has been extended to block areas also.

6 For repairs to old houses. Loans at the rate of Rs. 250 per house. No subsidy is allowed.

3,69,21,256
(Total of items 1 to 4).

66,28,132

61,01,856

70,52,363

69,14,057

1,15,87,452

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX III—cont.

Statement showing the particulars of various loans granted to agriculturists by the Government, the principles adopted in granting loans, etc.—cont.

Kind of loan.	Principles adopted in granting the loan.	Amount given during 1953-59.	During 1959-60.	Amount outstanding in the beginning of 1953-59.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8 Short term credit facilities: for purchase of Bulls, Cows, etc.	The grant of loan are governed by Takkavi Rules.	Rs. 68,90,689	Rs. 52,70,431	Rs. 83,22,806
9 Soil Conservation Scheme.	100 per cent of cost of contingencies and non-work charged staff, 75 per cent of cost of work-charged staff and soil conservation works and 10 per cent of the cost on machinery and equipment are treated as loan to be recovered in 20 instalments.	10.41 Lakhs.	19.04 Lakhs.	Figures not available.
10 Tractor Hiring Scheme.	Takkavi Rules apply to the Scheme. Loans granted at Rs. 60 per acre subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in all Districts except the Nilgiris and at Rs. 100 per acre subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in the Nilgiris.	480	Nil.	3,110.10
11 Filter Point Scheme	Loan not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per point are granted in the shape of machinery during 1962-66.	8,93,884.17	7,07,256.99	8,11,804
12 Loan for purchase of tractor, oil engines and electric motors.	The loans granted under the Tractor Hire-purchase Scheme is recoverable with centage at 3½ per cent and interest at 5 per cent in equal annual instalments spread	4.18 Lakhs.	9.59 Lakhs.	24,20,089

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over a period of 7 years. The initial deposit of 1/5th of the cost will be collected. The maximum amount of loan sanctioned is Rs. 20,000 per individual.

2. In the case of Hire purchase Scheme of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets, the loan amount is recoverable with centage at 3½ per cent and interest at 5 per cent in equal annual instalments spread over a period of 3 to 7 years with reference to the amount of loan sanctioned. The initial deposit of 1/10th of the cost is collected.

3. In respect of both the Schemes, lands to the value of 1½ times the cost of machinery have to be mortgaged to Government and at the same time, the Government will have the right of seizure of the unit in case of default of payment.

13 Cashew Scheme.	Development	Loan at the rate of Rs. 80 per acre is granted recoverable in 5 instalments from the Sixth year. Loan on personal security up to Rs. 500 and on immovable property up to Rs. 2,000 can be granted.	..	51,800	Nil.
14 Long Term Loans under the Fruit Development Scheme.	District Agricultural Officers sanction the loans after receipt of the technical approval of the Assistant Horticulturist.	4,350	1,73,280	Figures not available.	
15 Cotton Seeds Multiplication and Distribution Scheme.	Cultivation advances are issued at the rate of Rs. 20 per acre for dry cultivation and Rs. 50 for irrigated cotton. Interest 5 per cent. Penal interest 7½ per cent.	7,79,343.77	9,20,646.20	1,79,265.80	

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 237 on page 17.]

<i>Serial number and name of the institutions.</i>	<i>Extent.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	<i>c. g. sq. ft.</i>	
1 Bala Vihar (Guild of Service), Egmore, R. S. No. 84/3.	0—13—1,753	For use as home for mentally retarded children.
2 Kalyana Nagar Association, Mylapore, R. S. No. 4435 (Part). and 4457 (Part).	0—1—2,293	For school purposes.
3 Bala Mandir, Mambalam, T. S. No. 4834/3.	1—0—1,774	For use as playground.
4 Vidyodaya Girls' High School, Mambalam, T. S. No. 4825/1.	2—7—259	Do.
5 Andhra Mahila Sabha, Mylapore, R.S. No. 4629/12.	1—4—797	Nursing Home—Orthopaedic Centre.
6 Nungambakkam Ladies Recreation Club, Mylapore, R. S. No. 795.	0—5—1,575]	Leased for club building.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide Item III (1) on page 76.]

L.A., Bill No. 15 of 1962.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A bill further to amend the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1962.

2. *Insertion of new section 6-A in Madras Act XX of 1951.*—After section 6 of the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951 (Madras Act XX of 1951) hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 6-A. *Houses to be furnished and maintained at the cost of Government in certain cases.*—(1) Where a Minister, the Speaker or the Chairman occupies any house provided by the State Government free of rent, such house shall, at the cost of the State Government, be furnished and maintained and be provided with such amenities as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, ‘ maintained ’ in relation to a house includes paying local rates and taxes and providing electricity and water.

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(2) Where a Minister, the Speaker or the Chairman is paid a house rent allowance under section 3, 4 or 5, as the case may be, the house which he occupies in the City of Madras shall, at the cost of the State Government, be furnished and be provided with such amenities as may be prescribed :

Provided that such cost shall not exceed such limits as may be prescribed ”.

3. *Amendment of section 9-A, Madras Act XX of 1951.*—In section 9-A of the Principal Act, for the words and figures “ under sections 4, 7 and 8 ”, the words, figures and letter “ under sections 4, 6-A, 7 and 8 ” shall be substituted.

4. *Insertion of new section 9-B in Madras Act XX of 1951.*—After section 9-A of the Principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 9-B. *Salaries and allowances of Deputy Chairman or Member of Legislative Council while performing duties of Chairman.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, while the office of the Chairman is vacant and the duties of the office are performed by the Deputy Chairman or a Member of the Legislative Council as provided in clause (1) of Article 184 of the Constitution, the Deputy Chairman or the Member shall, during the period he so performs such duties be paid salary and allowances and be entitled to the use of a house free of rent and a suitable conveyance in the same manner, to the same extent and subject to the same conditions as the Chairman is paid or entitled to under sections 5, 6-A, 7 and 8 and the rules made under section 9 :

Provided that, during the period aforesaid the Deputy Chairman or the Member shall not be entitled to the salary and allowances attached to the office of the Deputy Chairman or Member of the Legislative Council, as the case may be ”.

5. *Amendment of section 10, Madras Act XX of 1951.*—In section 10 of the Principal Act—

(i) in the marginal note, for the words “ Ministers and their families ”, the words “ Minister, Speaker or Chairman and his family ” shall be substituted ;

(ii) for the words “ a Minister and the members of his family shall be entitled ”, the words “ a Minister, the Speaker or the Chairman shall, for himself and the members of his family, be entitled ”, shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 12, Madras Act XX of 1951.*—After sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Principal Act, the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

“ (3) Every member referred to in sub-section (1) shall, subject to such conditions as may be determined by rules made by the State Government, be entitled to hostel accommodation :

Provided that the charge for such accommodation shall in no case exceed three rupees per day.

APPENDIX III—cont.

Statement showing the particulars of various loans granted to agriculturists by the Government, the principles adopted in granting loans, etc.—cont.

Kind of Loan.	Principles adopted in granting the loan.	Amount			Amount outstanding in the beginning of	
		Amount given during 1958-59.	During 1959-60.	Amount outstanding in the beginning of 1958-59.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
		RS.	RS.	RS.		
16 Coconut Scheme.	Development					
	1. Advance of purchase of fencing plant materials at Rs. 50 per acre.	..	1,528.56	..		
	2. Advance by way of manure Rs. 25 per acre.	..	..	..		
	3. Miscellaneous advances by supply of equipment, insecticides, sprayers, etc.	..	..	..		
	4. Cash subsidy of Rs. 30 per month for maintenance of gardens.	..	..	..		
	5. Advance for breaking rocky layers at Rs. 50 per acre. All advances are recovered in 20 instalments from the 11th year of planting.	..	..	..		
17 New Well Subsidy Scheme.	A sum of Rs. 1,000 as I instalment is given and on satisfactory spending of the amount, a II instalment of like sum is given. On satisfactory completion of well 1/4th of the value of work not exceeding Rs. 250 or Rs. 500 is treated as subsidy and the rest treated as Takkavi Loan. The advance of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 per well depends upon the locality where the cost of sinking well is less or more as the case may be.	..	37,57,499*	44,63,859**		

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18 Scheme for the distribution and popularisation of improved ploughs.	Under the scheme improved ploughs are distributed at 25 per cent subsidy. Loans are also issued to the ryots who may not be able to purchase the ploughs even at the subsidised cost or on short term loan basis. These loans will be recovered at the time of harvest.	Nil.	Nil.	The Scheme has been taken up for implementation only during December 1961.
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* Figure for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 as separate figures are not available.

** As the New Well Subsidy Scheme (Revised) was implemented only in 1958, no loan was outstanding in 1958-59 under the revised scheme. The figures in column (5) relate to loans under the old Schemes.

Note.—The New Well Subsidy Scheme is not in force in the Nilgiris, Kanyakumari and Madurai districts.

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(4) Every member referred to in sub-section (1) shall, subject to such conditions and during such period as may be determined by rules made by the State Government, be entitled, free of charge, to accommodation in hospitals maintained by the State Government and also to medical treatment.

(5) The salary referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the total income of a member under any rule or order relating to grant of educational concession or scholarship or to such other matters as may be specified by rules made by the State Government "

7. *Amendment of section 14, Madras Act XX of 1951.*—For sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Principal Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

" (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 so 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 such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule "

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

Fort St. George, S. CHELLAPANDIAN,
Madras, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.
30th October 1962.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item III (2) on page 82.]

L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1962.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

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

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Act, 1962.

[2nd November 1962]

2. *Amendment of sections 3 and 5, Madras XXXIII of 1958.*—In section 3 and in the proviso to sub-section (3) of 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), for the words, figures and letters " the 26th January and the 15th August ", the words, figures and letters " the 26th January, the 15th August and the 2nd October " shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 11, Madras Act XXXIII of 1958.*—To section 11 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

" Provided that if in any industrial establishment the number of holidays for festivals which any employee is entitled to, on the date on which this Act comes into force, exceeds five, the employer may, subject to the provisions of sections 3, curtail a holiday of one whole day for one such festival as the Inspector may, in consultation with the employer and the employees, specify in respect of the industrial establishment "

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Item III (3) on page 83.]

L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1962.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the extension of the term of office of members of local authorities in the State of Madras.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Act, 1962.

(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,—

(1) 'casual vacancy' means a vacancy occurring otherwise than by efflux of time;

(2) 'Government' means the State Government;

(3) 'local authority' means—

(i) the Municipal Corporation of Madras, or

(ii) a municipal council, or

(iii) a panchayat, or

(iv) a panchayat union council;

(4) 'member' means a councillor or a member, as the case may be, of a local authority;

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(5) 'Proclamation of Emergency means the proclamation issued under clause (1) of Article 352 of the Constitution on the 26th day of October 1962.

3. *Extension of the term of office of members of local authorities.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) and the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), the term of office of the members of every local authority as a whole which is due to expire at any time before the expiration of six months after the Proclamation of Emergency has ceased to operate, shall stand extended up to the expiration of six months aforesaid :

Provided that the Government may, by notification, for sufficient cause, direct that the term so extended be reduced by such period as may be specified in the notification, and the Government may, in the like manner, cancel or modify any such notification.

4. *No election to a newly constituted or reconstituted local authority or to fill any casual vacancy.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Acts referred to in section 3, no election shall, during the period between the date of the commencement of this Act and the expiration of six months after the proclamation of Emergency has ceased to operate or such earlier date as the Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, be held—

(i) to any local authority directed to be newly constituted or reconstituted either before or after the date of the commencement of this Act;

(ii) to fill any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a local authority, whether such casual vacancy exists on, or occurs after, the date of the commencement of this Act.

5. *Power to remove difficulties.*—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act or to the provisions of the Acts referred to in section 3 as modified by 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 issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as possible after it is issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such order or both Houses agree that the order should not be issued, the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 3rd November 1962.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTION

Automatic signal system

* 250 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce the lane and automatic signal systems as at Mount Road in any other part of the City; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to extend the lane system on Mount Road up to the city limits and also on roads wherever width permits.

(b) The matter is still under study by the traffic Department.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, is there any proposal to introduce the system on the Poonamallee High Road?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I have said that it will be introduced wherever the width of the roads permits. So, the matter is being considered.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, what is the cost of installing one set, and is it the idea of the Government to incur this cost?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, it is a very great amenity and it is very useful. Therefore, the Government think that it should be extended.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, will the Government see that it is introduced at least on the entire Mount Road at as early a date as possible?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, we cannot say how soon this will be introduced entirely on the Mount Road. All steps are being taken for that purpose.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, is it a fact that the human element is still to be there in spite of the automatic signals, and if so, what is the idea of the Government in introducing this mechanical system in addition to the human element?

[3rd November 1962]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, during question hour we cannot argue the relative merits of automation and otherwise. If the hon. Member wants information, I can give.

Rural water-supply schemes

* 251 Q.—SRI R. VENKATACHALAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any priority list has been drawn up for the execution of rural water-supply schemes under the Village Works Programme in Salem district;

(b) whether the schemes have been taken up according to the priority list;

(c) if not, the reasons for the deviation; and

(d) the procedure adopted for taking up the execution?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The work will be got sanctioned with the prescribed minimum contribution wherever necessary by the Panchayat Union Council concerned. Subsequently, an estimate for the work will be got prepared and sanctioned technically and administrativeley by the competent authority. After sanction of the estimate, the work will be taken up for execution.

திரு. ஆர். வெங்கடாசலம் : துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கிருஷ்ணகிரியைக் காட்டிலும் எண்ணிக்கை வரிசையில் பின்னா அன்றா காவேரிப்பட்டனத்திற்கு முன்னதாக தண்ணீர் சப்ளை கொடுத்திருக்கும்போது, கிருஷ்ணகிரிக்கு என் தாமதிக்கப்பட்டது என்ற அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கடராமன் : பொதுவாக தாமதம் ஏற்படுவதற்குக் காரணம் அவர்கள் கட்டவேண்டிய மினிமம் தொகை கட்டாமல் இருப்பது. ஆனால் கிருஷ்ணகிரியைப் பற்றித் தனியாகத் தகவல் வேண்டுமென்றால், தனிக் கேள்வி அந்தக் காரணத்திற்காகப் போடவேண்டும்.

International Students Hostel

* 252 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to the Legislative Council Question No. 141 on 31st July 1962 :—

(a) whether the Government have since received particulars of the transfer of the portion of Island Ground from the Defence Ministry for the construction of the International Students Hostel; and

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(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras moved the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence for allotment of a portion of Island Ground for the construction of International Students Hostel?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) & (b) No, Sir.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, are the Government aware that Shri K. Raghuramiah, Minister of State in the Union stated so and is it the Madras Government that moved the Government of India for allotment of a portion of the Island Ground?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I have answered "No", to question (b).

Dilapidated houses

* 253 Q.—SRI R. VENKATACHALAM (on behalf of SRI A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the dilapidated houses of those persons who have migrated from rural parts and to construct houses in those sites for the houseless agriculturists; 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.

Panchayat elections

* 254 Q.—SRI R. VENKATACHALAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to postpone the Panchayat elections in the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the Government propose to conduct the Panchayat elections?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) & (b) It has since been decided to postpone the elections to all local bodies.

District Headquarters Hospitals

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

(a) the number of District Headquarters Hospitals that are having ambulance vans; and

(b) the number of vans used by each such hospital?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : (a) Six.

(b) One.

[3rd November 1962]

Bullock carts

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of bullocks yoked to overloaded bullock carts have died over the various over bridges in the City of Madras during that last six months; and

(b) if so, the action taken are proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) No case of bullocks dying due to pulling overloads on the overbridges in Madras City has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, what exactly are the steps taken by the Government to see that the dumb animals are not put to such hardship?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the hon. Member is aware of the institution known as SPCA. The Society prosecutes the persons who are ill-treating the animals and they are also convicted in courts.

Spindleage

* 262 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the mode of allotment of spindleage for the spinning mills in the State during the Third Plan ?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The matter is under consideration of Government.

Oil refinery

3-10 p.m.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the expert committee constituted by the Government of India held any discussions with the Government as regards the feasibility of establishing an oil refinery; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) At the instance of the Government of India, the Indian Institute of Petroleum has appointed a Study Group to undertake a study of all relevant factors to be considered for preparing a scheme for the establishment of an oil refinery in South India. Two members of the Study Group toured this State in June 1962 and held discussions with representatives of various interests. The recommendations made by the team have not been communicated to this Government.

[3rd November 1962]

திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர் : நெல்லை மாவட்டத்தில் எண்ணை சுத்திகரிப்பு ஆலை வைப்பதாக ஏதாவது உத்தேசம் உண்டா ?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்ராமன் : இன்னும் எங்கு வைப்பது என்று தீர்மானமாகவில்லை. தமிழ்நாட்டில் இருக்குமா என்பதே சந்தேகம். அதற்குள் எந்த ஊரில் வைக்கப்படும் என்ற பிரச்சனை எழுப்புவது சரி அல்ல.

Firewood

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

(a) the steps, if any, taken to procure more firewood for the State;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to check the rise in price of firewood; and

(c) what they are?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) to (c) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக் கண்ணப்பன் : ஐயா, இந்தக் கேள்வியில் (ஆ) பகுதியில் விறகு விலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்கப்பட்ட கேள்விக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பதிலில் தக்க விவரம் இல்லை.

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : விலை ஏறாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் அதற்கான பிரயத்தனங்களைச் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

திரு. டி. பி. ஸ்ரீனிவாசவரதன் : செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிலும், தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லாவிலும் சவுக்குத் தோப்பு வைத்துப் பயிரிடுபவர்களிடம் ஐந்தாறு பேர்கள் சேர்ந்து முன்னதாகவே பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து வெட்டியெடுத்து அவர்கள்தான் விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்கிறார்கள். அப்படி ஐந்தாறு வருஷமாகச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அது நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அது கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்குத் தெரியுமா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : எனக்குத் தெரியாது. அரசாங்கத் திற்கு அதுபற்றித் தகவல் இல்லை. பிரச்சனையைப் பரிசீலனை செய்வோம்.

திரு. டி. துரைராஜ் : விலை ஏறுகிறது, விலை ஏறுகிறது என்று சொல்கிறார்களே, அது வாங்குகிறவர்களால் விலை ஏறுகிறது, விற்பவர்களால் ஏறுகிறது, அல்லது அரசியல் வாதிகளால் ஏறுகிறது?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : எல்லாத் தரப்பிலும் விலை ஏறுகிறது.

[3rd November 1962]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, how many hospitals are there without the ambulance vans, and why have the Government not supplied vans when the hospitals have requested for their supply?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENKATACHALLUM: Sir, only in respect of six district headquarters hospitals the supply has been made and there is a proposal before the Government to provide vans for the others.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, may I know why there is delay in sanctioning vans to the respective hospitals?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: There is no delay, Sir. It is difficult to get vans due to financial exigencies.

L.M.Ps.

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

(a) whether the Government have provincialised all L.M.Ps. who were working under the District Boards; and

(b) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) & (b) It is presumed that the Member is referring to the absorption in Government service of L.M.Ps. who were working in District Board Medical Institutions. The District Board hospitals together with the L.M.Ps., if any, working in them were taken over by the Government while District Board dispensaries with the L.M.Ps, if any, working in them were taken over by the Panchayat Union Councils.

Eviction from an allotted building

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

(a) whether any representation has been received about the action taken by the Collector of Salem for forcible eviction of a Government Department from an allotted building; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Honorary Medical Officer

* 258 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 194 on 1st August 1962—

(a) whether the Government made any rule in 1954 that a Member of the Legislature must not be appointed as an Honorary Medical Officer;

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(b) whether the rule has been enforced in any case; and
(c) whether the rule is still in force or it has been cancelled?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c): Do not arise.

Conference of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Panchayat Unions

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to hold a Conference of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Panchayat Unions; and

(b) if so, the reasons for holding this conference annually?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Madras as 'A' Class City

* 260 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken by the Government to get Madras City classified as 'A' Class City?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): No, Sir. It will not be appropriate for the State Government to offer any suggestions to Central Government in regard to the allowances to be paid to their employees. The classification of Madras as 'A' Class City is significant only in respect of allowances to be drawn by the Central Government employees.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Do not the Government consider that Madras City should be classified as 'A' Class City?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, it is one thing for the Government to have certain views and it is another thing to make representations on matters which are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Central Government. The question was 'Whether we have made representations' and I said, 'We did not'.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: When the Government think that there is justification to ask Madras City to be classified as 'A' class City, why should they be reluctant to put it before the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member is arguing.

[3rd November 1962]

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன் : 1961-க்குப் பிறகும் இந்த நிலை நீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அல்லது விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. என். நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார் : விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன் : காரணம் என்னவென்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

கனம் திரு. என். நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார் : நான் முதலில் சொல்லியது போல் இப்போது அவரவர்களை தனியாக எவத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு விடப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறோம்.

திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர் : கூட்டுறவு சொசைடிக்கு இந்தச் சலுகை மறுக்கப்படுகிறதா?

கனம் திரு. என். நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார் : தனியாகக் கேள்வி கேட்டால், அதற்கு பதில் சொல்லமுடியும்.

திரு. எம். சுப்பையா செட்டியார் : அனேகமாக நஷ்டம் தான் சிறைய காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. காரணம் என்ன?

கனம் திரு. நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார் : லாபம் தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர நஷ்டம் அதிகமாக இருப்பதாக கனம் மெம்பர் சொல்வது சரியல்ல.

திரு. எம். சுப்பையா செட்டியார் : எல்லா சொசைடிகளிலும் அனேகமாக லாபம் இருந்தாலும்கூட அதிகமான சொசைடிகளில் நஷ்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

கனம் திரு. என். நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார் : அதிகமான சொசைடிகளுக்கு லாபம் வந்திருக்கின்றது. குறைந்த சொசைடிகளுக்கு நஷ்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதேபோல அதிகமான சொசைடிகளுக்கு லாபம் வந்திருக்கின்றது. குறைந்த சொசைடிகளுக்கு லாபம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன் : குறிப்பிட்ட கூட்டுறவு சொசைடிக்கு நஷ்டம் வருவதற்குக் காரணம், பணம் கொடுப்பதில் தாமதம் ஏற்படுவதும், பணம் வாங்குவதற்கு நிர்வாகிகள் கஷ்டப்படுவதும் என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா? அப்படியிருந்தால் அதற்குப் பரிகாரம் தேட அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?

கனம் திரு. என். நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார் : அதற்கான எல்லா முயற்சிகளையும் நிர்வாகம் செய்கிறவர்கள் எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனாலும் முடியவில்லையென்றால் ரிசர்வ் ஃபண்டு வைத்திருக்கிறோம், அதிலிருந்து சரிகட்டுவோம்.

திரு. டி. பி. ஸ்ரீனிவாசவரதன் : கூட்டுறவு சொசைடியில் பிராஸிட் அன்ட் லாஸ் அக்கவுண்ட் போடும்போது ஓவர் டியூ இண்டர்ஸைடக் கழித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். சில சொசைடிகளில்

[3rd November 1962]

கழிப்பதில்லை. இந்த மாதிரிப் போடுவதில் சில சொசைடிகள் நஷ்டம் காண்பிக்கிறார்கள். சில சொசைடிகளில் ஓவர் டியூவைக் கழிப்பதில்லை என்பது கவான்மெண்டுக்குத் தெரியுமா? ஸ்டிபென்டர் கள் இதில் யூனிபார்மாக இருப்பதில்லை.

கனம் திரு. என். நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார் : கனம் மெம்பர் கொடுத்த யோசனைக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

Co-operative Credit Societies

*269 Q.—SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Co-operative Credit Societies and agricultural banks in the State, district-wise as on 1st April 1962;

(b) the number of them which declared dividend for one year ended 30th June 1961; and

(c) the number of them which work at loss and the amount of loss?

THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MAN-RADIAR: A paper * is placed on the table of the House.

Tractors

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

(a) the amount of charges for hiring tractors collected from agriculturists in 1960-61;

(b) the amount, if any, outstanding; and

(c) the reasons for non-collection?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) Rs. 7,97,589.91 nP.

(b) Rs. 4,779.56 nP. as on 31st March 1962.

(c) The unfavourable seasons and the evasive and delaying tactics of some of the ryots in regard to the payment of hire charges are the causes for non-collection.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Special Officer was appointed in 1960 by the Government to go into the working of tractors under the control of the Agriculture Department; and

(b) if so, whether he has submitted his report to the Government?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

[3rd November 1962]

திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர் : கட்டுறவு சொசைடியில் நிறகுக் கடை வைத்தால் போர்ட்டு டிபார்ட்மெண்டு உதவி செய்வார்களா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : நிறகுக் கடை கட்டுறவு சொசைடியில் நடந்துவருவதென்றால் ஆதரவு உண்டு.

Concessions

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

(a) the various educational and other concessions granted to Harijans; and

(b) the criteria for the grant of such concessions to Harijans?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) & (b) A paper^a is placed on the table of the House.

திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர் : மதம் மாறியவர் களுக்குக் கல்விச் சலுகை சட்டத்தில் மறுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : அரசியல் சட்டப்படி மதம் மாறியவர் கள் ஷெட்டில் காஸ்ட் ஆகக் கருதப்படுவதில்லை.

Sugarcane

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

(a) the amount of cess on sugarcane (i) collected; and (ii) utilised during the year 1961-62; and

(b) how the amount has been utilised?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) (i) The amount of cess on sugarcane collected during 1961-62 was Rs. 16,41,656.

(ii) The amount utilised during the year 1961-62 was Rs. 8,92,411.

(b) The amount has been utilised for Sugarcane Development, Sugarcane Research Schemes and the Road Development Schemes in the Sugar Factory areas.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன் : ஐயா, இந்தத் தொகை அதிகமாக வசூலிக்கப்பட்டும் அந்தத் தொகை பூராவும் அந்தக் கரும்பு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு செலவிடப்படாததற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : காரணம், ரோடுகளை அகலப்படுத்துவதற்கு இடம் கிடைக்காததுதான். அக்விஸிஷன் செய்வதில் குறிதமான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி யிருக்கிறோம்.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன் : செஸ் தொகையிலிருந்து புதிதாக ரோடு அமைக்கத்தான் இந்தப் பணம் செலவிடப்படுகிறதா? செஸ் தொகையிலிருந்து போடப்பட்ட பாதைகளைச் செப்பிடுவதற்கு

[3rd November 1962]

அடுத்தடுத்த ஆண்டுகளில் செலவிடப்படவில்லை என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா? அப்படியிருந்தால் அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உத்தேசமுண்டா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : தல்லமுறையில் புதிதாக ரோடுகள் போடுவதற்கும், போடப்பட்ட ரோடுகளைச் செப்பிடுவதற்கும் இந்த செஸ் தொகை செலவிடப்படுகிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் பரிகுலாக எந்த ரோடைய் பற்றியாவது சொன்னால் அதைக் கவனிக்கலாம்.

Co-operative Credit Banks

* 267 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Co-operative Credit Banks in the State as on 1st September 1961 and the total capital thereof;

(b) the sources of capital;

(c) the amount collected from each source and the interest therefor;

(d) the interest at which money is lent to the public; and

(e) the amount of bad debts incurred by these banks and the reasons for their non-collection?

THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR: (a) to (e) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

Fisheries

* 268 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state the profit earned or loss incurred in the working of the scheme for the departmental exploitation of Fisheries in the Mettur Reservoir for the period from 1955 to 1961 year war?

THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR: Details of profit earned or loss incurred in the working of the Scheme for the departmental exploitation of Fisheries in the Mettur Reservoir for the period from 1955 to 1961 (Year-war) are as follows:—

Year.	Profit.	Loss.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
1955-56	..	896
1956-57	4,200	..
1957-58	..	3,922
1958-59	12,939	..
1959-60	19,083	..
1960-61	20,049	..

The relatively higher profit from 1958-59 onwards is due to the issue of large number of licences to private persons for fishing.

[3rd November 1962

New tyres

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to scarcity of new tyres for buses; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regards?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) Government have not received any complaints or representations on the subject recently.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, is it not a fact that some of the Ex-servicemen Motor Transport Societies have written to the Government that tyres are not available for their transport vehicles? What action have the Government taken?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have not received any such complaint.

Farm tools and appliances to Harijans

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there were a number of anomalies in the supply of farm tools and appliances to Harijans in Coimbatore district at a function held on 2nd June 1962; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such anomalies?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Burma Rice

* 277 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of fair price shops or co-operative societies in the City that receive Burma rice for distribution to the consumers?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: Ninety-five fair price shops run by co-operative institutions and two fair price shops run by private institutions, namely, the Kanya Gurukulam and the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the Madras City receive Burma rice for distribution to the consumers.

Trawlers

* 278 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of trawlers, if any, provided for the use of fishermen for deep-sea fishing; and

(b) the places at which they are provided?

[3rd November 1962]

THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MAN-RADIAR: (a) No trawler has been provided by the Department to any one for deep-sea fishing.

(b) Does not arise.

திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர்: முத்துக் குளிப்பின் போது Tug வைத்து உதவுவதுபோல ஆபத்தான நேரங்களில் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கு அப்படி Tug வைத்து உதவி வழங்க அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உத்தேசம் உண்டா?

கனம் திரு. என். நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார்: வெளி நாட்டு உடன்படிக்கையுடன் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற முறையிலே அவர்களிடத்தில் இப்போது அந்த விஷயம் பரிசீலனையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

Fishing

* 279 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to enter into an agreement with any foreign Government for the improvement of fishing on large-scale; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MAN-RADIAR: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர்: கோளாவில் அன்னிய தேசத்துடன் உடன்படிக்கை செய்ததுபோன்று நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் செய்ய உத்தேசமுண்டா?

கனம் திரு. என். நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார்: முன்னேவிக்குப் பதில் சொல்லும்போதே நான் சொல்லிவிட்டேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அந்த பதிலை எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள் என்று தம்புகிறேன்.

Accident near Cuddalore

* 280 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of an accident in which a fishing boat and a ship were involved near Cuddalore in March 1962;

(b) if so, the number of fishermen involved in the accident;

(c) the number of casualties, if any; and

(d) whether any compensation was given to the families of the affected fishermen?

[3rd November 1962]

THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MAN-RADIAR: (a) Yes.

(b) Seven fishermen in a boat were involved in the accident.

(c) One fisherman.

(d) The question of giving compensation to the family does not arise as the deceased fisherman is reported to have no other encumbrance than his only son who is living separately without depending on his father.

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன்: அடிக்கடி இப்போது கட்டுமரங்கள் மீது கப்பல்கள் மோதுவதனால் விபத்து நடக்கிறது. இதற்கு முன் மூன்று முறை இப்படி நடந்திருக்கிறது. கட்டுமரங்களுக்குக் கப்பலால் ஏற்படும் விபத்தை தடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. என். நல்லசேனாபதி சர்க்கரை மன்றாடியார்: இது எதிர்பாராமல் நடந்த ஒரு இன்சிடெண்டாக இருந்ததால் யாரையும் இதில் தவறு சொல்வதற்கில்லை.

Village Housing Project Scheme

* 281 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages selected under the Village Housing Project Scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan in the State;

(b) the achievement under the scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan period;

(c) the achievement for Tirunelveli district in the Second Plan period; and

(d) the villages in which the Village Housing Project Scheme has been extended under the Third Five-Year Plan till 31st March 1962?

THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MAN-RADIAR: (a) Two hundred and sixty-two.

(b) (i) Amount spent—Rs. 12.85 lakhs.

(ii) Number of houses constructed—131 houses.

(c) (i) Amount spent—Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

(ii) Number of houses constructed—99 houses.

(d) One hundred and three villages in thirty-five blocks.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have received a message from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws Bill, 1962.

[3rd November 1962]

III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA IN KODAMBAKAM, MYLAPORE, ETC., PLACES.

வித்துவான் தி. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, சென்னை மேல்மன்றத்தின் விதி 42 (1)-ன் கீழ் பின் குறிப்பிடும் அவசரமான, அவசியமான, பொதுநல முக்கியம் வாய்ந்த விஷயத்தைக் கனம் சுகாதார அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர உங்கள் முன் அனுமதியைக் கோருகிறேன்.

கடந்த சில நாட்களாக சென்னை நகரத்தில், முக்கியமாக கோடம்பாக்கம், சைதாப்பேட்டை, மைலாப்பூர், பழைய வண்ணாரப்பேட்டை, திருவல்லிக்கேணி முதலிய பகுதிகளிலும், தண்ணீர் தேங்கி நிற்கும் குடியிருப்புகளிலும், கொள்ளை நோயான காலரா பெருவாரியாகப் பரவி வருகிறது. 300-க்கு மேலானவர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகவும் பலர் இறந்துவிட்டதாகவும் பத்திரிகைகளில் செய்தி வெளியாகி உள்ளது.

உடனடியாகத் தடுப்பு நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொண்டு கட்டுப்படுத்தும் அவசர நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். சமீபத்தில் பெய்த பெருமழையின் காரணமாகக் கோடம்பாக்கம், சைதாப்பேட்டை, மாமபலம், அடையாறு போன்ற இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் தேங்கி நின்று அசுத்தமடைந்து ஆரோக்கிய நிலைமையைப் பாதித்திருப்பதால் காலரா மேலும் பரவிடக்கூடுதலாம். விவரமாகப் பரவலாம் என்று அஞ்சப்படுகிறது.

ஆதலால் உடனடியாகத் தக்க தடுப்பு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து விரைவில் இந்தக் கொள்ளை நோயை ஒழிப்பதில் ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கோருகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to make this statement on the floor of this House.

On the 17th October 1962, a few suspected cases of cholera were reported in the City of Madras from Trustpuram, Kodambakkam area, and four cases were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, which were reported to be positive. Steps were immediately taken by the Corporation of Madras to set in motion all the necessary machinery for preventing the epidemic from spreading and for taking care of the reported cases. An Assistant Health Officer was placed solely in charge of anti-cholera work with the necessary assistance at Kodambakkam which was the main centre of the epidemic. On the 20th October 1962, notifications were issued by the Collector of Madras and the Collector of Chingleput declaring Madras and Chingleput districts to be threatened by an outbreak of cholera. The Director of Public Health has lent 151 Health Inspectors for anti-cholera work. They along with the Public Health staff of the Corporation of Madras have been doing intensive inoculation in the affected areas and their periphery. Inoculation work in the other areas, not so far affected by cholera, is being done by the regular division staff. Private medical practitioners have also been co-operating in giving anti-cholera inoculation. Requests

[3rd November 1962]

Chemical Fertilisers

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

(a) the procedure for distribution of chemical fertilisers to sugarcane growers of South Arcot district; and

(b) the quantity distributed during the year 1961-62?

THE HON. SRI P. KARKAN: (a) The sugarcane ryots of South Arcot district who have registered with the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, get their requirements of fertilisers through the factory at Nellikuppam, while the ryots of the district who are not attached to the factory get their supply from the regular retailers (co-operatives) through the Collector. In the case of ryots attached to the New Horizon Sugar Factory, they get their supply direct from the retailer as the factory is in Pondicherry State.

(b) A quantity of 9,729 tonnes of fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate has been distributed to the ryots in South Arcot district during 1961-62 excluding the sugarcane ryots registered with the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited. Besides this, a quantity of 2,824 tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate has been made available to Messrs. Parry and Company, for distribution to their contract ryots of the Nellikuppam factory.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன்: இந்த எருவை சர்க்கரை ஆலை மூலமாக விநியோகிக்க எந்தக் காரணத்தை முன்விட்டு அரசாங்கம் முடிவு செய்தது? அந்த மாதிரி சர்க்கரை ஆலை மூலமாக அதைச் செய்யவேண்டியதில்லை. சங்கத்தின் வாயிலாக கொடுக்கும்படியாக கரும்பு உற்பத்தியாளர்கள் சங்கத்திலிருந்து ஏதாவது கோரிக்கை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறதா? அதற்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: இதுவரையில் சர்க்கரை ஆலை மூலமாக ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துகொண்டு அதன் மூலமாக வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். பாண்டிச்சேரியில் ஆலையிலிருந்து வரும் சர்க்கரையை கூட்டுறவு சொசைடி மூலமாகப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கிறோம். அங்கத்தினர் தனியாகக் கேள்வி கேட்டால் அதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லலாம்.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன்: சர்க்கரை ஆலை மூலமாக விநியோகிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. இந்த லாபம் ஆலைக்காரர்களுக்குப் போகவேண்டியதில்லை. உற்பத்தியாளர்கள் சங்கமே வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். உற்பத்தியாளர்கள் சங்கத்தின் மூலமே இதை விநியோகிக்கலாம் என்று விண்ணப்பம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தால் இந்த ஆலைக்குப் பதிலாக சங்கத்தின் மூலமாகவே உததை விநியோகிக்க அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

[3rd November 1962]

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: ஏற்கனவே மில்லுடன் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்தவர்களிடத்தில் தகராறு இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அது பற்றி விசாரிக்கப்படும்.

Mica

* 273 Q.—SRI R. VENKATACHALAM (on behalf of Sri K. S. Abdul Wahab): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

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(a) whether any survey has been conducted about the availability of mica in Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any recommendations to the Government of India to expedite the exploration of the availability of mica in Tiruchirappalli district; and

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

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

(b) The Geological Survey of India in the course of their mapping have reported occurrence of mica in the following places in Tiruchirappalli district:—

1. In Kadyampatti near Tuvarankurichi. Kulithalai taluk.
2. North of Ayyampalayam.
3. About a mile east-south east of Edayapatti.
4. On the eastern flank of the hill south-west of Terku Ayyampalayam.
5. On the north-east spur of Mungilmalai.

The mica is reported to be in flakes of small size and are impure. These deposits are not, therefore, of any economic importance.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

Small-scale Industries

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

(a) the small-scale industries which are eligible for supply of electric power; and

(b) the small-scale industries which are supplied with electricity during 1961-62?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) All small-scale industries are eligible for supply of electric power.

(b) Information regarding the number and names of small-scale industries which are supplied with electricity during 1961-62 is not readily available.

[Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum] [3rd November 1962]

from institutions, schools, etc., for having the staff and the inmates inoculated are being complied with promptly. Conservancy work in the affected areas has been intensified by the appointment of additional staff wherever necessary and the areas are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with bleaching powder and slaked lime, etc. Sufficient number of ambulance vans has been stationed in the affected areas so that reported cases could be promptly removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Anti-fly measures have been intensified in the affected areas and nearabouts and intensive spraying with pyrethrum and diazinon is being carried out to kill flies which act as carriers of cholera germs. Stern measures are being taken to prevent selling of unwholesome and exposed foodstuffs on the pavements in or near about the affected areas.

Kodambakkam where the attack was first reported is an unsewered area and has also defective water-supply. Arrangements have been made to supply protected drinking water to the area by water lorries. As a general precaution, extra chlorination has been resorted to at the Kilpauk pumping station.

Up to 12 noon on the 2nd November 1962, the total number of cases admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital was 331, of which 215 were positive cases of cholera, 90 negative cases, and 26 cases were under observation. The total number of deaths was 16. To the extent possible, intensive propaganda is being done with a propaganda van in the affected areas and nearabout in order to bring home to the people the precautions that should be taken to prevent attacks of cholera. The epidemic is under control and the Government are watching the situation carefully.

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 23 (1) OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

3-20 THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy
Pm Chairman, I move—

“That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business on Saturday, the 3rd November 1962”.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business on Saturday, the 3rd November 1962”.

The motion was put and carried.

V.—THE TENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I move for leave of the House for the postponement of the presentation of the Tenth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances. The Report is ready but it refers to a number

3rd November 1962] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

of Appendices and it would be more useful and helpful to the Members if the appendices containing the assurances are also printed and given to the Members at the time of the presentation of the Report. Therefore, some time may be taken for printing these assurances also. The Report also may be printed and given to the Members. Then formally I may present the Report.

The leave was granted.

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS (ADDED TERRITORIES) EXTENSION OF LAWS BILL, 1962 (L.A. BILL NO. 16 OF 1962)

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

“That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws Bill, a 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration”.

Consequent on the alteration of boundaries of the States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959), the territories specified in the Second Schedule to the said Act have been added on to this State from the State of Andhra Pradesh. As the territories added on to this State formed part of the composite State of Madras before the formation of the State of Andhra in 1953, almost all the laws that were in force in 1953 continue to apply to those territories as they apply to the rest of the State of Madras. However, some of these laws have been amended in their application to either the added territories or the rest of the State or both. The amendments so made apply only to the area in respect of which the concerned Act was amended and they do not apply to the other area. So also, the principal Acts that were enacted subsequent to the formation of the State of Andhra by the Legislatures of this State and those of Andhra or Andhra Pradesh, as the case may be, apply only to the respective areas. For the sake of securing uniformity in the laws that are in force in both the areas, it is proposed to integrate the said laws.

Certain important measures such as the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act X of 1939), and the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955), which relate to taxation and the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), and the Madras District Development Councils Act, 1958 (Madras Act XVIII of 1958), which relate to local administration have already been extended to the added territories and the corresponding laws in force therein repealed.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [3rd November 1962]

Certain other measures have also been extended to those territories by the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws (No. 2) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 39 of 1961), which Act had, besides extension, also secured uniformity in respect of certain other measures.

The present Bill seeks to extend a few enactments to those territories besides seeking to unify certain other enactments.

The remaining laws which require integration are under examination, in consultation wherever necessary with the Heads of Departments and also with particular reference to the local conditions, if any, prevailing in the added territories. As soon as the laws aforesaid are examined and finalised for unification, either separate legislation will be undertaken in respect of measures which may be considered urgent or they will be included in a Consolidated Bill similar to the present one.

The provisions of the Bill do not call for any special remarks since they are purely general in character. The respective scope of all the three Schedules to the Bill has already been set out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill.

Sir, I request the House to accept the motion.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration”.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I welcome this Bill. I am thankful to the department for having looked into all the provisions carefully and introducing them in the various areas. There are a number of other enactments also which may have to be extended. The sooner it is done it will be better. Otherwise, it will be difficult to find out which amendments have been extended to these territories.

There is one other matter which I would like to mention. Let us take, for instance, the Compulsory Labour Act, 1920. Being a very old Act, a number of amendments have been made to it. It is difficult to find out all the amendments that have been made. It will be better if the amendments are also put in the margin. Another instance is the Village Courts Act. As these Acts are very old Acts, a number of amendments have been made and although we may be parties to the passing of the amendments, we are unable to lay our hands on the particular amendment. Therefore, I would suggest that in future when a Bill is brought in for the application of certain amendments or Acts to the added territories, these amendments may also be added. That is the suggestion that I would make.

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* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar for the very useful suggestion he has made. The department will take note of it and try to put in the margin the various amendments to the original Act that have been carried out, subsequent to the passing of that Act.

I may also feel a sense of relief that an expert like Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has gone through all these various Acts in great detail and has stated that they have been properly amended. As you know, it is not possible for the Law Minister, even if he is himself a lawyer, to have the time to go through all the various provisions of the Acts which are sought to be integrated, and assistance like the one that Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar offers in matters of this kind is of immense value to the Government and also to the State. I thank him once again for the contribution he has made.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration’.

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

Clauses 2 to 13 were put and carried.

Schedules I to III were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

‘That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed’.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed’.

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

(2) THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1962 (L.A. BILL NO. 24 OF 1962).

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

‘That the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration’.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [3rd November 1962]

Sir, under section 8 (1) of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 58 of 1961), every person who held or is deemed to have held land in excess of 30 standard acres on the 6th April 1960, should furnish to the authorized officer within ninety days from the notified date, that is, the 2nd October 1962, a return containing certain particulars about the lands so held by him. It is, however, possible that such returns are not furnished by all persons liable to furnish the returns and even when returns are so furnished they may not be complete in all cases. In such cases, under section 9 of the Act, the authorised officer has to issue notice to the defaulters to furnish the return or the additional particulars, as the case may be. In order to enable the authorized officer to take prompt action under section 9 of the Act, it is necessary to collect information regarding persons who held lands in excess of 30 standard acres on the 6th April 1960 with the particulars of lands held by them. Such information can be collected from the agricultural income-tax assessment records. But section 52 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) prohibits disclosure of any information by the Agricultural Income-tax Officers for the above purpose. It is, therefore, proposed to amend that Act in order to facilitate the disclosure of the information available in the Agricultural Income-tax Department to any authority or officer exercising powers under the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, for the purpose of implementing the said Act.

I request the House to accept the motion.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Agricultural Income-tax Act under section 52 has stated that the information given by the assessee to the Income-tax officer is confidential and that if there is any disclosure by the officer, he will be punished. But there are other sections in the Act under which exemption has been given to certain officers to disclose the information in certain particular matters. But so far as the Agricultural Income-tax Officer is concerned, he has not been exempted. Therefore, if any information is given by him, he will be punished and therefore it is that this provision is sought to be made in the Act.

But I will have to state in this connection that the Agricultural Income-tax Act was originally called the Plantation Agricultural Income-tax Act of 1955. Afterwards only, in 1958 the word 'Plantation' was omitted and it has now become the Agricultural Income-tax Act of 1958. Until that time the records only showed that it was Plantation Agricultural Income-tax Act and this was extended in 1959, 1960 and so on.

3rd November 1962] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

Sir, I am also paying agricultural income-tax. What they have done is to rely upon the revenue records. That is all. Nothing else. Therefore, what is the information that the Agricultural Income-tax Officer can give in respect of section 8 of the Act? I cannot see. Because these officers were asked to levy the assessment immediately, they asked the 'Karnams' and others of the Revenue Department to give the information from the revenue records, and they gave the information. The Agricultural Income-tax Officers checked that with the returns filed by the assessees. They can furnish no further information which will throw light in respect of section 8 of the Act. Suppose the assessee says for the purpose of compensation, that the income is large; then the officer can say 'No, no, here you have given a lesser figure for purposes of income-tax.' But so far as this is concerned, I practically feel that it would be merely a kind of some portion of the survey given instead of some other portion, and there might have been some mistake. Instead of saying 'Thoppu', they would have said 'wet land'. There might be such small mistakes in the returns and the amendment will result in carrying on endless correspondence. The officer will say, 'You said like that here and you have stated something there' and so on. He might say that the survey number was not included. This will result in endless correspondence. The answer of the Government to the objection might be, if it is harmless, why not have it? But I ask, why should we adopt this unnecessary step? The officer is not going to confine to this only. He will have to take information about many other matters which the Agricultural Income-tax Officer may not be able to give. These are also important matters. So far as income is concerned, the information has to be given on various other matters. Agricultural Income-tax records will not show anything. As a matter of fact, the Agricultural Income-tax Officer has taken all the information from the revenue records. More than that, he cannot give. But everybody knows who has wet lands or other lands in the village. The information is entirely in the hands of the 'Karnams' unless they suppress it. I, therefore, feel, it is not necessary. But if the Government still want to have this amendment, all right, let them please themselves.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the advantage of having information from the Agricultural Income-tax Officer lies in this. In respect of every person who is assessed, they have a list of all the lands he holds. If the Land Ceiling Officer is again to go and collect it from the Revenue Officers, it will take time. On the other hand, it is already collected as explained by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition himself by the Agricultural Income-tax Officer. He has all the information about the extent of land held by each individual member who has been assessed. Therefore, it facilitates getting the information. This is only for the purpose of finding out whether a person who should have furnished the

[3rd November 1962]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 264 on page 107]

The only lasting solution to the problem of firewood shortage or its prevailing high price is to increase the fuel resources of the State. Accordingly, fuel trees have been raised during the Second Five-Year Plan under two schemes relating to the State Forest Department, viz., the Scheme for afforestation of dry fuel forests and the Scheme for casuarina plantations. The area actually achieved or planted during the Second Five-Year Plan period is 58,840 acres of fuel trees and 3,265 acres of casuarina.

The targets aimed at under the Third Five-Year Plan are 57,000 acres of dry fuel forests and 3,000 acres of casuarina plantations. Out of this, during 1961-62, an area of 9,084 acres of dry fuel forests and 735 acres of casuarina plantations have been achieved. The targets for 1962-63 are 8,680 acres of dry fuel forests and 717 acres of casuarina plantations.

Fuel trees are also raised under the Farm Forestry Scheme. An area of 6,658 acres has been covered under this Scheme during 1961-62. It is also proposed to raise fast growing species for fuel purposes over an area of 1,000 acres in the Chingleput, Cuddalore North, Cuddalore South and Vellore East Forest Divisions during 1962-63 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.83 lakhs.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 265 on page 108]

(a) The following are the concessions given to the Scheduled Castes from the Harijan Welfare Department under the State funds:—

- (1) Provision of house-sites;
- (2) Provision of wells for supply of drinking water;
- (3) Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street-lighting, burning or burial grounds;
- (4) Grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities;
- (5) Assignment or lease of lands for cultivation; and
- (6) Scholarships, schools and hostel facilities and supply of mid-day meals.

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Financial assistance is given to the Scheduled Castes from the Harijan Welfare Department under the Grant-in-aid and the Centrally-sponsored schemes for the following purposes:—

- (i) Construction of houses.
- (ii) Agricultural development such as supply of plough bulls, agricultural implements, seeds and irrigation wells and formation of land colonisation co-operative societies.
- (iii) Development of cottage industries like handpounding of rice, leather goods production, tannery, basket making, brick and tile industry, poultry farming, etc., and organisation of milk supply co-operative societies.
- (iv) Subsidy to technically trained persons to enable them to settle down in trade.
- (v) Scholarships under the decentralised Government of India Scholarships Scheme for post-Matric studies for Scheduled Castes.

The Education Department grants full fee concessions to the Scheduled Caste students at all stages of their education. Sixteen per cent of the seats in all education institutions are reserved for admission of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students put together.

For appointment in Government services also, sixteen per cent of the vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes put together. According to the rule of reservation, appointments shall be made in the order of rotation specified in that rule in every cycle of 25 vacancies. The rule of reservation is followed generally in the case of direct recruitment; it is however, followed in the case of recruitment by transfer to certain Gazetted posts from the corresponding non-gazetted posts. Certain concessions in the matter of age is also given to the Scheduled Caste. The prescribed age-limit for the various services shall not apply for appointment of a Scheduled Caste candidate to a post for which a qualification lower than the degree has been prescribed if such a candidate possesses a qualification higher than the minimum general educational qualification. The age-limit shall not also apply in the case of appointment of a Scheduled Caste candidate to a post for which a degree qualification has been prescribed if such a candidate possesses a degree or any other equivalent qualifications. For appointment of a Scheduled Caste candidate to a post for which minimum general educational or lower qualification has been prescribed, the age-limit for him is 30 whereas it is 25 in respect of others. Scheduled Caste candidates are exempted from the payment of application fees for appointment to posts both within and outside of the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission, if they have passed the Intermediate examination or taken a Degree or acquired any equivalent qualification. A lower percentage of marks in some subjects in S.S.L.C. is also prescribed for the Scheduled Castes for purposes of minimum general educational qualification. A lower standard for the Scheduled Castes has also been prescribed by the Madras Public Service Commission in the oral and written tests conducted by it.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [3rd November 1962]

information has furnished it or not. Therefore, there will be no harassment done to anybody, nor will it lead to any harassment. This will facilitate the securing of information from one officer, who has already done the compilation of the various holdings of agricultural income-tax assesseees and therefore is readily available. We are asking the person who has information readily available to furnish it to the officer concerned. Therefore, I do not think that there is any serious objection to the amendment proposed.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1962), 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.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

'That the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1962) as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

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

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

* 307. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2487, Home, dated 21st July 1962 regarding exemption of the Willys Station Wagon bearing registration No. MDS 5289 belonging to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and assigned to the District Medical Officer, Salem, from the payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).

* 308. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3479, Revenue, dated 13th September 1962 regarding amendment to the Madras Irrigation Works (Construction of Field Bothies) Rules, 1961.

309. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2886, Home, dated 21st August 1962, regarding exemption from payment of tax

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leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931) of motor car MSV 535 belonging to the Trade Representation of the German Democratic Republic in India.

310. Third Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

[3rd November 1962]

(b) For eligibility for educational concessions from the State Government the annual income of the parents or guardians of the applicants from all sources should not exceed Rs. 1,200 in the case of those studying in the pre-Matric courses and Rs. 1,500 in the case of those studying in post-Matric courses. The Government have since issued orders raising the limit of income for pre-Matric courses from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 with effect from 1962-63 onwards. In the case of Government of India scholarships, 'Means Test' is applied according to the rules laid down by the Government of India. In regard to other concessions such as provision of house-sites, etc., only poor and deserving Harijans are given these concessions.

Scheduled Caste candidates are eligible for all service concessions referred to above, provided they satisfy the requirements governing the concessions.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 267 on page 109.]

(a) There are 15 District Co-operative Central Banks with the Madras State Co-operative Bank at their apex and 96 Primary Land Mortgage Banks with the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank at their apex. The working capital of these banks as on 31st March 1962 was as follows:—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

State Co-operative Bank	34,73.05
District Co-operative Central Banks (15) ..	45,81.24
Central Land Mortgage Bank	11,27.14
Primary Land Mortgage Banks (96)	9,20.79

(b) The working capital of the Central Banks consists of their share capital, reserve fund, deposits from public and borrowings from the State Co-operative Bank and Reserve Bank of India. The working capital of the Land Mortgage Banks consists of their share capital, reserve fund, borrowings by floatation of debentures, temporary accommodation from the Government and Overdraft from the State Bank of India.

(c) The details regarding the amount collected from each source and interest paid thereon are indicated below:—

	State Co-operative Bank.	District Co-operative Central Banks.	Central Land Mortgage Banks.	Primary Land Mortgage Banks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1 Share capital	2,50.43	459.34	29.59	61.98
2 Reserve Fund	38.16	90.83	21.34	12.97
3 Other funds	19.98	75.18	.. ..	2.88
4 Deposits	740.60	12,40.04	.. ..	.. ..
5 Borrowings	24,25.65	27,15.35	135.00	.. ..
6 Debentures .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	934.00	.. ..
7 Other reserves .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7.21	.. ..
8 Loans from Central Land Mortgage Bank .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	842.96
	34,73.05	45,81.24	11,27.14	9,20.79

[3rd November 1962]

Central Banks.—The rate of interest offered on deposits by the Central Banks ranges from 3 per cent to 5½ per cent. The Reserve Bank of India lends to the State Co-operative Bank short-term funds at 2 per cent and medium-term funds at 2½ per cent for agricultural purposes. The State Co-operative Bank in turn lends to the Central Banks short-term credit at 2½ per cent and medium-term funds at 3½ per cent.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The rate of interest on borrowings ranges from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent.

(a) *Central Banks.*—The funds obtained from the Reserve Bank of India through loans and from the general public through deposits are pooled and a uniform rate is charged on short-term and medium-term loans. The rates of interest charged to the ultimate borrower on short term and medium-term loans by societies are 6.25 per cent and 7.2 per cent, respectively. Loans are advanced to members for non-agricultural purposes at a rate not exceeding 7.5 per cent.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The rate of interest at which money is lent to the ultimate borrower is fixed at 2½ per cent over the rate of interest paid on the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. Out of the margin of 2½ per cent, 1½ per cent is allocated to the Central Land Mortgage Bank and 1 per cent to the Primary Land Mortgage Bank. The present rate of interest charged by the Primary Land Mortgage Banks on loans issued to the ultimate borrowers is 7 per cent.

(b) The bad debts of the Madras State Co-operative Bank and the Central Banks as on 31st March 1962 are shown below:—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

(i) Madras State Co-operative Bank	1.13
(ii) Central Banks	12.26

There are no bad debts either in the Primary Land Mortgage Banks or in the Central Land Mortgage Bank.

The bad debts are generally due to business losses in non-credit societies and to the inability of some borrowers in credit societies to repay their dues due to failure of seasons. In some cases bad debts are due to inefficient management or mismanagement.

[3rd November 1962]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 269 on page 111.]

(a) The number of co-operative credit societies and agricultural banks in the State as on 1st April 1962 are 10,354 and 330, respectively. The following statement will show the districtwise break up of the societies:—

Serial number and name of the district.	Number of co-operative credit societies.	Number of agricultural banks.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Chingleput	882	33
2 Coimbatore	918	31
3 South Arcot	1,327	22
4 Salem	690	37
5 Madurai	1,056	43
6 Thanjavur	1,232	30
7 Ramanathapuram	1,061	20
8 Tirunelveli	863	19
9 Tiruchirappalli	851	30
10 North Arcot	1,150	31
11 Nilgiris	149	21
12 Kanyakumari	175	13
Total	10,354	330

(b) As far as available information can reveal, the number of societies and the agricultural banks which worked at a profit during 1960-61 as on 30th June 1961 are 7,144 and 286, respectively. The following statement will show the details districtwise:—

Serial number and name of the district.	Number of societies.	Amount of profit.	Number of agricultural banks.	Amount of profit.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Chingleput	553	1.10	30	0.32
2 Coimbatore	796	4.14	26	0.55
3 South Arcot	884	1.26	20	0.48
4 Salem	643	5.57	37	1.05
5 Madurai	596	2.41	37	1.16
6 Thanjavur	736	3.10	23	0.44
7 Ramanathapuram	466	0.82	17	0.41
8 Tirunelveli	698	1.88	13	0.18
9 Tiruchirappalli	740	2.32	22	0.52
10 North Arcot	838	2.32	28	0.83
11 Nilgiris	127	0.65	21	0.62
12 Kanyakumari	67	0.40	12	0.37
Total	7,144	28.17	286	7.43

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(c) The number of them which worked at a loss during 1960-61 are 2,405 and 43, respectively. The following statement will show at a glance the districtwise figures:—

Serial number and name of the district.	Number of societies.	Amount of loss.	Number of agricultural banks.	Amount of loss.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Chingleput	124	0.19	3	0.06
2 Coimbatore	67	0.12	5	0.03
3 South Arcot	327	0.59	2	0.03
4 Salem	32	0.11	..	..
5 Madurai	418	1.56	6	0.05
6 Thanjavur	446	0.56	6	0.16
7 Ramanathapuram	447	0.42	3	0.01
8 Tirunelveli	118	0.18	6	0.10
9 Tiruchirappalli	84	0.69	3	0.11
10 North Arcot	294	0.70	3	0.01
11 Nilgiris	19	0.06	..	..
12 Kanyakumari	29	0.04	1	0.01
Total	2,405	5.22	43	0.59

APPENDIX V.

[Vide Item VI (1) on page 119]

L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1962.

(As passed by the Assembly)

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

BE it enacted by Legislature of the State of Madras in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws Act, 1962.

(2) Section 10 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January 1961; and the rest of this Act shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

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

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

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

[3rd November 1962]

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

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

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

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

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

7. *Repeal of corresponding laws.*—The Andhra Irrigation Works (Levy of Compulsory Water-cess) Act, 1955 (Andhra Act XXIV of 1955), the Andhra Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955 (Andhra Act XXV of 1955) and the Andhra Silkworm Seed (Control) Act, 1956 (Andhra Act XV of 1956), and any Act, Ordinance, regulation, order, by-law, rule or other law corresponding to an enactment specified in the First Schedule in force in the added territories immediately before the date of the commencement of this Act by virtue of section 45 of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959), or by virtue of any other legislative power shall, on the date of the commencement of this Act, stand repealed to the extent to which the corresponding law relates to matters with respect to which the State Legislature has power to make laws for the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. *Powers of courts and other authorities for purposes of facilitating application of laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application in the added territories of any enactment specified in the First Schedule, any court or other authority may construe such enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the court or other authority.

10. *Extension of Madras Act XXIX of 1949.*—(1) The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949) (hereinafter in this section referred to as the Madras Act), is hereby extended to, and shall be in force in, the added territories; and sections 5 to 9 shall apply in relation to that Act as if it had been included in the First Schedule.

(2) Anything done or any action taken including any rule or order made, notification issued, decision, award or direction given, proceeding taken, liability or penalty incurred and punishment awarded under the provisions of the Andhra Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1956 (Andhra Act V of 1956) (hereinafter in this section referred to as the Andhra Act),—

(a) as in force immediately before its expiry; or

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(b) on or after the 26th day of January 1961, and before the date of publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, on the footing that the Andhra Act was in force at the relevant time,

shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the Madras Act;

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render any person liable to any punishment whatsoever by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by him on or after the 26th day of January 1961, and before the date of publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

11. *Extension of Madras Act 22 of 1959.*—(1) The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959), as amended by sub-section (2) is hereby extended to, and shall be in force in, the added territories; and sections 5 to 9 shall apply in relation to that Act as if it had been included in the First Schedule.

(2) The Act aforesaid shall be amended as follows, that is to say,—

(i) to sub-section (4) of section 1, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that in relation to the added territories all the provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different areas and for different provisions of this Act.”;

(ii) in section 6,—

(a) clause (1) shall be renumbered as clause (1-a), and before the clause as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

‘ (1) “ added territories ” means the territories specified in the Second Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959);’;

(b) after clause (7), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

‘ (7-a) “ date of commencement of the Act ” and “ date of the commencement of this Act ”, in relation to the added territories mean the date of the commencement of the provision in which the expression occurs;’; and

(iii) to section 120, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to the added territories.”.

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12. *Repeal of certain enactments.*—The enactments specified in the Third Schedule, in so far as they apply to, and are in force in, the added territories are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

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

(2) Every order issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as possible after it is issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such order or both Houses agree that the order should not be issued, the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Years.	Number.	Short title.
(1)	(2)	(3)
CENTRAL ACT.		
1873	III	The Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.
MADRAS ACTS.		
1922	III	The Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921.
1926	V	The Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925.
1934	X	The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934.
1935	VI	The Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1934.
1934	II	The Madras Contingency Fund Act, 1934.
1954	XXIX	The Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1954.
1954	XXXIII	The Madras Dramatic Performances Act, 1954.
1955	III	The Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955.
1955	IX	The Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955.
1956	XXIII	The Madras Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1956.
1956	XXXIX	The Madras Official Language Act, 1956.
1956	XLI	The Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Act, 1956.
1959	2	The Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act, 1959.

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THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
MADRAS ACTS.			
1858	I	The Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858.	For section 6, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "6. <i>Liability of persons refusing to contribute labour to the maintenance of irrigation and drainage works.</i>—(1) Every person owning lands served by any irrigation or drainage work or any work connected therewith shall, when ver required by public notice by the head of the village under the orders of the Tahsildar or other superior Revenue Officer, contribute labour for repairing or properly maintaining such irrigation or drainage work or for repairing or properly maintaining any work connected with such irrigation or drainage work. (2) Every public notice given under sub-section (1) shall be in writing over the signature of the head of the village, shall contain the names of the persons bound to contribute the labour together with such other particulars as may be necessary to identify them, and the period or periods during which the labour should be contributed, and shall be widely made known in the village by affixing copies thereof in conspicuous public places within the village, or by publishing the same by beat of drum and by any other means that the head of the village may think fit. Every such notice shall also be published by affixing in the notice board of the offices of the Tahsildar or other Revenue officer under whose orders the notice was given. (3) Any person required to contribute labour in pursuance of a notice given under sub-section (1) may, in lieu of such labour, pay such sum and within such time as may be specified in that behalf by a general or special order of the Tahsildar or other Revenue officer referred to in sub-section (1). The amount so payable shall, in case of dispute, be determined summarily by the Collector. (4) If any person who is bound to contribute labour in pursuance of a notice given under sub-section (1) neglects or refuses to contribute labour during the period specified in that notice or fails to pay the value of

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
MADRAS ACTS—cont.			
1958—cont.	I—cont.	The Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1958—cont.	the labour under sub-section (3) it shall be lawful for the head of the village under the orders of the Tahsildar or other Revenue officer referred to in sub-section (1) to proceed at once to execute the work by employing some other person and all the expenses incurred in respect thereof together with a sum equal to the value of the labour not contributed shall be borne by the person so neglecting or refusing to contribute or failing to pay. (5) Where there are a number of persons liable to pay under the preceding sub-section, the Tahsildar or other Revenue officer under whose orders the notice was given under sub-section (1) shall, after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, apportion such expenses among the persons who are, as aforesaid, liable to bear the same and also determine the value of the labour not contributed. Such liability shall as far as practicable, be apportioned among such persons in proportion to the extent of the lands actually served by the irrigation or drainage work or other work in connection with which the contribution of labour was required. (6) All sums due under this section shall be payable on demand; and, on non-payment, the same may be recovered by the same means by which arrears of land revenue are recoverable".
1859	XXIV	The Madras District Police Act, 1859.	In sub-section (1) of section 54 A, the words "and the rules, orders and bye-laws made thereunder" shall be omitted.
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861.	1. In section 1 relating to the interpretation clause, after the definition of the word "cattle", the following definition shall be inserted, namely:— "the words 'public place' shall mean a place (including a road, street or way, whether a thoroughfare or not, and a landing-place) to which the public are granted access or have a right to resort, or over which they have a right to pass."; 2. In section 30— (i) in sub-section (1), for the words "on the public roads, or in the public streets or thoroughfares" the words "in public place" shall be substituted;

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
MADRAS ACTS—cont.			
1961—cont.	V—cont.	The Police Act, 1861—cont.	(i) in sub-section (2), for the words "in any such road, street or thoroughfare", the words "in any such public places" shall be substituted; (ii) in sub-section (4), for the words "in the streets", the words "in public places" shall be substituted; 3. In section 31, for the words "on the public roads and in the public streets, thoroughfares ghats and landing-places, and at all other places of public resort", the words "in public places", for the words "on the public roads and in the public streets", the words "in public place", and for the words "road, street, thoroughfare, ghat or landing-place", the words "public place" shall be substituted. 4. In section 34, for the words "on any road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare", the words "in any public place" shall be substituted.
1867	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.	After sub-section (2) of section 4, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— “(1) (a) Where any press in respect of which a declaration has been made under this section— (i) does not commence the printing of books or papers, within a period of three months of such declaration, such declaration shall be void; or (ii) having commenced such printing within the period mentioned in sub-clause (i), has ceased the printing of books and papers for a period exceeding three months, such declaration shall cease to have effect. (b) No press in respect of which a declaration made under this section has, under clause (a) become void or ceased to have effect, shall commence, or as the case may be, recommence, the printing of books or papers, without a new declaration having been made.”
1894	I	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.	1. For clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 18, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:— “(b) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section 12, sub-section (2), or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire.”

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
MADRAS ACTS—cont.			
1894—cont.	I—cont.	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894—cont.	2. In the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 45, for the words "and the notice shall be deemed to be served on such person on the date on which the notice sent by registered post will, in the usual course of post, be received by the addressee", the words "and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt" shall be substituted.
1936	IV	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.	1. In clause (ii) of section 2,— (i) in item (a) after the words "omnibus service", the words "or motor or other transport undertaking" shall be added; (ii) after item (g), the following item shall be added, namely:— “(h) establishment or undertaking which the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be an industrial establishment for the purposes of this Act.” 2. After section 11, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— “11-A. Deductions in respect of house accommodation.—The employer shall make the deductions authorized under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 7 from the wages of the employed person and remit the amount so deducted in such manner as the State Government may, by general or special order, specify.”
1889		The Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.	1. In sub-section (3-A) of section 9, for the words "Depressed or Backward classes", the words "members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or Backward classes" shall be substituted. 2. In section 68, for the words "If a plaintiff or a defendant die" the words "If a plaintiff or a defendant dies" shall be substituted. 3. In section 71,— (i) for the words "If a decree-holder die", the words "If a decree-holder dies" shall be substituted; (ii) for the words "in the room of the deceased" the words "in the place of the deceased" shall be substituted.

[3rd November 1962]

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Amendments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MADRAS ACTS—cont.			
1889—cont.	I—cont.	The Madras village Courts Act, 1888—cont.	4. In section 72, for the words "If a judgment debtor die" the words "If a judgment-debtor dies", shall be substituted. 5. In clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 76, before the words and figures "Towns Nuisances Act, 18-9", the word "Madras" shall be inserted. 6. In the marginal note to section 77, for the word "section", the word "sections" shall be substituted.
1890	II	The Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890.	In sub-section (4) of section 10 for the last sentence, the following shall be substituted, namely:— "The net revenues derived from the management of the ferry shall be distributed between the authorities (including the State Government) maintaining approach roads at either end of the ferry, in such proportions and subject to such conditions as the State Government may, from time to time, by notification direct".
1923	VIII	The Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.	1. In section 3, after clause (ix), the following clause shall be added, namely:— "(x) 'Village headman' and 'village accountant' in relation to the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district respectively include 'village officer' and 'village assistant'". 2. In sub-section (3) of section 15, for the word, brackets and figure "sub-clause (2)", the word, brackets and figure "sub-section (2)" shall be substituted.
1938	IV	The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1937.	In clause (ii) of section 3,— (i) in proviso (A), the words "or foreign Government" shall be omitted; (ii) in provisos (B) and (C), for the words "any other State in India", the words "any other State or Union territory in India" shall be substituted.
1943	XVIII	The Madras Irrigation Works (Repairs, Improvement and Construction) Act, 1943.	In clause (a) sub-section (1) of section 3, for the word "clauses", the word "clause" shall be substituted.

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Year.	Number.	Short title.	Amendments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MADRAS ACTS—cont.			
1947	XXXI	The Madras Devadasis (Pre-vention of Dedication) Act, 1947.	In sub section (3) of section 3,— (i) the words "or in any marriage procession or other procession taken out in public streets" shall be omitted; (ii) the explanation shall be omitted.
1950	XXXII	The Madras Animals and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Act, 1950.	For clause (c) of section 2, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:— "(c) 'temple' means, in any area in the State elsewhere than in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district, a temple as defined in section 6, clause (17) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1911 (Madras Act XIA of 1951), and in any area in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district, a temple as defined in section 2, clause (1) of the Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXVII of 1950)".

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 12.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MADRAS ACTS.			
1881	I	The Madras Ports Police Act, 1881	The whole.
1943	XXIII	The Madras Pawnbrokers Act, 1943	Sub-section (1) of section 23.
1944	III	The Madras City Municipal and District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1944.	The whole.
1945	II	The Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act, 1945.	The whole.
1949	V	The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Section 2.
ANDHRA ACT.			
1956	XXXII	The Nagarjunasagar Project (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1956.	The whole.
ANDHRA PRADESH ACT.			
1958	XIII	The Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Surcharge on Property Tax) Act, 1958.	The whole.

[3rd November 1962]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item VI (2) on page 124.]

L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1962.

(As passed by the Assembly)

*A Bill further to amend the Madras Agricultural
Income-tax Act, 1955.*

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1962.

2. *Amendment of section 52, Madras Act V of 1955.*—After clause (k) of sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(kk) of any such particulars to any officer or authority exercising the powers conferred on, or discharging the duties imposed upon him or it by or under the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 58 of 1961), for the purpose of enabling him or it to exercise such powers or discharge such duties; or”.

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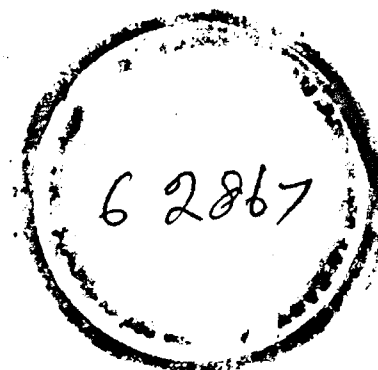
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