

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

25th to 27th and 30th March and 1st April 1965.

Volume LXII (Nos. 1 to 5).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI JAYA CHAMARAJA
WADIYAR BAHADUR.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

- 1 THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : *Chief Minister in-charge of Public; General Administration including the Board of Revenue and District Revenue Establishments; Planning; Finance; Education; Labour; Legislature; Elections; Religious Endowments; Official Language.*
- 2 THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : *Minister in-charge of Industries, Commercial Taxes ; Nationalized Transport; Technical Education; Electricity; Housing; Handlooms; Yarn; Textiles; Mines and Minerals; Iron and Steel Control; Prices and Supply of Goods Act; Companies, Newsprint Control; Ex-Servicemen; Legislation on Chits; Law; Transport.*
- 3 THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : *Minister in-charge of Police; Agriculture; Minor Irrigation; Animal Husbandry; Harijan Welfare ; Prohibition ; Bhoodan and Gramdan.*
- 4 THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : *Minister in-charge of Food; Public Works; Revenue; Legislation on Money Lending (Rural Indebtedness); Legislation on Weights and Measures; Indians Overseas; Refugees and Evacuees; Passports.*
- 5 THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELIUM : *Minister in-charge of Public Health and Medicine; Women's and Children's Welfare; Orphanages; Accommodation Control; Beggars ; Cinematograph Act.*
- 6 THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR : *Minister in-charge of Ports; Co-operation; Courts; Forests and Cinchona; Khadi and Village Industries.*
- 7 THE HON. SRI G. BHUVARAHAN : *Minister in-charge of Information and Publicity; Registration; Stationery and Printing, Government Press; Prisons; Approved Schools and Vigilance Services; Fisheries.*
- 8 THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID : *Minister in-charge of Municipal Administration; Community Development; Backward*

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU.

Deputy Chairman

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen

- 1 SRI K. RAMADASS.
- 2 SRI R. SIVASANKARA MEHTA.
- 3 SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN.
- 4 SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR.

Secretary to the Council

SRI G. M. ALAGARSWAMY, B.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 Aditanar, Si. Pa.	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 Chidambara Mudaliar, A. ..	Madurai Local Authorities.
7 Chidambaram Pillai, I. A., M.A.	Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
8 Chidambaranathan, Dr. A., M.A., PH.D.	North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers.
9 Chitrarasu, C. P.	State Legislative Assembly.
0 Clubwala Jadhav, Mary C. ..	Nominated.
1 Damodaran, G. R., B.Sc. (Electrical), B.Sc. (Mech.) (Durham), M.I.E.E. (Lond.), M.I.E.	Salem-Coimbatore-Nilgiris Teachers.
2 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V. ..	North Arcot Local Authorities.
3 Doraiswamy Naidu, K.	Coimbatore-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
4 Durairaj, T.	Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
5 Ethirajulu, M.	State Legislative Assembly.
6 Hande, Dr. H. V.	Madras District Graduates.
7 Janakirama Mudaliar, E. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
8 Jayarama Reddiar, S.	Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.
19 Kamalakannan, K.	South Arcot Local Authorities.
20 Kothandaraman, K. K.	Coimbatore-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
21 Krishnamoorthy, G.	Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Teachers.
22 Krishnaswamy Vandayar, A.	State Legislative Assembly.
23 Lakshmanan Chettiar, SP. K. A.	Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.

			Name and class of Constituency.
24	Lakshmanaswami 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.	
25	Lakshmi Krishnamurthi ..	State Legislative Assembly.	
26	Manickavelu, M. A. B.A., B.L. (Chairman).	Do.	
27	Manjubhashini, S.	Nominated.	
28	Mohanlal Mehta	State Legislative Assembly.	
29	Muthiah, C.	Thanjavur Local Authorities.	
30	Muthiah Chettiar, M.A. ..	Nominated.	
31	Natarajan, N. V.	State Legislative Assembly.	
32	Palaniswamy Gounder, V. K. (Deputy Chairman).	Do.	
33	Ponnuswamy Chettiar, S. R. P.	Do.	
34	Ponnuswamy Villavarayar, J.	Do.	
35	Rajah Iyer, M.	Madurai-Ramanathapuram Teachers.	
36	Rajagopal Pillai, M.	State Legislative Assembly.	
37	Rajaram Naidu, K.	Do.	
38	Ramadas, K.	Do.	
39	Ramakrishna Achari, K. ..	Do.	
40	Ramalingam Pillai, V.	Nominated.	
41	Ramasamy, K. R.	State Legislative Assembly.	
42	Ramaswamy, K. V.	Do.	
43	Ramaswami Mudaliar, V. K.	Chingleput Local Authorities.	
44	Ramaswamy Reddiar, O. P.	Nominated.	
45	Rengaswamy, V., B.A.	Do.	
46	Sambandhan, S. K., B.A. ..	Madras North Graduates.	
47	Sambasiva Reddiar, A.	Salem Local Authorities.	
48	Sankaralingam Pillai, M. ..	Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Teachers.	
49	Saraswathy Pandurangam ..	Nominated.	
50	Sivanandam, Dr. T. V., M.B.B.S.	Madras West Central Graduates.	
51	Sivasankara Mehta, R.	Madras Local Authorities.	
52	Sivasubramania Pandian ..	Tirunelveli Local Authorities.	
53	Srinivasalingam, M.	Madras South Graduates.	
54	Subbiah Chettiar, M.	Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.	
55	Subramanyam, A.	State Legislative Assembly.	
56	Sundaram, S. D.	Nominated.	
57	Thangavel Mudaliar, A. K. ..	South Arcot Local Authorities.	
58	Thiagarajan, N. R.	Madurai Local Authorities.	
59	Thirupurasundari, T. L. ..	Nominated.	
60	Venkatachalam, R.	Salem Local Authorities.	
61	Venkatachala Thevar, P. ..	Thanjavur Local Authorities.	
62	Venkataraman, R., M.A., B.L. (Minister, Leader of the House).	State Legislative Assembly.	
63	Vijayarangam, G.	North Arcot Local Authorities.	

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
TWENTY—FIFTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Thursday, the 25th March 1965.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Temporary Presidents of the Panchayats.

* S.N. 2 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the basis on which the temporary presidents for the newly formed panchayats were nominated?

THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID: Collectors were requested to issue instructions to the Revenue Divisional Officers to appoint the oldest among the elected members of the panchayat as temporary president under section 34 (3) of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister tell us whether that section empowers the Government to appoint temporary presidents?

THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID: The Government have got powers under section 34 (3).

Fair price shops.

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

(a) the number of fair price shops that distribute rice at the fixed price in the City of Madras; and

(b) the quantity of rice distributed by these shops every day?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) Prior to the introduction of Family Card System in Madras City, 86 Fair Price Shops were functioning in the City.

(b) Fifteen bags of rice were ordered to be allotted to each shop per day for issue to the general public at the rate of 2 litres per adult per day.

a Postponed question from the list of questions for 12th March 1965.

[25th March 1965]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : May I know the total number of shops that distribute rice after the introduction of Family Card System?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Now, as it stands, the number is 971 shops in Madras City.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, may I know the number of applicants for these fair price shops for distribution of rice after the family card system was introduced, how many were selected, and the basis on which they were selected?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The number of fair price shops at present is 971. As far as the number of applications is concerned, a separate question may be put.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. Minister tell us the basis on which fair price shops were allotted?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The last batch of applications was considered on this basis. Any one who was doing business for ten years and above was to be selected. If there were shops over and above this number, then any one who was doing business for five years and more should be given the chance.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Sir, what is the reason for the inordinate delay in granting licence?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : There is no delay, Sir.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, அரிசி விநியோகிப்பதற்கென தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டபோது பல வணிகர்கள் முதலில் நியாயமான உரிமை பெறாதவர்களாக இருந்தார்கள். வணிகர் அல்லாதவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் அனுமதி அளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அது இப்போது நீக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டதா?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா : சென்னை நகரத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் மேலும் எப்படி அதிகரித்தது என்பதை முன்னைய கேள்வியின் பதிலில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். என்பது, தொண்ணூறு என்று இருந்தவை நாணூறு, ஐந்துநூறு, என்று கூடுதலாகிவிட்டதால் ஒரு சில வர்த்தகர்கள் வேண்டி இருந்தது. அப்போதிருந்த தகவல்களை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் கன்சியூமர் கோவாப்பரேட்டிவ் சொசைடிகளுக்கு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் ஏதேனும் தவறு இருந்தால், தேவையெல்லாம் பூர்த்தியான பிறகு அரசாங்கம் அதைப்பற்றி யோசனை செய்யும்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, is there any complaint that eligible people have not been selected, and, if so, what action has been taken by the Government in this regard?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have not received any such complaint.

25th March 1965]

B.Sc. Course.

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

(a) the number of students who applied for admission to the B.Sc. Course in the year 1964 in different colleges at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Towns; and

(b) the number of students admitted?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :

(a) & (b)

	No. applied.	No. admitted.
Madras	6,742	2,072
Madurai	1,482	684
Tiruchirappalli ..	2,015	964
Coimbatore	1,192	526

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, may I know the reason for this so low an absorbing capacity of the colleges in those classes, because it is below fifty per cent?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The colleges are filled to capacity, but in those classes, there was a larger number of applications, and all the applicants could not be accommodated.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, to accommodate all, there was a proposal to introduce the shift system. May I know the opinion of the University regarding this?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : For aught I know, the University does not favour the shift system. Apart from this, in no country do they expect all the eligible candidates to be admitted into the colleges.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Sir, is it a fact that students who apply to one college apply to other colleges also?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is so, Sir.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, may I know the number of seats for science and science courses in all the colleges put together in the State of Madras in the current year and last year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not have that statistics with me, Sir.

Madras Wakf Board.

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

(a) the names of the members of the Madras Wakf Board; and

[25th March 1965]

(b) whether they are paid any salary or allowance?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :

(a) The following are the names of the members of the Madras Wakf Board :—

Chairman.

1. Sri P. Sharfuddin

Members.

2. Sri Abdul Latif Farookhi.

3. Sri M. S. A. Majid.

4. Sri Dawood Ali Mirza.

5. Sri K. T. Sheriff.

6. Sri M. Heera.

7. Sri S. M. S. Shaik Jalaludeen.

8. Sri E. M. Omer.

9. Sri Mohamed Khan.

10. Sri S. A. Rahim.

11. Sri N. P. M. Meeran.

(b) They are not paid any salary from the Board. When they attend the meeting of the Wakf Board or are deputed on inspection duty and enquiry in regard to matters connected with the management and disputes of wakfs, they are paid travelling allowance as detailed below :—

First Class Railway fare plus fractional fare at 6 Paise for distances travelled by train and mileage for road journey at 19 Paise per mile. Besides this, they are given a daily allowance of Rs. 10 per day of halt and travel.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know, Sir, the criterion for the selection of these members?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Applications were called for, and they were referred to Collectors and other authorities and finally the Government made the selection.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, according to the Constitution, I understand, a Muthavalli should be in the committee, but in the present committee, there is no Muthavalli found. Will the Government consider this question, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If the Constitution requires that a Muthavalli should be in the committee, I have no doubt that there must be a Muthavalli in the committee. The Government, while making the selection, did take care to see that the provisions of the Act were complied with.

25th March 1965]

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, as far as the Board is concerned, there is no Muthavalli. May I know the name of the Muthavalli in the committee?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to have notice, Sir.

High Schools in North Arcot district.

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

(a) whether any representation has been received that salaries of teachers as well as clerical staff have not been paid for the months of July and August 1964 in some of the privately managed high schools in North Arcot District; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) It was brought to the notice of the Government that certain teachers of the Hindu High School, Arkonam, North Arcot district, had not been paid salaries for a few months including July and August 1964.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction was instructed to release necessary staff grant and it was done.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Has this been paid subsequently, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. That is what I said.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : What are the reasons for non-payment of salary for those months?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The managing committee was found not to have been properly constituted. There was dispute about the creation of an adequate endowment and so on.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : May I know, Sir, when the salary for July and August was disbursed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : In September 1964, the Director of Public Instruction reported that the school had been granted temporary recognition till the end of the school year 1964, and that the managing committee of the School had not been registered. He has also instructed the District Educational Officer concerned to release the staff grant for the school.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, when an adequate endowment has not been made, how recognition has been given—temporary or permanent—to that school?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The question whether the endowment was sufficient was raised and examined. Meanwhile temporary recognition was given.

[25th March 1965]

Teachers' Pension Scheme.

* 174. Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend the Teachers' Pension Scheme to clerks employed in aided institutions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The matter is under examination.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Since it is now ten years, since the teachers were given pension and since the number of clerks will be only less than 4 per cent of the teaching staff, what is the difficulty in extending the benefit to the clerks?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have stated that the matter is under examination. So far I have not come across any difficulty in the matter. I hope the request may be complied with.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: When can the non-teaching staff expect pension, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot exactly say that it will be given, but it is under examination and there should not be any avoidable delay.

High Schools.

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

(a) the number of high schools, district-wise, without (i) Science Assistants and (ii) Mathematics Assistants; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) The Director of Public Instruction has been addressed in the matter. The receipt of particulars is awaited.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: May I inform the Government that there are a large number of schools that do not have Science and Mathematics Assistants? Will the Government take some steps at least to post some Science and Mathematics Assistants to these schools?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Government do not post Science Assistants to schools where there are no Science Assistants. If the hon. Member would bring to my notice schools that do not have Science Assistants, the matter will be looked into.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Are the Government aware that there are no sufficient Science Assistants in the State generally, especially trained Assistants? So, is there any proposal to start more training colleges, especially for the Science Assistants?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Training schools or training colleges are started according to the needs. I have no information as to what exactly is the deficit, if there is a deficit.

25th March 1965]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact that the Government are not able to attract Science and Mathematics Graduates to the teaching profession in spite of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot agree with the hon. Member.

Teachers Training College at Tiruchirappalli district.

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

(a) the quantum of grant given annually to the Teachers' Training College at Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) whether any representation has been received recently for enhancement of the grant; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) It is presented that the member is referring to the Vivekananda Training College, Tirupparaiturai, Tiruchirappalli district. The management has closed down the college from this academic year (1964-65).

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: What is the reason for the management for closing the particular college?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: They wanted grants on full net cost basis to continue permanently, but that was not the decision of the Government. The period for which it was sanctioned expired in 1962-63. Government would not agree to continue this net cost basis grant permanently. That was perhaps the reason.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Once the college had been closed, did the Government think about providing an alternative college for the training of teachers in that locality?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The college has been suddenly closed. For the construction of the building the management have received grants. The entire matter is under examination as to what should be done.

Goldsmiths.

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

(a) the amount, if any, allotted for the grant of loans to displaced goldsmiths during the year 1964-65; and

(b) the amount of loans disbursed to displaced goldsmiths till date?

[25th March 1965]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) A sum of Rs. 1,00,00,000 (one crore) has been placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce.

(b) A sum of Rs. 74,76,185 (seventy four lakhs, seventy-six-thousand, one hundred and eighty-five) has been disbursed from 1st April 1964 to 31st January 1965.

திரு. கே. இராமகிருஷ்ண ஆச்சாரி: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இது வரையிலும் எத்தனை பேர்கள் இந்த கடன் வாங்குவதற்காக மனு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: இதுவரையில் 26,018 பேர்கள் மனு செய்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் 13,468 பேர்களுக்குப் பணம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. 6,410 மனுக்கள் தகுதியானவை அல்ல என்று ரிஜக்ட் செய்யப்பட்டது. 6,460 மனுக்கள் இப்போது பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do the Government fix any limit for loan purposes or does it depend upon the nature of the application in each case?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It depends upon the nature of the trade or the industry they want to start.

திரு. கே. இராமகிருஷ்ண ஆச்சாரி: மேலும் அவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுக்க உத்தேசமுண்டா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: கொடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறோம்.

திரு. கே. இராமகிருஷ்ண ஆச்சாரி: கடன் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுடைய தொழில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று அரசாங்கம் நம்புகிறதா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: அவர்களாக முன் வந்து தங்களுக்குக் கடன் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் அதை நிறுத்திவிடத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம்.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன்: கொடுக்கப்படுகிற கடன் எதற்காக கொடுக்கப்பட்டதோ அதற்காகத்தான் அவற்றைச் செலவழிக்கிறார்களா என்பதை அரசாங்கம் கண்காணித்து வருகிறதா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: ஓரளவு கண்காணித்து வருகிறோம். முழுப்பணத்தையும் முதலில் கொடுப்பதில்லை. ஓரளவு முதலில் கொடுத்து தொழில் ஆரம்பித்த பிறகு பாக்கித் தொகையைக் கொடுக்கிறோம். ஆகையால் அதில் கண்காணிப்பு இருக்கிறது.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Are these loans given with security or without security?

25th March 1965]

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் கொடுக்கிற கடன்கள் செக்யூரிட்டி இல்லாமல் கொடுப்பது.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை: முன்பணமாக மொத்தத் தொகையான இரண்டாயிரத்தையும் கொடுக்காமல் அதை பல தவணைகளாகக் கொடுப்பதால் அவர்கள் நினைத்த தொழில்களை ஆரம்பிக்க முடியாமல் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு இருப்பது அரசாங்கத்துக்குத் தெரியுமா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: ஆரம்பத்தில் எல்லாத் தொகையையும் கொடுத்தால் ஒன்றுமே ஆரம்பிக்காமல் போய் விடுவார்களோ என்றுதான் முதலில் சிறிது கொடுத்து தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்த பிறகு பாக்கியை அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்து வருகிறது.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: What is the maximum amount given to these goldsmiths?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Without security, Rs. 2,000. With security, we have not fixed any limit. If they have got some good security like some small-scale industry, we have gone even to the extent of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000. But without security it is Rs. 2,000. So far as the minimum is concerned, it is decided by the Director of Industries who looks into the nature of the trade or the small-scale industry, which they want to start.

திரு. ஜே. பொன்னுசாமி வில்லவராயர்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, தங்கப் பத்திரத்தை வெளியிட்டிருப்பதால் இந்தப் பொற்கொல்லர்களுக்கு இடையூறு வருமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறதே இது உண்மையா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: இதை மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்கவேண்டும்.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Is it a fact that they have been allowed to manufacture 22 carat gold jewels?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, Sir. Rules have now been framed to enable goldsmiths who get a certificate by registering themselves to re-condition, repair and re-do the existing 22 carat gold ornaments.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Hon. Minister state the district-wise disbursement of these loans?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall place the particulars on the table.

[25th March 1965]

Co-operative spinning mills.

* 178 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : (on behalf of Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 1st November 1964;

(b) the number of co-operative spinning mills proposed to be started during 1964-65;

(c) the names of the promoters and the directors of the above mills;

(d) whether any loan has been given to them during 1963-64; and, if so, the amount thereof; and

(e) the profit earned by the co-operative spinning mills during 1963-64?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) to (e) A statement * is placed on the table of the House.

DR. H. V. HANDE : From the statement we do not know who is the promoter.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is nothing like a promoter so far as the co-operative mills are concerned. The main initiative was taken by the Director of Handlooms who got together a few people and then constituted a small sub-committee and sometimes called a new promoter individually or sometimes two or three people who were promoters and so on. There is nothing like the usual chief promoter as in the case of ordinary firms.

DR. H. V. HANDE : How many of them are bankers and how many of them are non-weavers?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is very difficult for me to go through the list of all the Directors and find out what they are. We have given sufficient representation to weavers, to Central Banks, and to those engaged in the cotton textile industry like mill-owners. Thus we have provided representation to these interests.

DR. H. V. HANDE : From the statement I find that only three mills have made a profit. Does it mean that all the other mills have not made any profit?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I think the hon. Member does not know the facts. Four mills are now working. Four mills were started only two or three months back. The other eight mills are now under erection.

th March 1965]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : May I know the dividend given to the shareholders of all the three spinning mills out of their profits?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member may put a separate question.

Schools under Harijan Welfare Department

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

(a) the number of (i) Elementary Schools and (ii) High Schools functioning under Harijan Welfare Department; and

(b) the number of boys and girls in these schools, belonging to (i) Harijan community and (ii) other communities?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :

(a) (i) Number of Elementary Schools (including Higher Elementary Schools).	1,140
(ii) Number of High Schools.	6
(b) Harijan Community	Boys. 53,267
Other Communities *	Girls. 39,595
Total	30,966
	60,303

* The figures include the number of pupils belonging to Denotified Tribes and Scheduled Tribes.

(அ) (i) தொடக்கப் பள்ளிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை (இதில் உயர் தொடக்கப் பள்ளிகளும் அடங்கும்).	1,140
(ii) உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகள்	6
(இ) ஹரிஜனங்கள்	ஆண்கள். 53,267
மற்ற வகுப்பினர்கள்	பெண்கள். 39,595
	30,966
	60,303
மொத்தம்	84,233

* இந்த எண்ணிக்கையில் ஜாபிதாவிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் குடிவாசிகள் ஆகிய இனங்களைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையும் அடங்கும்.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : In view of the fact that not all the teachers in the six high schools do get the scales of salary that even teachers in aided high schools are getting, will the Government consider the desirability of handing over the six high schools to the Education Department under the Director of Public Instruction? May I know what is the special benefit in having these under the Harijan Welfare Department instead of under the Education Department itself?

[25th March 1965]

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : In the Harijan Welfare schools we are giving some special facilities. So, we have this system.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Are these facilities available in high schools also?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Even in high schools we are giving these facilities.

Midday meal

3-20 * 180 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSWAMY VILLAVARAYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether midday meal under Harijan Welfare Scheme is supplied to all the pupils of the Schools;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in such meals supplied foreign matter such as lizards, flies, etc., are found;

(c) whether any casualties have occurred because of the defects; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) Midday meals are supplied to all children studying in the Harijan Welfare Schools.

(b) No. However one case of tobacco being found mixed in the midday meals served in a Harijan Welfare School in Tiruchirappalli, has been reported.

(c) No casualty has occurred.

(d) The Collector of Tiruchirappalli has suspended the mid-day meals contractor pending further enquiry, for his carelessness and negligence and has transferred the Head Master for his bad supervision.

(அ) ஹரிஜன நலப் பள்ளிகளில் படிக்கும் எல்லாச் சிறுவர்களுக்கும் மதிய உணவு அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

(இ) இல்லை. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியிலுள்ள ஹரிஜன நலப் பள்ளி ஒன்றில் பரிமாறப்பட்ட மதிய உணவில் புகையிலைத் துண்டு கலந்திருந்ததாக அறிக்கை அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(உ) உயிர்ச் சேதம் எதுவும் ஏற்படவில்லை.

(எ) திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியாளர் மதிய உணவு வழங்கும் ஒப்பந்தக்காரரை அவருடைய கவனக் குறைவிற்காகவும், அசட்டைக்காகவும், மேற்கொண்டு விசாரணை நடத்தும் வகையில் தற்காலிகமாக நீக்கியுள்ளார். மேலும், சரியாக மேற்பார்வைப் பராமுகமாக, தலைமை ஆசிரியரையும் வேறு இடத்திற்கு மாற்றியுள்ளார்.

25th March 1965]

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி : ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் கண்ட்ராக்டர் களிடம் விட்டுத்தான் இந்த சாப்பாடு தயாரிக்கப்படுகிறதா? அப்படியானால் ஒரு சாப்பாட்டுக்கு என்ன ரேட் வீதம் கண்ட்ராக்டர் விடப்படுகிறது?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : தற்சமயம் ஒவ்வொரு மாணவ மாணவிக்கு 15 நயா பைசா கொடுக்கிறோம். இதுவரையில் கண்ட்ராக்டர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துத்தான் செய்து வருகிறோம். அதற்கு அரிஜன சகோதரர்கள் முன்வந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு முதல் சலுகை கொடுக்கிறோம். இப்போது பரிசார்த்தமாக ஒரு கமிட்டி அமைத்து அந்தப் பொறுப்பை அவர்களிடம் கொடுத்து மதிய உணவு கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாமா என்று யோசித்து, திருநெல்வேலியிலும், சென்னை நகரில் ஒரு இடத்திலும் நடத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

DR. H. V. HANDE : When was this 15 Paise fixed for contractors; how many years ago?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Some years ago.

DR. H. V. HANDE : When it has been fixed long ago, why should not the Government revise the rates?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Finances do not permit it.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Is it possible for the contractors to prepare and supply food at the old rates when the prices have now considerably increased, and is there not a possibility of the quality of food served deteriorating to a considerable extent? Will the Government consider this aspect of the question and see that the rate is increased so that better quality food may be served?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : The Government have already considered the question and they do not consider that they should increase the amount.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, பகல் உணவு வழங்குவதில் புகையிலைத் துண்டு விழுந்திருந்தது கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட காரணத்தால் சரியான மேற்பார்வை இல்லை என்று கருதி அந்தத் தலைமை ஆசிரியர் இடம் மாற்றப்பட்டதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள். புகையிலைத் துண்டு போன்றவை விழாமல் கவனித்துப் பார்ப்பதற்காக தலைமை ஆசிரியர் அதனைக் கவனிக்கும் அளவுக்கு, சமையல் அறையிலேயே இருக்க வேண்டுமா அல்லது பாடம் கற்பிக்க வகுப்பறையில் இருக்க வேண்டுமா? எது அவருடைய பொறுப்பு என்று அரசாங்கம் கருதுகிறது?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : மதிய உணவு பள்ளிக் கூட்டத்தில் தான் சமைக்கவேண்டும். தலைமை ஆசிரியர்தான் அவற்றை கவனித்து, உணவு போடப்படும்போது அங்கு ஆஜராக இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாததால்தான் இப்படி வந்தது.

[25th March 1965]

திரு. கே. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர்: ஒரு புகையிலைத் துண்டு விழுந்ததால் இப்படி ஆகி விடும்? ஏதோ அதிகமாகி விழுந்து விட்டால் அப்படி ஆகலாம்.

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: அதில் விழுந்த புகையிலைத் துண்டு சிறியதா பெரியதா என்ற தகவல் என்னிடம் இல்லை. இருந்தாலும் அந்த உணவைச் சாப்பிட்டதால் மயக்கம் வந்தது.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: வேறு நாட்களாக இந்த கண்ட்ராக்டர்கள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்துவருவதால் அந்தக் கமிட்டி யோசனையை சர்க்கார் கைவிடுவார்களா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: பரிசீலித்ததாக பார்க்கிறோம். அதில் சரியாக இல்லாவிட்டால் கைவிட வேண்டியதான் வரும்.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை: இந்த உணவுத் திட்டத்தில் மற்ற பகுதிகளில் 15 நயா பைசா கொடுப்பதோடு ஆசிரியர்கள் பல இடங்களில் சென்று பணம் செல்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப் படுகிறது. இந்த முறை அரிஜன நல பள்ளிகளிலும் இருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: அந்த மாதிரி இல்லை. 15 நயா பைசா கொடுத்துத்தான் உணவு வழங்கச் செய்யப்படுகிறது.

Government Orchard in Periakulam

* 181 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent on the Government Orchard in Periakulam, Madurai District, during 1963-64;

(b) the sale proceeds of fruits, seeds, and saplings during that period; and

(c) the gross profit and loss account for the above period?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) Rs. 13,001.54.

(b) Rs. 13,402.37.

(c) Profit Rs. 400.83.

(அ) ரூ. 13,001.54

(ஆ) ரூ. 13,402.37

(இ) லாபம் ரூ. 400.83

Adyar and Buckingham Canals

* 182 Q.—DR. H. V. HANDE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Corporation of Madras has submitted proposals to this Government to prevent overflow of sullage water into the Adyar and the Buckingham canals from the South Mylapore area;

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(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) & (b) Yes. A proposal to afford temporary relief from the sewage onflow problem in South Madras area has been received on 23rd February 1965 with the Government.

The proposals contemplate—

(i) Installing pumps of capacity 1,000 gpm. at Mandavalli-pakkam pumping station and laying 9 inches pumping main 700 ft. long from this pumping station to discharge the sewage into existing 18 inches sewer in Mandavalli street leading to South Mylapore Pumping Station.

(ii) Increasing the pumping capacity of South Mylapore Pumping Station from 800 to 2,400 gpm. and laying an additional 15 inches C.I. pumping main from South Mylapore pumping station to the Bell mouth hamber near Brindavan Street.

(iii) Diverting the existing 12 inches pumping main from South Mylapore Pumping Station to deliver the sewage into the Bell mouth Chamber.

(iv) Constructing a new pumping station at the eastern end of the Balakrishna Road to intercept the flow of Slaterpuram Sewage into the North Mylapore Pumping Station and pumping the same to the Bell mouth Chamber through 9 inches C.I. pumping main of 700 ft. long; and

(v) Laying 27 inches C.I. pipe line from Bell mouth Chamber near Brindavan Street to the Ice House Pumping Station.

(c) The scheme is under examination.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Sir, what would be the total cost of the scheme if it were put into operation?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The scheme for taking immediate steps would cost us nearly Rs. 5.3 lakhs.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Who will foot the bill, Sir, the Government or the Corporation?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The Government are going to do the work. As far as apportioning of cost between the Government and the Corporation is concerned, if a separate question is put, I can give the answer.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இதற்கான இறைக்கும் இயந்திரங்கள் வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து வரவழைக்கப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறதா? அப்படியானால் அதற்கான அந்நிய செலாவணி எவ்வளவு?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமய்யா: இப்போது பம்புகள் எல்லாம் நம் நாட்டில் கிடைப்பதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது.

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DR. H. V. HANDE: Will the Government be able to tell us roughly in how many months the scheme would be put into effect?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: This partial scheme will take us about 12 to 16 months.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Is it a fact that last year a similar scheme was submitted to the Government and that it was not considered by the Government? Is it a fact that several Mayors have stated that the proposals submitted by them were not favourably considered by the Government?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: No, Sir. This was not only considered by the Government but they even took steps to push the scheme forward by doing a certain amount of preliminary work.

Import of rice

* 183 SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN (on behalf of Sri N. V. Natarajan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice imported from the Andhra Pradesh from January to 1st October 1964; and

(b) the quantity procured by (i) the Government and (ii) private traders?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) & (b) 111,528 tonnes of paddy and 64,682 tonnes of rice have been moved by the private traders from Andhra Pradesh from January to 1st October 1964. The quantity moved by the Government during the above period is 'Nil'.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, தனி வியாபாரிகளால் ஆந்திராவிலிருந்து தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு வரவழைக்கப்பட்ட அரிசியும் நெல்லும் ஏறத்தாழ 170,000 டன் அளவாகிறது. அத்தனையும் தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கே வழங்கப்பட்டதா, அதில் ஒரு பகுதி தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கு வராமல் வேறு மாநிலங்களுக்குக் கொண்டு போகப்பட்டதா?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா: தமிழ் நாட்டுக்குத்தான் வந்திருக்கிறது.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஏற்கனவே சட்ட மன்றத்தில் முதலமைச்சர் குறிப்பிடுகிறபோது தனி வியாபாரிகள் கொண்டு வந்த அரிசி தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு வராமல் கேரளாவுக்குப் போய்விட்டதாகத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அப்படி தம்முடைய வணிகர்களால் வரவழைக்கப்பட்டு தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு வராமல் போன அரிசியின் அளவு எவ்வளவு?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா: நான் இப்போது கொடுத்த விவரம் தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு வந்த அரிசியைப் பற்றியதுதான்.

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திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, தமிழ்நாட்டு வணிகர்களால் ஆந்திராவில் வாங்குவதற்காக அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட மோத்த அரிசி அளவு எவ்வளவு?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா: என்னிடத்தில் இப்போது அந்த விவரம் இல்லை.

DR. H. V. HANDE: The Hon. Minister has not given figures regarding the quantity of rice transferred from Andhra to Kerala passing through Madras. May I know how much was that quantity?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know how much was imported into Madras State and I have furnished the figures. If the hon. Member now wants to know how much went to Kerala through Madras from Andhra, I cannot answer it.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, தமிழ்நாட்டு அரசாங்கம் தமிழ்நாட்டு வணிகர்களாகச் சிலரை நியமித்து ஆந்திராவிலிருந்து அரிசி கொள்முதல் செய்ய உரிமை அளித்தது. அவர்கள் சென்று மோத்தம் கொள்முதல் செய்தது எவ்வளவு? அதிலிருந்து தமிழ்நாட்டு அரசாங்கம் பெற்றுக்கொண்டது எவ்வளவு?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா: ஆந்திராவிலிருந்து தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு வந்தது நான் சற்றுமுன் படித்த தகவலில் இருக்கிறது. அதில் என்ன வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது என்று புரியவில்லை. அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் தனியாக அவர்களுடைய மனதிலுள்ள கருத்தைப் பிரதிபலிக்கும் வகையில் கேள்வி போட்டால் விசாரணை செய்து சொல்ல முடியும்.

திரு. என். ஆர். தியாகராஜன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஜனவரி முதல் அக்டோபர் வரை கேரளத்திற்கு அரிசி போவதற்குத் தடை இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. அதனால் அப்போது தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து அரிசி கேரளாவிற்குப் போயிருக்கலாமென்று ஊக்கலாமல்லவா?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா: தடையில்லாமல்தான் இருந்தது. ஆனால் இந்த அரிசி போனதா என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. தனியாகக் கேள்வி போட்டால் சொல்லமுடியும்.

Siruvani and Bhavani Water-supply Schemes

* 184 Q.—DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have surveyed both Siruvani Water-supply Scheme and Upper Bhavani Water-supply Scheme for augmenting the drinking water-supply to the city of Coimbatore; and

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(b) the estimated cost of each scheme?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) & (b) Investigation for the augmentation of water-supply for Coimbatore Town with Siruvani river as the source was completed in 1956. The scheme was then estimated to cost about Rs. 114 lakhs. This scheme was not, however, implemented. A revised scheme is under consideration and this is estimated to cost Rs. 414 lakhs. Investigation for augmentation of water-supply to Coimbatore from Bhavani river has been sanctioned and it has not yet been completed.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: May I know, Sir, whether the Kerala Government have given the clearance certificate for the Madras Government to take up the work?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The Kerala Government were asked to proceed with the preparation of the scheme, and we have also sent our scheme. We are awaiting their reply.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Sir, in view of the fact that Siruvani is not a perennial river and Bhavani is a perennial river, may I know why the Government have chosen the Siruvani scheme instead of the Bhavani water-supply scheme?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The Siruvani scheme was under consideration for quite a long time and all the investigations were complete, and we were assured of getting the scheme through. Later when we found some difficulties, we investigated other sources also. As far as this Bhavani scheme is concerned, this is definitely a more handy scheme.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Have we investigated the Bhavani scheme?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Just now I have stated that it is under investigation.

Food poisoning

* 185 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases of food poisoning reported from the various districts of the State in 1964; and

(b) the result of investigations into such cases?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM:

(a) 323 cases.

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, as 152 cases, nearly fifty per cent of the total number, are from Madurai, has the Health Department taken any action to do propaganda there or to investigate further into these cases?

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 55-56.

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THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: The Health Officers have been given necessary instructions to keep a constant watch on the eating houses and the surrounding places of the public vendors also.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, பல்வேறுவிதமான எலும் கன்ற உணவு சாப்பிட்டதாக வருகிற செய்திகளில் பல நிகழ்ச்சிகள் பழையது சாப்பிட்டதாலும் பச்சை அரிசிக்கு பதிலாக புழுங்கல் அரிசி சோறு சாப்பிட்ட காரணத்தாலும் அப்படி நிகழ்ந்ததாகக் கூறப்படுகிறது. இவைகள் எல்லாம்கூட விஷம் என்று ஆராய்ச்சியில் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? இது குறித்து அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்குமா?

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம்: சாதாரணமாக பச்சை அரிசி சாப்பிட்டு பழக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு புழுங்கல் அரிசி வழக்கம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம். சில இடங்களில் பழக்கம் இல்லாதவர்கள் புழுங்கல் அரிசி சாப்பிட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு bowels upset ஆகி vomit வருகிறது என்பது medical opinion.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, in item 22 of the statement placed on the Table of the House, it is stated that 37 died in Periyakulam, Madurai, because they took food prepared from varagu rice. Did the Government just examine the grain and find out whether the death was due to any residue of any folidol or other powerful insecticide sprayed on it?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: The Chemical Analyst's report says that there is nothing in the sample. But caused little upset of the system.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, my point is, item 22 says that 37 people at Periyakulam took ill. There is nothing stated therein about the Chemical Analyst's report. Have the Government examined this question of just seeing whether the varagu rice which these 37 people took was poisonous, because they took it in cooked form with buttermilk?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: The Chemical Analyst's report stated that the varagu rice was not poisonous, but that it did not agree with their system.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government any proposal just to make more rigorous and strict the regulations regarding the vending of sweetmeats in streets by the retail vendors, and, if so, may I know the steps taken?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: That is what I have said. At the district level, the Health Officers have been instructed to take strong action to see that the eating houses keep all the vessels tinned properly and clean, and the vendors who sell, on the roadside and pavements, these eatables, are completely controlled.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Sir, after the chemical examination, how can the examiner say that the rice caused the upset? The examiner must be able to say that the food has got poison or not.

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He cannot say that the food may have caused upset. I want to know whether a detailed examination was made by the Government. If so, the details of the examination must be placed before the House. Then only we will know the position.

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : I clearly said that the Chemical Analyst's report did not say that the rice that was taken was poisonous or not. The report was that it was not poisonous. But the varagu rice, according to medical opinion, did not agree with the system of these particular people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only caused upset.

Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore

* 186 Q.—**DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any offer of Rs. 1 lakh was made by the Golden Jubilee Committee of the Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, as matching grant contribution to Government for the construction of an orthopaedic ward;

(b) if so, the year when the offer was made; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : (a) Yes.

(b) 1961.

(c) The question of utilising the donation amount is under consideration.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Sir, may I know whether one Orthopaedic Surgeon, who was the Director of Medical Services put up a plan in consultation with the Chief Engineer? May I know what has happened to that plan, and why it has not been taken up?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : The only reason is, by the time the plan was finalised, the National Emergency came.

DR. H. V. HANDE : What is the bed-strength of the Coimbatore hospital?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : At present I have no information here.

DR. H. V. HANDE : What is the bed-strength of the orthopaedic ward?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : A separate question may be put.

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DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : The present Orthopaedic Surgeon of the General Hospital, Madras, has prepared a fresh plan for the construction of the orthopaedic ward in the hospital. What has happened to it, and why the work has not been started?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : This plan, which was prepared, will cost us Rs. 4 lakhs. The Government took a decision that this might be included as Part II scheme for 1964-65. But now it is still under discussion, and it might be taken up in 1965-66.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Sir, I am sorry to think that the Hon. Minister is mistaking. The Rs. 1 lakh scheme is for the maternity ward and not the orthopaedic ward. Is there a proposal to take over the ESI block for the orthopaedic ward?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : I do not think, Sir, I made any mistake. But actually the present 64 bedded ESI ward, which is utilised for the ESI patients is to be shifted to Singanallur. Until the ESI ward at Singanallur comes up, the present ESI hospital ward which is functioning in the Government headquarters hospital will be utilised. There is a proposal that the present (existing) ward in the headquarters hospital should be converted into an orthopaedic ward.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is thinking of one lakh of rupees. The Hon. Minister is thinking of four lakhs of rupees. That is all the difference.

DR. H. V. HANDE : If no orthopaedic surgeon is posted in the hospital, may I know how the orthopaedic work is going on now?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : There was some difficulty in posting a surgeon. At present there is no orthopaedic surgeon, and the Director of Medical Services is taking steps in the matter.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : When is the orthopaedic ward to be started?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : The Director of Medical Services has been asked to contact the donors of one lakh of rupees to find out whether they will have any objection of this one lakh of rupees being utilised towards the maintenance of the orthopaedic ward, when once the ESI ward is shifted to Singanallur. If they agree, we have no objection to start the work.

Government Hospital at Tiruppur

* 187 Q.—**DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Tiruppur Municipal Council to raise the bed strength of the Government Hospital at Tiruppur; and

3-4 p.m.

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) A representation in the matter was received from the Chairman, Tiruppur Municipal Council.

(b) The Government have considered the representation and have decided that it is not necessary at present to increase the bed-strength of the Government Hospital, Tiruppur, by constructing additional buildings.

Hospital at Pollachi.

* 188 Q.—DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct 100-bedded hospital at Pollachi;

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Has anybody come forward to donate land for the construction of this hospital at Pollachi?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: The public of Pollachi have come forward to donate and the matter is under correspondence.

Tirunelveli-Palayamkottai Co-operative Stores.

* 189 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (on behalf of Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 386, on 13th October 1961:

(a) whether the examination of the Report of the Enquiry Officer in regard to the reported defalcation of Rs. 23,552.25 in the Tirunelveli-Palayamkottai Co-operative Stores has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR:

(a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been remitted to the Police for action according to law.

Managers of Municipalities.

* 190 Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to transfer the managers serving for more than three years in the same municipality to other municipalities?

கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத்: அத்தகைய திட்டம் எதுவும் இப்போது அல்லாத நிலையில் இல்லை.

25th March 1965]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

House Building Societies.

6 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Co-operative House Building Societies in the State; and

(b) the amount of loans sanctioned to each one of these Societies during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64?

A.—(a) 402.

(b) A list showing the particulars is appended.

Serial number and name of Societies.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Maduranthakam Co-operative Building Society.	29,200	9,200	6,40
2 Uttiramerur Co-operative Building Society.	6,400	5,600	8,00
3 Coimbatore City Government Servants Co-operative Building Society.	24,000	10,000	77,20
4 Coimbatore Co-operative Building Society.	3,04,400	95,200	77,20
5 Tiruppur Co-operative Building Society.	78,000	52,000	..
6 Aruppampalayam Co-operative Building Society.	46,000	12,000	..
7 Udumalpet Co-operative House Construction Society.	7,02,740	1,01,600	..
8 Tiruppur Municipal Employees Co-operative Building Society.	6,000	6,000	..
9 Mettupalayam Co-operative Building Society.	97,600	46,400	8,00
10 Ramalinganar Co-operative House Building Society.	1,28,000	2,30,000	96,00
11 Pollachi Co-operative House Building Society.	4,67,560	1,50,000	..
12 Cuddalore Co-operative House Building Society.	41,000	27,000	18,00
13 Nellikuppam Co-operative Building Society.	18,000	..	..
14 Villupuram Co-operative Building Society.	7,600	32,550	..
15 Kaveripatnam Co-operative House Building Society.	48,000	1,50,000	12,00
16 Hosur Co-operative House Building Society.	15,000	11,120	8,00

Serial number and name of Societies. (1)	[25th March 1965]		
	1961-62. (2) RS.	1962-63, (3) RS.	1963-64, (4) RS.
17 Dharmapuri Co-operative House Building Society.	7,500	26,200	..
18 Dindigul Co-operative Building Society.	65,200	24,000	8,000
19 Palni Co-operative House Building Society.	29,000	..	18,000
20 Erode Co-operative Building Society.	97,500	1,16,200	..
21 Gobi Co-operative Building Society ..	6,000	1,07,280	6,400
22 Chennimalai Building Society ..	38,800	68,000	..
23 Bhavani Co-operative Building Society.	17,800	17,600	..
24 Nagercoil Town Co-operative Building Society.	1,53,600	50,400	18,000
25 Ammapet Co-operative Building Society.	45,800	25,000	..
26 T.Nagar and City Co-operative Building Society.	3,67,800	5,36,300	40,000
27 Mambalam Kasiviswanathan Co-operative Building Society.	5,24,950	4,59,820	1,11,000
28 Maharashtra Co-operative Building Society.	3,51,000	4,35,300	67,000
29 Southern Railway Employees Co-operative Building Society.	16,000	..	..
30 Simpson and Group Company's Employees Co-operative Building Society.	50,600	..	16,000
31 Madras Co-operative House Construction Society.	3,27,485	1,32,000	..
32 Kodambakkam Co-operative Building Society.	54,000	36,060	..
33 T.V.S. Co-operative Building Society.	1,44,900	2,65,000	14,300
34 Madurai Co-operative Building Society.	56,000	70,200	..
35 Meenakshi Co-operative Building Society.	18,700	28,000	..
36 Tirumangalam Co-operative House Building Society.	14,800	40,000	15,000
37 Model Co-operative Building Society.	1,84,200	2,35,600	6,000
38 Madurai City Co-operative Building Society.	2,84,400	1,43,200	20,000
39 Tirunagar Co-operative House Construction Society.	1,02,000	53,200	51,000
40 Melur Co-operative Building Society.	4,600	5,600	..
41 Nilakottai Building Society	4,800	12,000	25,000

Serial number and name of Societies. (1)	[25th March 1965]		
	1961-62. (2) RS.	1962-63, (3) RS.	1963-64, (4) RS.
42 Usilampatti Building Society ..	7,200	12,200	..
43 Ooty Building Society	10,400	61,000	..
44 Rajapalayam Town Building Society.	48,000	56,800	5,000
45 Sivakasi Building Society	1,52,800	24,000	..
46 Virudhunagar Building Society ..	36,000	..	..
47 Idappadi Building Society	6,000	..	..
48 Gandhinagar Co-operative House Building Society.	43,200	8,800	16,400
49 B.Komarapalayam Co-operative Building Society.	91,200	45,800	14,000
50 Salem Co-operative Building Society.	47,600	69,200	14,400
51 Swarnapuri Co-operative House Building Society.	16,850	..	..
52 Paramakudi Co-operative Building Society.	44,800	42,200	..
53 Ramnad Co-operative Building Society.	23,400	14,800	..
54 Karaikudi Co-operative Building Society.	1,11,680	14,000	..
55 Singampunary Co-operative Building Society.	27,400	..	..
56 Thanjavur Little Flower Co-operative Building Society.	19,200	40,000	..
57 Thanjavur District Revenue Officials Co-operative Building Society.	23,200	8,000	..
58 Sivajipuram Co-operative Building Society.	32,000	18,000	..
59 Tirukoilur Co-operative Building Society.	16,600	..	..
60 Kallakurichi Co-operative Building Society.	6,400	..	..
61 Tindivanam Co-operative Building Society.	5,500	..	..
62 Kadayannallur Co-operative Building Society.	20,000	..	..
63 Tenkasi Co-operative Building Society.	60,800	39,600	..
64 Palayamkottai Building Society ..	15,500	29,120	..
65 Palayamkottai Scavengers Co-operative Building Society.	42,000	..	..
66 Tamil	2,50,000	..	..

[25th March 1965]			
Serial number and name of Societies. (1)	1961-62. (2) RS.	1962-63. (3) RS.	1963-64. (4) RS.
67 Manganallur Co-operative Building Society.	1,02,880	3,10,400	..
68 Goverdhananagar and Radhanagar Co-operative Building Society.	19,000	18,700	..
69 Madras Government Officers Co-operative Building Society.	80,800	10,800	4,000
70 Ramakrishnapuram Co-operative Building Society.	9,600	12,000	..
71 Ambathur Venkatapuram Co-operative Building Society.	1,36,880	1,89,840	4,000
72 Sandaranagar Co-operative Building Society.	18,000	..	..
73 Trichy Co-operative Building Society.	1,41,300	44,200	4,000
74 Perambur Co-operative Building Society.	27,000	19,700	..
75 Railwaymen Co-operative Building Society.	7,200	..	..
76 Srinagaram Co-operative Building Society.	6,600	10,000	..
77 Thuraiyur Co-operative Building Society.	10,000	12,000	4,800
78 Lalgudi Co-operative Building Society.	37,500	..	..
79 Ariyalur Co-operative Building Society.	16,000	25,500	..
80 Trichy Catholic Co-operative Building Society.	6,000	..	..
81 Trichy Co-operative House Construction Society.	3,59,880	3,51,312	..
82 Pudukkottai Co-operative Building Society.	5,000	17,300	..
83 Karur Co-operative Building Society.	28,000	..	..
84 Kulithalai Co-operative Building Society.	8,400	..	..
85 Tuticorin-Melur Co-operative Building Society.	81,200	66,000	..
86 Tuticorin Co-operative House Building Society.	17,200	12,400	4,000
87 Nazerath Co-operative Building Society.	16,560	21,900	..
88 Kovilpatti Co-operative Building Society.	49,280	18,000	7,000

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Serial number and name of Societies. (1)	1961-62. (2) RS.	1962-63. (3) RS.	1963-64. (4) RS.
89 Vellur Co-operative Building Society.	78,700	51,600	8,000
90 Arcot Co-operative Building Society.	60,800	13,600	..
91 Katpadi Co-operative Township Building Society.	7,10,600	6,06,510	3,46,900
92 Tirupathur Co-operative Building Society.	4,000	22,200	..
93 Arkonam Co-operative Building Society.	6,000	4,000	..
94 Arni Co-operative Building Society ..	37,600	..	..
95 Tiruvannamalai Co-operative House Building Society.	80,000	56,600	..
96 Mayurani Co-operative Building Society.	1,31,700	1,77,280	8,000
97 Kuttalam Co-operative Building Society.	6,000	..	..
98 Mannargudi Town Co-operative House Building Society.	14,400	..	..
99 Adiramapattinam Co-operative Building Society.	6,400	..	..
100 Aranthangi Co-operative Building Society.	14,400	..	..
101 Pattukottai Co-operative Building Society.	500	52,800	..
102 Tinnanur Co-operative Building Society.	..	8,000	..
103 Chingleput Co-operative House Building Society.	50,000	64,000	4,000
104 Krishnaswamynagar Co-operative House Building Society.	..	1,52,800	7,12,400
105 Krishnagiri Co-operative Building Society.	..	7,12,400	1,52,800
106 Melur Co-operative House Building Society.	..	..	28,400
107 Dindigul Co-operative House Building Society.	..	2,56,180	52,000
108 Theni Co-operative Building Society.	..	3,600	..
109 Kodaikanal Co-operative House Building Society.	..	24,400	..
110 Punjaipuliampatti Co-operative Building Society.	..	5,000	..

Serial number and name of Societies. (1)	[25th March 1965]		
	1961-62. (2) RS.	1962-63. (3) RS.	1963-64. (4) RS.
111 Kavandapadi Co-operative Building Society.	..	38,200	..
112 Ammapet Co-operative Building Society.	12,000	..	6,400
113 Madras Accountant-General's Office Staff Co-operative Building Society.	..	31,600	..
114 Perambur Co-operative Building Society.	12,900	12,050	7,500
115 Thirumangalam Co-operative Building Society.	..	16,000	..
116 Batlagundu Co-operative House Building Society.	13,900	35,600	13,200
117 Madurai Urban Co-operative Building Society.	..	1,12,000	8,000
118 Natham Co-operative Building Society.	..	..	16,000
119 Kottagiri Co-operative Building Society.	..	6,500	..
120 Virudhunagar V. and K. Co-operative Building Society.	..	84,000	..
121 Rajapalayam Co-operative House Building Society.	..	22,400	..
122 Salem Fairlands Co-operative House Building Society.	1,18,000	1,33,600	..
123 Odayappa Chettiar Co-operative Building Society.	41,600	28,000	4,500
124 Tindivanam Co-operative House Building Society.	..	8,000	..
125 Ulundurpet Co-operative House Building Society.	..	1,10,800	..
126 Mukkudal Co-operative Building Society.	36,000	56,360	..
127 Kandiaperi Co-operative Building Society.	..	1,31,740	1,88,400
128 Thalaiyuthur Narayanammalpuram Co-operative Building Society.	..	..	3,200
129 Sindupondurai Co-operative Building Society.	..	..	30,600
130 Manavalanagar Co-operative Building Society.	..	19,600	..
131 Meenambakkam Co-operative Building Society.	10,800	8,000	8,000
132 Chingleput District Public Servants Co-operative Building Society.	..	9,600	6,200

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Serial number and name of Societies. (1)	1961-62. (2) RS.	1962-63. (3) RS.	1963-64. (4) RS.
33 Mareys' Staff Co-operative Building Society.	..	2,56,000	64,000
34 Jolarpet Co-operative Building Society.	..	4,000	..
35 Vaniyambadi Co-operative Building Society.	10,000	23,850	7,600
36 Ambur Co-operative Building Society.	..	21,040	6,400
37 Sholingur Co-operative Building Society.	..	9,600	5,600
38 Chengam Co-operative Building Society.	..	22,000	..
39 Cheyyar Co-operative Building Society.	..	28,000	..
40 Peravurni Co-operative Building Society.	..	14,400	..
41 Srinagar Co-operative Building Society.	58,000	55,900	20,000
42 Dr. Sivanandanagar Co-operative House Building Society.	5,72,000	2,80,000	32,000
43 Pattiveeranpatti Co-operative Building Society.	8,000	..	..
44 City Co-operative Housing Society.	2,55,900	3,23,800	..
45 Namakkal Co-operative Building Society.	16,000	..	..
46 Adayar Mylapore Building Society.	48,000	31,200	..
47 Tuticorin Co-operative Building Society.	12,000	..	..
48 T.V.S. Employees Co-operative Building Society.	..	1,40,480	..
49 Kumbakonam Town Co-operative House Building Society.	22,000	65,200	..
50 Panjab Co-operative Building Society.	..	11,500	..
51 Shencottai Co-operative Building Society.	..	64,000	..
52 Thiruthuraiipoondi Co-operative Building Society.	..	..	8,000
53 Dindigul Government Servants Co-operative Building Society.	1,63,760	2,12,580	..
54 Madras Co-operative Government Servant Building Society.	21,090	24,000	..

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Serial number and name of Societies.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
155 Madras Secretariat Co-operative Building Society.	71,400	1,76,200	..
156 Ambathur Government Servants Co-operative Building Society.	11,200	13,440	..
157 Kovilpatti Government Co-operative Building Society.	21,270	..	..
158 Tuticorin Government Servants Co-operative Building Society.	4,670	..	..
159 Nagapattinam Government Servants Co-operative Building Society.	8,000	..	..
160 Porto Novo Government Servants Co-operative Building Society.	..	10,000	..
161 Pannaikadu Government Servants Co-operative Building Society.	..	9,600	..
162 Karumandisellipalayam Government Servants Co-operative Building Society.	..	12,000	..
163 Vyasaganagar Co-operative House Construction Society.	..	7,171	..
164 Madras N.G.G.Os. Co-operative Building Society.	..	1,81,800	..
165 Coonoor Co-operative Building Society.	..	10,000	..
166 Nayangudi Co-operative Building Society.	..	12,000	..
167 Tindivanam Government Servants Co-operative Society.	..	76,900	..
168 Pioneer Co-operative Building Society.	..	12,000	..

Government waste lands

7 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of Government waste lands in the ex-zamin Vallanadhi village and Ondikaradu area in Kandamanaickanur, Madurai district;

(b) whether there is any proposal to assign them to the Co-operative Agricultural Farms;

(c) the extent of encroached lands under cultivation in Zamin Narasingapuram village; and

(d) the action taken to evict such encroachment?

ACRES.			
A.—(a) Vallanadhi	..	..	1,234.59
Ondikaradu	..	..	1,128.13
(b) No. Sir.	..	..	..

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(c) The former Narasingapuram village is now split up into three revenue villages, viz. (1) Myladumparai, (2) Kadamalaikundu, and (3) Megamalai. The area encroached upon is given below:—

Name of the village.	Encroached area.
	ACRES.
(1)	(2)
(1) Myladumparai	1,596.10
(2) Kadamalaikundu	715.94
(3) Megamalai	6,167.14

(d) B. Memoranda have been rendered for the encroachments and action pursued under the Madras Land Encroachment Act.

Cold Storage Plants

8 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Information and Publicity be pleased to state—

(a) the places where the cold storage plants for use of fishermen have been constructed till 31st March 1964.

(b) the quantity of ice produced by each cold storage plant; and

(c) the rate at which ice is sold.

A.—A statement ^a is placed on the Table of the House.

Harijan hostels

9 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijan Hostels in the State as on 31st March 1964; and

(b) the strength of (i) Harijans, (ii) Washermen and (iii) Barber community students in those hostels as on 31st March 1964.

A.—(a) The number of Harijan Hostels in the State as on 31st March 1964 was 299.

(b) The time and labour involved in collecting the particular arswill not be commensurate with the public interests served thereby.

Admission of pupils into the Government Harijan Hostels is made in the following proportions:—

Scheduled Castes	..	..	75 per cent.
Backward Classes	..	..	15 per cent.
Forward Communities	..	..	10 per cent.

If sufficient number of pupils belonging to forward communities is not forthcoming the number of seats thus falling vacant will be filled up by giving preference first to Scheduled Castes and then to Backward Classes. If sufficient number of Backward Class pupils is not forthcoming, the seats thus falling vacant will be filled up by admitting Scheduled Castes pupils.

Transport buses

10 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of accidents in which the State Transport buses were involved in the State in the year 1963-64?

A.—	Fatal	..	..	26
	Major	..	..	36
	Minor	..	..	544
	Insignificant	..	..	1,530
	Total	..	..	2,136

[25th March 1965]

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

II.—PRESENTATION OF THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1964-65.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present the Final Supplementary Estimates for the year 1964-65. A detailed statement explaining the Demands for Grants is placed on the table of the House. The Supplementary Demands is, in all, for a sum of about Rs. 8.65 crores, of which a sum of about Rs. 6 crores is on Revenue Account. The supplementary Estimates are mostly for covering the additional expenditure under different heads over the existing appropriation and these increases are in a substantial measure already reflected in the Revised Estimates for the current year placed before the House along with the Budget proposal for 1965-66. We have also taken this opportunity to make an up-to-date review of the expenditure incurred by the different departments and provide for increased expenditure now anticipated. The New Service Schemes sanctioned since the submission of the last batch of Supplementary Estimates have also been provided for in the present Supplementary Estimates.

2. Of the sum of Rs. 6 crores asked for on Revenue Account, a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs relates to the transfer to local bodies of additional amounts collected under Entertainment Tax Surcharge. Likewise, under Agriculture, we have had to provide for the transfer of an additional sum of Rs. 23 lakhs to the Sugarcane Cess Fund, in keeping with larger collections anticipated under this head.

3. As a corollary to the introduction of the Scheme of Free Education up to the XI Standard from the current year onwards, the Government have introduced a new pattern of assistance to aided secondary schools in the State, under which the managements are now paid grants in full, covering the entire expenditure on teaching and non-teaching staff. An additional provision of Rs. 66.79 lakhs has been sought in the Supplementary Estimates for the payment of such grants. An additional allocation of Rs. 61.70 lakhs has been made for maintenance of irrigation sources, covering both normal repairs and repairs due to floods. The other significant increases on Revenue Account are, as usual under developmental programmes, such as Medical (Rs. 31.94 lakhs), Public Health (Rs. 39.21 lakhs) and Community Development (Rs. 33.00 lakhs).

4. As regards capital expenditure, the bulk of the increase relates to Irrigation Schemes—both major and minor—reflecting the accelerated tempo of execution of these schemes. Special mention should be made of the increases under Parambikulam-Aliyar Project (Rs. 30.57 lakhs), Chittar-Pattanamkal (Rs. 14.77 lakhs), Gomukhinadhi (Rs. 5.33 lakhs) and Manjalar (Rs. 8.64 lakhs). The honourable Members are aware that the pace of execution of Desilting-cum-Reclamation programmes relating to some of the existing tanks has been held up for want of adequate earth-moving machinery. We

25th March 1965] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

have now been able to secure some new earth-moving equipment and towards payments in this regard, a provision of Rs. 20.39 lakhs has been included in the present batch of Supplementary Estimates.

5. Under Loans and Advances, we are providing for an additional appropriation of Rs. 73.77 lakhs for grant of loans to goldsmiths, having regard to the larger allocation of funds for this purpose by the Government of India.

6. The intensification of rural electrification programme and the energisation of a larger number of pump-sets have an important part to play in the present drive for increased agricultural production. The Government of India have come forward with additional loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs for this purpose and we are accordingly providing for the grant of an additional sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as loan to the Electricity Board.

7. The increased appropriation asked for under other heads reflects the normal increase over the Budget Estimates and does not call for any special comments. With these words, I commend the Final Supplementary Estimates for the acceptance of this House.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS PUBLIC BUILDINGS (LICENSING) BILL, 1964 (L.A. BILL NO. 31 OF 1964)

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

“That the Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1964), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Hon. Members are aware that the Select Committee which considered the Bill made a number of very useful amendments. In the case of new public buildings, the competent authority should communicate his orders within a period of three months from the date of receipt of an application and if an order either granting or refusing the licence is not communicated to the applicant within three months, a licence shall be deemed to have been granted to him, provided he had sent a certificate from an engineer regarding the structural stability along with his application. Similarly in the case of existing buildings, if the competent authority does not pass any order as stipulated, the licence is similarly deemed to have been granted, provided the engineer's certificate has been sent with the application earlier.

Under the Bill, a licence for existing buildings becomes mandatory only on the expiry of a period of one year. The application has to be submitted by the owners within a period of six months from the date of commencement of this Act. These periods are long enough to meet all contingencies.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [25th March 1965]

The Select Committee considered that the definition of the term 'building' used in the Bill should be made comprehensive and has amplified it.

The definition of the term 'owner' did not include earlier a licensee and a mortgagee in possession. The relevant sub-clause of clause 2 has been amplified.

During the discussions in the Joint Select Committee, a point arose that additions and alteration which may be made to licensed buildings may affect structural stability. A new clause has, therefore, been added that a fresh licence should be obtained in the case of such additions and alterations.

The amended Bill also empowers the competent authority to review any orders passed by him *suo motu*.

(i) on the basis of a mistake or error apparent on the face of the record; or

(ii) on the basis of new and important facts brought to its notice after the order was made; or

(iii) for any other sufficient reason.

The above provision should enable the competent authority himself to revise his orders without the party affected having to go in appeal.

To ensure safety of human lives, the Committee thought that the competent or appellate authority should have the power to prohibit the use of a public building if that authority is satisfied that the building is in a ruinous state or that there is reason to apprehend imminent danger to life or property or that there is no licence. A new clause (clause 15) provides the requisite power in this regard.

In view of the fact that the Act is self-contained and remedies by way of review, appeal and revision are provided therein, it has been decided to exclude the jurisdiction of civil courts on matters falling within the purview of this Act so that there may be no conflict of jurisdiction.

I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

"That the Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1964), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration."

DR. H. V. HANDE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this a very unfortunate Bill which was conceived under very tragic circumstances. This Bill was originally conceived because of the calamity which overtook a school in Madurai when a number of people had to pay heavily with their lives. The Bill which seeks

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to enforce some remedial measures in order to see that such tragic accidents do not occur hereafter, has really brought in some complications which I would like to place before the House for its examination.

Sir, the moment a premises is taken up by professional men or professional people, immediately the building becomes a public building. If a person, say a doctor or a nurse wants to run a hospital and takes up a building for that purpose then immediately that building becomes a public building. So this fact that it becomes a public building deters the owners from giving the building for rental purposes for professional people. This point I hope would have been properly considered by the Select Committee. The professional people hereafter cannot get buildings easily. For instance take the case of a doctor. If he wants to start practice he has to go in for a building and the moment he calls it a 'clinic' it becomes a public building. Naturally the owner would like to avoid all complications of having to go to court by allowing it to come under the licensing rules. So naturally the owner fights shy to give his building to a person who would put it to public use. In other words this Bill curtails the freedom with which a person wants to start on his avocation. It is true that old buildings should not be allowed to exist but at any rate there could have been some exemption made for new buildings once they were accepted by the Town Planning authorities or Corporation authorities. Once they are constructed according to the rules they should be deemed to be structurally sound. I do not see any reason why they should again be inspected by the Inspectors. By empowering the Inspectors to go and inspect the buildings, newly constructed buildings, there is considerable scope given to them to exercise their individual whims and fancies, in other words there is serious risk of the Inspectors trying to brow beat the landlord. The landlord has to be in the good books of the Inspectors and also be subservient to them. Not only will the landlords be in trouble but the tenants also who cannot afford to have enough power, influence and money will be in trouble. Therefore, I would like the House to consider this important aspect of the matter.

Then, Sir, under sub-clause (8) of clause 2 a number of items are given to qualify a building to be called a public building. A dispensary, clinic, maternity centre or other like institutions come under definition of public buildings but the lawyer's and Solicitors' chambers have been skipped over. Of course this is a point which I would like the Government to take into consideration.

Sub-clause (3) of clause 4 says that every application under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be in the prescribed form and shall contain the following particulars, namely, the name and address of the owner of the building or the existing public building, as the case may be. The most important thing here is the moment the owner puts his name down on the application, it

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becomes a public building and he generally fights shy of allowing his building to be classified as a public building. The most important and the most vital thing for the Government to do would be to include the name and address of the person who proposes to use the building. If they did this, at least some responsibility would be shifted to the person who takes the building on rent. This shifting of responsibility might probably tempt the owner to let out the building for public purposes with greater ease. But as it is, the whole responsibility is on the landlord. So the landlord will refuse to let it out if the tenant were to use it as a public building.

Then, Sir, in regard to clause 15, the point mentioned by the Director of Town-Planning struck me as a sensible approach. The Director of Town-Planning had stated before the Select Committee that so many people were building public buildings deviating from the plan approved by the municipality and there was no provision under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 to prevent such constructions. He added that the object of the present Bill was to ensure safety of public buildings. I think that plugging the loopholes or the lacunae in the main Act would be a better solution than trying to bring in new legislation by doing which persons who want to start public institutions are put to considerable difficulties. This is a very serious thing. Now that this legislation or Act has become a *fait accompli* since it has already been passed by the Lower House, still I would request the Hon. the Leader of the House, if he cannot withdraw the Bill at this stage, at least to incorporate the following suggestions of mine as amendments to the Bill.

New buildings should automatically be granted licence for a period of at least 25 to 30 years. Old buildings should be examined by a panel of P.W.D. Engineers once in five or ten years. This would avoid considerable harassment to the public. That is what I feel.

Sir, I feel that the Select Committee report has been very badly drafted. On page 21 of the report we find this sentence. "If he have to give a wrong certificate, he could be proceed against for 'negligence' under the Indian Penal Code and prosecuted". I am not able to understand what exactly this means. I would request the Hon. the Leader of the House to clarify that.

Sir, I wish to conclude my speech with this fervent appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House to withdraw the Bill or at least incorporate the suggestions I have made in the Bill by suitably amending it.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government in their anxiety have brought in a very elaborate Bill which may adversely affect the owners of buildings. what

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are called public buildings, buildings to be used by the public, as defined in this Bill. Now, Sir, according to the definition contained in the Bill a building includes a house, out-house, stable, latrine, shed, hut, roofed enclosure and any other structure whether of masonry, bricks, mud, wood, metal or any other material whatsoever and any compound wall or gate appurtenant to such building, house, out-house, stable, latrine, shed, hut, roofed enclosure and other structure. Now with this wide definition, it is a big question whether this Act would be workable. According to the definition all school buildings are public buildings. Whether any particular school building now existing can satisfy all the conditions laid down in the Bill is a very big question. If they cannot, then how are the Government going to provide alternative accommodation for those schools as per the provisions of the Bill, provide such buildings as would satisfy the provisions of the Bill at least for three years. This is a big problem and till they provide such buildings where will the schools be located? Now, a school, of course, is a public building and it is very necessary that sufficient safeguards should be taken to see that it is a pucca building. But even in the case of the thatched roofed buildings, many of the provisions of this Bill would apply and how are the Government going to implement this Bill with reference to elementary schools in rural parts. That again is a very big question. Now, Sir, there are already provisions in the District Municipalities Act and if those provisions are properly enforced, this Bill will be rendered superfluous. There are enough provisions in that Act. How are people on the rural parts to get hold of an Engineer and get a certificate, or get an existing certificate renewed every three years? These are things which should be considered by the Government.

Now, Sir, as was pointed out by the hon. Member Dr. Hande, once a new building is certified as satisfactory, that certificate need not be renewed every three years. If this is insisted on then it would mean a lot of work to the owners and expenses also. Inasmuch as the punishment prescribed for failure to renew the certificate is one of imprisonment, I think we must consider this question a hundred times before we say 'yes' to these provisions.

There are enough provisions in the educational rules also which could be enforced strictly. It is enough if we enforce the provisions of the District Municipalities Act and the educational rules with regard to the educational institutions. The point is, now they are not being enforced properly and there are no proper authorities to enforce them. Now any school can be run without proper sanitation, properly planned building and so on. There should be proper authorities to inspect these things and then only recognition should be given to schools. Because these things are not being enforced properly, we want a separate Act. How far it is necessary, is a matter to be considered. I think this will go a long way to restrict the number of buildings to be just put up

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by capitalists or people who have got some money. Once it is to be rented out for various purposes, which are covered under the definition 'public building', they must naturally take care to see that it is built not only in the ordinary way but under special safeguards under the supervision of an architect or engineer certified by the Government. The certificate is to be renewed every three years.

Then, Sir, in the definition of 'building' in sub-clause (8) of clause 2, in item (j), it is stated 'any building ordinarily used by the public or any class or section of the public for religious worship or for religious congregation'. Naturally temples, mathis, and similar buildings will also come under this definition. Now, how far are we right in doing this? Because, the temples are there for hundreds of years, and no renewal certificate is therefore public use are properly built and the educational rules under renovation. There is a separate department for that. We are only duplicating the work and unnecessarily expanding the work. This means additional staff, additional expense to the Government, additional expense to the public, and so on. So, my submission is that the District Municipalities Act, under which we have got sufficient provisions to see that buildings built for public use are properly built and the educational rules under which there are sufficient provisions which are to be enforced by the educational authorities who are paid by the Government, are quite sufficient for the purpose, and this Bill is superfluous and need not be just passed.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, some of the points which were mentioned by hon. Members were very carefully gone into by the Select Committee. We in the Select Committee had the advantage of some engineers and officers. 'Structural soundness' is a technical expression. This has nothing to do with the plans, estimates and construction. The municipality very carefully goes into all these. Even then the Saraswathi School in Madurai fell and collapsed. Therefore that is a different matter. In the case of cinema houses, there are several provisions in the Factories Act and other pieces of legislation. Those buildings have not been included in this Bill. Where there are provisions in other Acts about the structural soundness of buildings, they will be adverted to, and those buildings have not been included in this Bill at all. We have carefully gone into this matter in the Select Committee. 'Structural soundness' has nothing to do with the plan or the architecture or anything of that sort. A building may be most ugly, but structurally it may be sound. There will be no difficulty about it so far as structural soundness goes. We are told that the test about structural soundness is a very difficult and complicated test. The test must find out whether ground is strong, the foundations are strong and the roofing is good. These are all matters about which I am not competent to speak, because I am not an engineer. The engineers said that in the Municipalities Act there was no provision about structural soundness, and no

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certificate also was given. Therefore, the statement of objects and reasons says that, as there is no provision to ensure structural soundness, this Bill is brought forward. Sometimes it is argued that structural soundness is implied. But, is it proper that we should merely imply for the sake of the safety of the people? I agree that we the citizens have sometimes been so negligent as to allow the Government to interfere. If it has not been for the collapse of the Saraswathi School, this Bill would not have been brought forward. Because, unfortunately, there were a large number of girls and small boys who were killed by the collapse of that school, that incident loomed large before the public. Hence the Government wanted to bring in a Bill to insist upon the structural soundness of the building. Some in the Select Committee felt that they should not have a Bill of this sort only for the sake of ensuring structural soundness. I agree that the renewal fees should not be exorbitant and should not be such as to deter people from putting up buildings. So far as the question of duplication of work is concerned, I may say that there will be no duplication. I mention this because it was stated that the existing officers would be authorised to do the work. The Tahsildar and others will be authorised. Therefore, there will not be any duplication of the personnel for this purpose. We need not therefore make much about this.

For religious buildings and temples, there is provision for exemption. We cannot say that the Kapaleeswarar temple or the Meenakshi temple should be certified. Even here I must say that the big mantapam in Tiruvanaika fell. Fortunately, there was nobody there. Otherwise hundreds would have been killed. Such things do happen. Therefore there must be something or somebody who should be able to see these things and warn people. The authorities, the trustees or others concerned, must tell people about these. So far as temples are concerned, we discussed this matter, and then only the clause was put in for exemption. The Government will exempt temples like the Sri Ramanathaswami temple at Rameswaram which withstood the storm. I do not think any engineer will say that it requires a certificate. Therefore, they will exempt that temple. Even in other cases, we cannot completely shut our eyes. Some provision there must be, and therefore it is the exemption is made. There must be one or two provisions about the general inspection of the whole thing on occasions. Otherwise hundreds of people will lose their lives. It is not a matter of Policy between the Government and those sitting on the Opposition. It is a matter of the safety of the people. That is the most important point to be considered. I agree that this Bill should not be used for the purpose of interfering with the rights of the people to housing. My friend asked a question about the 'Lawyer's consulting rooms'. First, there are not many lawyers who have got a number of clients (laughter). A few of them may have their own houses as consulting rooms. In their case there would not be much difficulty. Even if we want their consulting rooms to be

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included, there is no difficulty at all. If the Government are anxious, they may include the lawyers' consulting rooms also. I am not here pleading on behalf of the lawyers (Dr. H. V. Hande: Some concession may be shown to lawyers). But it is a question where a large number of people are involved. It is a case of a public building where the public have got a right of access, and where the public are allowed to sit and work, and carry on their activities.

4-10 p.m. Such cases come within the purview of this Bill. That is why it is stated "in a public building". The licence is required for the purposes of this Bill and not for any other purpose. If we go to an engineer for preparation of plans and estimates, it will take more time. There may be more difficulty in the matter of getting sanction from the Government and other bodies. I do not think there will be any unnecessary delay unless, of course, officers take it into their head to interfere. That is why a very special provision is made. I am very glad that the Hon. Minister has accepted it and he has mentioned it. Where the grant of a licence is delayed for more than three months, then it is taken that the licence is granted. Therefore, there will not be that tendency to delay unnecessarily. Of course, powers conferred under this Bill may be abused. But it is possible in the case of every Bill where a licence or permission is contemplated. It is for the Government to see that these abuses do not take place. But nobody can on that account say that a Bill like this is quite unnecessary. It is not possible for any of us to say so especially when things happened in our State which evoked so much sympathy. When girls and children were affected, naturally there was a gloom in the whole of Madurai. That is why some of us on the Opposition agree to the Bill. If difficulties crop up in the working of the Act, we may try to amend the Act suitably. On the whole, the principles of the Bill are salutary and I welcome this Bill.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar for having given the entire background of the Bill and also cleared many misapprehensions which have been expressed in this House. It is necessary to have a Bill of this kind in order to protect the people who assemble in fairly large numbers in public places. An Act like this is found in England and in other countries. No place or building to which the public have a right of access should be in such a state as to cause any loss of life or even have a deleterious effect on the health of the people assembling there. Since the existing laws in our country do not provide for this, a new Bill had to be brought forward. Neither the District Municipalities Act nor the City Municipal Act provides, as has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, for ensuring the structural safety and stability of the building. When a person now builds a house in Madras, he prepares a plan. He does not submit the quantities and specification of the various things to be used.

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He merely prepares a plan showing the ventilation and the height and then the foundation. Now this is examined by the local authority, whether it is the municipality or the Corporation and then if it conforms to the Town-planning rules, it immediately certifies. It does not go into the question whether the building is structurally sound and it is not provided for in the present Act. It is not one of the powers given under the present Act. Therefore, it is necessary to have a separate Act to provide for it. The question may be asked whether we could not amend the District Municipalities Act and the City Municipal Act to provide for this. Then every building, whether it is a building used for a public purpose or not will have to satisfy about the structural soundness, etc. which we want to provide for in this Bill. For instance, if we transfer these provisions to the District Municipalities Act or the City Municipal Act, buildings to which these provisions do not now apply and in which the public have no right to congregate or where the people do not come in large numbers will have to satisfy the Corporation or the municipality about the structural soundness, stability and so on. That means we will be imposing a far greater burden than we do want to impose. We are only concerned in the present Bill with what in other countries are called the places of public resort, that is places where people congregate either on invitation or as a matter of right. Now it is only in those cases that we want to see that these provisions are observed.

The second question is whether it will not cause some difficulties to doctor's clinic, etc. We have taken permission under the Act to exempt places which are small, where people do not congregate in large numbers and so on. While in the case of a lawyer the consultation takes place in his chamber, in the case of a doctor he may have consultation in his own house. Those places will not come under the definition of 'public building'. But if a lawyer has a big office and takes a place as his office and then he provides for a large number of people to work as is done in western countries—I have seen lawyer's offices, which have as many as one hundred people working as typists, translators, people who do precis and so on—certainly it will come under the definition of 'Public building' because a large number of people are likely to congregate and the safety and security of a large number of people does become the responsibility of the State. Similarly, in the case of temples, hon. Members would see that I have myself said in the Select Committee, "Who is there in this country now who can testify to the structural soundness of temples like the Meenakshi Temple, Madurai, or the Kapaleswarar Temple, Mylapore?" In those cases, Government have no power. But where the Government get information that some place is structurally unsound, we have no power now to see that it is set right or some action is taken. This Act will enable us to attend to these cases where there is a structural instability or there is a danger to public life. Therefore, I think that the Bill, on the whole, must be welcome.

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Then, we have made a very important provision, and I think it is almost unique in our Indian legislation that is that if a person provides an engineer's certificate along with the application for licence which creates a *prima facie* view that the building is structurally sound, then if the licensee is not granted or refused a licence within three months, the law presumes that a licence is granted. Now this has been introduced only to see that there is no harassment. A person who builds any house or structure in which he intends to give public access will necessarily have an engineer. He is not going to pay specially for this. The engineer would have drawn up the plans and measurements and then along with these, he can give a certificate saying that the building is structurally sound. As soon as that certificate is given, the Government either examine the certificate and say that the building is not structurally sound or approve the plan. If they do not do either it shall be deemed that a licence has been issued.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Doctors have clinics in their own houses. Do they come under this definition?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They would not come under the definition. If there is any doubt about it, it will be clarified and it will be given exemption.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will temples, mosques, churches, etc., have to apply within six months or within the prescribed period or may they take it that they have been granted exemption?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : After the Act comes into force, within six months the existing public buildings must first apply. By that time Government themselves will exempt all those places which are fairly sound in structure and which have stood for years and years. As Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar suggested, nobody is going to ask for a certificate for the Rameswaram Temple. But if the Government have some information that any one of the places of worship is not structurally sound or that it is in such a bad state of repair as to cause danger to life, certainly they will in that case insist on it. It is in this connection that we have said that if a certificate is given falsely by any Engineer, he will be liable for action under the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, nobody will give a false certificate. One question was raised in the Select Committee, namely : 'You are giving such vast powers to the Engineer to give a certificate saying that the building is structurally sound. Suppose somebody gives a few rupees and gets a false certificate saying that it is structurally sound. What is to happen?' Then in that case a person giving a false certificate is liable, if he has done it *malafide*. But we must remember people are liable to make mistakes. The engineer must have thought that the building was structurally sound and owing to some accident it might turn out to be incorrect. In that case no action will be taken against the Engineer. But if he dishonestly intentionally and wilfully gives a false certificate, then he will come under the Indian Penal Code and he will be punished.

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I think, Sir, on the whole this is a very wholesome piece of legislation. I know the strength of feeling that was expressed both in this House and the other House and in the public when the institution, the Saraswathi School building at Madurai collapsed. The lives of people cannot just be left to the tender mercies of people who do not even take the elementary precautions. Therefore, I submit, that the House may be pleased to accept the motion.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of information. Why should the courts be prevented from having jurisdiction over these matters?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I referred to it, Sir, in my speech, when earlier I moved the Bill for consideration. Whenever there is a self-contained Act, that is to say, the Act provides, first for examination, then for an appeal and again also provides for a revision, then it is a self-contained Act. Now with these provisions, if you give jurisdiction to Civil Courts also, then there will be a conflict of jurisdiction. One person may take the matter on appeal and another might say that he would go and file a suit against the order passed. Therefore either you allow the matter to go to the Civil Courts completely or have a self-contained Act with provision for appeal and revision. As we have provided separately for appeal and revision, we have excluded the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'That the Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1964) 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 28 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the enacting formula.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is :

'That Clause 1 and the enacting formula do stand part of the Bill.'

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following amendment to clause 1 and the enacting formula namely :

(1) In sub-clause (1) of clause 1, for the figures '1964' substitute the figures '1965'.

(2) In the enacting formula, for the words 'Fifteenth Year' substitute the words 'Sixteenth Year'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

(1) In sub-clause (1) of clause 1, for the figures '1964' substitute the figures '1965'.

(2) In the enacting formula, for the words 'Fifteenth Year' substitute the words 'Sixteenth Year'.

THE MADRAS PUBLIC BUILDINGS (LICENSING)
BILL, 1964 (L.A. BILL NO. 31 OF 1964)

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The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the enacting formula, as amended, were put and carried.

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

‘That the Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1964), as amended, be passed’.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

‘That the Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1964), as amended, be passed’.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir I wish to bring one small point to the notice of the hon. the Leader of the House. In clause 14 there is power given to the Engineer and others to go into the premises at all reasonable times, ‘to enter such building with such assistance, if any, as it or he thinks fit. A few people have written to me that in the case of the sanctum sanctorum of Catholic Churches, or some times in the case of the temples and other such buildings, usually people are not allowed to enter those places and they are anxious to know whether some provision should not be made at least under the rules for the purpose of seeing that these people are allowed to enter only on certain conditions and during certain times only. Some people of the Catholic churches wrote to me and asked me to mention it here. People connected with some of the temples also have written to me about these ‘Garbh Grahās’, what are usually known as the ‘Holy of holies’. Nobody can enter those places. I have not gone to the catholic churches where in the ‘Holy of holies’ they say, they keep the relics. Therefore it is necessary to make general provision regarding this. I am sure Government will look into it and do the needful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any suggestion by the hon. Member?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Under the rules the can make some provision as we did in the case of the Endowments Act, that usage must be respected and the times may also be regulated with certain conditions.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition for bringing this matter to the notice of the Government. In framing the rules we will provide that under no circumstances should the officers enter the sanctum sanctorum of temples, mosques and churches, etc. The officers will make a note of this immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

‘That the Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1964), as amended, be passed’.

The motion was put and carried and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

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(2) THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1964 (L.A. BILL NO. 40 OF 1964).

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

‘That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1964), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration’.

The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949) *inter alia* provides for the cutting of trees in a forest. According to sub-section (2) of section 3 of that Act, no owner of any forest and no person claiming under him or any other person shall cut trees or do any act likely to denude the forest or diminish its utility, without the previous permission of the District Collector. The word ‘tree’ has been defined in section 2 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), which is also applicable to Madras Act XXVII of 1949, so as to include stumps, bamboos and brushwood. The definition does not include ‘reed’ with the result there is no provision for regulating the cutting of reeds in a forest. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that reeds are being cut indiscriminately in private forests and that the cutting of reeds should be regulated for the preservation of such forests. It has also been reported that reed is a good raw material for the paper industry. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Act specifically to provide for regulating the cutting of reeds in private forests.

This opportunity has also been availed of to make a provision in this Act so as to give effect to the decision of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation regarding the placing of rules and orders on the Table of the both Houses of the Legislature.

As this Bill is a formal and non-controversial one, I request the House to take the Bill into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1964) 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 enacting formula

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘That Clause 1 and the enacting formula do stand part of the Bill’.

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

(1) In clause 1, for the figures '1964', substitute the figures '1965'.

(2) In the enacting formula, for the words 'Fifteenth Year', substitute the words 'Sixteenth Year'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

(1) In clause 1, for the figures '1964', substitute the figures '1965'.

(2) In the enacting formula, for the words 'Fifteenth Year', substitute the words 'Sixteenth Year'.

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the enacting formula, as amended, were put and carried.

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

'That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1964) as amended, be passed'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1964) as amended, be passed'.

The motion was put and carried and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

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

House then adjourned.

IV. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

170. Appropriation Accounts for 1963-64, Audit Report, 1965, and Finance Accounts, 1963-64 of the Government of Madras.

* 171. Notification issued with G.O. Press No. 3092, Revenue, dated 28th December 1964, regarding exemption from payment of tax payable under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, for the sales of goods to Nepal when delivery is taken in the border stations in India.

* 172. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3878, Home, dated 14th December 1964, amending the Madras Opium Rules, 1948 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

* 173. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3910, Home, dated 16th December 1964, regarding amendment to the Madras Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1932.

*Laid on the Table of the House on 18th March 1965.

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174. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. 3036, Home, dated 22nd September 1964, regarding payment of tax under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, at reduced rate of Rs. 180 per quarter in respect of the goods vehicle MDJ No. 1358, belonging to St. Mary's Convent High School and Orphanage, Vellore.

175. Notification issued with ADC Roc. No. 26542/64-F3, dated 5th August 1964, regarding delimitation of jurisdiction of Vilandai and Kavarapalayam Panchayats, in Tiruchirappalli district.

176. State Government's Memorandum to the Fourth Finance Commission.

177. Notification issued with G.O. No. 5116, Revenue, dated 30th December 1964, regarding amendments to the Madras Entertainments Tax Rules, 1939, as subsequently amended.

178. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 79, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 11th January 1965, regarding amendment to the rules relating to the assessment and collection of levy on agricultural land under section 119 (3) of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958.

179. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 273, Revenue, dated 2nd February 1965, regarding Thorapalli Agraharam inam estae—Notified and taken over under section 1 (4) of the Estates Abolition Act, 1948.

180. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 267, Revenue, dated 2nd February 1965, regarding Arupalli Agraharam inam estae—Notified and taken over under section 1 (4) of the Estates Abolition Act, 1948.

181. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2797, Revenue, dated 28th November 1964, regarding declaration of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project to be an irrigation work under section 2 (e) of the Madras Irrigation Works (Construction of Field Bothies) Act, 1959.

182. Notification issued with JDC Roc. No. 59864/64-F4, dated 21st November 1964, regarding exclusion and inclusion of areas in Soolamani and Palavakkam Panchayats in Chingleput district.

183. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2376, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 12th November 1964, amending the rules regarding election by members' to the appointment and other Committees of Panchayat Unions.

184. Notification issued with JDC Roc. No. 84982/63-F5, dated 26th September 1964, regarding exclusion and inclusion of areas in Tirunagar Panchayat in Madurai district.

185. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4951, Industries Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 24th October 1964, regarding amendments to the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

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APPENDIX I.

(Vide answer to Starred Question No. 178 on page 10.)

A.—Mills in production—

- (a) (1) South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Pettai, Tirunelveli.
- (2) Srivilliputhur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Srivilliputhur, Ramanathapuram district.
- (3) Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nazareth, Tirunelveli.
- (4) Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ammapet.

Mills under construction—

- (1) Kancheepuram Kamatchiamman Co-operative Spinning Mills, Chingleput district.
- (2) Madurai District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Melur.
- (3) Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Karur.
- (4) Coimbatore District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Dharapuram.
- (5) North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Vellore.
- (6) South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Tindivanam.
- (7) Thanjavur District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Mayuram.
- (8) Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nagercoil.

(b) Nil.

(c) List of Board of Directors—

South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Pettai.

- (1) Sri M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Chairman.
- (2) Sri K. A. Kasiviswanatha Mudaliar, Director.
- (3) Sri S. N. Somasundaram, Director.
- (4) Sri G. Daniel, B.A., B.L., Director.
- (5) Sri K. Sadayandi, Director.
- (6) Sri M. Jagannathan, Director.
- (7) Sri G. R. Venkatesalu, Government Nominee.
- (8) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ex-Officio.
- (9) The Director of Handlooms, Madras, Ex-Officio.

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Srivilliputhur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Srivilliputhur.

(1) Sri R. Krishnasamy Naidu, M.L.A., Chairman of the Mills.

(2) Sri N. B. Sivagaminatha Pillai, Chairman, Municipal Council, Srivilliputhur.

(3) Sri A. K. D. Alagaraja, Proprietor, Bharathi Cotton Mills, Rajapalayam.

(4) Sri S. Sivaprakasam, President, Srivilliputhur Co-operative Stores.

(5) Sri G. Muthusamy, Srivilliputhur.

(6) Sri T. R. Madasamy, Rajapalayam.

(7) Sri P. V. A. Venkitasamy, M. Reddiapatty.

(8) The Director of Handlooms (Ex-Officio).

(9) The Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Madurai (Ex-Officio).

The Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nazareth.

(1) The Director of Handlooms, Madras (Ex-officio) (Chairman).

(2) Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras. (Ex-Officio).

(3) Sri K. T. Kosalram, M.L.A.

(4) Sri M. S. Selvarajan, M.L.A.

(5) Sri K. S. Maduram Nadar.

(6) Sri D. Ramaswamy Nadar, B.A., B.L.

(7) Sri M. P. Nachimuthu, B.A., B.L., President, Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited.

(8) Sri M. D. K. Ramalingam, President, Tirunelveli District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.

(9) Sri K. Venkatesalu, L.T.M. (HONS.), Manager, Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Coimbatore.

(10) Sri V. V. Ramasamy Nadar, Post Box No. 1, Virudhunagar.

(11) Mrs. Rosammal Sahayam.

Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ammapet.

(1) Sri A. Mariappan, Director, Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, and President, Ammapet Weavers' Co-operative Society, Salem (Chairman).

(2) Sri K. V. A. Arthanari Mudaliar, President, Attayampatti Weavers' Co-operative Society, Attayampatti.

(3) Sri P. Munusami, Member, B. Papparapatti Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(4) Sri T. P. Nagi Chettiar, Member, Salem Weavers' Co-operative Society.

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(5) Sri M. K. Natesa Mudaliar, President, Marulayam-palayam Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(6) Sri A. Palaniswami, President, Rasipuram Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(7) Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar, M.L.C., Managing Director, Sivananda Mills, Coimbatore.

(8) Sri N. Ramaswami Udayar, M.L.A., President, Salem Co-operative Supervising Union, Salem.

(9) Sri A. Rathinavelu Gounder, M.L.A., Salem.

(10) Sri K. S. Subramania Gounder, M.L.A., President, Salem Co-operative Central Bank, Salem.

(11) Sri N. S. Sundararaja Gounder, M.L.A., Komarzsami-patti, Salem district.

(12) The Director of Handlooms, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(13) The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

Kancheepuram Kamakshiamman Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Kancheepuram.

(1) Sri S. Ellappa Mudaliar, President, Co-operative Central Bank, Kancheepuram (Chairman).

(2) Sri V. K. R. K. Govindaraja Mudaliar, Merchant, Gandhi Road, Kancheepuram.

(3) Sri T. S. Manicka Mudaliar, Tirumagal Mills, Gudiyatham.

(4) Sri M. Muniramiah, President, Arni Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(5) Sri M. Punyakoti Mudaliar, President, Manampathi Weavers' Co-operative Society, Manampathi, Kancheepuram taluk.

(6) Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, President, Chingleput District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society.

(7) Sri K. V. Srinivasan, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Tech.), President, Vallipuram Co-operative Credit Society.

(8) Sri R. Srinivasa Iyer, Vakil, Athur, Chingleput.

(9) Sri E. S. Thiagarajan, Director, Tamilnadu (Madras State) Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, President, Produathurpet Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(10) Director of Handlooms, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(11) Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

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Madurai District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Melur.

(1) Sri V. Alagappan, B.A., B.L., President, Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank (Chairman).

(2) Sri L. Alagasundaram Chettiar, Managing Director, Mahalakshmi Spinning Mills, Pasumalai, Madurai.

(3) Sri Chinnakaruppa Thevar, M.L.A., Tiruparankundram.

(4) Srimathi P. K. R. Lakshmikanthammal, M.L.A., President, Madurai Handloom Cloth Manufacturers' Co-operative Marketing Society, Madurai.

(5) Sri Y. Lourduswamy, President, Kumaran Weavers' Co-operative Society, Madurai.

(6) Sri M. P. Marudiah, M.P., Melur.

(7) Sri P. R. M. Periakaruppan Ambalam, President, Melur Co-operative Marketing Society.

(8) Sri K. S. Rajaman, President, Thiru-Vi-Ka Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(9) Sri K. Sadayandi, Director, Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(10) Sri S. V. Sm. Sivaraman Ambalam, M.L.A., Melur.

(11) Sri V. K. Velu Ambalam, President, Othakadai Rural Co-operative Bank, Othakadai.

(12) Director of Handlooms, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(13) Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(14) Sri V. Ramamurthy, I.A.S., Managing Director, Madurai District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Melur.

Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Karur.

(1) Sri T. M. Nallaswamy, M.L.A., Thotiakurichi, Pugalur Sugar Factory Post, Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district (Chairman).

(2) Sri V. Arunachala Thevar, Vice-President, Pudukkottai Cooperative Central Bank, Pudukkottai.

(3) Sri T. Durairaja Pillai, M.L.C., No. 18, Sub-Jail Road, Tiruchirappalli-8.

(4) Sri A. M. V. Muthuswamy, President, Worur Devanga Weavers' Co-operative Society, Worur, Tiruchirappalli.

(5) Sri P. Palaniappa Mudaliar, President, Kattipalayam Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kattipalayam, Karur taluk.

(6) Sri S. Sadasivam, M.L.A., Nagampalli, Karur taluk.

(7) Sri S. Sengamalam Pillav, B.A., B.L., President, Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Central Bank, Tiruchirappalli.

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(8) Sri S. N. Somasundaram, President, Kallathur Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kallathur, Tiruchirappalli district.

(9) Sri L. G. Varada Rajan, L.G.B. and Brothers, Transport House, Karur.

(10) Sri B. Venkatachalam Pillai, B.A., B.L., President, Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society, Tiruchirappalli.

(11) The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(12) The Director of Handloom or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(13) Sri T. Duraiswamy, B.E., Managing Director, Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Karur.

North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Vellore.

(1) Sri R. Jeevarathinam M.L.A., Vellore (Chairman).

(2) Sri A. J. Arunachala Mudaliar, President, Gudiyatham Shanmuga Weavers' Co-operative Society, Gudiyatham.

(3) Sri B. Baktavatsalu Naidu, President, The Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Vellore.

(4) Sri S. Gopala Mudaliar, President, Guruvarajapet Weavers' Co-operative Society, Guruvarajapet.

(5) Dr. Hariharan, L.I.M., Arni, North Arcot district.

(6) Sri Lakshmipathi Mudaliar, Member, Kilkodungalur Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kilkodungalur, North Arcot district.

(7) Sri A. M. Ponnurangam, M.L.A., Sholingur, North Arcot district.

(8) Sri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, B.Sc., B.L., Vellore.

(9) Sri V. C. Sadasivam, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Vellore.

(10) Sri K. V. Sundaravelu, Director, (Tamilnadu (Madras State) Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras.

(11) The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(12) The Director of Handlooms, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(13) Sri T. S. Ramakrishnama Raja, B.Sc., Managing Director, North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Vellore.

South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Tindivanam.

(1) Sri K. S. Venkatakrishna Reddiar, President, South Arcot District Co-operative Central Bank, Cuddalore (Chairman).

(2) Sri A. L. A. Annamalai Chettiar, Managing Director, Vagammai Cotton Mills, Vikravandi, Villupuram taluk.

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(3) Sri S. V. Balasubramania Chettiar, Member, Avalurpet Weavers' Co-operative Society, Avalurpet.

(4) Sri V. K. Kunchadapatha Mudaliar (President of Odayargudi Weavers' Co-operative Society), North street, Nattarmangalam, Kattumannarkoil Post.

(5) Sri T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu, No. 41, Sitaramnagar, Cuddalore.

(6) Sri C. K. N. S. Nagarajan, West Agraharam, Valavanur Post.

(7) Sri P. N. Periaswamy Mudaliar, Director, Chinnasalem Weavers' Co-operative Society, Chinnasalem, Kallakurichi taluk.

(8) Sri Ponnappa Naidu, Tindivanam.

(9) Sri P. R. Srinivasa Padayachi, M.L.A., Seetharamnagar, Cuddalore.

(10) The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(11) The Director of Handlooms or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(12) Sri M. Mayilvahanan, M.A., Managing Director, South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Tindivanam.

Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nagercoil.

(1) Sri G. Daniel, B.A., B.L., Nagercoil (Chairman).

(2) Sri L. Arumugam Pillai, President, Pannicode Eraniel Weavers' Co-operative Society, Eraniel, Kanyakumari district.

(3) Sri T. S. Chellappan Mudaliar (President of Vencode Weavers' Co-operative Society), Puthukadai Post, Kanyakumari district.

(4) Sri V. Devadoss, B.A., President, Palliyadi Co-operative Stores, Palliyadi.

(5) Sri B. Mahadevan Pillai, Nagercoil.

(6) Dr. K. Padmanabhan, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., Vettoorniamadam, Nagercoil.

(7) Sri R. Ponnappa Nadar, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Nagercoil.

(8) Sri L. Ramachandra Nadar, President, Kanyakumari District Co-operative Central Bank, Nagercoil.

(9) Sri V. Subramaniam, President, Vadasery Weavers' Co-operative Society, Nagercoil.

(10) Sri P. Thanulinga Nadar, Nagercoil.

(11) The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

(12) The Director of Handlooms, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).

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(13) Sri A. M. Swaminathan, B.COM. (HONS.), Managing Director, Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nagercoil.

The Coimbatore District Co-operative Spinning Mills Dharapuram:

(Interim Committee.)

- (1) Srimathi Parvathi Arjunan, M.L.A. (Chairman).
 (2) Sri S. Venkataswamy, Dharapuram.
 (3) Director of Handlooms, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).
 (4) Sri R. Kirubhakaran, M.A., M.Sc., Managing Director, Coimbatore District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Dharapuram.

Thanjavur District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Mayuram.

- (1) Sri G. Karuppiah Mooppanar, Sundaraperumalkottai (Chairman).
 (2) Sri S. T. Rm. Kandasamy Mudaliar, President, Sikkil Weavers' Co-operative Society, Sikkil.
 (3) Sri A. Krishnasamy Vandayar, M.L.C., President, Thanjavur Co-operative Central Bank, Thanjavur.
 (4) Sri G. Narayanaswamy Naidu, M.L.A., Mayuram.
 (5) Sri C. S. Ramachandran, Secretary, Chandrasekaram Co-operative Stores.
 (6) Sri N. S. Ramalingam, B.A., M.L.A., President, The Co-operative Central Bank, Kumbakonam.
 (7) Sri V. S. Thiagaraja Mudaliar, President, Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation, Tiruvarur.
 (8) Sri K. Thiruvankada Mudaliar, Thanjavur.
 (9) Dr. V. Varadachari, Mayuram.
 (10) Sri K. S. Vengu Chettiar, Mayuram.
 (11) The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).
 (12) The Director of Handlooms, Madras, or his nominee (Ex-Officio).
 (13) Sri T. Lakshminarayanan, B.A. (HONS.), Managing Director, Thanjavur District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Mayuram.

(d) No.

(e) The tentative profits earned by the three co-operative spinning mills are as follows—(The Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills has commenced production only in July 1964):

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Serial number and name of mills.	Profit before depreciation.	Depreciation.	Net Profit before Development Rebate, Reserve and Taxation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) South India Co-operative Spinning Mills.	6,42,000	3,97,000	2,45,000
(2) Srivilliputhur Co-operative Spinning Mills.	6,30,000	2,75,000	3,55,000
(3) Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills.	5,15,000	4,82,000	33,000

APPENDIX II.

(Vide answer to starred question No. 185 on page 18).

Statement showing the number of suspected food poisoning cases reported during 1964 together with the suspected causes and results of investigation from the various districts of the State including Madras City:—

Serial number and date.	Place.	Number of cases.	Deaths.	Causes suspected food poisoning
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 26th February 1964.	Polur, North Arcot district.	40	..	Took meals prepared from boil rice instead of raw rice irrigated with Bowel Mucosa.
2. 3rd March 1964	Madurai ..	1	..	Took lunch in his house. (examination a dead lizard found).
3. 5th March 1964	Madurai ..	1	..	Took cold rice.
4. 5th March 1964	Tuticorin ..	10	..	Drunk palmyra juice.
5. 1st April 1964	Madras City	1	..	Consumed bug powder. Report from the Chemical Exam is still awaited.
6. 6th April 1964	Madurai ..	1	..	Took cold rice and Sambar.
7. 13th April 1964	Salem ..	18	..	Took Rava Uppuma.
8. 18th April 1964	Madras City..	2	..	After taking Palgova from str vendor.
9. 19th April 1964	Madras City..	3	..	After taking Palgova from str vendor.
10. 23rd April 1964	Mannargudy, Thanjavur District.	9	..	Took special food prepared Bakrid festival.

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Serial number and date.	Place.	Number of cases.	Deaths.	Causes suspected food poisoning.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11. 25th April 1964	Tiruchirappalli	6	..	Consumed Sambar kept in brass vessel after lapse of some time.
12. 30th April 1964	Madurai ..	6	..	Took Cold rice.
13. 3rd May 1964	Madras ..	3	..	Took Basundhi in local hotel.
14. 7th May 1964	Madurai ..	8	..	Four Persons after taking "Bajji" from hotel and another four persons after taking Cold rice with mutton sauce.
15. 13th June 1964	Madras City..	2	1	Consumed bug powder poison. Dean Stanley Hospital reported that stomach wash was not given to the deceased.
16. 11th July 1964	Madurai ..	4	..	Took Cold rice with Karunaikilangu 'bath'
17. 14th July 1964	Tiruthurai-pundi taluk, Thanjavur district.	32	1	Took Prasadam offered to deity (Mavilakkumavu) The Director, King Institute has reported that no pathogenic organism in culture.
18. 15th July 1964	Aohanur village Thanjavur.	54	..	Midday meals prepared with chutney as side dish.
19. 31st July 1964	Thanjavur	23	..	Consumed food prepared in improperly tinned vessel.
20. 3rd August 1964	Nagercoil, Kanyakumari.	7	..	Consumed cooked tapioca.
21. 4th August 1964	Do.	1	..	Do.
22. 9th November 1964.	Periyakulam, Madurai.	37	..	Took food prepared from Varagu rice.
23. 15th November 1964.	Thanjavur	30	..	Took food prepared in improperly tinned brass vessels.
24. 19th November 1964.	Koipatti taluk, Tirunelveli district.	10	3	Took Choram food with butter-milk. The samples analyzed by Government Analyst are found to be free from chemical poison.
25. 10th December 1964.	Tiruchirappalli	2	..	Children took wild castor seeds assuming to be cashew nuts.
26. 11th December 1964.	Do.	4	..	Do.
27. 16th December 1964.	Thanjavur	4	..	Reported to have taken cold rice.
28. 28th December 1964.	Coimbatore	4	2	Took tea prepared with jaggery. Report of the analysis awaited.
Total ..		323	8	

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 8 pages 31].

Places where cold storages (including ice plants) have been constructed up to 31st March 1964.	The quantity of ice produced in each ice plant during 1963-64.	The rate at which ice is sold.
	(Tons)	(Per kg.) Rs. P.
Mettur Dam	350½	0.12
Tuticorin	650½	0.10
Ennore	No ice plants have been erected at these places. But only cold storages have been put up there.	..
Nagercoil		..
Neelankarai	40½	0.10
Cuddalore	229½	0.10
Bhavanisagar	12,951 kgs.	0.10

(From December, 1963 to March 1964).

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide Item III (1) on page 33]

L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1964.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the inspection and licensing of public buildings in the State of Madras.

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

1. *Short-title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Act, 1964.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

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

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

(1) "building" includes—

(i) a house, out-house, stable, latrine, shed, hut, roofed enclosure and any other structure whether of masonry, bricks, mud, wood, metal or any other material whatsoever and any compound wall or gate appurtenant to such building, house, out-house, stable, latrine, shed, hut, roofed enclosure and other structure;

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(ii) a portion of such building, house, out-house, stable, latrine, shed, hut, roofed enclosure and other structures; and

(iii) any fittings affixed to such building, house out-house, stable, latrine, shed, hut, roofed enclosure and other structure;

(2) "competent authority" means any person or authority authorised by the Government, by notification, to perform the functions of the competent authority under this Act for such area or in relation to such class of public buildings as may be specified in the notification;

(3) "engineer" means any person possessing such engineering qualifications as may be prescribed;

(4) "existing public building" means any building used as a public building on the date of the commencement of this Act;

(5) "Government" means the State Government;

(6) "licence" means a licence granted or deemed to have been granted or a licence renewed or deemed to have been renewed under this Act;

(7) "owner" includes—

(i) a lessee,

(ii) a licensee,

(iii) a mortgagee in Possession, and

(iv) any person or authority to whom or to which the possession of and control over the affairs of the building has been entrusted, whether such person or authority is called a managing trustee, an agent, a correspondent, manager, superintendent, secretary or by any other name whatsoever;

(8) "public building" means any building to which the public or any class or section of the public are granted access or any building which is open to the public or any class or section of the public and includes—

(a) any building used as a school (including a tutorial school) or a college (including a tutorial college) or a University or other educational institution;

(b) any building used as a hostel;

(c) any building used as a library;

(d) any building used as a hospital, nursing home, dispensary, clinic, maternity centre or other like institution;

(e) any building ordinarily used for public meetings or for celebrating marriage functions or holding parties;

(f) any building used as a club or by any association;

(g) any building used as a lodging house;

(h) any building used as a choultry;

(i) any building used as an eating-house a coffee house, boarding house or hotel; and

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(j) any building ordinarily used by the public or any class or section of the public for religious worship or for religious congregation.

3. *Public building to be licensed.*—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, on and after the date of the commencement of this Act, no building, not being an existing public building, shall be used as a public building without a licence and except in accordance with the terms and conditions specified therein.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, on and after the date of the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the commencement of this Act, no existing public building shall be used as a public building without a licence and except in accordance with the terms and conditions specified therein.

4. *Application for licence.*—(1) Any owner, who intends to use any building (not being an existing public building) as a public building, shall make an application in writing to the competent authority for a licence therefor.

(2) Any owner, who intends to continue to use an existing public building as a public building, shall, before the date of the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the commencement of this Act, make an application in writing to the competent authority for a licence therefor.

(3) Every application under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be in the prescribed form and shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(i) the name and address of the owner of the building or the existing public building, as the case may be;

(ii) the situation and description of the building or the existing public building, as the case may be;

(iii) the purpose for which the building or the existing public building, as the case may be, is proposed to be used or is being used; and

(iv) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(4) An application under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may be accompanied by a certificate of structural soundness in the prescribed form obtained from an engineer.

5. *Inspection.*—(1) Where an application under sub-section (1) of sub-section (2) of section 4 is not accompanied by a certificate of structural soundness mentioned in sub-section (4) of section 4, the competent authority may obtain the opinion of such engineer, as the Government may specify in this behalf, in regard to the structural soundness of the building mentioned in the application, and such engineer shall give his opinion in the prescribed form as expeditiously as possible.

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(2) Before passing orders on an application under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 4, the competent authority may inspect the building mentioned in the application for the purpose of satisfying itself that the building is structurally sound and that necessary precautions have been taken for the safety of the public having access to such building.

6. *When competent authority to grant licence*—(1) On the basis of the certificate of structural soundness accompanying the application under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 4, or on the basis of the opinion obtained from the engineer under sub-section (1) of section 5, or on the basis of the inspection made under sub-section (2) of section 5, if the competent authority is satisfied—

(a) that the building or the existing public building, as the case may be, may safely be used for the purpose specified in the application;

(b) that the building or the existing public building, as the case may be, is structurally sound; it shall, by written order grant the licence and if the competent authority is not so satisfied, it shall, by written order refuse to grant the licence.

(2) (a) In the case of a building, not being an existing public building, the competent authority shall pass the order under sub-section (1) and shall communicate in the manner prescribed such order to the applicant within a period of three months from the date of the receipt of the application under sub-section (1) of section 4.

(b) In the case of an existing public building, the competent authority shall pass the order under sub-section (1) and shall communicate in the manner prescribed such order to the applicant within a period of six months from the date of the receipt of the application under sub-section (2) of section 4.

(3) The licence shall be in the prescribed form, shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified therein and shall also specify the building or the existing public building, as the case may be, the purpose for which it is to be used and the number of persons which the building or the existing public building can accommodate without danger to their safety.

(4) A licence granted under sub-section (1) shall be valid for a period of three years or for such shorter period as the competent authority may specify in the licence and the period aforesaid shall commence—

(i) in case the licence relates to a building, not being an existing public building on the date of the communication of the order granting the licence, and

(ii) in case the licence relates to an existing public building, on the date of the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the commencement of this Act.

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(5) Where the competent authority refuses to grant a licence under sub-section (1), it shall give reasons for such refusal.

7. *Licence deemed to be granted or refused in certain cases*.—(1) If in the case of a building, not being an existing public building, no order either granting or refusing a licence is communicated to the applicant within a period of three months from the date of the receipt of the application under sub-section (1) of section 4, a licence shall—

(i) in case such application is accompanied by a certificate of structural soundness mentioned in sub-section (4) of section 4, be deemed to have been granted subject to the conditions ordinarily imposed under this Act or the rules made thereunder—

(A) for a period of three years commencing on the date of the expiry of the period of three months aforesaid, in any case where the period mentioned in the application and the period mentioned in such certificate of structural soundness is three years, and

(B) in any other case—

(a) for the period mentioned in the application, or

(b) for the period mentioned in such certificate of structural soundness, whichever period is less, and such less period shall in no case exceed three years and shall commence on the date of the expiry of the period of three months aforesaid, and;

(ii) in case such application is not accompanied by such a certificate of structural soundness be deemed to have been refused.

(2) If in the case of an existing public building, no order either granting or refusing a licence is communicated to the applicant within a period of six months from the date of the receipt of the application under sub-section (2) of section 4, a licence shall—

(i) in case such application is accompanied by a certificate of structural soundness mentioned in sub-section (4) of section 4 be deemed to have been granted subject to the conditions ordinarily imposed under this Act or the rules made thereunder—

(A) for a period of three years commencing on the date of the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the commencement of this Act, in any case where the period mentioned in the application and the period mentioned in such certificate of structural soundness is three years, and

(B) in any other case—

(a) for the period mentioned in the application, or

(b) for the period mentioned in such certificate of structural soundness,

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whichever period is less, and such less period shall in no case exceed three years and shall commence on the date of the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the commencement of this Act, and

(ii) in case such application is not accompanied by such a certificate of structural soundness, be deemed to have been refused.

8. *Renewal*.—(1) A licence shall be renewed from time to time and an application for the renewal of a licence shall be made not less than three months before the date of the expiry of the period of such licence.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall, as far as may be, apply for the renewal of a licence as they apply for the grant of a licence on an application under sub-section (1) of section 4.

9. *Fresh licence to be obtained in the case of addition or alteration*.—(1) If any addition or alteration is made to any public building before the date of the expiry of the period of the licence in respect of that public building, or if such addition or alteration is made in respect of any portion of a building connected with that public building, such public building shall not continue to be used as a public building until a fresh application has been made and a fresh licence has been granted under this Act :

Provided that works of necessary repair which do not affect the position or dimensions of the building aforesaid or any room therein shall not be deemed an alteration or addition for the purposes of this sub-section :

Provided further that the competent authority may, in its discretion, allow the continuance of the use of the public building as a public building for such period not exceeding three months as it deems fit pending the decision on the application.

(2) The provisions of this Act, shall as far as may be, apply to the fresh application under sub-section (1), as they apply to an application under sub-section (1) of section 4.

10. *Power to cancel or suspend licence*.—(1) The competent authority may cancel or suspend any licence if it appears to it after giving the holder thereof an opportunity of being heard—

(i) that such licence has been obtained by misrepresentation or fraud; or

(ii) that the licensee has contravened or failed to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or any of the terms or conditions of the licence; or

(iii) that the licence has contravened or failed to comply with an order passed under this Act or the rules made thereunder; or

(iv) that the public building can no longer be safely used for the purpose for which the licence was granted.

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(2) The competent authority may, of its own motion, review any order passed under sub-section (1)—

(i) on the basis of a mistake or error apparent on the face of the record; or

(ii) on the basis of new and important facts brought to its notice after the order was made; or

(iii) for any other sufficient reason :

Provided that the competent authority shall not pass any order under this sub-section prejudicial to any party unless he has had a reasonable opportunity of making his representations.

11. *Appeal against refusal of licence*.—(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the competent authority refusing to grant or to renew a licence or cancelling or suspending a licence, or in the case referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) or of sub-section (2) of section 7, the applicant concerned, may, within such time as may be prescribed, appeal to such authority as the Government may specify in this behalf :

Provided that such authority may in its discretion, allow further time not exceeding one month for the filing of any such appeal, if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not filing the appeal in time.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the appellate authority shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, dispose of the appeal as expeditiously as possible.

(3) The appellate authority may stay the operation of the order of the competent authority cancelling or suspending licence, pending the exercise of its powers under this section.

12. *Temporary licence*.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the competent authority may, without following the procedure specified in sections 5 and 6, grant a temporary licence to be effective for a limited period, in any case not exceeding three months authorizing the use of a public building and for the purposes of this Act such temporary licence shall be deemed to be a valid licence for the period specified in it.

13. *Revision by Board of Revenue*.—(1) The Board of Revenue may, either on its own motion or on application made by the owner of any building which is to be used or which is already used as a public building call for and examine the record of any proceeding under this Act to satisfy itself as to the regularity of such proceeding or the correctness, legality or propriety of any decision or order passed therein and if, in any case it appears to the Board of Revenue that any such decision or order should be modified, annulled, reversed or remitted for reconsideration, it may pass orders accordingly :

Provided that the Board of Revenue shall not pass any order under this sub-section prejudicial to any party unless he has had a reasonable opportunity of making his representations.

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(2) The Board of Revenue may stay the operation of any such decision or order pending the exercise of its powers under sub-section (1) in respect thereof.

(3) Every application to the Board of Revenue for the exercise of its powers under this section shall be preferred within two months from the date on which the order or proceeding to which the application relates was communicated to the applicant;

Provided that the Board of Revenue may, in its discretion, allow further time not exceeding one month for the filing of any such application if it is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not preferring the application within the time specified in this sub-section.

14. *Power of competent authority, engineer, etc., to enter public building.*—For the purpose of ascertaining the structural soundness of any building in respect of which a licence is required under this Act, or for carrying out any other purpose under this Act, the competent authority, any engineer mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 5, the appellate authority mentioned in section 11 and the revisional authority mentioned in section 13, may, at all reasonable times, enter such building with such assistants, if any, as it or he thinks fit.

15. *Power to prohibit the use of the public building in certain cases.*—(1) If the appellate authority mentioned in section 11, in any case pending before it, or if the competent authority, in any other case, is satisfied upon inspection of a public building or otherwise—

(i) that the said building is in a ruinous state; or

(ii) that there is reason to apprehend imminent danger to life or property, or

(iii) that there is no licence, such authority shall, without prejudice to any other action taken under this Act, by written order, prohibit forthwith the use of the public building as a public building.

(2) If the owner contravenes the order under sub-section (1), it shall be lawful for the authority mentioned in that sub-section to take such steps and use such force as may be necessary to prohibit the further use of such building as a public building.

(3) Any person aggrieved by an order of the competent authority under this section may, within such time as may be prescribed, appeal to the appellate authority mentioned in section 11 and the provisions of that section shall apply to such appeal as they apply to an appeal against an order cancelling a licence.

(4) Any order passed by the appellate authority under this section shall be subject to revision by the Board of Revenue under section 13.

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16. *Penalties.*—(1) If any person contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 3, or of section 9, or an order passed under section 15, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

(2) If any person wilfully obstructs any officer or authority from entering any building or public building in the exercise of any power conferred on him or it by or under this Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

17. *Offences by companies.*—(1) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:—

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all the due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to, any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer, shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) "company" means any body corporate, and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

18. *Cognizance of offences.*—No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except on a report in writing of the facts constituting such offence made by an officer duly authorised by the Government in this behalf.

19. *Jurisdiction of criminal courts.*—No court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first-class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

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20. *Power to exempt certain cases.*—If the Government are of opinion that it would not be in the public interest to apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to any class of public buildings, they may, by notification, exempt such class of public buildings from all or any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Government may impose.

21. *Competent authority, etc., to be public servants.*—Every authority and every officer duly authorised to discharge any duties imposed on it or him by or under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

22. *Civil Courts not to decide questions under this Act.*—No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to decide or deal with any question which is by or under this Act required to be decided or dealt with by any authority or officer mentioned in this Act.

23. *Finality of orders passed under this Act.*—(1) Any order passed or decision taken by any authority or officer in respect of matters to be determined for the purposes of this Act, shall, subject only to review appeal or revision, if any, provided under this Act, be final.

(2) No such order or decision shall be liable to be questioned in any court of law.

24. *Indemnity.*—(1) No suit, or other proceeding shall lie against the Government for any act done or purporting to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder.

(2) (a) No suit, prosecution, or other proceeding shall lie against any authority or officer or servant of the Government for any act done or purporting to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder without the previous sanction of the Government.

(b) No authority or officer or servant of the Government shall be liable in respect of any such Act in any civil or criminal proceeding if the Act was done in good faith in the course of the execution of the duties, or the discharge of the functions imposed by or under this Act.

(3) No suit, prosecution, or other proceeding shall be instituted against any authority or officer or servant of the Government for any act done or purporting to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder after the date of the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the act complained of.

25. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.

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(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;

(b) the procedure to be followed by any authority or officer having jurisdiction under this Act, when exercising the powers under this Act; and

(c) the fees to be paid in respect of applications and appeals under this Act.

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

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

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

26. *Power to remove difficulties.*—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, as occasion may require by order, do anything which appears to them to be necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(2) 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.

27. *Act to override other laws.*—(1) The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other Act, law, custom, usage or contract.

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(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (1), the provisions of this Act shall, be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other Act.

28. *Report to be made in certain cases by authorities or officers appointed under other Acts.*—(1) Where any authority or officer appointed or having jurisdiction under any other Act or law, is empowered to inspect any building in the discharge of its or his functions under that Act or law, and where at any time such authority or officer is satisfied, after inspecting any public building as defined in this Act, that it is not structurally sound, it or he shall make a report in the prescribed form to the competent authority having jurisdiction over the area in which the public building is situated.

(2) Upon receipt of a report under sub-section (1), the competent authority shall take such action under this Act as it deems fit.

APPENDIX V

[Vide Item III (2) on page 45.]

L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1964.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949.

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

1. *Short-title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1964.

2. *Amendment of section 1, Madras Act XXVII of 1949.*—In the Explanation to sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words “trees or shrubs are felled”, the words “trees, shrubs or reeds are felled or cut” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 2, Madras Act XXVII of 1949.*—In clause (a) of section 2 of the principal Act, for the words “trees and shrubs”, the words “trees, shrubs and reeds” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act XXVII of 1949.*—In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(i) in the explanation to clause (a) of sub-section (1), for the words “trees and timber”, the words “trees, timber and reeds” shall be substituted;

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(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “cut trees”, the words “cut trees or reeds” shall be substituted.

5. *Insertion of new section 12-A in Madras Act XXVII of 1949.*—After section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“12-A. *Rules and orders to be placed before the Legislature.*—(1) (a) All rules made under this Act, and all orders made under section 12 shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

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

(2) Every rule under this Act, and every order made under section 12 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 order or both Houses agree that the rule or order should not be made, the rule or order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or order.”

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 26th March 1965.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

' Madras House ' at New Delhi

* 191 Q.—K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place a copy of the profit and loss account of the ' Madras House ' at New Delhi for the year 1964-65?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Madras House is not run on a profit-and-loss basis. Hence the particulars are not available.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, is accommodation in the Madras House given only to Madrasis or outsiders also?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If there is accommodation, and if some V.I.Ps. of the neighbouring States want accommodation, they are also provided accommodation in the Madras House.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. Minister tell us the approximate expenditure per annum on this Madras House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I can give some figures for the information of the hon. Member.

RS.

Receipts from 1st April 1964 to 31st January 1965—

Rent	...	...	...	...	9,284.00
Catering	...	...	...	...	7,852.79
Transport	...	...	...	...	2,393.73
Telephone	...	...	...	...	801.02

Expenditure from 1st April 1964 to 31st January 1965—

Pay and allowance of establishment	...	31,023.86
Office contingencies which includes electricity and water, catering, telephone, etc.	...	23,319.68
Other charges which include building maintenance, purchase and repair of motor vehicles, garden, property tax, etc.	...	49,491.36

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the rates moderate or exorbitant?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : For M.L.As. and State Government Officers, the rate is Rs. 6 for air-conditioned suites, and Rs. 3 for non-air-conditioned suites. For important non-officials other than M.L.As. there is the enhanced rate of Rs. 20 for air-conditioned rooms and Rs. 15 for non-air-conditioned rooms.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, do the Government feel that there is a great demand for rooms in the Madras House, and, if so, is there any proposal to expand it or to construct more rooms?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This Madras House is very much in use. But there is no proposal to expand it.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Sir, after a room is allotted to a citizen from outside the Madras State, what happens if a Madras citizen goes there?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : After all some Minister from a neighbouring State may want accommodation. He is not going to stay there permanently. It is only for a period of two or three days; and that does not matter. But several rooms are available.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister give us an idea of the number of rooms in Madras House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Madras House has five air-conditioned suites, five non-air-conditioned double rooms, four non-air-conditioned single rooms and five Personal Assistants' rooms. Except the Personal Assistants' rooms, all the rooms have attached bath rooms with all modern conveniences.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, who deals with the reservation of rooms? Is the Minister at Madras or the Manager at Delhi?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is a Manager at Delhi, who is a gazetted officer. Sometimes the Chief Secretary here issues instructions.

District Board Elementary Schools at Tirunelveli

* 192 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain aided elementary schools were taken over by the Tirunelveli District Board in 1956 and converted into District Board High Schools;

(b) the number of such schools;

(c) the number of teachers in such High Schools with service in aided elementary schools;

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(d) whether such service in aided elementary schools has been taken into account for purposes of weightage in fixation of salaries on and from 1st June 1960; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Am I to understand, Sir, that all the teachers have been given this weightage, and that is why the answer is in the negative?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The question is, 'Whether certain aided elementary schools were taken over by the Tirunelveli District Board in 1956 and converted into District Board High Schools'. The answer to this question is 'No'.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware that the District Board, when starting the high schools, took charge of the elementary schools, and they formed the nucleus of these high schools?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It may be so, Sir.

Municipal Elementary Schools at Kumbakonam

* 193 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) whether permanent Secondary Grade Teachers in Municipal Elementary Schools have been reverted to Higher Grade Teachers' posts in the Kumbakonam Municipality from 1st May 1964—

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether Government have received representations on the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) No. But five permanent higher grade teachers who were acting in Secondary Grade teachers' posts were reverted to their substantive posts (i.e., higher grade posts) from 1st May 1964.

(b) Due to want of vacancy in the Secondary Grade posts.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, are the Government aware that these five teachers have completed their probation as secondary grade teachers and they have got the certificate of the municipality also?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not have that information.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Sir, if there are approved probationers, will steps be taken to find suitable places for them as and when vacancies arise?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : As and when vacancies arise, they will be provided.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, is it not the policy of the Government to appoint only secondary grade teachers? If so, what is the difficulty in increasing the number of sanctioned posts of secondary grade teachers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The sanctioned posts cannot be increased according to the availability of the secondary grade teachers.

Family Pension Scheme

* 194 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the date on which the Family Pension Scheme for teachers in non-Government Schools came into force?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Family Pension Scheme to teachers came into force on 1st April 1962.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, will the Government enlighten us as to the quantum of pension and the conditions on which pensions are given?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Pension is calculated at one-fourth of the average pay for the last three years of service subject to the following :—

(a) In the case of B.T. Assistants, pension was originally fixed at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem for 30 years of qualifying service. For headmasters, a special additional pension of Re. 1 for each completed year of service as headmaster subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 was sanctioned. Consequent on the revision of the scales of pay of all employees in the State including teachers during 1960, the rate of pension of B.T. Assistants and headmasters was revised. The maximum pension was fixed at Rs. 60 per mensem for B.T. Assistants and Rs. 75 per mensem for headmasters. The special additional pension of Rs. 5 was discontinued.

(b) In the case of teachers in aided colleges, pension is subject to the maximum amounts fixed for each category, ranging from Rs. 60 per mensem to Tutors and Demonstrators to Re. 150 per mensem to Principals.

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In limiting the pension to these maximum amounts, the following among other things, were the reasons :—

(i) Teachers in aided and local body service are eligible for contributory provident fund while teachers in Government service are not;

(ii) Normally, only Government servants are eligible for pension. It was extended to teachers only as a special case. It was therefore not necessary that teachers should be eligible for the same rates of pension as Government servants.

(iii) The entire expenditure involved on pension is met by the Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : My question, Sir, is with regard to the Family Pension Scheme and the conditions thereof.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The question of extending the Liberalised Pension Rules to the teacher-pensioners was examined in 1962. It was decided not to extend the rules to them but to extend the Family Pension Scheme alone in a modified form. It was considered that if family pension at the rate applicable to Government servants was sanctioned to teacher-pensioners in addition to the Contributory Provident Fund, then the teacher-pensioners would be eligible for larger retirement benefits than Government servants. Therefore, the Government decided that the family pension in respect of a teacher in aided and local body service should be fixed at one-half of the family pension admissible to a teacher in Government service with the same length of service.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Did the Government take steps to circularise all these things to the schools to give publicity to the privileges conferred?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to have notice, Sir.

Junior Grade Basic Training for Teachers

* 195 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish junior grade basic training for teachers; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) Junior Grade Basic Training for Teachers is being abolished on a phased programme for 1963-64.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : May I know the number of junior basic schools that have been abolished or the number of junior sections that have been abolished?

[26th March 1965]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : During 1963-64, eighteen elementary grade sections were abolished. Another 55 sections were abolished or replaced by secondary grade sections during 1964-65. There are still 111 sections of the elementary grade and these will be replaced by secondary grade sections within the next few years.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Will it be possible for the Government to see that all the remaining 111 junior basic sections are converted into senior basic section in June 1965?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : As things stand, I do not think it will be possible.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Do not the Government think that when they come forward to abolish these courses in favour of secondary grade training posts, their duty is to increase the number of posts in the secondary grade commensurate with this?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It does not necessarily follow.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have closed the Junior Grade Teachers' Training Courses for Women in some of the schools in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of schools in which the above course was closed, district wise?

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

(b) With a view to improving the quality of teaching staff in Elementary Schools, the Junior Grade Teachers' Training is being abolished with effect from 1963-64 on a phased programme.

(c) Particulars are not readily available.

திரு எம். எத்திராஜுலு : தலைவர் அவர்களே, சென்ற வருஷம் ஜூனியர் பேச்சுப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவிட்டிருந்தும் கூடலூரில் அப்பள்ளிகளுக்குள்ள விண்ணப்பங்கள் கோரப்பட்டு தேர்வு நடந்தது. அந்தத் தேர்வு நடந்ததற்குப் பிறகுதான் அந்தப் பயிற்சியை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று தெரியப்படுத்தினார்கள். இதற்கு என்ன காரணம்? கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: தேர்வு நடந்ததற்குப் பிறகு அந்த ஏற்பாடு ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கலாம்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : How long a period has been fixed to complete this phased programme?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I said. "Two years".

26th March 1965]

Chief Ministers' Conference at Delhi

* 197 Q.—**SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the subjects discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference at Delhi recently; and

(b) whether any decisions have been taken to meet the food situation, and, if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) The Hon. Member will recall that at the time the Chief Ministers met in New Delhi in the 3rd week of November 1964 there were acute scarcity conditions prevailing in the matter of supply of rice; and, the wheat position was also not satisfactory.

The conference therefore confined its attention principally to the immediate crisis and at the same time making preparations for the future.

Against this background, the main conclusions and recommendations of the Chief Ministers conference were that in respect of rice each State will be treated for the time being as a zone in the Southern Rice region, the Northern Rice zone of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi being left undisturbed. For building up a buffer stock of rice for supply to deficit States, the States were given certain agreed quotas for procurement; statutory rationing was to be introduced in Calcutta (it has since been introduced) and as regards other Cities with a population of one million and over, each State was given the option to adopt appropriate regulatory measures. States were permitted to prohibit the export of coarse grains except that surplus States which have been traditionally exporting coarse grains should continue such export on a regulated basis.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, the question relates to the Chief Ministers' Conference held at Delhi recently. Will the Hon. the Chief Minister tell us whether it relates to the recent conference?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This is with reference to the date of the question.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know whether any participant in the Chief Ministers' conference suggested that controls on foodgrains should be withdrawn, and, if so, who it is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have not been aware of that. I was also a participant.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Is it a fact that in this Chief Ministers' conference the Food Trading Corporation took shape and that it was created as a result of the Chief Ministers' Conference?

[26th March 1965]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Food Trading Corporation was conceived long ago and it was born much earlier than this conference.

Town Bus Services

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

(a) whether standing passengers are allowed in the Bus services in mofussal towns;

(b) if so, the number of such passengers allowed;

(c) whether such number is exhibited on the body of the buses; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) Yes. The Transport authorities are allowed discretion either to permit or not to permit standing passengers on particular routes, taking into consideration the convenience of the passengers and the type of the vehicles.

(b) It is between 12 and 20 depending on the body width and wheel base of the vehicles provided the vehicles are of the saloon centre aisle type.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is any difference shown in traffic in the peak hours and the ordinary hours with regard to standing passengers?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : With regard to mofussal city services in towns like, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli, the Regional Transport Authority is entitled to say what additional standing passengers can be carried in those buses. He fixes a limit in accordance with the width of the body and the wheel base. If it is 190 wheel base and the width is 7.1, then it is 12. If it has a bigger body, 8.1, and if it is 200 wheel base, then it is 20. It is on that basis it is fixed. That is not fixed in relation to peak hour or any other condition.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What are the steps taken to regulate this number and is there any Public Relations Officer in the mofussal?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Actually the number of people to be carried is put in the vehicle itself and if there is any overcrowding, it is brought to the notice of the Transport authorities.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any complaint book in each bus?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No, there is no complaint book in each bus.

26th March 1965]

Harijan Welfare Week

* 199 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSWAMY VILLAVARAYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the celebration of Harijan Welfare Week or Day in the State; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred during 1963-64 in this connection?

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

(b) Rs. 13,101.46.

(அ) ஆம்.

(இ) ரூ. 13,104.46.

Ground crops

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

(a) whether any representation has been received from the people of South Arcot district for aerial spray of pesticides over groundnut crops; and

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

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) The Panchayat Union, Mailam and Panchayat Union, Olakkur of South Arcot district passed resolutions during April-June 1964 requesting the Government to carry out aerial spraying operations in the endemic areas of their unions.

(b) The aerial spraying operations could not be taken up as desired due to non-receipt of aircraft in time from Government of India. Hand dusting and spraying were therefore carried out and the pest outbreak brought under control.

(அ) தென் ஆர்க்காடு மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மைலம் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனும், ஒலக்கூர் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனும் தங்கள் யூனியன்களின் நிலக்கடலைப் பயிரில் பூச்சி அரித்துள்ள பகுதிகளில் விமானம் மூலம் மருந்து தூவுமாறு 1964 ஏப்ரல் ஜூனில் அரசாங்கத்தை வேண்டித் தீர்மானங்கள் நிறைவேற்றின.

(இ) இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து உரிய நேரத்தில் விமானம் வந்து சேராதபடியால், விரும்பியவாறு ஷே பகுதிகளில் மருந்து தெளிக்க முடியவில்லை. மருந்துகளைத் தூவியும் தெளித்தும் அப் பகுதிகளில் நிலக்கடலைப் பயிரை பிடித்த இப் பூச்சினோய் கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

திரு எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன் : தக்க நேரத்திலே இந்தப் பூச்சி மருந்தை விமானமூலம் தெளிக்காததால் பயிர்ச்சேதம் ஏற்பட்டு எதிர்பார்த்த விளைச்சலுக்குப் பாதிகான் விளைந்தது என்பதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அறிவார்களா? மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இதை எடுத்துக்காட்டி இன்னும் ஒருமுறை கேட்கும்போது கேட்டவுடனேயே இம்மாதிரி வேலைகளுக்கு விமானம் தடையின்றிக் கொடுக்க மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்வார்களா?

[26th March 1965]

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: விமானங்களை விவசாய இலாகா டைரக்டர் மூலமாக கேட்டு இருந்தோம். அந்த சமயத்தில் போதுமான விமானம் இல்லாததாலும் குறிப்பாக ஓட்டக்கூடிய டெக்னிகல் விமானிகள் இல்லாத காரணத்தாலும் ஏற்ற சமயத்தில் வா முடியவில்லை. இனிமேல் கேட்டுப்போது உடனே வருமா வராதா என்பதைக் கேட்டறிவோம்.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அளிக்கிற வினா களில் இருந்து தமிழ் நாட்டின் எந்தப் பகுதியில் இருந்து தேனிக்கப்பாட வேண்டுமெனும் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டு விமானம் பெறவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டில் அளவப்பொழுது இதுபோன்ற நிலைமைகள் தோன்று மாகையால் தமிழ்நாட்டு அரசாங்கமே தங்கள் சார்பில் அதற்கு உதவி விமானங்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ள முயற்சிப்பார்களா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: தமிழ்நாட்டு அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தை நாம் கேட்டிருக்கிறோம். இப்படிப்பட்ட பூச்சிகள் அடிக்கடி வருவதால் அவற்றை கொல்வதற்காக கோய முத்தூர், திருச்சி, சென்னை போன்ற இடங்களில் "ஏரியல் ஸ்ப்ரே" "aerial spray" செய்வதற்கு விமானங்களை வைத்து பூச்சிகளைக் கொல்ல ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் தல்லது என்று அதற்காக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எழுதியிருக்கிறது.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: திரு. கக்கன் அவர்கள் அந்த விஷயம் குறிப்பிட்டுப் பேசியிருக்கிறார். ஆகையினால் எல்லாம் அது இல்லாமலே அப்படியே செய்து எந்தார்களோ, அதுபோல அந்த விஷயம் குறித்து இல்லாமல் இப்போது உற்பத்தி செய்ய அரசாங்கம் முயற்சிக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: அந்தப் பூச்சிகளின் பெயர்கள் என்னிடம் இல்லை.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: பூச்சிகளின் பெயரைக் கேட்க வில்லை. மருத்தின் பெயரைத்தான் கேட்டேன்.

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: அந்த மருத்தின் பெயர் தற்சமயம் என்னிடம் இல்லை.

மிஸ்டர் சோமன்: பூச்சி பெயர் போன்றால் அதற்குத் தகுந்த மருத்தின் பெயரைப் போடும் (சிப்பி).

Price level index for essential commodities

* 201 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the number of points by which price level index for essential commodities like rice, tamarind, chillies and sugar has increased from the year 1961;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the reduction in the prices of foodgrains; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to form committees at State and district levels to advise in this regard?

26th March 1965]

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: (அ) 1961 ஜனவரியில் அரிசி விலைக் குறியீட்டுப் புள்ளி (Index) 575.90 ஆக இருந்தது. இது 1965 ஜனவரியில் 768.34 ஆக உயர்ந்தது.

புளி குறியீட்டுப் புள்ளி 677.46-லிருந்து 697.12 ஆகவும், சர்க்கரை குறியீட்டுப் புள்ளி 434.00-லிருந்து 477.78 ஆகவும் உயர்ந்தன. மினகாய் குறியீட்டுப் புள்ளி 652.59-லிருந்து 605.26 ஆகக் குறைந்தது.

(இ) நெல்லும் அரிசியும் அறிவிப்பு விலைகளில் கிடைக்க வகை போவதற்காக அரசாங்கம் 1964-ம் ஆண்டு தமிழ்நாடு நெல், அரிசி (இருப்புக்களை அறிவித்தல்—கேட்டல்) ஆணையைப் பிறப்பித்தது. இதை அனுசரித்து, 25 குவிண்டல் அரிசிக்கு அல்லது 49 குவிண்டல் நெல்லுக்கு மேற்பட்டு இருப்பு வைத்திருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு நபரும் குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்கொருமுறை தம்மிடம் உள்ள இருப்புக்களைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அறிவிக்கவேண்டும். உணவுத் தானிய விலைகளின் ஏற்ற இறக்கத்தை கவனிப்பதற்காக உணவுத் தானிய விலைகளின் (Price Vigilance Cell) ஒன்று வருவாய்த் துறை வாரியத்தில் (Revenue Board) பணியாற்றி வருகிறது. உணவு சட்டங்கள் மீறப்படுவதைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவும், கள்ளக் கடத்தல், கள்ளச் சந்தை, பதுக்கல் முதலியவற்றைத் தடுக்கவும் போலீஸ் கண்காணிப்புப் பிரிவு (Police Vigilance Cell) ஒன்றும் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. பருப்பு வகைகளின் திடீர் விலைப் பேற்றத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்காக 22,300 மெட்ரிக் டன் பருப்பு வகைகளும், பயிறு வகைகளும், பஞ்சாய், ராஜஸ்தான், மத்திய பிரதேசம் ஆகிய மாநிலங்களிலிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. புன்செய்த் தானியங்கள் உள்நாட்டுத் தேவைகளுக்குப் போதிய அளவில் கிடைக்கச் செய்வதற்காக அத்தானியங்களை இம் மாநிலத்திற்கு வெளியே ஏற்றுமதி செய்யக்கூடாதென்றும் தடை விதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(உ) இல்லை.

திரு. எம். எதிராஜூலு: ஐயா, மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த உணவுப் புள்ளிவிவரத்தின் பேரில் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் பஞ்சாய் உணவியம் அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிய யோசனையின் பேரில் அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தது?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: தனியாகக் கேள்வி போடவேண்டும்.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: பருப்பு வகைகள் பேப்பரில் போடப்பட்டிருக்கும் விலையில் கடைகளில் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும்?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: அந்த விவரம் என்னிடத்தில் இல்லை. உணவு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்கவேண்டும்.

Rise in prices of essential commodities

* 202 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (on behalf of Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the abnormal rise in prices of commodities like grains, oils, vegetables and other necessities of life; and

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(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to stabilise the prices?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) The Government are keenly aware of the rise in the prices of some essential commodities including pulses, edible oils, vegetables, etc.

(b) The steps taken to control the prices differ from commodity to commodity. They include statutory notification of prices as has been done in the case of paddy, rice and sugar. In other cases, only movement control is attempted in order to prevent strong pressures from deficit centres upsetting the price structure in the production centres. This method was tried successfully in the case of gur during 1963-64. While efforts are made to regulate demand and prevent hoarding by stock holders, the main efforts of the Governments are directed towards securing more supply by increasing production locally and by obtaining quotas from other States. For instance, to augment supply of pulses in the State, the prices of which have been going up steadily during the past one year, the State Government have arranged with the Government of Rajasthan, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh to import over 22,000 tonnes of gram and gram dhal through co-operative marketing societies. Arrangements have also been made to obtain supplies of toor dhal (தூள்) from Andhra Pradesh. In the case of vegetables, Government-sponsored Fair Price depots have been opened by the Dealers' Association in the City at a number of points. These have served to some extent to stabilise the prices.

A Statistical Cell has been opened in the Board of Revenue to keep a watch on all the price changes. On the recommendations made by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, steps are being taken from time to time to do whatever is possible towards the objective of holding the price line for all essential commodities.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, may I know, the steps taken by the Government to see that the commodities they get at so much trouble are distributed to consumers at a reasonable price, especially pulses through the retailers?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, in regard to pulses, we have arranged to get them through the co-operative organisations and distribution also will be done through co-operatives.

திரு கே. பாலகந்திராமணிய அய்யர் : காங்கிரஸின் விலைகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த ஒரு சிட்டிப் போர்டி ஏதோ செய்யப்படுவதாக இந்த அறிக்கையில் கூற சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அது என்ன ஆகிறது?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா : சொந்த வியாபாரிகள் நியாய விலைக் கடைகளை வை இடங்களில் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் போர்டை சொல்லியது. அவர்கள் அப்படி வைத்து வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் வேண்டிய உதவிகளைச் செய்கிறது. என்னை நகரத்தில் பல இடங்களில் நியாயவிலைக் கடைகள் இருந்து வருகின்றன.

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SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the Government are aware of the reasons for the rise in prices of edible oils and if so what steps have been taken to arrest the prices?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, I have just now stated in answer to the main question that there is a rise in prices of oils and also that the Government are keeping a watch over it. As far as the actual steps taken are concerned, if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will be able to furnish the answer.

Bridge over the Cauvery

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

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Government for the construction of a bridge over the Cauvery between Kulithalai and Musiri; and

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

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) A petition from the public of Kattuputhur was received in April 1961 for the construction of the bridge referred to.

(b) The cost of bridge work is estimated roughly at Rs. 60 lakhs. It has been found not possible to include this work in the Third Plan in view of the limited funds allotted for "Roads" and of the high cost of the work.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Government consider the question of taking up the scheme in the Fourth Plan?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா : நான்காவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் இதை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளத்தான் அரசாங்கம் முயற்சி எடுத்தது. நான்காவது திட்டத்தில் நாம் கேட்கும் பணம் கிடைக்காத காரணத்தால் இதைப்போன்ற வேலைகள் எடுக்கமுடியாத சூழ்நிலை இருக்கின்றன. பிறகு போதிய நிதி கிடைக்கும்போது இந்த பாலத்தை மேற்கொள்ள அரசாங்கம் முயற்சி செய்யும்.

Movement of paddy and rice

* 204 Q.—SRI T. V. SIVANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any restrictions on (i) transporting paddy or rice from district to district within the State; and (ii) movements within each district for personal use; and

(b) if so, what they are?

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

(b) According to the Paddy and Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1965, issued by this Government, no person can transport or move more than 10 litres of paddy or rice (including broken rice) from one district to another or from one notified area in a district.

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to a place outside that notified area within the district except under a permit to be issued by an authorised officer. It has also been laid down in the Order that no transport or movement of paddy or rice will be allowed either into or from the Vilavancode taluk of Kanyakumari district except under a permit to be issued by an authorised officer.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Since there is a lot of difficulty even in transporting rice for personal use, say, a quantity of 25 litres, will the Government review the position and revise the orders and allow a larger quantity than 10 litres now allowed?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Not immediately, Sir.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. Minister tell us the time usually given for transporting rice on such permits from one place to another?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, if permits are applied for, in genuine cases, the authorised officer is giving the permits liberally.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : May I inform the Hon. Minister that the time given by the authorised officers is only 24 hours from the time of the issue of permits. It is very difficult to lift the rice from one place to another in such a short time. So will the Government see that more time is granted for transporting rice from one place to another?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have not received any such complaints. If the hon. Member will write to me, I will look into it.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any restriction on the movement of sugar and wheat from one district to another?

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : The main question is about rice and paddy.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Now he wants information about wheat and sugar. Immediately I am not able to give him an answer. If the hon. Member puts another question I shall answer him.

Rural Dispensaries

* 205 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the steps taken to make rural dispensaries attractive for medical diploma holders and medical graduates?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : To attract qualified people to take up appointment in rural dispensaries the Government with effect from the 1st April 1964, have sanctioned the increase of the subsidy payable to the Rural Medical

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Practitioners from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200 per annum in the case of medical graduates and from Rs. 780 to Rs. 960 in the case of licentiates and others.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know the total number of doctors required to man these rural dispensaries and how many are working in the dispensaries at present?

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

DR. H. V. HANDE : Is it a fact, Sir, that doctors in these dispensaries do not have even quarters to stay?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Sir, they find their own accommodation in those places and sometimes the Panchayat Union Councils also assist them in getting the accommodation.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : May I know whether these doctors are under the control of the Public Health Department or the Rural Development and Local Administration Department?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Sir, they are under the Public Health Department.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know, how many doctors resigned their jobs after their requests for transfer from rural dispensaries were rejected?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : I need a separate question, Sir.

Grain imported from abroad

* 206 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether foodgrains and flour imported into the State are tested as to their fitness for wholesome consumption;

(b) if so, the details of the tests that were conducted during 1st January to 1st December 1964;

(c) whether there is any test to find out the residue, in food grains, of pesticides, used during agricultural operations;

(d) the percentage of residue of pesticides in foodgrains considered harmless for human consumption; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to see that such percentage is not exceeded?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 4,251 samples were tested during the period. All the physical and chemical tests which are considered as factors guiding quality in international commerce are carried out in respect of grain imported from abroad and physical tests laid down in regard to standards in respect of internal purchases.

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(c) There are tests for detection of pesticide residues.

(d) No limits have been prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(e) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any limit which will be harmless to human beings, though it has not been prescribed in the Act?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : I think any excess of adulteration or poisoning is bound to be harmful to human beings.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware of reports from other countries through newspapers about the havoc that can be caused by the residue, and what steps have the Government taken especially when they advocate the use of pesticides in agriculture?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : When it is brought to the notice of the Government, the Government take action to see that it is condemned.

DR. H. V. HANDE : In answer to clause (c) of the question, it is stated that there are tests. May I know where are the laboratories situated and how many are there in Madras City?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Most of the tests are done in the King Institute, Guindy.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact, Sir, that the leafy vegetable cabbage retains a large percentage of the residue, and if taken within fifteen days of the spraying on it, will be fatal to human beings?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : I am sorry I cannot answer this question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is too technical.

New Medical Colleges

* 207 Q.—DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to start new Medical Colleges in the State during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the places where these Medical Colleges will be located; and

(c) whether these colleges will be in public sector or in private sector?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : (a) to (c) A Government Medical College for teaching the students for the Condensed M.B.B.S. Course has been started from January 1965 at Chingleput.

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DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : May I know, Sir, why Chingleput is selected in preference to other districts where the bed strength of the hospital is more considerable than Chingleput and where the clinical facilities also are more?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : The present college that has been started at Chingleput is for the condensed M.B.B.S. course. For the condensed course, there are already all clinical and teaching facilities available.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Is there a proposal to start a Medical College at Tiruchirappalli in the near future?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : No, Sir.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Have the Government any proposal to start another medical college in another place?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : The starting of a new medical college does not arise except the shifting of the Kilpauk Medical College to Tirunelveli.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : May I know whether the Chingleput College has already been approved by the Medical Council of India and the University of Madras?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Sir, for admitting students to the condensed course, the opinion of the Indian Medical Council as well as that of the University of Madras was sought.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, what is the amount the centre gives for starting a medical college in this State?

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

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Sir, do the Government propose to place the medical colleges under the control of a separate Director of Medical Education?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Most probably when the Director of Medical Education is appointed, most of these education problems will be dealt with by the Director of Medical Education.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

* 208 Q.—DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been made by the Fieldmen, Laboratory Attendants and Maistries attached to the National Malaria Eradication Programme to the Government to revise their scales of pay and allowances; and

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(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :
(a) & (b) A copy of the resolution passed at the General Body Meeting of the Madras State Anti-Malarial Laboratory, Field Assistants and Maistries Association, Coimbatore, for the revision of the scales of pay for Field Assistants and Laboratory Assistants has been received and the request made therein are under examination.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Sir, would the Government be sympathetic to those people and see that their posts are made permanent and they are given better scales of pay?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :
Yes, Sir. That is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know, Sir, whether the Malaria Eradication Programme is carried out now in the City?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :
The maintenance phase of the Malaria Eradication Programme is carried out. The Malaria Eradication Programme is completed.

Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore

* 209 Q.—**DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been made on behalf of the Nursing Orderlies of Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, for the construction of quarters for them outside the hospital premises; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in this regard?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :

(a) Yes.

(b) The land selected for construction of quarters for the last grade servants of the Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, could not be secured. Instructions have, therefore been issued for the selection of another suitable site for the purpose, in consultation with the Revenue and Public Works Departments authorities.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Sir, the P.W.D. workshop which is about a furlong from the hospital, has got some seven acres of land behind the workshop. May I request the Government to see that this is allotted to this hospital, since it is very near to the hospital?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :
In this matter I do not think my colleague in charge of P.W.D. will agree.

* 210 Q.—**MR. CHAIRMAN :** This question is postponed.

Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

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

March 27th	...	...	...	Non-official business.
March 28th	...	...	...	Sunday-Holiday.
March 29th	...	...	...	No meeting.
March 30th	...	...	...	1. Appropriation Bills. 2. The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
March 31st	...	...	...	No meeting.
April 1st	...	...	...	Official Bills.

The Council will meet daily at 3 p.m. The Council will adjourn on the 1st April 1965.

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received a message from the Hon. Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the resolution passed by the Assembly:—

'That this House recommends to the Legislative Council that they do nominate three Members from the Council to associate with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of this House for the financial year 1965-66 and communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated.'

III.—STATEMENT BY THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR FOOD.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Mr. Chairman, during the supplementaries on the Legislative Council starred question No. 159 of Sri N. R. Thiagarajan, M.L.C., answered on 12th March 1965, it was observed that there were some errors in the break-up figures in regard to the quantities of sugar supplied to municipalities and town panchayats in Madurai district during the year 1964. A revised statement incorporating the correct figures in regard to the above district is placed on the table of the House.

திரு. என். ஆர். தியாகராஜன் : On a point of information, Sir, தலைவர் அவர்களே இப்போதும் கூட நான்கு லட்சம் மக்கள் கொண்ட மதுரை நகருக்கு 24,804 மூட்டைகள்தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இரண்டு லட்சம் பேர் கொண்ட திருச்சிக்கு 42,000 மூட்டைகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஜனத்தொகை அடிப்படையிலே அல்லது மக்கள் கூட்டுகின்ற வகுமான வரியின் அடிப்படையிலே பங்கிடு செய்து ஒழுங்காக விநியோகிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டியதைச் செய்வார்களா?

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DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : On a point of order, Sir. Hon. Members should speak from their own seats. But if they put questions from other seats, they will not be taken notice of.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For future guidance.

IV. -GOVERNMENT MOTION.

ASSOCIATION OF THREE MEMBERS WITH THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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

“ That this House nominates the following three members to associate with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Legislative Assembly for the financial year 1965-66 :—

- (1) Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- (2) Sri M. Rajah Iyer.
- (3) Sri K. Ramadass.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That this House nominates the following three Members to associate with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Legislative Assembly for the financial year 1965-66 :—

- (1) Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- (2) Sri M. Rajah Iyer.
- (3) Sri K. Ramadass.”

The motion was put and carried.

V. -DISCUSSION ON THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1964-65.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the fourth and final demand for supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 8.65 crores placed before us by the Hon. the Chief Minister. On page 11, we find that on *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 25,000 is to be made available to the Local Library Authority, Chingleput, towards the construction of the “ Nehru Memorial Children's Library ” at Chingleput. This is a provision which I greatly welcome. The Madras State could be very well proud of the Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948. According to the Act, we make available to the various local library authorities an amount equal to the cess that they collect. In the year 1963-64 we made available Rs. 12.14 lakhs to the various libraries. This year our contribution comes down to Rs. 10.48 lakhs. The Libraries Act has wisely provided for exceptional and extraordinary special grants to be made for any specific purpose outside the matching grant that has got to be made by our Government. I take it that this sum of Rs. 25,000 falls under that section of the Madras Public Libraries Act according to which a special grant for a specific purpose could very well be made. I am very happy that a grant is being made for the children's libraries. We started

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a children's Library under the auspices of the Ramanathapuram District Local Library Authority. It was a women's and children's library and we are very proud of the special identity of that library. Unfortunately, we do not know that we could avail ourselves of these special grants.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Chingleput Local Library Authority has constructed a number of buildings from out of its own funds. If Ramanathapuram also has done it, Government will consider the question of further grants.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : I am very happy for that assurance. We will try to exhaust all our funds by putting up library buildings. We will give preference to the women's and children's library buildings. So, I do hope that other Local Library Authorities also will take note of this and do their functions very properly because the Madras Public Libraries Act is a unique Act and if implemented with sincerity, it is bound to do great good to our society.

The bulk of the supplementary grant here goes to secondary education. A sum of Rs. 66.79 lakhs has to be provided in order that aided secondary school managements may be given the necessary finance not only to pay their staff but to meet the other expenses that they were put to during the year 1963-64. This was something that could not have been anticipated at the beginning of the year. I have my own misgivings whether it could be very correctly fixed even now because in very many institutions the audit has not been taken up and completed. But anyway for the year 1963-64 Government have to pay the teaching grant and the compensation grant to the various aided secondary schools in the State. I do hope before the end of the year—that is not far away; there are only a few days before us—atleast within a reasonable time the grant due to these aided schools for the expenses they were put to during 1963-64, the compensation for the concessions they were obliged to grant, the teaching grant due to them, the Code grant on the payment made by them during 1963-64, would all be made very soon. I know a number of private aided schools suffer because the grant due to them for 1963-64 has not yet been made available to them even though the year 1964-65 is fast ending. I do hope that the Government, now that they are getting Rs. 66.79 lakhs, would see to it that the grants due to the aided secondary schools for the year 1963-64 are disbursed quite soon.

We are very happy that we avail ourselves of the offer of the Central Government to start a State Institute of Education. In fact, it has been just mystifying why we were rather slow in snatching this opportunity because it is a scheme of cent per cent assistance by the Centre. Its one aim is to improve the quality of education. After all, we are going to spend about Rs. 1,12,000 per annum. That means a recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,000 per month. This is well worth it because it indicates our eagerness to see that the quality of elementary education is improved

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and inasmuch as we get the entire resources from the Centre, our Government have certainly done the right thing in coming forward to start a State Institute of Education and placing it under the charge of one in the grade of Principal, a very veteran educationist and an authority on elementary education, I hope, to ensure that the quality of elementary and basic education is improved.

I find here that an expenditure of Rs. 2,11,000 per annum may be incurred by the managements of private engineering colleges and polytechnics if they are to give effect to the dearness allowance sanctioned in the month of September 1964 and one half of it our State Government will have to pay. This relates to the old rates of dearness allowance sanctioned in October 1964. Since then there has been yet another revision of the rates of dearness allowance and I do hope that the Government would go a step further and see to it that they sanction the 50 per cent of the contribution of the total amount of dearness allowance at the rates sanctioned recently this month which have greatly enthused everybody because it came most unexpectedly and even exceeded the rates recommended by the Das Commission and where the Centre does not go beyond a particular limit, we have gone even beyond Rs. 600 up to Rs. 1,200. My own grievance is that having gone up to Rs. 1,200, we were not prepared to see that everybody got a dearness allowance, whatever their salary might be. After all, the number of those who draw pay above Rs. 1,200 cannot be much. Why should we say that we stop at a maximum income limit of Rs. 1,200? If the Government can go a step further and say that every State Government official, whatever may be his salary, will get some dearness allowance, it will be a very gracious gesture and I do hope the Government would certainly contemplate that measure. Be that as it may, what we are immediately concerned with is the question of dearness allowance to the staff of the polytechnics and the engineering colleges. I am sorry that we stop at September 1964 rates. These teachers must be given their dearness allowance at the latest rates announced by the State Government.

We are thankful to the State Government for having revised the lump-sum boarding grant under the Harijan Welfare Scheme for hostels that are subsidised by the Government. There are a number of hostels that have been started all over the State. They are doing very well and they are run on ideal lines. After all, we gave Rs. 150 for ten months in a year. We raised the lump-sum boarding grant from Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 per annum and now I find we have raised it to Rs. 180. Rs. 2 more per mensem per boarder is quite a generous thing to do under the present circumstances. But Rs. 18 per boarder, though it is generous, is not sufficient, considering the present cost of foodstuffs. I do hope that the subsidised hostels would also be given the establishment charges, lighting and overhead charges, and the salary of a competent warden that may be appointed. This is just the one distinction between the hostels run by the Harijan Welfare department departmentally and the hostels that are run by private agencies and subsidised by

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the Harijan Welfare department. On all accounts these subsidised hostels have been doing very good work and it is but reasonable that in the matter of privileges they enjoy and in the matter of concessions extended to them they must not suffer adversely when compared with the Government hostels. When the Government hostels pay the rent and the overhead charges and the lighting charges and appoint a qualified Warden also, I do not see why these establishment charges also should not be made available to the subsidised hostels. I hope the Government would take note of them and see that they are made available in due course.

In page 33 we find provision made for cyclone relief works. Out of Rs. 20 lakhs still to be spent, Rs. 20-25 lakhs goes towards carrying out repairs to roads and buildings damaged during the cyclone and floods. As one who was present there, I can testify to the promptitude with which our departmental officials attended to the repairs of roads and buildings and the great amount of goodwill that they were able to build up among the people who actually suffered. We have made cyclone relief available for all the buildings that were damaged by the cyclone. But in the matter of educational institutions we have stopped with the Panchayat Unions and the District Board schools. Even on a former occasion I pleaded for aided elementary and secondary schools, which had also suffered damage due to cyclone. In the year 1955 there was a similar damage done. Relief was then given to private aided elementary schools and high schools also. There is a specific Government order in the matter and I have brought it to the notice of the Government also. I do hope that the private aided elementary and secondary schools that suffered damages also will be brought within the purview of the relief that is granted.

There is one new scheme that we are introducing called "Trade Deposits" to be made available. In page 52 we find that a sum of Rs. 75 is made available to each non-Gazetted Government servant who is a member of the Public Servants' Co-operative Stores. Similarly when there was food scarcity all over, the non-Gazetted officers of Government started a number of Co-operative stores. They are not confined to the cities of Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Thanjavur and Nagercoil. Therefore I do not know on what basis these four cities alone were chosen for the grant of this "Trade Deposit" Scheme. This scheme should be made applicable to all the N.G.Os. in all paces. There are a number of bigger places, smaller places and other places where the non-Gazetted Government officers have started Co-operative stores, where the shareholders are Government servants. If a deposit of Rs. 75 is made available to Government servants in Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Thanjavur and Nagercoil, in order to enjoy this facility there will be a tendency on the part of the Government servants to move to those places. In order to see that there is no such shift from one place to another may I commend to the Government that this benefit is made available to one and all of the non-Gazetted officers. It must be made available to all shareholders of recognised and

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registered public servants Co-operative stores in all places. Particularly as one coming from Ramanathapuram I know the Government servants there have passed a resolution to that effect and have submitted it to the Government. In scarcity areas like Ramanathapuram where there are many other natural difficulties from which they suffer, and where they have taken the trouble to form an association and start a Co-operative stores and get it registered, and when they are faced with the food problem, I hope the Government would be kind enough to go a step further and see that the Trade advance or loan which is now made available to the Members in the four cities mentioned are extended to other places also, particularly to backward tracts like Ramanathapuram and other places.

Now, Sir, I would like just to make one point in regard to the Road Transport Scheme because I was not present the other day to make mention about it. Under Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes it is stated that the Government have sanctioned various schemes for acquisition of lands and construction of depots, that the total expenditure on these items of work during the current year would be Rs. 6,91,500, that out of this amount a sum of Rs. 3,61,500 would be met from savings under other heads within the grant estimates. We are all happy that these depots, bus stops and stands are put up providing more facilities for the travelling public. But there is one matter which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and that is the basis of calculation of fares for long distance State Transport buses. I learn that between one stage and another the fare calculated is rounded to the next quarter rupee. That strikes me a bit unfair. For instance, between Ramanathapuram and Paramakudi, the fare of Rs. 1.05 is rounded off to the next quarter rupee that is Rs. 1.25 whereas the other private transport express buses charge lower rate only and there is no question of the fare being rounded off to the next higher quarter rupee. As a result I find most of the State Transport buses run empty between one stage and another. I do not know the rationale behind this rounding off to the next higher quarter rupee. It cannot be due to scarcity of small coins or change and therefore it strikes me as rather unfair. I hope the exact fare as calculated on the distance between the two stages would be charged hereafter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not come under the supplementary estimates.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER: Thank you, Sir.

* திரு. எம். எதிராஜலு: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சட்ட சபைக் கூட்டம் இன்னத காலங்களில் செலவு செய்த அதிகப்படியான தொகைக்காக சட்ட சபை கூடுகின்ற நேரத்தில் ஒப்பந்தக் கோப்புகள் சம்பந்தமும், அதைப்போலவே சுமார் 665 கோடி ரூபாய் தொகைக்கு ஒப்பிட்டு இந்த மன்றத்தின் அங்கீகாரத்தை அரசாங்கம் செய்வதை வரவேற்று சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல

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இப்போது மருத்துவத் துறையில் செலவு நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகரித்து வருகிறது. ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு வந்துசெல்லும் நோயாளிகளுக்கு சிகிச்சை அளிப்பதற்காகவும், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் தங்கியிருக்கும் நோயாளிகளுக்குச் சிகிச்சை அளிப்பதற்காகவும் செலவு செய்யும் எல்லா பொறுப்பையும் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாக மருத்துவத் துறையில் செலவு அதிகமாக கொண்டே போகிறது. இதை நாம் எப்படியும் கட்டுப்படுத்தியாக வேண்டும். இப்போது, ஒரு சிறிய வியாதி உத்தாலும் கூட, ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குச் செல்ல வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் தான் பொதுமக்களுக்கு வருகிறது. தங்கள் வீடுகளிலேயே சிறிய வியாதிகளை குணப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம் என்ற எண்ணம் பொது மக்களுக்கு வரவில்லை. இந்த எண்ணத்தை பொது மக்களுக்கு புதுத்துவதற்கு சிறு வியாதிகளை குணப்படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்கான சரியான முறைகளை சிறு புத்தகங்களில் அச்சிட்டு அந்தப் புத்தகங்களை விடு விடாகக் கொடுத்தால், மக்கள் அதிகமாக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு வருவதைக் குறைக்கலாம் என்று அரசாங்கத் திற்கு யோசனை கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

அதிகப்படியாக, காச நோயாளிகளுக்கு துரிதமாக சிகிச்சை அளிப்பதற்காக கடலூர், மதுரை, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, பாளையங்கோட்டை ஆகிய ஊர்களில் இருக்கும் மார்பு நோய் சிகிச்சை நிலையங்களை மாவட்ட காசநோய் சிகிச்சை நிலையங்களாக மாற்று வதற்கென ரூ. 2,58,00,000 அரசாங்கத்தார் சபையின் அங்கீகாரத் தைக் கோரியிருக்கின்றனர். தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கும் காச நோய் ஆஸ்பத்திரியானது பொது மக்கள் பணத்தில் ஏறக்குறைய 2 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவில் அருமையான இடத்தில் கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது ஆகும். நோயாளிகள் சிகிச்சை குணமடை வதற்கு தேவையான விசாலமான இட வசதி காற்று வசதி அங்கே கிடைக்கிறது. அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியையும் சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சுமார் நான்கு லட்சத்து வருடங்களாகக் கமிட்டியார் கேட்கப்பட்டு வந்த போதிலும், அதை சர்க்கார் இன்னும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியைத் திறந்து வைத்திருக்கி றார்கள். அதை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அதை தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லா க்ஷயரோக ஆஸ்பத்திரியாகப் பயன்படுத்த லாம் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் 80 படுக்கைகள் வசதியும் இருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட எல்லா வசதி களையும் கொண்ட ஆஸ்பத்திரியை ஏன் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வில்லையென்பதற்கு காரணமும் தெரியவில்லை. இனிமேல் தாமதம் செய்யாது அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தி கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நம் அரசாங்கம் பல நன்மைகள் செய்திருக்கிறது. சிறிய (மைனர்) Port-களில் இருக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் தொழிற் சட்டத்தை விரிவுபடுத்தவில்லை; அந்தச் சட்டத்தை இதுவரை அவர்களுக்கும் அமலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. இதன் காரணமாக இந்தத் தொழிலில், இடையில் இருப்பவர்கள், தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி கூலி

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கொடுத்துத் தொழிலாளர்களை ஏமாற்றுகிறார்கள். இன்று கடலூரில் துறைமுக தொழிலாளர்கள் சுமார் 500 முதல் 1,000 பேர்கள் வரை இருக்கிறார்கள். Iron ore எடுப்பவர்கள், மூட்டை தூக்குபவர்கள், ship workers, harbour workers முதலியவர்கள் இந்தத் தொழிலாளர்கள். இவர்கள் இத்தனை பேர்கள் இருந்தும் இவர்களுக்கு தொழிற் சட்டம் இன்னும் வரவில்லை. இந்தச் சட்டம் வராததால், இவர்களுக்கு இப்போது Safety service இல்லை. குறிப்பாக கப்பலுக்கு சாக்கு கொண்டு போகும் போதோ கப்பலிலிருந்து சாக்கை இறக்கிக் கொண்டு வரும் போதோ இவர்கள் கடலில் விழுந்து விட்டால், இவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான சலுகையோ உதவியோ பெறுவதற்கு சட்டப்படி உரிமை இல்லை. மைனர் போர்ட்டுக்கு தொழிலாளர்களுக்குள்ள தொழிற்சட்டத்தை இன்னும் கொண்டுவராதது வருத்தத்தக்கது. இவர்களுக்கு இப்போது 'பாவிடென்ட் பண்ட்' 'festival holidays' முதலிய சலுகைகள் கிடையாது. இந்தச் சலுகைகளெல்லாம் இவர்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இங்கு மேஸ்திரிகளைப் போல் இருப்பவர்கள் காண்ட்ராக்ட் முறையை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டு இவர்களுக்கு நினைக்கக் கூலி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுடைய கூலி நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்படவில்லை. இவர்களுக்கு நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட கூலி கிடைப்பதில்லை. கடலூரில் Boat Workers' Union இருக்கிறது. இங்கே போர்ட்டுகளை யெல்லாம் பாரி அண்டு கம்பெனி பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்கிக் கொள் கிறது. இந்தத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குக் கட்டும் ஏற்பாடுப்போது இவர்களுக்கு உதவ வேண்டிய பொறுப்பை பாரி அண்டு கம்பெனி ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதில்லை. தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு Safety or Service கிடையாது. சாக்கு ஏற்றுப்போதோ அல்லது இறக்கிவரும் போதோ கடலில் விழுந்து இறந்து விட்டாலோ அல்லது அடிப் பட்டு மீண்டும் சம்பாதிக்கமுடியாத நிலை ஏற்பட்டாலோ பாரி கம்பெனியார் உத்தரவாதம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும். கைகளில் சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த போர்ட்டுகள் அரசாங்கத்தின் கண்ட்ரோலில் வந்தால், 'இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்ஸ் ஸ்கீம்' ஐயும் போர்ட் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டும். ஆகவே கடலூர் Minor port -க்கு தொழிற் சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக கொண்டுவர வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் வர்த்தையை முடிக்கிறேன்.

4-00 P.M.
DR. H. V. HANDE : Mr. Chairman, I had no intention of speaking on this supplementary estimates but for a couple of serious administrative lapses that were brought to our notice recently. Sir, we have been demanding sums after sums as supplementary grants. On page 12 of the supplementary estimates, there is a demand for Rs. 31,94,400 under 'Medical'. Under 'Public Works', there is a demand for Rs. 20,01,800. The point that I want to impress on the Government is, 'What is the use of all this money, if you are not able to utilise it properly?' For instance, we discovered that such an important hospital as the Tambaram Sanatorium was without an operation theatre for nearly two years, because the Public Works Department was not able to go to the help of the Health Department. Is this fair? After taxing the

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general public, is it not obligatory on our part to see that the amount is properly utilised? The Chairman knows how much trouble the World Health Organisation took to impress upon the public of India, the seriousness of tuberculosis, and how one out of every five chronic or acute cases died practically out of tuberculosis. Such a premier institution in South India as the Tambaram Sanatorium was without an operation theatre, is something shocking. I do not think in the annals of any civilised administration such a lapse has been brought to the notice of the public. For two years the patients had to be transported from Tambaram to the General Hospital or the Stanley Hospital. When I heard about this first, I did not believe my informant. I myself made enquiries, but as I was denied information, I put a question in the House, and then I got the information. Is it not obligatory on the part of the Government to see that something is done about this? The Public Works Department ought to have air-conditioned this operation theatre. How much time does it take for air-conditioning the operation theatre? After all it requires a five-ton air-conditioning plant and Rs. 10,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are on supplementary grants.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Yes, Sir. My point is that the sums asked for must be properly utilised.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I think the hon. Member should at least know the rules. He can criticise that the money that has been given has not been spent. He cannot say that the money should not be given because it was not properly spent on some other occasion.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Sir, what is the use of giving this money if it is not properly spent? What is the use of trying us down by the rules?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The point is that this is not the time for raising it in the supplementary estimates. He could have raised it in the general debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If it is for the purpose of illustration, the hon. Member can just illustrate but not develop the illustration.

DR. H. V. HANDE : I am trying to link these two things. What I am trying to point out here is this. In item (ii) on page 13 of the supplementary estimates, it is stated, 'Consequent on the increase in the number of in-patients, due to increase in bed-strength in the District Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput, and various other hospitals, purchase of X-ray plants . . .' When the Government do not have an air-conditioned surgical theatre, how can they have X-ray plant?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I do not understand the connection between the X-ray plant and an air-conditioning plant. If there is no air-conditioning plant, does it mean that the X-ray plant should not be there or vice-versa?

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DR. H. V. HANDE : Sir, the Chinese aggression was given as the reason for not giving the air-conditioned theatre. But now can we get the X-ray plant? It is more difficult to get. An air-conditioning plant is an indigenous production. The X-ray plant is not indigenous. When I point out these things, probably the Hon. Minister feels a little wounded.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : When mistakes are pointed out, the hon. Member seems to be very much wounded.

DR. H. V. HANDE : When the Government get these things done, why did they not get the operation theatre air-conditioned? What was the difficulty?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : As a matter of fact, for the X-ray plant for the General Hospital and the other hospitals an order was placed much earlier before the Government took a decision to air-condition the Tambaram Sanatorium.

DR. H. V. HANDE : How can the Government keep an operation theatre idle for 2 years? That is the point I am asking. The grants that are sanctioned must be properly utilised. I only hope that the fate of these X-ray plants will not be the same as that of the air-conditioned operation theatre. With these words, and with the hope that the Health Minister will exercise better control over the administration, I resume my seat.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on page 2 of the Chief Minister's speech we find, 'As a corollary to the introduction of the Scheme of free education up to the XI Standard from the current year onwards, the Government have introduced a new pattern of assistance to aided secondary schools in the State, under which the managements are now paid grants in full, covering the entire expenditure on teaching and non-teaching staff. An additional provision of Rs. 66.79 lakhs has been sought in the supplementary estimates for the payment of such grants'. We are very sorry that the payment for which the demand is made here has not yet been made in the case of most of the non-teaching staff. Of course, the teachers are being paid now the salaries that they were drawing on the 31st March 1964 in accordance with the assurance of the Hon. the Chief Minister. We are really thankful for that. But the assurance has to be fully implemented by the Government inasmuch as we were given to understand on the sacred floor of this House that no teacher already in service would be affected by this new free education scheme for all, rich or poor. Now, Sir, the cuts have been temporarily postponed. That is all. Of course one-third of the loss that the teacher would have got had the cuts been there has been restored by the Government, but the cuts are only postponed. Now the Government have stated that the salary should not be reduced but that the difference between what they were actually getting and what the Government proposed to give as staff grant has been treated as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments.

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So, it is not really a restoration of the cuts, but it is a postponement of the cut. So teachers feel that more provision should be made in the budget.

There is a statement here that these Supplementary Demands are reflected in the revised estimates. The revised estimates form the basis for 1965-66 budget and so on. So, Government ought to have taken into account the fact that cuts are not fully restored. Only one-third has been restored and the cuts have been postponed entailing loss of thousands of rupees to teachers. Naturally, if they are to be without increments for two, three or more years, their Provident Fund amounting to hundreds of rupees will go and in certain cases in dearness allowance they have to incur a loss of hundreds of rupees. Up to Rs. 209 of pay, there is a scale of dearness allowance of Rs. 52, I think, and then from Rs. 210 of salary there is an increase of Rs. 12. Monthly they lose an amount of Rs. 12 by way of dearness allowance, accrued loss in the Provident Fund and then by postponement of cut thousands of rupees. So, it is but right that the Government's assurance on the sacred floor of this House is implemented and that sufficient provision is made.

With regard to the Institute of Education for which there is a demand here, I am really sorry that the content of education has not been so far rectified and no attempt has been made by this Government in this direction. This Institute of Education, encouraged by the Centre with cent per cent grant, has to go into the problems of education, the teaching of subjects by elementary school teachers, etc. Now the complaint is—and nobody can deny it—that the content of education has got to be thoroughly overhauled. We do want moral instruction in all our schools and we want the future citizens to be morally, physically and intellectually equipped to bear the burden of freedom. They must act in such a disciplined way that they would always consider themselves to be Indians first to last, from Kashmir to Cape Comorin. Such a thing can be infused only in the schools and this Institute of Education should take note of the content of education and overhauling of the content of education. It is the content of education that has been responsible for so much of chaos in society. Nobody can deny it. Though India is a secular State, we want moral instructions and something of fear of God, fear of law, loyalty to the nation, loyalty to elders, loyalty to teachers, obedience and so on. Such a thing can be put into the pupils within the twelfth year in the elementary schools. I hope that this Institution of Education which is to take root in all places in all States by cent per cent encouragement from the Centre would take note of this. The National Education Commission's recommendations can be implemented through these Institutes. I am glad that the Government have at last realised that elementary education is very important and the pivot there is the teacher. So, they are going to train teachers and training should be in such a way that they are enabled to impart national education and produce people who will bear the burden of freedom.

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* Sri S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, I want to say just a few words on the supplementary budgeting. I am given to understand that the Government will come forward with a supplementary budget even for an ordinary thing that could be provided for at the time of the original budgeting in the previous year. For instance, under the Public Health head, one lakh of rupees has been estimated at the time of the original budget. Now the Government have come forward with a demand for Rs. 21 lakhs. I do not know whether it constitutes a supplementary budget or the original budget. This is what is stated: "As against the budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000 it is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 21,39,800 will be incurred towards payment of grants by the Revenue Divisional Officers to the Panchayat Union Councils for maintenance of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres." I have been repeatedly saying in this House that the budget should be balanced as far as possible. This kind of imbalance in budgeting upsets people like me.

Coming to Agriculture, I am glad that the collection of cess is to be set apart for the Sugarcane Cess Fund. I want to know what the Government are doing with this Fund. Even during 1963-64, the Minister in replying to a question said a sum of Rs. 61,67,053.19 had been collected. For the year 1964-65, they have estimated it at Rs. 75 lakhs. Already a sum of Rs. 59 lakhs has been collected. Another Rs. 16 lakhs is expected in the current year. But the sum spent out of this Fund is very, very meagre. I find that less than 20 per cent of this amount is spent every year out of the Cess Fund collected. What is the intention behind collecting this Cess Fund? Is it not for spending on the improvement or development of the sugarcane industry and the area? Why should such a large amount be collected and kept idle and utilised for any other purpose? It is high time that the Government considered and saw that most of the amount was at least spent during the course of the year in which it was collected. Estimates are given forth and also there is a demand from the districts, especially from South Arcot district where a large proportion of this Fund is being collected. Estimates come forth from the Divisional Engineer or the Engineer in charge of that department. But it is only on the part of the Government that there is slackness in giving sanction to execute the works that are recommended by district officers. I do not know why the Government should unnecessarily delay the sanctioning of such schemes. Is it not proper for the Government to authorise the people who are in charge in the district itself to spend a proportion, say, 50 or 75 per cent of the collections made from the district on whatever schemes they consider fit and necessary, of course, with the consent of the Collector or any other superior officers in the district itself? I hope the Government would take steps with regard to that.

With regard to Co-operation and for so many purposes more and more assistance is coming forth from the Centre. All these amounts are spent on the Co-operative Department. I only

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request that these amounts should be properly spent. Let not the Government spend for the sake of spending on some scheme or other merely to show performance for statistical purposes without any real benefit going to the poor or the public in general.

With these words, I resume my seat.

* திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் துணை மானிய கோரிக்கையில் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவிற்கு இந்த மன்றத்தின் ஒப்புதல் கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கடந்த சில ஆண்டுகளில், ஆண்டு இறுதியில் கோட்பட்ட தொகைகள் முழுவதும் செலவழிக்கப்படுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு இல்லாமல், அவற்றில் ஓரளவு மின்னர் திருப்பப்பட்டது. அதே போல இந்த ஆண்டும் இந்தத் தொகையில் பெருமளவு திருப்பப்படுமோ என்ற ஐயப்பாடு எவர்களுடைய மனதிற்கு ஏற்படுகிறது.

தொடக்கக் கல்வியில் பரிந்துரையில் ஆராய்ச்சிக்காக "ஸ்டேட் இன்ஸ்டிடியூட் அஃப் எஜுகேஷன்" என்ற குழு இப்போது தான் அமைக்கப்படுகிறது என்று தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மத்திய சர்க்கார் மானியம் பெறும் இந்தக் குழு இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பே ஏற்பட்டது. இந்த அமைதி நிலைப்படுத்தில் அமைக்கப் பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும். அப்படி இதுக்கிதை அமைப்பில் ஏன் இன்னொரு பணம் தாழ்த்த வேண்டும்? இதை என்னவோ ஆரம்பித்திருந்தால் நம் மாநில ஆசிரியர்கள் குறைமான பதவியை அடைந்திருக்க முடியும். அதற்கு வாய்ப்பு அளிக்கக் கூடிய அமைதி நகரக் குடியும் அதற்கு வாய்ப்பு அளிக்கக் கூடாது என்று இந்தக் குழுவை என் ஏன்வரே அமைத்திருக்கக் கூடாது என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, போலீஸ் துறைக்கு அடையாள மானியமாக ரூ. 300 கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனவே இத்துறையில் ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவு இங்கு தெரிவிக்கப் படவில்லை என்று தோன்றுகிறது. அண்மையில் ஏற்பட்ட நெருக்கடி நிலையைச் சமாளிப்பதில் அரசினருடைய நோக்கத்துக்குப் போலீஸார் நன்றாகத் துணை தின்றால்தான், அவர்கள் ஓர் ஆண்டு ஊதிய உயர்வு பெறுவார்கள் என்று கனம் முதல் அமைச்சர் அண்மையிலே தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். இந்த ஊதிய உயர்வு அவர்களுக்கு எப்போது கிடைக்கும் என்று தெரியவில்லை. மேலும் இந்த ஊதிய உயர்வு காரணமாக என்னவென்று செலவு ஏற்படும் என்பதும் இந்த துணை மானிய கோரிக்கையில் தெரிவிக்கப் படவில்லை. இவ்வாறு தெரிவிக்கப்படாததற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை.

மலபார் விசேஷ போலீஸ், மதராஸ் விசேஷ ஆயுதத் தாங்கிய போலீஸ் ஆகியவற்றில் பணியாற்றுவவர்கள் தலைமையிடங்களை விட்டு வெளியூர்களுக்குப் பணியாற்ற அனுப்பப்படுமோது அவர்கள் பெறுவதற்குரிய இலவச உணவுப் படி, வீதங்கள் உயர்த்தப்பட்டனவோ கபேதார், மேஜர்/கபேதார் ஆகியவர்களுக்கு நாளொன்றுக்கு ரூ. 2.25-ஆக இருந்த படி, இப்பொழுது ரூ. 2.50 ஆக உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சாதாரண காவல் துறைப் பணியாளர்களுக்கு மாதமொன்று 18 ரூபாயாக

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இருந்த இந்த உணவுப் படி, இப்போது மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 22 ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவர்களில் பென்னை நகரில் பணியாற்றுகின்றவர்களுக்கு இந்தப்படி மாற்றமொன்றுக்கு 29 ரூபாயாக இருந்தது, இப்போது மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 27 ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தப்படி விதங்களைப் பார்த்துப்போது, அவர்கள் ஹெலியே சென்று பணியாற்றும்போது ஒருபடிக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு உணவுக்காக கொடுக்கப்படும் பணம் ஒரு ரூபாய் கூட அல்ல, அது ஒரு ரூபாயைப் பத்தாய் என்பது தெரிகிறது. மாதத்திற்கு 22 ரூபாய் என்றால், ஒரு நாளைக்கு கமார் 75 காசு தான் ஆகிறது. அவர்கள் 75 காசுகளைக் கொண்டு ஒரு நாள் போழுதை நிம்மதியாக ஓட்டி முடிவுமாக என்று அரசாங்கம் சித்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இன்னொன்று போன்ற விருப்புகளேன். இந்த சாதாரண போலீஸ் பணியாளர்கள் சம்பளம் 65 ரூபாயிலிருந்து 90 ரூபாய்க்குள்ளுள்ள இருக்கிறது அப்படி இருக்க, மலபார் ஹீரோஸ் போலீஸாருக்கு ரிபய்டியுள்ளேன் அவ்வளவு' தொகை அவர்களுக்கு முழுமையும் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை என்றும், அதில் பாதி அளவு இலவச உணவுப் படிக்குப் பதிலாகப் பிடித்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறது என்றும் தெரிகிறது. இது முறையற்றது ஆகும். இதன் காரணமாக, ஹெலியே உணவுப் படி உயர்விற்காகக் கோரப்பட்டுள்ள தொகையின் பங்கை நிறைந்த சம்பளம் பெறும் இந்த ஊழியர்கள் அடைய முடியாத பொய்ச்சிடுகிறது. 'டியர் ஷேஸ் அவ்வளவு' இம்மாதிரி பிடித்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று நான்கு, ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பே இவர்கள் முறையிட்டும் அந்த முறையிடு இதுவரை கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. இதை கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

சிறைச்சாலைகளில் உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டிய பல செலவுகளுக்காக இந்தத் துணை மானிய கோரிக்கையில் அதிகத் தொகை கேட்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. சிறைச்சாலைகளிலுள்ள பல தொழிற் பட்டறைகளில் தயாரிக்கப்படும் பொருள்களுக்காக 5 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பள்ளிகளில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் பொருள் அனைத்தானே சிறைச்சாலைகளுக்குப் பணம் கிடைக்கக்கூடும். சிறைச்சாலைகளில் மேலாக நாம் நாற்காலிகளும் செய்யப்பட்டாலும், இவைகளை திறமைமூலம் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ததால், சிறைச்சாலைகளுக்குள் வருபவர்கள் நல்ல தொழில் திறமை பெற முடியும்; இந்தப் பொருள்களின் உற்பத்தியும் நல்ல முறையில் பெருகும். அரசாங்கத்தின் எல்லா இலாகாக்களுமே இந்தப் பொருள்களை சிறைச்சாலைகளிலிருந்தே பெற முடியும்.

மேலும், வேலூரில் பெண்களுக்கான சிறைச்சாலையில் பாலர் பள்ளி ஒன்றைத் துவக்க மானியம் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பெண் கைதிகளின் குழந்தைகள் நலனுக்காக இந்தப் பள்ளி துவக்கப்படுகிறது. இதனால் பெண் கைதிகளின் குழந்தைகள் பயனடைய முடியும். ஆண்கள் நிலையிலேகூட, அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளும் விறுவிளையுள்ளும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆண் கைதிகளின் குழந்தைகளின் நலனையும் குடும்பத்தார் நிலையையும்

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கவனிக்க வேண்டும். சிறைச்சாலைக்குத் தந்தை வருவது, அவன் வந்து போன பிறகு மகன் வருவது, பின் உறவினர் வருவது என்ற முறையில் சிறைச்சாலைக்குப் போவதை முறையாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு, சிலர் தவறான வழிகளில் சுடுபட்டுக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அதை சிறைச்சாலையிலிருக்கும் கைதிகளிடம் விசாரித்துப்பார்த்தால் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். மது விலக்குத் திட்டத்தை மேற்கொண்ட அரசாங்கக்கொள்கை சிறந்ததாக இருந்தாலும், மேற்படி கொள்கை காரணமாக, அதன் பெயரால் மாதமொன்றுக்கு இவ்வளவு வழக்குகள் போடவேண்டுமென்று காவல்துறை கருதுவதாலும், இந்த மாதத்துக்கு இந்தனை வழக்கு போட்டால் போதுமென்று ஆட்களை எண்ணிப் பிடிப்பதாலும், ஒரே குடும்பத்தில் 4 பேர் இருந்தால், இந்த மாதம் 2 பேர், அடுத்த மாதம் 2 பேர் கைதிகள் ஆக வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு முறை ஏற்பட்டு ஒருவர் சிறைச்சாலையிலிருந்தாலும், அவர் குடும்பம் இந்தத் தொழிலிலிருபடுகிறது. நல்லவர்களும் கவரான வழிகளில் பயிற்று விக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். மேலும் சிறைச்சாலைக்கு எந்த வகையிலும் வரும் கைதிகளுக்கும் வேறு தொழில் கற்பித்து, நல்லவர்களாக வாழும் நிலையை உண்டாக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசினர் யோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்று, அதற்கு நிதி ஒதுக்க இருப்பதால் இதனை நினை ஆட்டுகிறேன்.

அடுத்து, அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் தங்கள் பெறுகிற D.A. அல்லது வேறு சலுகைகளால் மட்டும் தங்கள் வாழ்க்கையைச் சரியாக அமைத்துக்கொள்ள முடிவதில்லை. அதற்காக, அவர்கள் உணவுப் பண்டங்களைப்பெறுவதற்கான கூட்டுறவுப்பண்டகசாலைகளுக்கு நான்கு இடங்களில் திருச்சி, சேலம் போன்ற நான்கு நகரங்களில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கூட்டுறவு நிிட்டம் மேற்படி நான்கு நகரங்களில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பது தொடக்க நிலைக்கு அடையாளம் என்று சொல்லப்படுமானால் அதை விரைவில் விருப்புகளேன். ஆனால், வேறு நகரங்களிலும் ஒரு லட்சத்திற்கு மேல் மக்கள் வாழுகிற இடங்களிலும் கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டகசாலை மூலம் தங்கள் உணவுப்பொருட்களைப் பெறுவதற்கான வாய்ப்பை அரசாங்கம் மேலும் செய்யவேண்டும்.

அடுத்து, கதர் இலாகாவிற்கு இப்பொழுது ஒரு மான்யம் வழங்க இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏறத்தாழ ரூ. 10,630 கதர் போர்ட் பற்றி கருத்து வேற்றுமை இருந்தாலும், மான்யம் ஆண்டு அளவில் எப்படி வழங்கப்படுகிறதென்று எண்ணிப்பார்க்க விரும்புகிறேன். அரசாங்க இலாக்காக்களில் ஒன்று கதர் இலாகா என்பது உண்மை யானால், மற்றையோருக்குத்தரப்படும் ம.ா. யும் படியும் இவர்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கவேண்டும். தனி இலாகாவாக இருக்குமானால், மான்யம் வழங்குவது நினைத்தபோது அல்லாமல் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டிய மான்யம் அடுத்த ஆண்டு தொடக்கத்தில் அல்லது, பொது நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையோடு மான்யம் கொண்டு வருவது அல்லது நினைத்த போழுது வழங்குவது என்றால் இன்றியமையாத கோரிக்கைக்குத்தான் இந்தத்தொகை கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்ற நிலை இருக்கவேண்டும். கதருக்கு

[திரு. க. அன்பழகன்] [26th March 1965]

இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகை ஆண்டு இறுதியில் ஒதுக்கப்படுவது நிறுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கூற என் உரையை முடித்துக் கொள் கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as usual we find the Government coming forward with a demand for supplementary grants for further expenditure to the tune of Rs. 8 crores. There has been as usual poor spending in some departments. The budgeting has not been done properly and there has been lack of supervision with consequent extra expenditure under some heads. I am sure, Sir, the Government will pay their earnest attention to see that many of the expenditure that could be avoided, are avoided as far as possible. There has been over spending. Further many of the items under many of the departments could have been anticipated much earlier.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

4-30 From the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, I
p.m. found a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the desilting and reclamation schemes, for purchase and import of some machines from foreign countries. Even with this provision and purchase of Machines, I doubt very much whether this will go a long way to solve the reclamation problem. The Government have a huge staff for this purpose and with the machines on hand the Government are not able to desilt even a single tank in a year. They have not been able to deal even with one village with the huge earth moving machinery that they have. That is my personal experience. There was a cry raised that minor irrigation schemes received little or no attention in spite of the repeated requests from the ryots. I do not know how by spending this Rs. 20 lakhs alone it will be possible for the Government to complete their ambitious programme. The possibility of desilting small tanks under the minor irrigation department with the aid of coolies every year should also be thought of because with the help of this machinery alone it is not possible to do the work. Even if the Government import about 20 to 30 machines, it may not be possible for the Government to desilt more than 15 to 20 tanks in a year. The operation goes on slowly and before the work is completed in a tank the monsoon sets in and so the establishment is closed and the department thinks about the work only when the tank becomes dry in the next year. So my humble view is that the minor irrigation problem has not been tackled to the extent to which it should be tackled. If this is tackled properly we will, I am sure, be able to solve the food problem so far as Tamilnad is concerned. Earnest and urgent attention should be paid by the Department to this work. Even though something has been done, much remains to be done in this direction.

Sir, as I have said already on a previous occasion sufficient incentive has not been given to the agriculturists. We do not have sufficient number of tractors and boring sets, etc. I have also said that there should be more...

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small hand boring sets and as and when the ryots come forward with requests for sinking wells, it should be done immediately and as expeditiously as possible. Government must also give them sufficient subsidy for the sinking of wells.

With regard to agriculture, I had been to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, recently. I was simply amazed when I saw there the marvellous researches and other improvements they have made. But when the Dean of the College asked me about my opinion on how far these have reached the ordinary ryots, I had candidly to tell him that these had not reached the common man when he needs it most. There has been so much of research done there but still we find in the villages, the soils are not tested properly and in time, the pesticides are not given in time, sufficient subsidies are not given and the ordinary ryots do not know the kind of crop to grow and the seasons in which to grow them. Proper advice has not been given to them in these matters. And I doubt very much whether if this work were entrusted to the Block Development Officer, the Agricultural Department would be able to do any useful work at all. This is also a point for the consideration of the Government.

Sir, in regard to distribution of electricity, though the department has done much, there is still so much complaint from the small ryots that connections are not given in time and there is lot of delay. My submission to the Government is that the work should be decentralised and the Assistant Engineers at the taluk level or the district level should be empowered to dispose of these as quickly as possible. Even though the transformers and the other things have been installed there has been lot of correspondence going on with the result that connections are not given in time.

With regard to the survey and settlement operations even in respect of the transferred territories much time has been spent. Even with regard to the Madras State there has been lot of delay and the settlement operations have not yet been completed so far, even though many years have passed since the passing of the Bill. I do not know how many more years it will take for completing the operations.

Sir, I hear a lot of complaints from the officials regarding the working of the Tribunal for disciplinary proceedings. In many cases though prosecutions have been launched, enquiries started many months back they have not seen the light of day with the result that the Government servants concerned continued to be kept under suspension with a meagre subsistence allowance. In all these cases some decision should be arrived at as quickly as possible by expediting the proceedings or taking suitable action in the matter. They should not be allowed to be kept under suspense indefinitely. Even though an additional Tribunal is proposed to be constituted I doubt very much whether these proceedings would be conducted as they should be.

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In the Prohibition department they have increased the staff considerably and so far as the enforcement side is concerned, I think we are spending about a crore of rupees. Still prohibition has not been effectively enforced, that is, it has not been enforced to the extent to which should be enforced. There is lot of abuse still going on. For want of adequate staff in the village stations, the Police authorities are not doing their work properly with the result that number of prohibition cases has increased enormously. Even where they are prosecuted, they are let off with only small fines with the result that effective enforcement has not been done so far.

Sir, so far as procurement is concerned, I find there is huge movement going round but still the Government in spite of repeated requests from the private dealers, co-operatives and other sectors, have not fixed a margin of profit for the millers. The procurement price for raw rice and the boiled rice remain the same and nothing has been done to revise them so far. If timely action had been taken so far as 'Sirumani' crop is concerned many thousands of tons could have been procured so far. Because of this, huge staff and the machinery that the Government had created is not doing adequate work in this direction. Instead of creating such a huge staff, if the Government had allowed a little margin of profit to private people and the millers, it would have gone a long way in enabling them to procure so much more paddy and rice for being kept as a buffer stock. These are all my submissions, Sir.

Thank you, Sir.

* திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை: தலைவரவர்களே, மன்றத் திண்டிபுன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட துணை மான்ய கோரிக்கையில் கல்வி மான்யப் பகுதியில் 11-வது பக்கத்தில் 67 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கல்விக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. அதன் விளக்கக் குறிப்பில், பள்ளிகளில் கல்விக்கட்டணம் எடுத்து விடப்பட்டதன் விளைவாக தனியார் பள்ளிகள் உண்டாக உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளுக்குப் பெரும் தொகை மான்யமாக கொடுக்க வேண்டிய நிலை வருகிறது. அது கோர, ஆந்திர மாநிலங்களிலிருந்து இம் மாநிலத்திற்கு மாற்றப் பட்ட பகுதிகள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கன்யாகுமரியில் இந்த கல்வி கட்டண விதிப்பு எடுக்கப்படுவதற்கு முன்னால் அங்குள்ள ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு நேரிடையாக அரசாங்கம் சம்பளம் கொடுத்து வருவது கல்விக் கட்டணத்தை நேரிடையாக அரசாங்க கஜானாவில் அடைத்து விடுவதென்ற நிலையும்தான் இருந்தது. ஆசிரியர்கள் கூடுதலாக சம்பளம் பெறுவதும், அதற்காக கூடுதல் மான்யம் கேட்கும் நிலை அந்தப் பகுதியில் எழாது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்படும் தொகையை, அங்கிருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களின் பல்வேறு சிக்கல்களைத் தீர்க்க பயன்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். குறிப்பாக இம்மாதம் கடைசியாக வந்த கெஜட்டில் (17-3-1965-ல்) 518 முதல் 520 வரை உள்ள பக்கங்களில் கன்யாகுமரி மாவட்ட கல்வி அதிகாரி ஒரு அறிவிப்பு அறிவித்திருந்தார். அதில் செகண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியர்

26th March 1965] [திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை]

களாக இருக்கிறவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் 40 மார்க் பெருமலிருந்தால் அவர்களை இனி மேல் பிரித்து விடப்படவேண்டுமென்றும், அவர் உடனடியாக எலிமெண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியராக வேலைக்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்ய வேண்டும். 10 ரூபாய் கஜானாவில் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறது. கன்யாகுமரியில் அதன் இணைப்பு காலத்தில், 1956-ல் இந்தப் பகுதியோடு இணைத்தபொழுது, கோளத்தில் உள்ள எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. பாஸ் ஆனவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் 35 மார்க் எடுத்திருந்தால், அங்குள்ள பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் தேர்வு எழுதலாம். ஆனால் அதே நேரத்தில் என்னையில், ஆங்கிலத்தில் 40 மார்க் எடுத்திருந்தால்தான் பப்ளிக் ஸர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் தேர்வு எழுதலாம். இதனை நோக்கும் பொழுது 35 மார்க்கும் 40 மார்க்கும் சமமாக இருந்ததென்றும் தெரிகிறது. மேற்கூறிய கோர S.S.L.C. காரர்கள் 2 ஆண்டு செகண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி பெற்று செகண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியர்களாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டு பல ஆண்டுகளாக வேலை பார்த்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களை தற்பொழுது வேலையிலிருந்து பிரித்து விடப்படும். எலிமெண்டரி கிரேடாக மாற்றுவதற்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்து கொள்ளுங்களென்று சொல்லுகிறதல்ல. கோளத்தில் 35 மார்க்தான் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி.யில் ஆங்கிலத்திற்கு பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனுக்கு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் சென்னையில் தனியார் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும், டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு உயர் நிலைப் பள்ளியிலும் செகண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியர்களாவதற்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் 40 மார்க் தேவை இல்லை. வேலையில் உறுதி செய்யப்படுவதற்கும் தேவை இல்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். கன்னியாகுமரியில் பெரும்பாலான பள்ளிகள் தேசியாயமாகப்பட்டன. எனவே அரசாங்க பள்ளிகள் மிகுதி. ஆகவே நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஆசிரியர்கள் இத்தகைய தொல்லைக்குள்ளாக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். செகண்டரி கிரேடிலிருந்து எலிமெண்டரி கிரேடாக மாற்றுவதற்கு இத்தகைய ஆசிரியர்கள் எப்பால் 16-க்குள் விண்ணப்பம் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். இல்லையென்றால் பிரித்து விடப்படுவார்கள் என்று எச்சரிக்கப்படுகிறது. எனவே இதில் வருகிற அசௌகரியங்களை அறிந்து அதற்கு விதிவிலக்காக சட்டத்தை மாற்றி, நியாயம் செய்ய வேண்டுகிறேன். இராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்புச் சட்டப்படி அங்கே இருக்கின்றவர்கள் என்ன சலுகைகள் பெற்றார்களோ அதைக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. நான்கு நீதி மன்றத் தீர்ப்பும் இதனை உறுதி செய்திருக்கிறது. மூன்று வழக்குகள் நீதி மன்றத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் பல வழக்குகள் ஏற்படாத நிலையில் அதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மன்றாடிக்கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank the hon. Members for taking part in the discussion and giving a number of valuable suggestions. Actually barring one or two points in respect of which a reply is called for, there is not much to reply or to explain in the course of my speech. I shall, therefore, take up first the point which requires the explanation, and then offer a few general remarks.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [26th March 1965]

In the first place, Sri Sambandhan asked a pertinent question as to why a sum of one lakh of rupees was originally provided for under the maternity and child welfare programme and why it was increased to about Rs. 22 lakhs. Sir, the programme with regard to maternity and child welfare is carried out by the Panchayat Unions. The grant is claimed after the work is carried out and after the expenses are fully incurred. The Panchayat Unions have claimed through the Revenue Divisional Officers the amounts which they have spent only now. We find that the Panchayat Unions have extended their activities, and they have also spent a great deal more. We also find that they have established new centres, and that is why a larger sum has been rendered necessary by way of supplementary grants. I must at this stage point out how, after the planning, and after the Government of Madras decided to exert their utmost to do something more than the plan targets—this is taken as their principal aim—there have been certain variations in the budget practices. Whenever we get any new schemes or whenever we get some extensions or expansions, we do not set them aside saying that they are not included in the budget for the year and that these schemes should wait for the next year. On the other hand, in the course of the year itself, we go on expanding the services and extending the activities, and we resort to a procedure which is called the short-circuit procedure. Even without going to the Standing Finance Committee, if the Minister concerned, the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister say that a scheme is urgent, then the scheme is immediately formulated and sanctioned. Now if we had not done this and if we had not resorted to this particular practice, we would not have been able to carry out our schemes to the extent of Rs. 340 crores as against Rs. 291 crores, which is our plan target. Once we adopt this policy of sanctioning schemes in the course of the year on the basis of priority, necessity, and sometimes on the basis of quick performance, we have to come to the House by way of a demand for supplementary grants. That is why we have come time and again with a number of supplementary grants. If we had merely to follow strictly what had been provided for in the budget, and we did not have any further expansion, and if we merely said that these schemes were not included in the budget and therefore would not be included in the middle of the year and that they should wait till the next year, not only our performance would have gone down, but the rapid strides which this State has taken in the course of the Second and Third Five-Year Plans would have been considerably hampered and halted. That is the position with regard to the supplementary estimates.

Hon. Members have been saying that there has been overspending and that there has been wastage. On an occasion like this, I would like them to put their finger and say where exactly there has been overspending, where exactly there has been wastage, and where exactly has been the failure to fulfil the targets which the Government have set when they prepared the plans and the budget

26th March 1965] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

(Interruption by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar). Hon. Members should have studied the Public Accounts Committee reports and should have come and criticised the Government on the basis of the Public Accounts Committee reports. They should have said, 'The Government got Rs. 8 crores; they failed to spend Rs. 8 crores and surrendered the money; the Government have overspent on certain items; the Government have wasted money on certain items'. Actually, in so far as they have not been able to say anything . . .

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: We will say that at the stage of the Appropriation Bill.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then they should have reserved these remarks to that stage. I want to bring it to the notice of the House that while the Government will greatly value and greatly welcome any point of criticism in respect of each one of these items, the Government or the Minister or even the Secretary is not omniscient. He has no time to read all the things that go up to him. It is only by a healthy criticism of pointing out the various places where there have been lapses that even the efficiency of the administration and the efficiency of the ministry can be improved. I am venturing to submit that a general criticism of this kind that there has been wastage or that there has been some overspending and all that will not very much help to improve the tone of the administration.

Sri Raja Iyer dealt with the special grant made to Chingleput. He made a special plea for Ramnad. I may assure him, and this can be taken as an assurance that if Ramnad qualifies in the same way as Chingleput has done, it would also become eligible for the special grant in respect of the library.

With regard to the secondary schools, we have made provision on the basis of the calculations and according to the amount that will fall due for the year 1964-65. If as Sri Raja Iyer suspects that there is something more due to him, as and when claims are made, they will be provided for in the budget.

The State Institute of Education is a very necessary and desirable institution. In fact I would agree with the criticism that there has been some delay in starting it. It is a very useful institution, and we intend to make the best use of that institute. We have to improve the standards of our teaching. We have to improve the standards of our education. Therefore, I am one with Mr. G. Krishnamoorthy when he said that while we had spent a lot of time and attention and energy on quantitative expansion of education, we have not laid the same amount of emphasis on the quality. Now this institute is likely to be of immense assistance in the matter of increasing the quality of the stages of education, namely, primary and secondary where it is very important.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [26th March 1965]

Then, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Raja Iyer said that the Madras Government have gone even better than the Das Commission and have given dearness allowance to all members who did not benefit under the Das Commission. Then, he asked why it had not been extended to others. Sir, there are two classes of public service, namely, the Central Services like the I.A.S., and the I.P., and the State Services. The concession which we extended covers all the State Services. So far as the Central Service are concerned, they are governed by the Central Rules and, therefore, we have not made any provision for them. If we gave them also some additional dearness allowance, it would mean that the Central Service officers here would get something more than the Central Service officers with the Government of India and other States.

Therefore, all those groups of Government servants who are under the State Government have benefited by the grant that we have made.

The hon. Member mentioned that the expenses of having a warden in the private hostel should be met by the Government. This is a matter which cannot be decided immediately. May be if the matter is further discussed, it can be considered.

With regard to the cyclone relief, we have actually met all the demands. Government have not received any complaint of either delay or failure to come to the help and succour of those people who suffered during the cyclone.

With regard to the N.G.Os' Consumer Society Scheme, we just made a beginning in four centres and if this proves successful, it will be extended to other centres also. But one has to start somewhere. It is not possible to start a scheme straightway all over the State. That is why some four centres have been selected and after some experience is gained, if it becomes necessary, it will be extended.

With regard to the express buses, I wish to point out that the difference between the State express bus and the private operator's bus rests in this, namely, that what the State does is running a luxury type service while what the other people do is only the ordinary service. There is all the difference between the first class and the third class. That is why the rates are different.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Some facilities are provided by the private operators and there are not the same facilities in the State buses.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not at all agree because I know that there is no transport which provides only 35 seats in a Leyland body. They always provide 50 seats and in other cases 60 seats. The seats which we provide in the State express buses are comparable only to some of the things that are best in the western world. They are not comparable to any seat which is being provided by anybody in Madras.

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SRI M. RAJAH IYER: The fare between one stage and another is rounded off to the next quarter rupee.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the rounding off is concerned, the express buses stop only at certain stations. They cannot stop in all the places. So, the fare is rounded off to the fare for the next station where it stops. That is the principle. But I can assure the hon. Member that the State express buses never run empty. They are always full. The clamour is for more State express buses. If the higher class service is sought by some people, I think it is better that they pay for it. If people want a lower class service, the Government have not excluded them and they have provided facilities for lower class service to be rendered by other operators.

Then, Sri Ethirajulu dealt with a number of labour problems. I am afraid he did not understand one difference in law about these workers. In law the boat workers are not factory workers. Secondly, they are not employees of either the port or even the private contractors like the Parry & Co. Their contract is only with the sub-contractors who engage them and the relationship is only between the sub-contractor and the workers. That is why many of the laws are not applied to them and it becomes not possible to apply those laws to them. May be if we have a scheme like the Dock Decasualisation scheme as we have in Madras, all those people can be brought under the Dock Labour Board. I do not think the Cuddalore port has so many workers as to justify the creation of a Dock Labour Board and to apply all the stringent laws and rules and regulations to them. Anyway, if the hon. Member would write to the Labour Department, they would try to help to the extent possible under the existing laws and under existing conditions.

Then, I said that a general observation does not improve the debate in this House. It applies to Dr. Hande's criticism about the Tambaram hospital. One swallow does not make a summer. After all, the Government are carrying on an enormous multitude of activities. If in one particular case there was some delay which was not due to anything which the department had done but because of certain circumstances like the emergency in which it was not possible to provide the air-conditioning equipment, etc., it cannot be pointed out that we have failed to spend in one place and that, therefore, the whole budget should be rejected. I would appeal to Dr. Hande that if we really want to take some serious and active part in the debate, the better way would be to pick out specific items, to go in great detail into everyone of them, and then point out where exactly the Government have failed to provide or have failed to spend or have overspent or misapplied the funds and so on.

DR. H. V. HANDE: But how long can the construction be postponed?

[26th March 1965]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It was given to us that the air-conditioning equipment could not be obtained and the Government of Madras immediately decided on a few things as a matter of urgency. Even when we wanted to air-condition the Stae Guest House where people from all over India come and stay, we stopped the air-conditioning because the equipment was not available. Secondly, we did not want to encourage any expenditure on air-conditioning. The point about the Tambaram hospital, as the Hon. the Minister for Public Health explained to me, is that the air-conditioning equipment was not available and that was why it could not be put into use. (Dr. H. V. Hande : For two years?) Sometimes it takes ten years. If the Government decide that in an emergency they will not do a thing and if the emergency lasts five years, they will not do it.

DR. H.V. HANDE : Then, are no operations to be performed for five years?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They will have to be done without the air-conditioning. We can have an operation theatre without air-conditioning.

(Dr. H. V. Hande rose.)

Let not the hon. Member have a running commentary on my speech. If the Government think that the air-conditioning equipment will not be available, they can easily decide on having a hospital or an operation theatre without air-conditioning. I do not think all the hospitals in Madras State have got air-conditioning and I do not think that without air-conditioning it is impossible to perform an operation. We have to live in our country and we have to accept certain condition which are . . .

DR. H. V. HANDE : I never found fault with the Government for not air-conditioning. Once the Government decided not to air-condition, why did they not go ahead with the operation theatre? Why did they keep quiet for two or three years?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I think the hon. Member was here when the Minister for Public Health explained that the Public Works Department had not handed over the building as complete. They had dug out so many places for the purpose of fitting the air-conditioning equipment and they could not allow the property to be handed over immediately to the Public Health Department and ask them to carry out an operation with all the various insects, dug-outs, etc. Of course, we may get some distorted information from some people and we immediately take the thing for granted. Normally we should check up whether there has been that amount of delay on the part of the Government in putting it into commission and try to find out whether there has been any wilful, deliberate act on the part of the Government.

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DR. H. V. HANDE : What was done could have been done two years ago. The fact that they did not do it two years ago is a very serious lapse.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I want to state emphatically and I went to state on the authority of the Hon. Minister for Public Health that in this particular case what they did was this. First they thought of going ahead with the air-conditioning. They could not do it. But the building had been made over to the Public Works Department for the purpose of air-conditioning. In the stage in which the building was handed over and the P.W.D. said air-conditioning could not be done, the building could not be used as an operation theatre immediately. Either you had to recondition it without air-conditioning or air-condition it and then use it. These were the problems and there has been some delay in commissioning this.

Now, Sir, coming to the points raised by the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy, I think I have already dealt with all the points raised by him except the old plea that he has repeated, namely, the grant of pay for the staff as personal pay did not meet all his points and that it was only a partial relief that has been given by the Government. Though it is a partial relief Government are glad to that extent and even from the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy they have received a compliment that we have given at least partial relief to teachers.

Then with regard to the Sugar Cane Cess Fund, originally the idea was that we should expend it on communications because that was a most importing thing. The communications were such that some of them were coming within the panchayat, some within the major district roads and so on. We had to sort out these communications and now we have made up our mind to spend the money which we have collected under the Cess primarily on road connections. Now the factories have started working and we know what the cane area is, whether it has got to be connected, whether proper facilities exist or not. I know there are already proposals with regard to the widening of the roads because it is very important that we should have roads which will carry two lines of traffic. Hon. Members who have seen the factory areas in the crushing season will know that there will be a chain of these trucks one behind the other sometimes 200 on the one side and 200 coming on the other side. Any delay in crushing will dry up the canes and it will cause loss in the sucrose content and therefore this is being immediately attended to.

Sir, with regard to the points raised by the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Mudaliar, I want to tell him that the desilting and reclamation of the tanks which have been taken up is going to be done not only with the equipment that we are going to import but also by using manual labour. If we depended mainly or entirely

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on the equipment I do not think we would be able to do all that we want to do in this respect. But in addition to that we have made provision in the supplementary estimates for the import of the equipment. Fortunately for us it is almost a windfall. We were told that we would get foreign exchange facilities for the import of these, since on account of the emergency a priority has been given to minor irrigation works and desilting of tanks and so on. On that account we are happy we are getting the money, the foreign exchange and therefore we have provided for it in the supplementary demand.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member's criticism that the results of research do not reach the people, is very true. In other countries, it is the people who go and ask the research institute as to how their problems could be solved. But, Sir, in our country the research institutes have to go to the people and tell them: 'These are your problems and you can solve them in this way'. That is really the difficulty. I am interested in this extension work and during one of my visits abroad, I visited a cattle farm and a wheat farm. Now all the time in the offices of those farms, there are people working on various plants. They are pulling out 10 to 12 plants at a time and putting them to test to find out whether they have been affected by virus or pests and take preventive action in time. But here in India, until the pest had affected the crops and it had taken a serious turn we do not know or do anything. Even when we know the crops had been affected by pests, we do not know the pesticides to be used. We must improve the knowledge and techniques of the agriculturists so that they may know that for every one of the problems they are faced with an agriculture there is a remedy. The present habit of taking things as ordained by God or Fate should be replaced with the firm conviction that for every one of the hardships, for every one of the difficulties that arise in the course of the agricultural operations, there is a remedy by the proper application of science and technology. If that mood comes, then you will find there will be greater tendency to use all the research that has been made in our research institutions. In fact people who have come from abroad and have visited the Coimbatore Agricultural Research Institute have paid the highest compliment. I do not know whether the hon. Members are aware that the Coimbatore cane a variety which was developed by Sri T. S. Venkataraman is now used in places like Cuba, in the West Indies and that cane variety is giving them double the quantity of yield while the country which did the research and developed that variety is still dragging its feet far behind. We have done very good work in the Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore and it is a great pity really that we have not been able to utilize all its research work.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Anbazhagan dealt with a number of points about the Police and their pay and allowances and all these things which are settled by the Pay Commission. We have

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followed strictly the Pay Commission's recommendations in respect of their pay, allowances and other facilities. If the hon. Member says that there is a case for considering them on a different footing from what has been done in the past, I suppose that will be a matter which will be looked into by the Pay Commission which may be appointed in the future, if necessary. Sir, with regard to the allotment for the Khadi Board, it is not a department of the Government. It is a separate Board and as I said in the case of the Rural Welfare Department, where the money is claimed after incurring the expenditure, similarly in the case of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Board claims the money from the Government for the payment of additional dearness allowance, etc., after payment and that is why this money is paid to them as lumpsum. If they are a part of the Government and if they are a part of the department then automatically, it will be added to the pay bill. But if it is a separate service belonging to the Board then the money is transferred to the Board and it gives the dearness allowance to its staff.

Sir, there may have been some delay in giving electricity connections, etc. We are doing our utmost in the matter of electricity. Some twenty years ago the licences used to go to the consumers, the users and request people like the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Mudaliar and others to take power for the villages, houses and pump sets. It is the otherway about now. In spite of the fact that we have during the year been able to give connection to about 2,000 villages and that we have been able to give power to more than 25,000 to 30,000 pump sets in the course of last year, still the demand is very great and insistent. It is a very healthy sign. Even as I said that people should know that research is useful to them in the development of agriculture, the fact that they have come forward to demand in such large measure the power for agriculture, not merely for domestic use, but for agricultural purposes is a very heartening thing and we are all very happy about it.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Are the rates charged by the Electricity Board equal to those charged by the licencees or more?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The rates are less. The Electricity Board charges less than the private licencees because the Board gives power at a subsidised rate. If you calculate the rate per unit on purely, strictly commercial basis, the Board will have to sell it at 13 Paise per unit. They are actually selling it at 8 Paise per unit for agriculture though the Board charges other rates for others.

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members of the House for all the suggestions they have made. I finally want to refer to the statement made by the hon. Member Sri Sankaralingam with regard to Kanyakumari teachers. Integration always brings in its wake a number of problems and the problems get settled only when there are no problems, that is to say when the people who have

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problems retire. It is very difficult to fit in different people in different services harmoniously. A few go by mere designation only. A Commissioner in respect of a small State would be no more than a Tahsildar or a Deputy Collector in a big State. Therefore you cannot go by mere designation alone. If you go by qualification, the qualifications prescribed in respect of States may be different and if you say a lower qualification is enough for a person who comes from a State which is integrating with the existing State, then it raises a heart burning in the people who have already been in the existing State and they say: 'Well, we have been denied the privilege while others are given the privilege'. Government are trying their utmost to solve the problems from time to time and I trust they will continue to give their attention to them.

Thank you, Sir.

DEPUTY 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.

186. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5811, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Co-operation), dated 24th December 1964, regarding amendments to the Madras Co-operative Societies Rules, 1963.

187. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2601, Health, dated 16th December 1964, regarding amendments to the rules for the Madras Dental Council published with the late Health Department Notification, dated 24th July 1950.

188. Notification issued with J.D.C. Proceedings Roc. No. 54356/64-F4, dated 21st October 1964, regarding inclusion of Echamgadu non-panchayat village with Virathikuppam village panchayat of Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district.

189. Notification issued with A.D.C. Proceedings Roc. No. 375/64-F5, dated 5th July 1964, regarding alteration in jurisdiction of Idaicode and Arumana panchayats in Kanyakumari district.

* 190. Review of the progress made in Co-operative Development Schemes in 1964-65.

* 191. Speech on Demand XVI and Demand XXXIX of Agriculture and Capital Outlay on Agriculture.

192. Notification issued with J.D.C. Proceedings Roc. No. 44743/64-F6, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 22nd October 1964, regarding jurisdiction of Vetturakottai and Vujjoiduthi panchayats in Thanjavur district.

† By messengers to all M.L.Cs. on 25th March 1965.

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193. Notification issued with J.D.C. Proceedings Roc. No. 30922/64-F5, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 28th September 1964, regarding inclusion of certain Survey numbers in Vilpatti panchayat in Madurai district.

194. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2879, Revenue, dated 8th December 1964, regarding amendment to the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Rules, 1962.

195. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2636, Health, dated 19th December 1964, amending the rules issued under the Madras Nurses and Midwives Act, 1926 (Act III of 1926).

* 196. Demand XIX—Co-operation—Review of the progress made in Co-operative Development Schemes in 1964-65.

† 197. Madras State Electricity Board—Annual Financial Statement for 1965-66 and Supplementary Financial Statement for 1964-65.

* 198. Policy Note underlying the Demand XVIII—Animal Husbandry.

* 199. Note on Demand XIII—Education.

* 200. A pamphlet on 'Housing in Madras State 1964-65'.

* 201. Pamphlet on Demand XII—Police.

* 202. Review of the Nationalized Transport in the Madras State for the year 1964-65.

* 203. Review of the progress made in the Handloom Industry.

* 204. Review of the Industrial Development in Madras State for 1964-65.

* Sent by messengers to all Members of the Legislative Council on 24th March 1965

† Laid on the table of the House on 25th March 1965.

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APPENDIX.

[To be substituted for the figures of allotment of sugar quota to the municipalities and town panchayats in Madurai district furnished in the statement placed on the table of the House on 12th March 1965—(Vide Legislative Council Question No. 159 put by Sri N. R. Thiagarajan, M.L.C.)]

Revised statement showing the allotments of sugar bags made to municipalities and town Panchayats in Madurai District during the year 1964.

Serial number and name of the municipality.			Quantity of sugar allotted (in bags).
(1)			(2)
32	Madurai	.. ..	24,804
33	Periakulam	.. ..	1,152
34	Theni	.. ..	1,140
35	Bodi	.. ..	984
36	Cumbum	.. ..	420
37	Dindigul	.. ..	3,684
38	Palani	.. ..	1,440
Total ..			33,624

Revised statement showing the allotments of sugar bags made to Town Panchayats in Madurai district during the year 1964.

Serial number and name of the town panchayat.			Quantity of sugar allotted (in bags).
(1)			(2)
135	Avaniyapuram	.. ..	84
136	Tirupparankundram	.. ..	108
137	Paravai	.. ..	36
138	Melur	.. ..	984
139	Natham	.. ..	780
140	A. Vellalapatti	.. ..	48
141	Gudalur	.. ..	468
142	Devadanapatti	.. ..	180
143	Andipatti	.. ..	840
144	Vadugapatti	.. ..	132
145	Uthmapalayam	.. ..	396
146	Chinnamanur	.. ..	1,116
147	Thevaram		120
148	Kombai		228
149	Apyampalayam		228
150	Chinnalapatti		516
151	...		...

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Serial number and name of the town panchayat.			Quantity of sugar allotted (in bags).
(1)			(2)
152	Vadamadurai	.. ..	156
153	Vedasandur	.. ..	324
154	Ayyalur	.. ..	84
155	Kanivadi	.. ..	120
156	Thadicombu	.. ..	12
157	Palayam	.. ..	12
158	Tirumangalam	.. ..	672
159	T. Kallupatti	.. ..	108
160	Peraiyar	.. ..	156
161	Usilampatti	.. ..	1,260
162	Nilakottai	.. ..	936
163	Sholavandan	.. ..	756
164	Alanganallur	.. ..	72
165	Battalagundu	.. ..	468
166	Ammayanaikanur	.. ..	384
167	Ayakudi	.. ..	300
168	Keeranur	.. ..	60
169	Neikarapatti	.. ..	108
170	Oddanchatram	.. ..	516
171	Kodaikanal town	.. ..	1,020
Total ..			14,016

(Items 172 to 179 deleted.)

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 27th March 1965.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

First Grade Pandits

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of vacancies of First Grade Pandits' posts in the districts of Thanjavur, South Arcot and North Arcot, have not been filled up during the academic year 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Language Pandits

* 212 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Language Pandits who have completed their probation are not confirmed in their posts though there are vacancies in which they can be confirmed in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There are no such cases.

Teachers' Welfare Fund

* 213 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOOKTHY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Teachers' Welfare Fund has been started at State level or National level; and

(b) if so, the conditions under which teachers would get relief from this Fund?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) A National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare has been established by Government of India.

(b) Teachers and/or their dependants who fulfil one or more of the following conditions are eligible for financial assistance :—

(1) If the application is made by the dependant of a teacher who is dead, the application should have been made within a year after the teacher's death.

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(2) The teacher, if he is alive, has been permanently or indefinitely incapacitated for service or other work.

(3) The total income of the teacher's family from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,500 per annum.

(4) The family does not have any male members of major age, capable of supporting the family.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, is there any branch of that fund at the State level, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. The State has constituted a fund.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a separate fund, and has the Centre contributed anything as nucleus?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Government of India have constituted a general committee for the management and administration of the Foundation. At the instance of the Government of India, the State Government have constituted a State Working Committee with the State Education Minister as the Chairman. The State Government have accepted the Government of India scheme in question subject to one reservation, namely, the collection of funds for the Foundation should not be made through teachers and students, as it will spoil the reputation of the teachers among the public. In accordance with this decision, the Government are taking steps to collect the fund.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: To whom is the application to be made, and is any quantum fixed as compensation for the family?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Details have not been worked out.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER: Sir, is any contribution got from a similar fund raised to celebrate the Teachers' Day on the 5th September, the Birth Day of the President of the Indian Republic?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, it is in connection with the Teachers' Day celebration that this fund has been constituted.

Oriental High and Middle Schools

* 214 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Oriental High and Middle Schools in the State as on 1st December 1964;

(b) whether the Oriental High Schools stand on a par with other Aided High Schools in the State in the matter of approved grant to the staff;

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(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of Oriental Middle Schools in the State recognised by the Government during 1962-63; and

(e) whether aid has been given to such schools from the date of recognition?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Oriental High Schools—5; Oriental Middle Schools—5.

(b) No.

(c) The Oriental Schools differ from the ordinary aided schools in the matter of employment of staff in relation to pupils, etc., and hence grants are paid on a different basis.

(d) Four.

(e) Such of the schools as have been recognized and admitted to aid have been sanctioned grant, in spite of the fact that the strength in some of those schools is not up to the minimum prescribed.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, when the Government are aware that these schools cannot command fees from the students, as education is free in other schools, what is the difficulty in just placing them on a par with regard to the staff grant payment?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have answered that although the schools do not have the minimum strength, we have waived that condition and we are paying grants to them as other schools are paid grants.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, there is absolutely no difference between these oriental schools and other schools in the matter of regulations and rules. The rules pertaining to the aided secondary schools are rigorously applied to these oriental schools. So, will the Government consider the desirability of looking at these institutions in the same way as they do in the case of the aided schools?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, with reference to the uneconomic strength of some of these schools, I have already stated that the Government have waived that condition, and they give grants to these schools as they give grants to other schools, subject to the condition that they should have some minimum strength.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, is it not the policy of the Government to encourage the cultural tradition by encouraging this language?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is because of that policy we have waived that condition.

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Washermen in the State

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

(a) whether the report of the Special Officer appointed for the study of the working conditions of the washermen in the State has been received by the Government; and

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

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

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

திரு. எம். எத்திராஜுலு: ஸார், பத்தாவது 'கோசில்' இந்த வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்க உத்தியோகங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று லேபர் அதிகாரி சிபாரிசு செய்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால் வகுப்பு அடிப்படையில் ஒதுக்கப்படுவதற்கில்லை என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நான் முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன், ஒரு சதவிகிதம்கூட அந்த வகுப்பினரில் உத்தியோகத் துறையில் இல்லை. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு தனி சலுகை கொடுத்தாவது அவர்கள் உத்தியோகத் துறையில் உயருவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் சலுகை காட்டுவதற்கு இல்லை. எல்லாம் அவற்றிற்கான விதிகளின் படி தான் கொடுக்கமுடியும். விதிக்கு மாறாக செய்ய முடியாது.

திரு. எம். எத்திராஜுலு: பத்தாவது சிபாரிசில் மற்ற ராஜ்யங்களில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருப்பது போல இவர்களும் 'Scheduled Caste'-ல் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அந்த வகுப்பிலாவது சேர்க்க மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு நம் அரசாங்கம் எழுதுமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: அதற்கு விதிமுறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி மேலும் விவரங்கள் வேண்டுமென்றால் தனியாகக் கேள்வி போட வேண்டும்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, in the answer placed on the table of the House, it is stated 'The Government of India have already decided not to include this community in the list of Scheduled Castes'. Is this applicable to this State of Madras only or to all the other States in our Union?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member refers to the decision of the Government of India. I cannot give particulars about that decision.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Are the Government at least aware that this dhoby population has been recognized as Scheduled Castes in most other States in Northern India particularly?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no information.

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SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, even in our own State, is the dhoby population in the Kanyakumari district treated on a par with the Scheduled Castes, and have they been included in the 'Scheduled Castes'?

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

Police Firing in Nagercoil

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

(a) whether there has been any Police firing in Nagercoil on 2nd December 1964; 3-10 p.m.

(b) if so, the number of students injured in the Police firing; and

(c) the reasons for such Police firing?

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

(b) Two.

(c) When the students of the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, assembled in front of the college to take out a procession in defiance of the prohibitory orders, the Police tried to disperse them, but the students hurled stones and brickbats at the Police. The Police resorted to the use of tear-gas and lathi charge, but this had no effect. An injured armed Police constable who had got separated from his ranks in the meanwhile, fired a round of his own accord without the orders of anyone.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, நாகர்கோவிலுக்குப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள இந்தப் பகுதியில் நடைபெற்ற இந்த துப்பாக்கிச் சூடு பற்றி அதிகாரி ஒருவர் விசாரணை நடத்தினாரா? அவர் நடத்திய விசாரணையின் விவரக் கருத்தைச் சட்டமன்றத்தில் வைக்க அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் முன்வருவார்களா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: இதைப்பற்றி ஆர்.டி.ஓ விசாரணை நடந்தது. டிபார்ட்மெண்டால் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது. இதைப்பற்றி விரிவான அறிக்கையை இந்த மன்றத்தில் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறேன். இதற்குமேல் ஒன்றும் வைப்பதற்கில்லை.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: இலாகா நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டிய அளவுக்கு அந்த இலாகாவிலுள்ள சிலர் தவறாக நடந்திருக்கிற காரணத்தால் அந்தக் குற்றச்சாட்டு எந்த வகையில் எப்படி அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்க அந்த விசாரணை நகல் இங்கு தரப்படுமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: அந்த விசாரணையின் விவரங்கள் தெரிவதற்கு முன்பே இலாகா நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமென்று நான் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். அதற்கு மேல் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

[27th March 1965]

Police firings in the State

* 217 Q.—DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: } Will the Hon. the
SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: } Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Police firings in the State during the months of July to December 1964;

(b) the number of deaths and persons seriously wounded in each Police firing;

(c) the result of enquiry conducted in each case; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) There were four cases of Police firings during the period from July to December 1964.

(b) In the first incident that occurred at Pannamparai village in Tirunelveli district on 24th July 1964, nobody was killed or injured. The second one was at Coimbatore on 17th October 1964 in which one person was killed and none injured. In the third incident at Nagercoil on 2nd December 1964 none was killed but two students were injured. The fourth incident took place at the Refugee camp in Coimbatore in which one person was killed and another sustained injuries.

(c) & (d) The concerned Executive First Class Magistrates conducted enquiries into these incidents. In the first two cases, it was held that the Police were justified in opening fire and Government accepted the finding. In the third case it was held that the opening of fire by Naik Ananthappan was not justified and action is being taken to prosecute him. In respect of the fourth incident the Government accepted the finding of the Revenue Divisional Officer that the Police were justified in opening fire.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Is it not a fact that the Police opened fire because of the fact that they were smaller in number and the mob that faced was larger in number? If so, may I know what steps the Government have taken to strengthen the Police Force?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Invariably that is so. The Police are constrained to open fire when they are overpowered. But it is not practicable to strengthen the Police to the extent of any possible crowd that would gather to commit violence.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, துப்பாக்கி சூடுகள் பற்றி நடைபெற்ற விசாரணையின் கருத்துக்களை பொதுமக்களும் தெரிந்துகொள்ளும் வகையில் அது சட்டமன்றத்தில் வைக்கப்படுவதை அரசாங்கம் மறுப்பதற்கு என்ன காரணம்?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: பொதுவாக அப்பாக்கிரி கேள்விக்கு விடை அளிப்பதற்கில்லை.

27th March 1965]

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, துப்பாக்கி சூடுகள் பற்றி பொதுமக்களுக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டு பல்வேறு கண்டனங்கள் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அதிகாரிகள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு அவர்களால் விசாரிக்கப்பட்ட கருத்துக்களை நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு அறிவிக்க அரசாங்கம் ஏன் மறுக்கிறது?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: அரசாங்கம் அவ்வாறு மறுப்பதில்லை. சில துப்பாக்கி சூடுகள் பற்றி விசாரணை அறிக்கை வந்த பிறகு கேஸ் நடக்கிறது. கேஸ் நடக்கும் போது பகிரங்கமாக மன்றத்தில் அவற்றை வைப்பதற்கில்லை. சில இடங்களில் வைப்பதற்கு ஆட்சேபம் இருக்காது.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister tell us how many out of the injured persons, received injuries below the knee?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not have those statistics here. The question relates to four firings.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இத்தனை துப்பாக்கி சூடுகள் நடைபெற்றதற்குப் பின்னரும் அரசாங்கம் இப்படிப்பட்ட துப்பாக்கி சூடுகள் முறையானது என்று கருதுகிறதா? அல்லது இப்படிப்பட்ட துப்பாக்கி சூடுகள் கூடுமான வரையில் தவிர்க்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தின் சார்பில் இலாகாவுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டதா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: கூடுமானவரையில் துப்பாக்கி சூடுகள் தவிர்க்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் கருத்து. அடியோடு தவிர்க்கமுடியாது என்பதையும் அரசாங்கம் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறது.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Is it a fact that the Police have devised a new gadget by which the fatality is reduced when compared to the gun?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no information.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: The information that we have received is that the Police shoot at whatever place they aim at without looking into the precautions that they have to shoot below the knee and that they do not observe the rules. Will the Government at least give strict instructions to observe the rules prescribed for the purpose?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is a general question and the hon. Member refers to what the public feel or say. I cannot answer that question.

[27th March 1965]

திரு. என். ஆர். தியாகராஜன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, துப்பாக்கி குடுகள் நடத்தியாவது காலிகளின் கொட்டத்தை ஒடுக்கி துஷ்ட நிகராக சிஷ்ட பரிபாலனம் செய்த சர்க்காரை பொதுமக்கள் பாராட்டியும் கோவில்களில் பூஜைகள் செய்தும் வருகிறார்களே, அது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : துப்பாக்கிக்கு நட்டத்தியது யாரையோ தண்டிப்பதற்காக அல்ல. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பேர்கள் கடியிருக்கிறார்கள். பலாத்காரத்தில் இறங்குகிறார்கள். துப்பாக்கி குடு இல்லையென்றால் தூறு பேர் இறந்திருப்பார்கள். அதைத் தடுப்பதற்காக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும்போது, ஒருவர் இருவர் உயிர் துறக்கிறார்கள்.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது நடைபெற்ற நான்கு துப்பாக்கி குடுகளில் ஒன்றிரண்டாவது தவறாக நடந்திருக்கிறது என்று அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக் கொள்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : இப்போது புதிதாக சொல்லிக் கொள்வதில்லை. முன்பே இந்த மன்றத்தில் அறிக்கை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know whether any compensation to the victims of firing was given by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : In one case compensation was given, so far as I remember. But I do not have the information.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know the reason for giving compensation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government thought it was right to give compensation.

Confiscation of one day's issues of certain dailies

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

(a) whether the Government have confiscated one day's issues of certain dailies in Madras recently; and

(b) if so, the names of the dailies and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) As the issue of the "Viduthalai" on 10th February 1965 contained a statement likely to inflame passions and incite people to violence, two thousand copies of it were seized, after a search of the Press.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Is it not opposed to the principles of democracy to confiscate issues of a daily and curtail the freedom of the Press?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That may be the view of the hon. Member.

27th March 1965]

DR. H. V. HANDE : Is it not necessary that in cases of this type, the matter must be referred to the Press Council of India before such action is taken?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Government have not framed any such rule.

திரு. கே. ராமதாஸ் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, வீணான குழப்பத்தைக் கிளப்புகிற வகையிலே, மக்களிடையே பீதியைக் கிளப்புகிற வகையிலே, தொடர்ந்து செயல் பட்டுவரும் பத்திரிகைகளை பரிசீலனை செய்ய ஒரு கமிட்டியையோ அதிகாரியையோ நியமிக்க அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : அவ்வாறு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதற்கில்லை. சில பத்திரிகைகள் மீது சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : What is the action taken by the Government against the Editor of the paper?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member may put a separate question.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, தேசிய பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் மத்திய சர்க்காரால் பாராளுமன்றத்தில் நிறைவேற்றப் பட்ட ஒரு சட்டமாக இருப்பதால் அதை நிறைவேற்றும்போது அவர்கள் தந்த வாக்குறுதிப்படி பத்திரிகை ஆசிரியர்களிடம் மாநில அரசாங்கம் நடந்துகொள்ள முன்வருமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : இதைப்பற்றி பார்லிமெண்டில் கேள்வி கேட்கலாம்.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : What is the opinion of the Government regarding the suggestion of appointing a Liaison Officer between the Government and the Press?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not have that suggestion before me.

Scholarships to children of political sufferers

* 219 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of children of the political sufferers who obtained scholarships in Medical, Engineering and Arts subjects; and the amount of scholarship granted during 1963-64;

(b) the subsidy, if any, given by the Government of India in this regard; and

(c) whether there was any delay in the disbursement of the amount of scholarships to the Medical students and if so, the reasons therefor?

[27th March 1965]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :

(a) Medical 3.

Engineering 21

Arts 80

Total amount granted : Rs. 29,631.67.

(b) Fifty per cent of the total expenditure incurred will be borne by the Government of India.

(c) No.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : What is the basis on which these scholarships are granted?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The question will indicate that. For children of the political sufferers, scholarship is granted for medical, engineering and arts subjects.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Is it sufficient if it is proved that a student is the child of a political sufferer, whatever the category be?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not know about the other categories. It is given on that basis.

திரு. என். ஆர். தியாகராஜன் : சாதாரணமாக ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் பெறுவது என்பது மெடிகல் கல்லூரி, இன்ஜினியரிங் கல்லூரி மாணவர்களுக்குக் கிட்டத்தட்ட ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு கிடைக்கிறது. அரசியல் தியாகிகளின் குழந்தைகளுக்கு ரூ. 350 கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகையால் மற்ற ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்புகளைப்போல இவர்களுக்கும் அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் யோசிக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : தனியாகக் கேள்விபோட்டால் பரிசீலனை செய்து விடை அளிக்கலாம்.

Libraries opened by the Local Library Authorities

* 220 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of branch libraries opened by the Local Library Authorities in Madras State as on 1st December 1964; and

(b) the basis on which they are opened?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) 809.

(b) Branch Libraries are opened with reference to the area and population in accordance with rule 45 of the Madras Public Libraries Rules, 1950.

திரு. என். ஆர். தியாகராஜன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகள் உள்ள ஊர்களிலே கிட்டத்தட்ட 500 வரையிலும் குழந்தைகள் படித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஊருக்கு லைப்ரரி

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தேவையென்று ஊரிலுள்ளவர்களிடமிருந்து விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் கவனிக்கப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளுள்ள ஊர்களில் அவசியம் பிராஞ்சு லைப்ரரி கட்ட அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : எல்லா இடங்களிலும் லோகல் லைப்ரரி அத்தாரிடி என்ற குழுவைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் கிளை நூலகங்கள் அமைத்து வருகிறார்கள். அது அந்தந்த மாவட்டத்திலுள்ளவர்களின் உற்சாகத்தையும் ஆற்றலையும் பொறுத்தது. கனம் உறுப்பினர் சார்ந்திருக்கும் மதுரை மாவட்டத்தில் நூறுவது நூலகம் கூட ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. மேலும் உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளிகள் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் வேண்டுமென்றால் அந்த நூலக குழுவை அணுகி அவர்களுக்கு ஊக்கமளித்து ஆதரவு அளித்து மேலும் நூலகங்களை அமைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What are the steps taken by the Government to see that these libraries are utilised by the local public or students?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think that we could compel the people there to go to the libraries and read these books.

Harijans and Washermen Co-operative Society, Saidapet

* 221 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any application has recently been received from the Harijans and Washermen Co-operative Society, Saidapet, for the grant of loans to construct houses; and

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

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன் : (அ) ஆம்.

(இ) அரசாங்கத்தின் பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது.

திரு. எம். எத்திராஜுலு : இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னதாக இந்தக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். இன்னும் அது தாமதமாக போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதனால் வீடில்லாதவர்கள் பிரச்சனை மேலும் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டு இருப்பதால் உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்குள்ள வீட்டுப் பிரச்சனை தீருவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன் : காலதாமதம் ஆவதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் இதற்கு உதவி செய்யமுடியாது என்று மனுவை நிராகரித்து அனுப்பிவிட்டார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள், அரிஜனங்கள் என்ற காரணத்தால் மீண்டும் அவர்கள் என்னிடம் வந்து சந்தித்தபோது, அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்யச் சொன்னேன். இப்போது இருக்கிற சூழ்நிலையில் அவர்களால் பணம் கொடுக்கமுடியவில்லை. எப்படி அவர்களுக்குப் பணம் கொடுத்து வீடு வாங்கிக்கொடுப்பது என்று பரிசீலனை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.

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Industrial Training Institute at Mettur Dam

* 222 Q.—DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an Industrial Training Centre at Mettur Dam, Salem district; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) & (b) An Industrial Training Institute is already functioning at Mettur Dam from 1st November 1962.

State Housing Board

* 223 Q.—DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of houses constructed by the Coimbatore Unit of State Housing Board under Middle Income and Low Income Housing Groups during the year 1964; and

(b) the number of houses (i) occupied and (ii) vacant?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) The number of rental flats constructed under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme is 24. The construction of 126 rental flats under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme is in progress.

(b) (i) All the twenty-four rental flats under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme have been allotted and occupied.

(ii) Nil.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Have the low income group houses been occupied?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They have not yet been constructed.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is the flat system encouraged by the Government for want of space or for purposes of economy?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is for both. In fact, in cities we do not have enough space. Therefore we have to go vertically high. Secondly, it also saves some cost and, therefore, the flat system has been encouraged now.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Sir, in Peelamedu certain houses have already been completed. May I know the reason why they have not yet been occupied? Is it that the P.W.D. has not handed over the building for occupation?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, there is a difference in the connotation of the word "completed". The building is not completed until all the amenities like plumbing, water-supply, electricity, etc., are provided. The civil works are completed but it does not mean that the buildings have become fit for occupation.

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The present position is that the construction of the 166 buildings is in progress and they have not yet been completed in the sense that all amenities have not yet been provided.

* 224 Q.—MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is postponed.

Coastal Road in South Arcot district

* 225 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal for the formation of coastal road in South Arcot district for the convenience of fishermen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) & (b) There is no proposal for the formation of coastal road referred to. The Government have, however, sanctioned the following feeder roads connecting the existing roads which will benefit the fishing villages in the coastal area of the South Arcot district:—

(1) Forming a road to Kuppam from mile 9/2 of Merkanam-Pondy road;

(2) Forming a road to Komuthichavadi from mile 3/8 of Merkanam-Pondy road;

(3) Forming a road to Hanumandaikuppam from mile 5/1 of Merkanam-Pondy road;

(4) Forming a road to Settikuppam to mile 6/8 of Merkanam-Pondy road;

(5) Forming a road to Panichamadukuppam from mile 6/8 of Merkanam-Pondy road;

(6) Forming a road from Cuddalore-Chidambaram road to Periakuppam.

திரு. எம். எத்திராஜுலு: இதற்காக எவ்வளவு தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Forming a road to Kuppam of Merkanam-Pondy road, Rs. 9,000; forming a road to Komuthichavadi of Merkanam-Pondy road, Rs. 10,000; forming a road to Hanumandaikuppam of Merkanam-Pondy road, Rs. 10,000; forming a road to Settikuppam of Merkanam-Pondy road, Rs. 8,000; forming a road to Panichamadukuppam of Merkanam-Pondy road, Rs. 3,500.

Madhavaram Milk Colony

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

(a) the number of cattle that died in the Madhavaram Milk Colony during 1st April 1964 to 31st January 1965; and

(b) the reasons for such deaths?

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THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) 521.

(b) Out of 521 animals, 409 animals died due to an outbreak of rinderpest in epidemic form within a period of 38 days in December 1964, and January 1965. The remaining 112 died due to other diseases such as Haematuria, Dystokia, Piroplasmosis, paralysis, multiple-abscess-lungs and livers, etc., and old age.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. Minister tell us when the first attack of rinderpest on the animals in the colony was brought to the notice of the authorities of the Government and why steps were not taken immediately thus avoiding the death of about 521 animals?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, even before the attack, the animals were inoculated with the vaccine as early as 1964. Actually the disease broke out later, and there is therefore no question of lack of attention on the part of the authorities. Immediately the disease broke out, the officers on the project itself attended to it, and when the attack became heavy the Director of Animal Husbandry and his team of officers also attended to it. I also personally visited that area, and found that the department had not spared any effort to get the best medical aid. We wrote to the Government of India, and immediately the Food and Agriculture Ministry was good enough to send the All India experts also. They also visited the colony. In spite of all our attempts, because of the peculiar nature of the attack, which broke out in the colony, we could not help the loss.

DR. H. V. HANDE : As the inoculation was given early in 1964, how can the disease break out in October 1964?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : That is a problem for the experts to solve. The experts who visited the colony also raised the same question, namely, even when so much of preventive measures had been taken, there has been this severe attack. They themselves seem to feel that there must be something wrong and they have gone into the question and it has helped us a lot. Now the whole thing is under control.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : When this disease had been completely eradicated in the whole State some 20 years ago, what was the cause for the sudden outbreak of this disease in the colony? Is it because of the relaxation of the quarantine regulations? Are the Government now satisfied that this disease has been completely eradicated from our State?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, I am not in a position to state whether this disease has been eradicated from the State or not. There was the outbreak of this disease not only in the colony but in other parts of the State also. If it had not been prevalent in the other parts of the districts in the State I do not think there would have been an attack of this disease in the colony. In spite of the quarantine regulations and other preventive measures

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adopted an animal with an attack of the disease might have come into the colony from outside, and the subsequent outbreak had taken this heavy toll.

DR. H. V. HANDE : What is the extent of decrease in the milk supply from the colony consequent on this outbreak?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : There has been a decrease in the supply of milk from this colony, but we have taken efforts to bring milk from other parts of the State to meet the demands of the City as much as possible.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : May I know the total population of cattle in the colony? 521 deaths seem to be a very large number.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I do not have the figures with me now. It should be over 2,000.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there a veterinary hospital near that colony?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : There is veterinary assistance within the project area itself.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Now that animals valued at Rs. 2,000 and over were victims of the attack will the Government cause an enquiry to be instituted into it?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : More than enquiry, we asked the All-India expert to come and visit the colony. He came and visited the colony, and he went into the whole question. He has helped us a lot and he feels that the outbreak was not due to the negligence on the part of the project officers. Two views or opinions were expressed by experts on the vaccine used to inoculate the cross breed animals. The expert felt that we could have administered a stronger vaccine. We gave the vaccine which he advised us to give, but still we could not control the outbreak before it took this heavy toll.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether it is because of this rinderpest outbreak that the cattle markets or the shandis had been prohibited throughout the State?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : When there is an outbreak of this rinderpest disease in the State, these preventive measures are taken.

DR. A. CHIDAMABARANATHAN : What are the steps taken by the Government to see that this will not recur in the future?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : We will have to keep constant vigil.

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SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: What is the extent of loss due to the death of these animals?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Sir, it is not a direct loss to the Government. These are animals owned by private people. The animals are housed in the colony.

திரு. கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர்: அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்கள் ஊரில் சிலபேர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கொஞ்சம் கூப்பிட்டு சிகிச்சை செய்யச் சொல்லலாம். All-India experts என்றால் அவர்கள் எங்கோ ஒரு மாட்டைப் பார்த்திருப்பார்கள். அவர்கள் இங்கே வந்து என்ன செய்யமுடியும்? (சிரிப்பு.)

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமய்யா: எக்ஸ்பர்ட் என்று சொன்னால் அவர்கள் அதற்காகப் படித்தவர்கள், அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியும். மாடு வைத்திருப்பதனால் மட்டும் எல்லாம் தெரிந்துவிட முடியாது. All-India experts மட்டும் அல்லாமல், நம் ராஜ்யத்திலேயே டைரக்டராக வேலை பார்த்து ரிடையர் ஆன அதிகாரியும் அதைப் பார்த்தார்கள். நாம் நடவடிக்கை எல்லாம் முறையாகத்தான் எடுத்திருக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Did the owner of the cattle get any compensation, Sir?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I am not able to answer this, but we have instructed that he should be given a liberal loan.

திரு. ஏ. கே. தங்கவேல் முதலியார்: மாடுகள் 'கோமாரி' நோய் வந்து செத்து விட்டதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்த வியாதி தானா அது என்று சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தமாதிரி வியாதி யாக இருந்தால் அதை நாட்டுமுறையில் தீர்த்துவிடலாம். அதை சேற்றில் கொண்டுபோய் நிற்க வைத்தால் போதும். ஏக மாடுகள் செத்துவிட்டதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். அது வாஸ்தவமா என்றும் அதற்கு என்ன மருந்து கொடுத்தார்கள் என்றும் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமய்யா: இதற்காக நிறைய ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து நிறைய படித்திருக்கிறார்கள். உலகம் பூராவும் இதைப் படிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய அனுபவத்தை வைத்து நாம் எப்படி செய்யவேண்டுமோ அப்படிச் சிகிச்சை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

திரு. ஏ. கே. தங்கவேல் முதலியார்: கவர்ன்மென்ட் வைத்தியம் செய்வதில் நூற்றுக்கு தொன்னூறு மாடு செத்துப்போகின்றன. நாட்டு மருந்தில் வைத்தியம் செய்வதில் நூற்றுக்கு தொன்னூறு பிழைத்துக்கொள்கின்றன. இது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? (சிரிப்பு.)

SRI M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR: Sir, may I know whether the new Director of Veterinary Services has seen this place in

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recent times after this disease came there, whether he has deputed any special staff to that place, and also whether he has taken special interest in the colony?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: As soon as the report was received, he was there. He personally supervised the work. He had all his research workers in the colony, and he has helped us to the maximum.

Construction of maternity ward at the Coimbatore Headquarters Hospital.

* 227 Q.—DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any offer of one lakh rupees was made by the Coimbatore Lions Club for the construction of a maternity ward at the Coimbatore Headquarters Hospital;

(b) if so, the year when the offer was made;

(c) the year when the foundation stone was laid by the then Chief Minister; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) Yes.

(b) 1960.

(c) 1962.

(d) The preliminaries, such as, preparation of detailed plans, schedule of quantities, structural calculations, etc., connected with the execution of the building scheme have been completed recently. Settlement of contract will be finished by about April 1965 when the work will be taken up for execution.

Education Extension Officers in the State

* 228 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Education Extension Officers in the State (district-wise);

(b) the minimum qualifications for recruitment to these posts;

(c) the nature and period of training, if any, given to them;

(d) the salary paid to such officers; and

(e) the nature of work allotted to them?

கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத்: (அ) முதல் (ஓ) இதற்கான பதில் சபையின்முன் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அறிக்கையிலுள்ளது.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: ஒரு ஜில்லாவிலுடைய விஸ்தீரணத்தைப் பொறுத்து ஆபீசர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்களா, அல்லது பள்ளிகளின் எண்ணிக்கையைப் பொறுத்து நியமிக்கப்படுகிறதா?

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கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத்: பிளாக்கைப் பொறுத்தது.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் சுமார் 60 இருக்குமபோது திருச்சி, தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாக்களில் சுமார் 30 ஆபீசர்கள் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத்: சேலம் பெரிய மாவட்டம். அதனால் அதிகமாக பிளாக்குகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஏரியாவுக்குத் தகுந்தபடி, மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கைக்குத் தகுந்தபடி பிளாக்குகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டு அதற்கு ஏற்ப E.E.O.-க்கள் நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள்.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: எவ்வளவு செகண்டரி கிரேடு ஆசிரியர்கள் இதில் எக்ஸ்டென்ஷன் ஆபீசர்களாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்?

கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத்: கிட்டத்தட்ட 202 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER: Sir, I find from the qualifications for recruitment that political sufferers could be recruited if they are merely eligible for collegiate course. Does this concession hold good for political sufferers only or for their children also?

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

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீஸ் விஷயமாய் ஆறு நாட்கள் பயிற்சி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதே, அதை விஸ்தரிக்க சர்க்கார் உத்தேசிக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. எஸ். எம். ஏ. மஜீத்: ஆறு நாட்கள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. அதற்குமேல் அதிகப்படுத்த உத்தேசமில்லை.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Nos. 229 and 230 are postponed, as the Hon. the Minister for Information and Publicity is not here.

Excise duty

* 231 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the amounts given by the Government of India out of the excise duty during the last four years?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The amount given by the Government of India to Madras State out of the Union Duties of Excise during the last four years is as follows:—

Year.	Share of Union excise duties.	Share of net proceeds of additional duties of excise.	Total.
		(RUPRES IN LAKHS.)	
1961-62	315.59	339.90	655.49
1962-63	481.87	396.89	878.76
1963-64	561.49	378.94	940.43
1964-65	590.00	410.00	1,000.00

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SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, is it on the basis of collection or on the basis of population that the amount is given?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Both on the basis of collection and population, it is given. If the hon. Member will put a separate question, I can give the particulars.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, what is the total amount of excise duty that has been collected from our State for the last four years?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would like to have notice, Sir. I do not know whether I will be able to get the figures in time.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, some years ago, we removed the sales tax on excisable goods. I want to know the average yearly income from sales tax during those years on those goods and the excise duty compensation they have given to us.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If the hon. Member will put a separate question, I can get all the particulars and furnish him.

Constitutional safeguards for the continuance of English

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government from the Staff Association of College or Colleges in regard to securing constitutional safeguards or guarantee for the continuance of English as a permanent official language of the country; and

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

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

(b) The suggestion has been taken note of.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: From whom has that representation been received, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: So many have made representations. The representation from the Staff Association of the Madras Christian College is one such representation that we have received.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, அந்த வேண்டுகோள் களின்மீது எடுக்கப்பட்ட அரசாங்கத்தின் நடவடிக்கை என்ன?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: வேண்டுகோள் இல்லாமலே டில்லியில் அதைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்கப்பட்டது. நானும் போயிருந்தேன். என்ன செய்யவேண்டும், சட்டம் எப்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டும். என்பதெல்லாம் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டது. முடிவும் எடுக்கப்பட்டது. மேற்கொண்டும் அதில் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

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Arts Colleges in the State

* 233 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Arts Colleges in the State during the year 1965-66?

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

DR. H. V. HANDE: Sir, how many colleges are going to be started and where?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Seven colleges are expected to be opened, and there is provision for this in the budget. The colleges will be opened in Ponneri in Chingleput district, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, Ariyalur, Madurai (for women), and Ramanathapuram. The college to be opened in Ponneri in Chingleput district is also for women.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: What is the total number of colleges to-day in our State, Sir?

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

திரு. எம். எத்திராஜுலு: சென்ற வருஷம் கடலூரில் ஒரு கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு அங்கே படிக்கிறவர்கள் தற்காலிகமாக ஒரு கட்டிடத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நிரந்தரமாக கல்லூரிக் கட்டிடத்தைக் கட்டுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதோடு அங்குள்ள பொதுமக்கள் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவியளிக்கவேண்டும். ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். ஓரளவுதான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் முன் வந்தால், கட்டிடம் கட்ட ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். இப்போது கட்டிடம் கட்ட வேண்டிய நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, is there a proposal to start science colleges, since study of science subjects is becoming more and more important everyday?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is no such proposal that there should be colleges which should be exclusively teaching science subjects.

"Senior Basic Training Course" and "Junior Basic Training Course"

* 234 Q.—SRI J. PONNUSWAMY VILLAVARAYAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the qualifications prescribed for "Senior Basic Training Course" and "Junior Basic Training Course";

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(b) whether the Junior Basic Training Course has been affected by the introduction of free education scheme up to S.S.L.C., and

(c) the number of pupils who passed the "Junior Basic Training Course" and "Senior Basic Training Course" during 1963-64?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) A pass in S.S.L.C. for Senior Basic Training Course and a pass in the VIII Standard for Junior Basic Training Course.

(b) Does not arise, since the Junior Basic Training Course is being abolished on a phased programme from 1963-64.

(c) Particulars are not readily available.

Teachers of the Kanyakumari district

* 235 Q.—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the integration of service and pay scales of the Government school teachers of the Kanyakumari district have been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Education programmes during the Fourth Five-Year Plan

* 236 Q.—DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has given 'guide lines' to the State for formulating education programmes during the Fourth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) They have been kept in view in the formulation of the Education Programmes in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: May I know the guide lines, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If the hon. Member will put a separate question. I can either read the statement or place the paper on the table of the House.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, is any draft being prepared by our Government, and, if so, when will it be ready?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The draft of the Fourth Five-Year Plan has been prepared.

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திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, திட்டக்குழு சொல்லக்கூடிய ஆலோசனை, செலவழிக்கவேண்டிய தொகை அளவுக்கு மட்டுமா? அல்லது கல்விமுறைபற்றி மாநில அரசாங்கத்திற்கு திட்டக்குழு ஆலோசனை சொல்ல உரிமை பெற்றிருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : கல்வித்திட்ட முறை பற்றிக் கூட ஆலோசனை சொல்லலாம். நேஷனல் டெவலப்மெண்ட் குழுவில் சில உப குழுக்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதில் ஒரு குழுவைத்திய வசதி, வீட்டு வசதி, கல்வி வசதி இவற்றைப்பற்றி ஆலோசனை சொல்லமுடியும். அதில் மாநில அமைச்சர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் குழு கல்வித் துறையில் நான்காவது திட்டத்தில் என்னென்ன செய்வது என்று யோசித்து வருகிறதோ அதை எல்லாம் வைத்துத்தான் திட்டம் முடிவாக தயாரிக்கப்படுகிறது.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : இளைஞர்கள் 14 வயது வரையில் கட்டாயமாக கல்விபெற வேண்டுமென்று அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிற விதிகளை நிறைவேற்ற இந்த ஆலோசனைக்குமுனிவில் ஏதேனும் கருத்து வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : அது பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஆறு முதல் பதினாறு வயது வரையில் இவ்வசமாக கட்டாயமாக பள்ளியில் சேர்ப்பது முதல் முயற்சி. அதற்குமேல் பதினாறு வயது முதல் 17 வயது வரை சேர்ப்பது மற்றொரு முயற்சி. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திற்குள் நூற்றுக்குத் தொன்னூற்று இரண்டு வீதம் ஆறு முதல் பதினாறு வயதுவரை இந்த மாநிலத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படும். மற்ற மாநிலங்களில் முன்னேற்றம் இந்த அளவில் இருக்குமென்று சொல்லமுடியாது. நான்காவது திட்டம் முடிவதற்குள், நூற்றுக்கு நூறு, ஆறு வயது முதல் பதினாறு வயதுக் குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிகளில் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அந்த முறையில் பதினாறு வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்டவர்கள் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளுக்குச் செல்வது என்று ஒரு லட்சியம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அதற்குமேல் நிறைவேற்றும் முறையில் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் நான்காவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

SRI M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister consider the desirability of revising the curriculum of higher studies in colleges and universities so as to give up the Pre-University course and revert to the Intermediate, and also have the Honours classes in view of the fact that our students, who have not been able to pass the Honours courses, are at a great disadvantage in regard to the Central Government service, in connection with which they are not even able to appear for the examination, as they have not secured a First-class, whereas there are hundreds of thousands of First-class in other Universities in Northern India?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : As the hon. Member knows, this is essentially a matter for the University to consider.

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New Teacher-Pupil ratio

* 237 Q.—**SRI M. RAJAH IYER :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the additional teachers necessary for Panchayat Union Schools on the basis of the new teacher-pupil ratio have been fully sanctioned; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Additional teachers are being sanctioned to the extent the State finances permit.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Are the Government aware that even though the teacher-pupil ratio in aided schools is quite satisfactory, in Panchayat Union schools it is very unsatisfactory, because even though the Government have been liberal enough to sanction a lower teacher-pupil ratio, because the additional teachers are not sanctioned, the overall teacher-pupil ratio in Panchayat Union schools is very high? Will the Government reconsider it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Particularly with a view to improving the teacher-pupil ratio position in the Panchayat Union schools, Government have provided for appointment of additional teachers, and to the extent there is provision, additional teachers are being appointed in order to remove this defect.

Shares in Public enterprises

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow the public to acquire shares in public enterprises, sponsored by the State Government;

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) : There is no proposal to get the participation of the public in the share capital of the three State Government projects, viz., Continuous Casting Mill to be set up at Arkonnam, Cement Plant to be set up at Alangulam, Ramanathapuram district; and Mechanised Brick Plant to be set up at Tirumazhisai, Chingleput district.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE NOMINATION OF MEMBERS TO THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that under rule 166 (1) and rule 175 (1) respectively of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I have nominated the following members to be the

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members of the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Government Assurances of the Council for one year with effect from 1st April 1965 :—

Business Advisory Committee.

1. Hon. Chairman (*Chairman*).
2. Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.
3. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
4. Sri V. K. Palaniswami Goundar.
5. Sri K. Ambazhagan.
6. Sri K. Rajaram.
7. Sri S. K. Sambandhan.
8. Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
9. Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav.

Committee on Government Assurances.

1. Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
2. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
3. Dr. H. V. Hande.
4. Sri K. Ambazhagan.
5. Sri R. Sivasankara Metha.
6. Sri J. Ponnuswamy Villavarayar.
7. Sri K. Rajaram.

Under rule 176 (1), I have nominated Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar to be the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances.

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 79 OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, under rule 79 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I move—

“ That the consideration of the Madras Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1965), given notice of by Sri S. K. Sambandhan, be postponed to the next non-official day ”.

I want to explain the reasons, Sir. According to section 191, of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, panchayats should not function as court after the formation of the Panchayat Union Councils. If there is no Village Court at the place established under section 7 or 9 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1898, it is up to the parties to file a suit in the local District Munsif's Court. It is not clear under what circumstances these panchayats functioned as Panchayat Courts even after the formation of the Panchayat Union Councils. The Government have called for reports from the Collectors as to

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whether any panchayat has functioned as Panchayat Court against the provisions of section 191 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958. Detailed reports are awaited from some of the Collectors. The hon. Member has also been addressed for particulars regarding the names of panchayats which functioned as Panchayat Courts after the formation of the Panchayat Union Councils and particulars of the decrees and judgments passed by them. Suitable action will have to be decided upon after the receipt of the reply. For these reason I suggest that the consideration of the Bill be postponed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the consideration of the Madras Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1965), given notice of by Sri S. K. Sambandhan, be postponed to the next non-official day.”

The motion was put and carried.

(2) MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

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

“ That item (2)—Salaries to teaching and non-teaching staff—under II-B Resolutions, be taken up before item (1). ”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That item (2)—Salaries to teaching and non-teaching staff—under II-B Resolutions, be taken up before item (1). ”

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—RESOLUTIONS.

(1) SALARIES TO TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING STAFF.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, I shall move the resolution, get it seconded, and then speak in Tamil. I move—

“ This Council recommends to the Government that the difference between the salaries drawn on 31st March 1964 and the staff grant fixed from 1st April 1964 in respect of teachers and the non-teaching staff in Aided Secondary Schools in the State be paid as *ad hoc* grant to the managements of such schools from 1st April 1964 to enable them to fulfil their contract ”.

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

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி : சபைத்தலைவரவர்களே, இந்த பிரச்சனமானது ரொம்ப சாமான்யமான தீர்மானம். சபையில் எல்லாரும் ஆதரவு கொடுப்பார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். இது நியாயத்தைப் பொறுத்தது இவர்கள் சம்பளத்தைப்பொறுத்தது. அவர்கள் எந்தக்கட்சியையும் சேர்ந்தவர்களல்ல. வரும்கால

[திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி] [27th March 1965]

சமுதாயச் சிற்பிகள். ஆகவே, மாநில நன்மையைக் கருதி, நம் மாநிலம் எடுத்துக்காட்டாகவிருப்பதால், தேச நன்மையை உத்தேசித்தும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு எது நியாயமாக வழங்கப்பட வேண்டுமோ அதை வழங்குவார்களென்று வேண்டி சொல்லுகிறேன்.

1-4-1964 முதல் நம் சர்க்கார் எல்லா உயர்தர பள்ளிகளிலும் 11-வது முடிய—பழைய எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. புதிய 11-வது முடிய இலவச கல்வித்திட்டம் கொண்டுவந்து விட்டார்கள். ஏழைப்பணக்காரர், யாராகவிருந்தாலும் ஆண் பெண் எல்லோருக்கும் 11-வது முடிய இலவசக்கல்வி என்று கொண்டு வந்து விட்டார்கள். அதைக் கொண்டுவரும்பொழுது, அதற்கு முன்பே இந்த சபையில் அதைப்பற்றி பேச்சு நடக்கும் பொழுது கனம் டாக்டர் சிதம்பரநாதன் அவர்களுக்கு பதிலளிக்கும் வகையில், கனம் முதன் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட, இடமேலில்லையென்று சொன்னார்கள். இது நம் புல்தகத்தில் அச்சாகியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே நான் அதைப்பற்றி அதிகமாக வாதாட அப்பொழுது சந்தர்ப்பமில்லை. “இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவதற்கு இடமே இல்லை” என்று சொல்லி யிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலத்தில் “Emphasis” என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அதன்படி ஏற்கனவே இருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படமாட்டார்கள் என்று பூர்ணமாக நம்பி இருந்தோம். பிற்பாடு சர்க்கார் 1-4-1964-ல் இருந்து அவர்கள் வாங்கி வந்த சம்பளம் அப்படியே கிடைக்காது. அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்கெனவே, மேனேஜ்மெண்டின் மூலமாக எது “கிரான்ட்” என்று கொடுத்தோமோ அதைத்தான் “approved pay” என்று ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்றார்கள். 4,000 ஆசிரியர்கள், 100 கணக்கான குழந்தைகளுக்கு அப்படி சர்க்கார் சொன்ன ஏற்பாட்டினால் சம்பளம் கெட்டு ஏற்பட்டது. மேனேஜ்மெண்டிற்கும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் ஒரு ஒப்பந்தம் உண்டு அதை அவர்கள் தான் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவந்தார்கள். இதே சபையில் சர்ச்சை நடந்தது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் 31-3-1964-ல் ஆசிரியர்கள் என்ன சம்பளம் வாங்கினார்களோ அதை புராவும் கிரான்டாகக் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த வகையில் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், என்ன ஏற்பட்டது என்றால் 31-3-1964-ல் ஆசிரியர்கள் என்ன சம்பளம் வாங்கிவந்தார்களோ, அதற்கும் நாங்கள் ஏற்கெனவே கிரான்டாக கொடுத்த தொகைக்கும் இருக்கும் வித்தியாசத்தை, “பர்சனல் பே” என்று போட்டு அதை வரும் கால சம்பள இன்கிரிமெண்டில் “அப்சார்ப்” பண்ணுவோமென்று உத்தரவு போட்டு அமூல் நடத்துகிறார்கள். அதனால் என்ன ஏற்பட்டதென்றால், ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒரே நஷ்டம் வரக்கூடிய ஒரு சமயத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு 1/3 பகுதி நிவாரணம் கிடைத்தது. அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்கெனவே குறைத்துச் சொல்லப்பட்ட சம்பளத்திற்கும் ஊதியப் பட்டியல் சம்பளத்திற்கு முன்ன வித்தியாசம் personal pay என்று ‘இன்கிரிமெண்டுகள்’ மூலம் absorb செய்யப்படுவதால் பழைய அளவு சம்பளம் வாங்க மூன்று நாளுக்கு வருஷங்கள் ஆகும். அவர்களுக்கு 1/3 பகுதி நிவாரணமே கிடைத்ததால், 2/3 பகுதி நஷ்டம்

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அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேலெழுந்தவாரியாகப் பார்த்தால் சர்க்கார் இவ்வளவு தூரம் முன்வந்து, ஆசிரியர்கள் சம்பளம் குறையக் கூடாது என்பதற்காக 1/3 பகுதி நிவாரணம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தோன்றும். இந்த நிவாரணம் கொடுத்ததற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு ஆசிரியர்கள் கடமைப்பட்டவர்கள்தான். ஆனால் cuts postpone பண்ணப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஆபத்து உடனே வரவில்லை. இது அடுத்த வருஷம் 5 ரூபாய், அதற்கடுத்த வருஷம் 5 ரூபாய் அல்லது 10 ரூபாய் அல்லது 3 ரூபாய் என்ற முறையில், ஐந்து அல்லது எட்டு அல்லது பத்து வருஷங்களுக்கு வருகிறது. இதனால் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். தொடர்ந்து அதற்கு அடுத்த வருஷமும் குறைந்தால் 10 ரூபாய் அளவு சம்பளம் குறையும். சில ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு தால் 10 ரூபாய் அளவு சம்பளம் குறைந்தால், கொஞ்சம் பணம் வருஷம் 5 ரூபாய் அளவு சம்பளம் குறைந்தால், வருஷமும் குறைந்தால் 9 அல்லது 10 ஆண்டுகளுக்குக் கணக்குப்போட்டுப் பார்த்தால், அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் மொத்தம் ஆயிரக்கணக்கில் ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இப்படிப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, ஒரு செகண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியருக்கு இந்த “போஸ்டிபோன்மென்டால்” கிட்டத்தட்ட ரூ. 1,000 நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். “பர்சனல் பே” என்று சொல்லி அதை வருங்கால வருஷங்களில் “அப்சார்ப்” பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டு இருப்பதால் ஒரு செகண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியருக்கு கிட்டத்தட்ட 1,000 ரூபாயும், ஒரு எல்.டி. கிரேட் ஆசிரியருக்கு 2,000 அல்லது 3,000 ரூபாயும் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். சம்பளத்துக்குத் தகுந்தபடி இருக்கும் ‘டியர்னஸ் அலவன்ஸ்’ உயர்வையும் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் இன்னும் அதிக நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுவது தெரியும். இதில், 209 ரூபாய் வரையுள்ள சம்பளத்திற்கு ஒரு விதத்தில் “டியர்னஸ் அலவன்ஸ்”; 210 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் உள்ள சம்பளத்திற்கு வேறு விதத்தில் “டியர்னஸ் அலவன்ஸ்” 140 ரூபாயில் ஆரம்பமாகி 280 ரூபாயில் முடியும் சம்பள ஸ்கேலில் உள்ள ஆசிரியர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். 209 ரூபாய் சம்பளத்திற்கு ஒரு விதத்தில் ‘டியர்னஸ் அலவன்ஸ்’. 210 ரூபாய்க்கு 12 ரூபாய் அதிகப்படி dearness allowance ஒரு வருஷத்தில் டியர்னஸ் அலவன்ஸில் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தைப் பார்த்தால் ஒவ்வொரு ஆசிரியருக்கும் செர்வீஸில் மொத்தம் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். இவைதவிர பிராவிடண்ட் பண்டில் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தைப் பார்த்தால், நஷ்டம் இன்னும் அதிகமாக ஏற்படுவது தெரியவரும். ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு 6 பைசாவுடன் 6 பைசா சேர்ந்து 12 பைசா விதம் பிராவிடண்ட் பேண்ட் என்று பார்க்கும் போது, செர்வீஸில் ஆயிரக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுவது தெரியும். சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் நிவாரணத்தை மேலெழுந்தவாரியாகப் பார்த்தால், உண்மையிலேயே, ஏற்கெனவே போடப்பட்ட ‘கட்ஸ்’ உடனடியாக அமலுக்கு வரவில்லை என்று தோன்றும்; ஆனால் அது அடுத்த வருஷம், அதற்கு அடுத்த வருஷம் என்று ஆசிரியரின் சர்வீஸ் முடியும் வரையிலும் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு நான் கேட்பது போல் முழு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமானால், சர்க்காருக்கு அதற்கு 2 லட்ச

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ரூபாய்தான் செலவாகும். கல்வித் திட்டங்களுக்காக அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ பணம் செலவழிக்கிறது. கல்வித் துறையில் மாணேஜ்மெண்டிற்கு staff grant-க்காக 117 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கும் இந்த சர்க்கார், ஆசிரியர்களின் இந்தச் சம்பளக் குறைவை நீக்குவதற்கு 2 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவுசெய்ய ஏன் முன்வரவில்லை என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. சாதாரணமாக 170 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் வரும் இடத்தில், 2 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவு ஒரு சிறிய செலவுதான். ஆனால், ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் என்றால், அது அதிகமான நஷ்டமாகும். ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் என்பது ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு பெரிய நஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. எனவே கனம் முதலமைச்சர் இதைக் கொஞ்சம் கவனித்து ஆசிரியர்களின் இந்தக் குறையைத் தீர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். “கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி, இந்த விஷயத்தை அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாக எடுத்துச் சொல்ல சக்தி இருக்குமானால், நிச்சயம் நீ கனம் முதன் மந்திரி அவர்களை மாற்ற முடியும்” என்று ஆசிரியர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். “170 கோடி வருமானமுள்ள சர்க்கார், பணக்கார குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இலவசக் கல்வி கொடுக்கும்படி தாராள மனப்பான்மையுடைய சர்க்கார், 2 லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கு, இவ்வளவு ஏழை ஆசிரியர் குடும்பங்களுக்கு நஷ்டத்தை உண்டாக்காமல் பார்ப்பார்கள். சரியாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் மனதில் பட்டு சரி என்று ஒப்புக்கொண்டுவிடுவார்களென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை” என்று ஆசிரியர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். பேப்பரில் பார்த்தால், ஆசிரியர்கள் வாங்கிய மனப்பான்மை குறைக்கக் கூடாதென்று சர்க்கார் முன்வந்து விட்டார்கள் என்று தோன்றும். ஆனால் postpone செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பின்னர் “பர்சனல் பே” என்ற வித்தியாசம் எப்படி வந்ததென்பதை சர்க்கார் ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு பேருக்கும் மேனேஜ்மெண்ட் கருணையோடு திடீரென்று அட்வான்ஸாக சம்பள உயர்வு கொடுக்கவில்லை. Director of Public Instruction-க்குப் போய் வந்த பேப்பரைப் பார்த்தால் 1947-ல் கனம் டி. எஸ். அவிஞ்சிவிங்கம் செட்டியார் காலத்தில் செகண்டரி கிரேடுக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்ட் ஸ்கேல் கொடுக்கலாமென்று சர்க்கார் உத்திரவு இருக்கிறது. அதாவது ரூ. 45-3-60-2-90 ஸ்கேல் போய் ஸ்கேல் ரூ. 45-2-85 திரும்பிய பேப்பரில் 1947-ல் ஆரம்பித்து 2.2 ரூபாயாக உயர்வு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது 3.3 ஆக இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த வித்தியாசத்தை பர்சனல் பே என்பார்கள். நிச்சயமாக Government scale கொடுக்கலாமென்று உத்தரவிட இருக்கிறது. திடீர் என்று லோக்கல் போர்டில் கணக்கு போட்டால் தப்பாக இருக்கிறது. 1947-க்கு முந்தி இருந்த சர்வீஸை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஆகவே சீனியர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். உயர்தரப் பாடசாலை யில் சர்வீஸ் ரிஜிஸ்டர் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். சின்ன ஸ்கூலுக்கு டிபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர். இங்கே கெஜட் ஆபீஸர் அப்டேஸ்ட் என்று கையெழுத்து போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு சட்டத்தையும் கொண்டு வரும்போது அமுல் நடத்தும் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர் ரேங்க் எதுவாக இருந்தாலும் அவரை அவமதிப்பது சர்க்காருக்கு அவமதிப்பு ஏற்படுத்துவதாகமென்று சட்டம் செய்கிறோம். சர்க்கார் கெஜட் ஆபீசர் கையெழுத்திட்ட சொன்ன அளவுக்கு

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நம் சர்க்காரே மதிப்பு இல்லாமல் செய்வது சரியா? ஆசிரியர் சம்பளம் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் கரெக்ட் என்று கையெழுத்து போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நாங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமாட்டோம் என்கிறார்கள். இது சர்க்கார் பொறுப்பு இல்லையா என்று சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். 1-1-1964-ல் 11-வது வகுப்பு முடிய இலவச கல்வி என்று திட்டம் கொண்டுவராமல் இருந்தால் இன்று நிலைமை என்ன? மாணேஜ்மெண்ட் ஏற்கெனவே சர்வீஸ் ரிஜிஸ்டரில் இருக்கிற மாதிரி சம்பளம் வருஷ உயர்வுடன் கொடுத்து வருவார்கள். அதன் படி கொடுக்காவிட்டால் உடனே அக்ரிமெண்ட் என்ன இருக்கிற தென்றால் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூட மாணேஜ்மெண்டுக்கும் தகராறு வந்தால் டி.பி.ஐ.க்கு அப்பீல் கொடுக்கலென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நாங்கள் யாருக்குத் தருவது? அவர்கள் குறைத்தும் விட்டார்கள். மாணேஜ்மெண்ட் குறைத்தால் டி.பி.ஐ.க்கு அப்பீல் செய்யலாம். இவர் செய்த பொழுது சர்க்காருக்கு அப்பீல் கொடுக்கவேண்டும், ஆகவே, இந்த சம்பளமானது 1-4-1964-ல் சர்க்கார் திட்டம் கொண்டுவராதிருந்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்காது. ஆசிரியர்கள் இலவச கல்வி திட்டத் திற்கு எதிராக இருப்பதாக நினைப்பது தவறு. அதை வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஹானி, தீங்கு வருவதை, சம்பளக்குறைவு வரும்படி அமுல் நடத்தும் முறையைத்தான் கண்டிக்கிறோம். இந்த இலவசக்கல்வி திட்டத்தினால் 100-க்கு 5 சதவிகிதம் என்றாலும், பணக்காரகுழந்தைகளுக்கும் சலுகை போகிறது. 1,000 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறவர்களுக்கு சலுகை கொடுத்து, ஏழை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு 3 ரூபாய், 5 ரூபாய், 10 ரூபாய்; கொடுத்து, ஏழை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு 3 ரூபாய், 5 ரூபாய், 10 ரூபாய்; மாதத்துக்கு குறைவு பிராவிடெண்ட் பண்டில் நஷ்டம் இவைகளை மாதத்துக்கு குறைவு பிராவிடெண்ட் பண்டில் நஷ்டம் இவைகளை சர்க்கார் தடுக்க முன்வரவேண்டும். இதன் இம்ப்ளிகேஷனை சரிவர எடுத்து என்னக்குச் செல்லத்தெரியவில்லையென்று ஆசிரியர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். “170 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானமுள்ள சர்க்கார், 11-வது வகுப்பு முடிய ஆண் பெண்களுக்கு இலவசக்கல்வி வேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் கொண்டு வந்த சர்க்கார், 90-140 சம்பளம் வாங்கும் ஏழை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மாதம் 3; 140-250 ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மாதம் 10 ரூபாய்; 3 வருஷத்திற்கு அல்லது மேற்பட்ட வருஷங்களுக்கு இங்க்கிரிமெண்ட் இல்லை என்று சொல்லி ஏழை குடும்பத்திற்கு எங்காவது தீங்கு செய்யுமா? ஏ. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி சட்டசபைக்கு உன்னை அனுப்பினோமே என்ன பிரயோசனம், எடுத்துச்சொல்ல முடியவில்லையே, நீ சரியாகக் கூறினால் இறங்காதா மனம்? அவ்வளவு தாராளமனப்பான்மையோடு இந்த சின்ன விஷயத்தில் விட்டு கொடுக்க மாட்டார்களா, கட்டாயம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளுவார்கள்” என்று ஆசிரியர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக கல்வியில் செலவழிக்கும் பணத்தை investment என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். அனை கட்டியது உடையலாம். பாலம் உடையலாம் கட்டிடம் இடிந்து விழலாம். ஆனால் நாம் கொடுக்கும் கல்வியில் செலவு செய்வது அடுத்த பிறவிக்கு வருவது. திருடனால் திருட முடியாத சொத்து விட்டகுறை, தொட்டகுறை, பூர்வ ஜன்ம வாசனை apperceptive mass என்று கூறுகிறோம். அத்துடன் இந்த கல்வி தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு மிக முக்கியம், இதற்கு மூலாதாரமாக இருப்பவர்கள் ஆசிரியர்கள். 40, 50 குழந்தைகள் ஒரு கிளாசில்

[திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி] [27th March 1965]

இருக்கிறது. பக்கத்தில் ஆசிரியர் இல்லாவிட்டால் வகுப்பு என்று அதைச் சொல்ல முடியுமா? அவர்களைக் கவனிப்பது சர்க்காரின் கடமையல்லவா? குழந்தைகளுக்கு மதிய உணவு, சீருடை கொடுக்கும்போது ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் உணவு, உடை, தங்குமிடம் வசதி செய்ய நம் சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டாமா? ஏற்கெனவே வாங்கி வந்த சம்பளத்தில் குறைவு ஏற்படுத்தி 1-4-1964-ஹிருந்து இதுவரை இந்த கட்டத்தில் வாதாடி விட்டது சரியில்லை. ஆசிரியர்கள் தங்கள் சாந்தம், மன அமைதியுடன் சேதபத்தியையுட்பட்ட ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அதிகமாக கொடுக்க முடியாவிட்டாலும் கூட (கிராக்கிப்படி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இல்லை யென்று சொல்லவில்லை). இப்பொழுது வருகிற சம்பளத்தில் புது திட்டத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும், சர்க்கார் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுவார்களென்றும் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை யாவரும் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டும் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை முன் மொழிகிறேன்.

டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வழிமொழிந்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்தத் தீர்மானம் சம்பந்தமாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டியவைகளை அவர் நன்றாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டார். இருந்தாலும், நானும் சில சொற்கள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் முதலமைச்சர் இந்த விஷயம் பற்றி முன்பே பேசியபோது, சில பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒரே ஆண்டில் இரண்டு, மூன்று முறை 'இன்கிரிமெண்ட்' கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும், அம்மாதிரி 'இன்கிரிமெண்ட்' பெற்றவர்களுக்கு இந்த ஊதியம் கொடுப்பது நேர்மையல்ல என்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அவ்வாறு 'இன்கிரிமெண்ட்' கொடுக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு, 31-3-1964-ல் கொடுத்த தொகையை இப்போதும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கோர மாட்டேன். திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தியும் அவ்வாறு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்த மாட்டார் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். அப்படி அடாப்டியாக எங்காவது கொடுத்திருந்தால்—அப்படி எங்காவது ஆயிரத்தில் ஒரு இடத்தில்தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களே—அப்படிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டவர்களைத் தள்ளிவிட்டு மற்றவர்களுக்கு அவர்கள் 31-3-1964-இல் வாங்கிய சம்பளத்தை 'பெர்ஸனல் பே' சேர்ந்த சம்பளம் என்று சொல்லாமல், அதை, அவர்களுக்கு ஆண்டுதோறும் கிடைக்கும் உயர்வு சம்பளத்துக்கு குந்தகமில்லாமல் 'க்யூமுலேடிவ் எஃப்ரெக்ட்' இல்லாமல் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்து விட்டால் நல்லது. இதற்கு,

"The difference between the pay drawn on 31st March 1964 and the pay actually disbursed now will be treated as personal pay without prejudice to their earning future increments as and when they become due."

என்று விதி செய்துவிட்டால் சரியாகப் போய்விடும் என்பது என் மம்பிக்கை. இந்த வேண்டுகோளை மனவிரங்கிக் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் சொன்னது போல, இரண்டு, மூன்று சம்பளப்

[27th March 1965] [டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்]

படிகள் (ஸ்கேல்ஸ்) இருந்தன. அதாவது, Management scale, Local body scale, Government scale என்று மூன்று ஸ்கேல்கள் இருந்தன. இப்போது எல்லாம் ஒரே ஸ்கேல். முன்பு, மாணேஜ்மென்ட் ஸ்கேல் என்று இருந்தாலும், அப்படிப்பட்ட இடங்களில் மாணேஜ்மென்ட் விரும்பினால் சர்க்கார் ஸ்கேல் கொடுக்கலாம் என்று இருந்தது. அம்மாதிரி சில இடங்களில் சர்க்கார் ஸ்கேல் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இப்போது புதியதாக, தணிக்கையாளர்கள் 'லோகல் பாடி' என்றால் லோகல் பாடி ஸ்கேல்தான், மாணேஜ்மென்ட் என்றால் மாணேஜ்மென்ட் ஸ்கேல்தான், கவர்ன்மென்ட் என்றால் கவர்ன்மென்ட் ஸ்கேல்தான் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றித் திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி விளக்கமாகப் பேசினார். இதையெல்லாம் கவனித்து இந்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு உரிய சலுகையை நியாய வரம்பில் அளிப்பதற்கான வகையில் முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI M. RAJAH IYER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation today is vastly different from what it was when the same question was discussed a year ago. Where indeed greatwul to the Government for sanctioning the difference as personal pay to almost all the teachers who suffered a cut in their salaries in April last. In the summer of last year when the Educational Conference met there was a hue and cry raised because the attitude of the Government then was that it was purely a problem for the managements. We are happy that the Government have been gracious enough to shift from that position and come forward to make the difference available in the vast majority of cases as personal pay. But I cannot say that this difference has been sanctioned as personal pay in every case, in every bona fide case where a teacher was drawing something more on the 31st of March 1964. So I welcome the suggestion made by the hon. Member Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan that the Government after satisfying themselves that there has not been any case of undue favouritism should order that the pay drawn on the 31st March 1964 be made good to all the teachers. To determine this they need not stick to that particular date 31st March 1964. The Government could go a year or two prior to that date and then the bona fides of the management could be well established. And on such verification if the teachers were drawing a salary higher than what they were eligible to draw according to the Government standards then they should not be made to suffer a cut in the salaries actually drawn by them. The Government should come forward and say that the difference in salary is now being made good as personal pay without going into individual cases.

I am very happy that the hon. the Mover of the Resolution made it perfectly clear that teachers welcome the free education scheme. It is not as if consequent on the free education scheme some people, some teachers because they suffer a cut in their salaries they are against it. In fact they welcome not only the scheme but also the system of their salary being paid by the Government. They are now being assured of their salary being paid on the

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[Sri M. Rajah Iyer] [27th March 1965]

first of every month which security they did not have in ninety per cent of the aided schools in the mofussil. Managements welcome it, the teachers welcome it and so this is a scheme that is being universally welcomed. I only want the Government to come forward and say that it is their moral responsibility to see that the contract the bonafied contract, that was entered into between the management and the teacher as on the 31st March 1964, will be implemented, and the personal pay has been sanctioned in the case of all the teaching staff.

While in the majority of the cases the teaching staff has been given this difference as personal pay, I should like to state that **principle must be extended in the case of the non-teaching staff** also. I am only sorry that the poorly paid peons and menials who are supposed to be paid out of contingencies and who were getting Rs. 75 per month get only Rs. 60 or so now. While in the case of a Headmaster drawing a salary of say Rs. 500 a month, if his salary is cut down to Rs. 450(?) the cut of Rs. 50 in his salary may not affect him much, if the poor peons and menials suffer a cut in their meagre salary of Rs. 60 or 62, that is a substantial and considerable slice. I hope that the Government would come forward with a very sympathetic and unequivocal assurance that as in the case of teacher the non-teaching staff also will receive salary they were receiving on the 31st of March 1964 and that they will not suffer a cut even by a paise.

Thank you Sir.

10 m. SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, many teachers' representatives have spoken, and I think on behalf of the managements I must say that we heartily support Sri G. Krishnamoorthy's resolution. Many managements were giving scales of pay over and above the Government scales of pay on account of the fact that some of them had endowments and other resources for the purpose. They were also getting large grants. But on account of the fact that the fee income is absolutely nil now, and that source having been cut off, the managements find it very difficult even to spend money out of the endowments for other purposes of the school like general maintenance, repairs, purchase of furniture, and so on. Therefore they find it difficult to continue to pay the salary which they were paying on 31st March 1964. Therefore, when once the Government have been kind enough and generous enough to accept that they will pay the salaries of teachers regularly—this goes a long way in introducing contentment among the teachers entirely—they must also recognise the fact that the pay which the teachers have been receiving on 31st March 1964 should also be accepted and paid to them by the Government. Some deputations also waited on the Chief Minister, and the Chief Minister was kind enough to state that he would consider the question. When it was mentioned to him that it involved a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs, he said that that was not a large amount, and he would look into the matter. In many cases the difference is to be treated as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments

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over a period of years. After all the amount involved is only Rs. 2 lakhs, and this is not a heavy charge on the finances of the Government at all. After some time the people will come to the normal scale of pay and there will be no difficulty. This is only for a short period on account of the fact that the fee income had been stopped and the managements find it difficult to cope with the salary already paid. Therefore, I request the Hon. the Chief Minister, to consider the matter very sympathetically.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அவர் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்திலுள்ள கோரிக்கையை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்குச் செய்ய வேண்டிய செலவு மிகக் குறைவானது என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டி, அரசாங்கம் இது வரையில் கல்வித் துறையில் செய்துள்ள முக்கிய சீர்திருத்தங்களோடு இதையும் செய்து ஆசிரியர்களைக் கௌரவிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். அதை நானும் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். இந்த ஆசிரியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையும் மிகவும் குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். தனியார் பள்ளிகளில் பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. பல ஆண்டுகள் வேலை பார்த்த ஆசிரியர்கள் ஓரிருவர்தான் இருப்பார்கள். அவர்கள் வயது முதிர்ந்தவர்களாகவும் பேரறிஞர்களாகவும் இருப்பார்கள். அவர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்தச் சம்பளம் கிடைக்கக்கூடும். அவர்கள் இன்னும் இரண்டு, மூன்று ஆண்டுகளில் உத்தியோகத்திலிருந்து ஓய்வுபெற வேண்டியவர்களாக இருப்பார்கள். எனவே அவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுத்து அவர்களைக் கௌரவிக்க வேண்டியது நம் கடமை என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். புதிய திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வரும்போது, பழைய நல்ல நிலையில் இருந்தவர்களை அந்தப் பழைய நல்ல நிலையிலேயே வைத்திருப்பதுதான் நல்லது. பழைய நல்ல நிலைக்காகப் போராடிக் கொண்டிருப்பவன் நான். அடிக்கடி புதிய நிலையிலுள்ள இன்னல்களைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பவன் நான். அரசாங்கம் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்திலுள்ள வேண்டுகோளைக் கருணை உள்ளத்தோடு கவனித்து, வயதும் அனுபவமும் முதிர்ந்த ஆசிரியர்களின் வருவாயில் குறைவு ஏற்படாதபடி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் பிரச்சனை எவ்வாறு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியதில்லை. கனம் உறுப்பினர் திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் மிக உருக்கமாக பேசியதில், அவர்கள் வெளிப்படையாகச் சொல்லவில்லை என்றாலும் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் படிக்கிற மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்கு 'சம்பளம் இல்லை' என்று சொல்லியது ஒரு குற்றம் என்று மனதில் நினைக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் செய்தது குற்றம் என்று உணர்கிறார்கள். மற்றொரு பிரதிநிதி திரு. ராஜா அய்யர் அவர்கள், 'ஆசிரியர்கள் இதை வரவேற்கிறார்கள்' என்று சொன்னார்கள். அது தெரிந்ததே. அதில் எனக்கு மகிழ்ச்சி, திருப்தி. இந்தப் பிரச்சனைக்கு மற்றொரு காரணமாக திரு. கிருஷ்ண

[திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்] [27th March 1965]

மூர்த்தி அவர்கள் நினைப்பது, ஆசிரியர்கள் சம்பளங்களை அப்படியே கொடுத்துவிடக் கூடிய பொறுப்பை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பது. நல்லது என்று சில காரியங்களை நாடசெய்கிறோம். அதுதான் குற்றமாக கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்குத் தென்படுகிறது. அதிலிருந்துதான் இந்தப் பிரச்சனை வந்திருக்கிறது. மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்குச் சம்பளம் இல்லை என்று முடிவு செய்ததைப் பற்றி எடுத்துக்கூற வேண்டியதில்லை. எல்லோருமே அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறார்கள். மாணவ மாணவிகள், பெற்றோர்கள் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கூட ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறார்கள். அப்படி சம்பளம் இல்லை என்ற ஏற்பாடு செய்வதற்கு பிறகு மாணேஜ்மெண்டார்களை எல்லாம் கலந்து பேசியபோது இந்த யோசனையை முதன்முதலில் அவர்கள்தான் சொன்னார்கள். 'பொதுவாக கிராண்ட் கொடுக்காமல் ஆசிரியர்கள் சம்பளம் பூராவையும் நீங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது; எங்களுக்கு மாதாமாதம் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்க வசதியாக அது இருக்கும்' என்று அரசாங்கத்திற்கு முதன் முதலில் மாணேஜ்மெண்ட் பிரதிநிதிகள்தான் யோசனை சொன்னார்கள். ஆகவே அதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு சம்பளம் பூராவையும் நாம் கொடுத்துவிடலாம் என்று முற்பட்டு உத்தரவு போட்டோம். ஆனால் அந்த உத்தரவை, எந்த அடிப்படையில் போட்டோம்? ஆசிரியர்கள் எவ்வளவு சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்களோ அந்த விகிதாசாரப்படி அதை கிராண்டாக மாதாமாதம் அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றோம். மாதாமாதம் தாமதமில்லாமல் சுலபமாக மாணேஜ்மெண்ட் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் கொடுப்பது என்று முடிவு செய்தோம். ஆனால் அதற்கு முன்பு நடந்தது என்ன? ஆசிரியர்கள் சம்பளம் பூராவையும் அரசாங்கம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. ஓரளவுதான் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டு வந்தோம். என்ன சம்பளம் என்று நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அதைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதை எதற்காகச் செய்தோம்? வெறும் ரிகார்டில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள அதைச் செய்யவில்லை. மாணேஜ்மெண்டுக்கு கிராண்ட் கொடுப்பதற்கு என்ன செய்தோம்? ஒவ்வொரு ஆசிரியருக்கும் எவ்வளவு சம்பளமோ அதில் 'இவ்வளவு விகிதம்' கிராண்ட் கொடுப்பது என்றுதான் ஒவ்வொரு ஆசிரியருக்கும் சம்பளம் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டது. அது இல்லாமல் பரிமை கொண்டாடவோ ரிகார்டில் வைக்கவோ இல்லை. அந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் கிராண்ட் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது. மாணேஜ்மெண்டும் அதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அது ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கலாம். ஆகையால்தான் முழு சம்பளமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று வரும்போது எந்த அடிப்படையில் அதற்கு முன்பு ஓரளவு சம்பளம் கிராண்டாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டதோ, அதே அடிப்படையில் முழு கிராண்டாக கொடுக்கப்படுவதற்கு பங்கு சம்பளத்தை கிராண்டாக கொடுப்பது என்று போட்டோம். சில ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அதிக சம்பளம் இருந்தது. அது குறைந்துவிட்டது என்று புகார் இருந்தது. இந்த மன்றத்திலிருந்து, கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் அதை பலமாகக் கண்டித்து நாங்கள் மிகப் பெரிய தவறு செய்துவிட்டதாக கூறினார்கள். அதற்கு மேல் அதை பரிசீலனை செய்தோம். சில ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு

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ஏற்கனவே என்ன அடிப்படையில் கிராண்ட் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வந்தோமோ, அதைவிட அதிகமாக அவர்கள் வாங்குகிறார்கள்; அதை மாணேஜ்மெண்டார் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள்; ஆகவே இது குறைக்கப்படுகிறது; என்று கூறப்பட்ட புகார் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டது. அதை அப்போதே கூறினேன், இதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து எந்த வகையில் இந்த வித்தியாசத்தைத் தீர்க்கமுடியுமோ அதைச் செய்கிறோம் என்று. அதையொட்டித் தான் இந்த உத்தரவு போடப்பட்டது. மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி அவர்கள் என்ன சம்பளம் வாங்கியதாகத் தெரிகிறதோ அந்த சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுத்து அதற்கும் இதற்கும் உள்ள வித்தியாசத்தை கிராண்டாக ஆண்டுதோறும் கொடுப்பது என்று முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இப்போது திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் குறை கூறுவது என்னவென்றால், 'எல்லாம் செய்துவிட்டார்கள், ஆனால் பின்னால் இங்கிரிமெண்ட் வருவதையும் இதில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்கிறார். இப்போது ஒன்றும் நடவடிக்கை கன்விரியாகுமரி உறுப்பினர் பேசியபோது, இரண்டு மூன்று ஆண்டுகளில் ஓய்வு பெறக்கூடியவர்கள்தானே, அவர்களுக்கு ஏன் குறைக்கிறீர்கள், என்று கேட்டார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் குறைக்கவில்லை. அடிப்படையான கொள்கை இருக்கிறது. வேறு உத்தியோகம் மாற்றப்படுவதாக இருந்தாலும், வேறு பாலிசி செய்யப்பட்டாலும் சர்க்கார் அனுசரித்து வருகிற கொள்கை என்னவென்றால், முதலில் என்ன சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்களோ என்ன வசதி இருக்கிறதோ அதைக் குறைக்கக்கூடாது என்பது. அதன்படித்தான் "Personal Pay" என்ற ஒரு Technical Term வந்திருக்கிறது. மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி என்ன சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்களோ அது குறையக்கூடாது என்று அது Personal Pay என்று 4-20 கருதப்பட்டு அது கிராண்டாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. P.M.

திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி பிரேரேபித்த தீர்மானத்தில் வற்புறுத்துவது என்னவென்றால் அந்த அடிப்படைச் சம்பளம் அப்படியே அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பது தான். ஆனால் எந்த அடிப்படையில் அந்தச் சம்பளம் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டது? அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஒரு scale அடிப்படை இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் கண்டிப்பாக அனுசரித்து வருகிற கொள்கை தனியாக இருந்தாலும்—சில மாநிலங்களில் இது மாதிரி கூட இல்லை—தனிப்பட்ட பள்ளிகளின் ஆசிரியர்களாக இருந்தாலும் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களாக இருந்தாலும் ஒரே மாதிரி சம்பளம், பஞ்சப்படி விகிதம் Triple Benefit Scheme எல்லாம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது. இன்று சர்க்கார் பஞ்சப்படியை உயர்த்தினால் உடனே Aided school களுக்கும் அவர்கள் கேட்டாலும் கேட்காவிட்டாலும் பஞ்சப்படியை உயர்த்துகிறோம். அவ்வாறு ஒரே மாதிரி நாம் செய்துகொண்டு வரும்போது, இன்றைக்கு ஒரு விகிதாசாரம் இருந்தாலும் ஏதோ மாணேஜ்மெண்ட் உயர்த்தியிருப்பது நல்ல காரணங்களுக்காக இருக்கலாம். அது அவர்களுக்கு சிறந்த காரணமாக இருக்கலாம். நாம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய காரணமாக அது இருக்காது. ஏதோ ஏற்றிவிட்டார்கள் அதை நிரந்தரமாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அது நியாய

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மாகாது. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எவ்வளவோ பணம் செலவாகிறதே என்றால் அது வேறு. மானேஜ்மெண்ட் ஒருவருக்கு கொடுக்கலாம், இன்னொருவருக்கு கொடுக்கலாம் இருக்கலாம். யார் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டுமோ அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். உயர்த்த ஸ்கேல் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒருவருக்கு ஒரு மாதிரி; மற்றவருக்கு ஒரு மாதிரியாக போட்டார்கள். ஒரே பாடம், ஒரே மாதிரி வேலை செய்திருக்கவாக்கு ஒரேமாதிரி சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டாமா என்று இந்த மன்றத்தில் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏதோ அவர்கள் அதிகமாக செலவை செய்திருப்பார்கள். அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் மானேஜ்மெண்டுக்குத் தோன்றியபடி போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். இன்றைக்கு அதைக் குறைக்கக்கூடாது என்கிறார்கள். அதை Personal pay ஆகக் கருதவேண்டுமென்றால், அதையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது நியாயமில்லை என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். மேலும் அதை விளக்கவேண்டியதில்லை. ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக வருவதை வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. கொள்கை அளவில் தான் நாம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது வாங்குகிற சம்பளம் குறையாது. அது இப்போது ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. சில மானேஜ்மெண்டுகள் எனக்குத் தெரியும். நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். அதிகமாக நிதி இருக்கிறது அவர்களிடத்தில். நிதி இருந்தாலும் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல செலவு செய்ய முடியாது. ஆனால் கல்வி இலாகாவுக்கு ஒரு அனுமதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அந்தக் கல்வி இலாகாவின் அனுமதியின் பேரில்தான் பேர்த்திருக்கிற நிதியைச் செலவு செய்ய முடியும். ஏதாவது ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் கல்வி இலாகாவின் அனுமதியை மானேஜ்மெண்ட் கேட்கவேண்டும். சில இடங்களில் நிதியும் இருக்கிறது. நிதி இல்லாமலும் சில இடங்கள் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் 'ஏதோ ஸ்கேல் உயர்த்திவிட்டோம்; கொடு என்றால்' எப்படிக் கொடுப்பது? கனம் உறுப்பினர் பாட்டர் சிதர்பாநாதன் அவர்கள் நான் குறிப்பிட்டதைப் பற்றிக் கூறினார்கள். தவறாக, ஒரு அடிப்பனையில்லாமல் சம்பளங்களை மாற்றியிருப்பதற்கு திருஷ்டாந்தங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே எந்த scale ஆக இருந்தாலும் அதை கண்ணை மூடிக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கூறுவது சரியல்ல. முக்கியமாக அது கொள்கை அளவில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக் கூடியதல்ல என்று கூறி இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்வதற்கில்லை என்று கூறிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி : தலைவரவர்களே, கனம் முதன் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்ன பதில் திருப்திகரமாகவில்லை. முதலில் நான் இங்கே ஆசிரியர்கள் சார்பில் பேசுகிறேன். ஆகவே இலவசக் கல்வியை விரைவாகிறேன் என்று சொன்னேன். அமுல் படுத்தும் முறையையும் ஆசிரியர் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைப்பதையும் எதிர்க்கிறேன் என்று சொன்னேன். ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு நேரிடை சம்பளம் கட்டடாயமாக கிடைக்க வேண்டுமென்று ரொம்ப வருஷமாகக் கேட்டு வருகிறேன். சர்க்கார் ஒன்றை கவனிக்க வேண்டும்

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என்று வேண்டிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஒன்றும் பாதிக்கப்படவில்லையென்று சொன்னார்கள். வருகிற ஜூன் மாதம் முதல் 7, 8 வருஷத்திற்கு பாதிக்கப்படச் செய்யும், இன்று இல்லை. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டுவிட்டார்கள் என்றால் கட் ஏற்படாது, ஒன்றை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இதுவரை கொடுத்து வந்தது "கிரான்ட்". இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று வருவது "ஸலரி", "கிரான்ட்டுக்கும்" "சாலரிக்கும்" "டெக்னிகல்" ஆக வித்தியாசம் உண்டு. முதலில் "Approved pay" என்று போட்டு, பிறகு, "Grant" என்று மாற்றி விட்டார்கள். Introduce செய்தவுடன் "your pay has been fixed by the D.P.I. Introduce" என்று குறைந்த தொகை போட்டு வந்தது. பிறகு அதை "grant" என்று மாற்றி விட்டார்கள். இப்பாது சர்க்காரே முழு பொறுப்பேற்று இருக்கிறோம் என்று தேற்று முதன் மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். "Teaching" "Non-teaching staff" க்கு கொடுக்கிறோமென்று, கனம் டெபுடி ஸ்டீட் சொன்னது போல ஒரு பைசா கூட சம்பள வசூல் கூடாதென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். காரணமாக சர்க்காரே முழு பொறுப்பு ஏற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது அது "salary" நான் "Grant" அல்ல. Grant ஆங்கிலேயர் காலத்தில் எற்பட்டது. அது "revise" ஆக இருக்கிறது, அப்பொழுது "Capitation Grant" என்று பரீட்சை வைத்து பாஸ் செய்த மாணவன் ஒருவனுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் கொடுத்தார்கள். பிறகு ஆசிரியர் Qualification கொடுத்தார்கள். 31-3-1964-க்கு முன்னால் சர்க்கார் "Grant" தான் கொடுத்தார்கள். மானேஜ்மெண்டுக்கு அது குறைவாக இருக்கிறதென்று திருவாளர் அனிதாசலிங்கம் செட்டியார் கல்வி மந்திரியாக இருக்கிறபொழுது "liberalize" செய்தார். பிறகு மானேஜ்மெண்டுக்கு பணம் மிச்சப்பட ஆரம்பித்தது. அப்படிப்பட்ட பணத்தைப்பற்றி நானும் கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். முதல் அப்படிப்பட்ட பணத்தைப்பற்றி மானேஜ்மெண்டு செலவழிக் மந்திரி சொன்னார், அந்த பணத்தை மானேஜ்மெண்டு செலவழிக் கக்கூடாது எங்கள் உத்தரவு இல்லாமல் என்று இப்பொழுது சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். மானேஜ்மெண்டில் பணம் இருக்கிறதென் பதற்காக செலவழித்தால், அதிக சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் எங்கள் உத்தரவு வாங்கித்தான் கொடுத்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்.

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : அப்பொழுது இருந்த முறை வேறு. அப்பொழுது சம்பளம் கொடுப்பது அவர்கள். கிரான்ட் கொடுத்தது நாம். அப்பளுவ் ஸ்கேலில் கிரான்ட் வாங்கினார்கள். அப்பொழுது நாம் கொடுக்கவில்லை, இப்பொழுது செலவு செய்வது எங்கள் நாம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது மீதியை அவர்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கனம் உறுப்பினர் சொல்வது தவறு.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி : டைரக்டர் ஆப் பப்ளிக் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன் உத்தரவு இல்லாமல் செலவு செய்யக்கூடாதென்று உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. செய்ததற்கு கணக்கு காட்ட வேண்டும். அவர்கள்

[திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி] [27th March 1965]

ஏஜெண்ட் ஆக இருந்தார்கள். காண்ட்ராக்ட் ஆக்ட் படி சர்க்கார் principal ஆக இருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது கவர்மெண்டே சம்பளம் கொடுக்க ஆரம்பித்து விட்டது. அப்பொழுது ஏஜெண்ட் பொறுப்பேற்க வேண்டும். பாங்க், எல்.ஐ.சி. விஷயங்களில் ஆரீசு கள் ஒன்று சேர்க்கும்போது ஏற்கனவே இருக்கிற சம்பளத்தை அப்படியே வைப்பார்கள் அல்லது அதிகச்சம்பளம் கொடுப்பார்கள். இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் என்ன சொன்னாலும் பொறுப்பு எல்லாம் அவர்களிடமே வந்துவிட்டது. சம்பள வசூல் செய்வதை நிறுத்தியதால் மானேஜ்மெண்டு வித்யாசத்தைக் கொடுக்கும்— Personal pay கொடுக்கும் நிலையில்லை. ஒன்று இரண்டு மானேஜ்மெண்டுகளிடம் பணம் இருந்து கொடுத்தாலும், 1 வருஷம் 2 வருஷம் தான் கொடுக்க முடியும். பிறகு முடியாது. அந்தப் பணத்தின் கணக்கு சர்க்கார் கேட்க அதிகாரமிருப்பதால், இங்கிரி மெண்ட் கொடுத்து வருவது சர்க்கார் பொறுப்பாகும். நம் முதன் மந்திரி காலத்தில் சம்பளம் குறைந்தது என்று இருக்கக்கூடா தென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்க வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் வற்புறுத்தவேண்டி இருக்குமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.

மிஸ்டர் சேர்மன்: பதில் அப்பொழுதே சொல்லிவிட்டார்.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: நான் எனது தீர்மானத்தை வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

30 " This Council recommends to the Government that the
m. difference between the salaries drawn on 31st March 1964 and the staff grant fixed from 1st April 1964 in respect of teachers and the non-teaching staff in Aided Secondary Schools in the State be paid as *ad hoc* grant to the managements of such schools from 1st April 1964 to enable them to fulfil their contract "

The resolution was put and declared lost.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I ask for a division, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a technical difficulty. Before I declared that the resolution was lost, the hon. Member must have been alert and asked for a division. Since I have declared this resolution as lost, I think it is technically not possible to take a division now.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, only after it is declared as lost, I can claim a division. That is the parliamentary practice.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, it is open to the Hon. Chairman either to decide it by a voice vote or ask hon. Members to stand in their places and then take a regular division. The verdict is challenged so to say. The hon. Member should have asked for it earlier.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Our rules say that the decision by voice vote can be challenged by a division. Only on the announcement of the decision, I can ask for a division.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, the procedure is that the Chairman after taking the voice vote says first that either the motion is carried or lost, and then he stops for a second. If no division is asked for then, he says that the motion is lost. In this particular case, the Chairman has said once, 'The motion is lost', and then confirmed that it has been lost. Sri G. Krishnamoorthy rose afterwards and asked for a division. I do not object to Sri G. Krishnamoorthy's move. But in order to conform to the rules, he may move that the decision on the resolution be rescinded, that the resolution be reopened and a division taken. I have no objection to that motion. The Government will support him. We do not want to stop a division.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, I move—

" That the decision on the resolution be rescinded and the resolution reopened "

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may for the edification of the hon. Member say that when I say 'The noes have it', it is to give time to him to challenge it. I tarry a little bit. Then only I declare the result. But since the Leader of the House is generous enough, I have no objection to this motion.

The question is—

" That the decision on the resolution be rescinded and the resolution reopened "

The motion was put and carried and the resolution was reopened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put the resolution to vote. The question is:

" This Council recommends to the Government that the difference between the salaries drawn on 31st March 1964 and the staff grant fixed from 1st April 1964 in respect of teachers and the non-teaching staff in Aided Secondary Schools in the State be paid as *ad hoc* grant to the managements of such schools from 1st April 1964 to enable them to fulfil their contract. "

I think the 'Noes' have it.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I want a division, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those for the resolution will please stand in their places first and those against next.

(Nine members for the resolution and twenty-one against the resolution stood in their places.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The resolution is lost.

[27th March 1965]

(2) WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, I move—

"This House recommends to the Government to set up a Committee of the Members of the Legislature to study the present working of the various co-operative institutions and to recommend to the Government for the improvement and proper working."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the resolution, Sir.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன்: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த தீர்மானம் மிக முக்கியமானது. நான் இந்த சபை முன்னால் இப்போது பேசுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், இப்போது, அரசாங்கத்துடைய கொள்கை அதிகமாக கூட்டுறவில் கவனம் செலுத்துவது என்பதாகவிருக்கிறது. கூட்டுறவுத்துறையில் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகமான தொகை செலவிடப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அத்துடன் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஆர்வம் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது கூட்டுறவை வளர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று. அதிகமான ஆர்வம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருப்பதால் பல தவறுகளை அளவப்போழுது புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியாமல் அரசாங்கம் இருக்கிறது என்பதாக நான் கருதுகிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி இந்த மாதிரி சட்டசபை மெம்பர்களைக்கொண்ட ஒரு குழு ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டியது, இப்போது கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் எந்த அளவில் வேலை செய்கின்றன என்பதை நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியும். அங்கம் பிடிக்கிற நன்றாய் புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு எந்தெந்த விதமாக மாற்றியமைத்தால் அந்த சங்கங்கள் எல்லாம் அதிக பயனுள்ளதாக மக்களுக்கு இருக்குமென்பதை தெரிவிக்கவும் ஒரு குழுவை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என் முக்கியமான நோக்கம். அதில் சொல்லியது போல கூட்டுறவு நாட்டுக்கு இன்றியமையாதது; அவசியம் ஆனது, என்பதை உணருகிறவர்களில் நானும் ஒருவன். நம் மாநில மக்கள் இருக்கிற நிலையில் கூட்டுறவுத்துறை முக்கியமானது. பலர் வசதி இல்லாதவர்கள், துரிதமாக, பயனாகப்பெற வசதி இல்லாதவர்கள் அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வசதியளிக்க இந்த துறை அவசியமாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை நான் உணருகிறேன். இந்த துறை நல்ல விதமாக இன்னும் மென்மேலும் பலன் கொடுக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பது தான் என்னைப்போன்றவர்களின் அவா. ஆனால் இன்றுள்ள நிலையில் கூட்டுறவு வேலை செய்கிறது அவ்வளவு திருப்திகரமாக இல்லை என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. நமது அரசாங்கம் அளவப்போழுது மற்ற மாநிலங்களை விட நம் மாநிலத்தில் சிறப்பாக கூட்டுறவுத்துறை இயங்குகிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறது. அந்த அளவில் வேண்டுமானால் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளலாம். அதைக்கூட நான் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளத் தயாராயில்லை. மகாராஷ்டிரம் போன்ற மாநிலங்களில், கூட்டுறவுத்துறை பல துறைகளில் நன்கு வேலை செய்கிறது. ஆனால் நம் மாநிலத்தில் நல்ல விதமாக வேலை செய்கிறதென்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த அளவு தான் திருப்திப்பட வேண்டுமா? செலவிடப்படும் தொகையின் அளவின் பலன் மக்களுக்குப் போவதை இன்னும் அதிகப்படுத்த முடியுமா என்பதை அரசாங்கம் சிந்தித்துப்பா

27th March 1965] [திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன்]

வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன், உதாரணமாக, அரசாங்க ஆவலில் கூட்டுறவுச்சங்கத்தை அதிகமாக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது எந்தத்துறையிலும். புள்ளி விவரங்களுக்கு தகுந்தாற்போல் அவசர, அவசரமாக கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி விடுகிறார்கள், அதன் முழுப்பலன் மக்களுக்குப் போகாமல் போகிறது. சில இடங்களில் போகிறது. சமீபத்தில் நமக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட ஆடிட் ரிப்போர்டில் நான் ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் காண நேர்ந்தது. அதாவது, திருவான்மியூருக்கு அருகாமையில் ஒரு 'பென்ஸ்டிரி ஃபார்டிங் கோவர்பரேடிங் ஸொசைடியை' அமைக்க அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவிட்டிருக்கிறது; அதை அமைப்பதன் முக்கிய நோக்கம் வேலையில்லாத ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதாகும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்காக 1963-ம் ஆண்டு தவம்பரிவிருந்து 1965-ம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் வரை செலவிடப்பட்ட தொகை நஷ்டமாகி யிருக்கிறது. இதனால் வேலை பெற்றவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையைப் பார்த்தால், அது இன்னும் போதுமானதாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லலாம்; அது வெட்கப் படத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது என்று கூடச் சொல்லாம். காரணம், வேலை பெற்றவர்கள் நான்கே நான்கு பேர்கள்தான். இந்த நிலைமை ஏன் ஏற்படுகிறது? அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இதில் அதிக ஆர்வம் இருப்பதால் தான் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லக்கூடும். இதில் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அதிக ஆர்வம் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வதற்கு என் போன்றவர்கள் தயாராயில்லை. இந்த ஆர்வம் நல்ல முறையில் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என் போன்றவர்களுடைய விருப்பம். இந்த வருஷத்திய ஆடிட் ரிப்போர்டில், பல கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களில் இந்த மாதிரி பணம் விரயமாகிறது எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மக்களின் பணம் இந்த மாதிரி விரயமாகிறது. இதையெல்லாம் தடுக்க கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவில் அதிக மாவ நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆண்டு தோறும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களைப் பெருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கனம் அமைச்சர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். கனம் அமைச்சர்கள் இவ்வாறு சொன்னவுடன் கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவிலுள்ள பெரிய அதி காரிகள் மற்ற அலுவலர்களை நெருங்கி அதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கச் சொல்கின்றனர். இதோ புள்ளிவிவரங்கள் சொல்லப்படுகிறதும் போகிறார்கள். ஏதோ புள்ளிவிவரங்கள் சொல்லப்படுகின்றன. வற்புறுத்தலின் பேரில் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறார்களே தவிர, இந்தச் சங்கங்களில் மக்கள் தாங்களாக வந்து அங்கத்தினர்களாகச் சேருகிறார்கள் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். வற்புறுத்தி அங்கத்தினர்கள் சேர்ப்பதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும். கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் நம் மாநிலத்தில் பல ஆண்டுகளாக இயங்கி வந்திருந்தாலும், இங்கே அரசாங்கத்தின் பண உதவி இல்லாமல் தனியாக இயங்கும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் ஏதாவது இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அப்படிப்பட்ட சங்கம் ஏதாவது இருந்தால் கனம் அமைச்சர் அதைத் தெரிவிப்பார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படி ஏதாவது இருந்தால், ஒன்றிரண்டு சங்கங்கள் தான் அப்படி இருக்கும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

[27th March 1965]

கனம் திரு. ஜார். வெங்கட்டராமன் : எல்லா அர்பன் பாங்குகளும் அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து கடன் வாங்காமல் இருக்கின்றன.

திரு. ஏ. கே. தங்கவேல் முதலியார் : அவை பழைய காலத்தின்பாங்குகள். நான் கூட ஒரு அர்பன் பாங்கில் இருக்கிறேன். அவை கடன் வாங்குவதில்லை.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன் : ஏதோ இந்த மாதிரியான கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்கள் தான் அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து கடன் வாங்காமல் இருக்கக்கூடுமே தவிர, மற்ற கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்கள் அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து கடனோ வேறு உதவியோ பெறுதலையாக இருக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறது? கூட்டுறவு முறையைப் பற்றியோ, கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் நன்மைகளைப் பற்றியோ நம் அரசாங்கம் சரியாக விளம்பரம் செய்வதில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. இதன் நன்மைகளைப் பற்றி நன்றாக விளம்பரம் செய்தால், மக்கள் கண்டிப்பாக இந்த இயக்கத்தில் சேர முன்வருவார்கள். உதவி வேண்டியவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்யலாம். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தார் எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் அமைப்பதற்கு ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள், எந்தெந்த ஆண்டில் எவ்வளவு கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் எந்தெந்தச் சங்கங்களில் எத்தனை பேர் சேர வேண்டுமென்றும் அரசாங்கத்தார் விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்பனவற்றிற்கு ஏற்றவாறு உடனே புள்ளி விவரங்கள் சேர்க்கப்படுகின்றனவே தவிர, உண்மையிலேயே உபயோகமான செயல்கள் நடைபெறவில்லை என்று கருதுகிறேன். இந்த தீர்மானத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது போன்ற ஒரு குழுவை அமைத்தால், கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை எந்த விதத்தில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யலாம், அவை ஒழுங்காக இயங்கச் செய்வதற்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கலாம் என்பது பற்றியெல்லாம் அந்தக் குழு யோசனை சொல்ல முடியும். எனவே இந்தக் குழுவை நியமிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், அதிக ஆர்வத்தால் அதிகமான கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் அமைக்கப்படுவதால், இந்தச் சங்கங்களுக்கு, அனுபவமுள்ள, பழக்கமுள்ள அலுவலர்கள் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாக இந்தச் சங்கங்கள் சரியாகச் செயல்பட முடிவதில்லை. பல புதுச் சங்கங்களுக்கு ஸீனியர் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அனுபவமில்லாமல் இருப்பதால் சங்கம் நல்ல முறையில் செயல்படுவதற்கேற்றவாறு அவர்கள் பிறருக்கு ஆலோசனைகள் சொல்ல முடிவதில்லை. இதனால் அடிக்கடி தவறுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. தவறுகள் அடிக்கடி ஏற்படுவதோடு மாத்திரமின்றி தவறுகள் அதிகமாகவும் ஏற்படுகின்றன. எனவே இவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி அளித்து அதன் பிறகே இவர்களை வேலைக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டும். பழக்கமில்லாத உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்திற்கு அனுப்பி அவர்களும் சேர்ந்து குட்டையைக் குழப்புவதை விட கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கமே இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம்.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next non-official day.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th March 1965.

The House then adjourned.

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

205. Notification issued with G.O. Press No. 103, Revenue, dated 19th January 1965, regarding amendment to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

206. Notification issued with G.O. Press No. 258, Revenue, dated 2nd February 1965, regarding rules framed under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1963.

207. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 155, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 21st January 1965, regarding amendments to the rules relating to 'Mode of Transacting Business' by Panchayat Union Councils.

* 208. Review of the progress made by the Forest Department, 1964-65.

209. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 138, Revenue, dated 21st January 1965, regarding election of an internal check-post at Odanthurai.

210. Note on policy underlying the Demand XLVII—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Madras Dairy and Milk Project.

+ 211. Pamphlet setting out the policies under Demand XXV—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and Other Backward Classes.

212. Note on the Development of Fisheries in the Madras State.

* Sent by messengers to all M. L. Cs. on 25th March 1965.

† Laid on the table of the House on 26th March 1965.

APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to starred question No. 215 on page 124 supra.]

Recommendation of the Special Officer.

Action taken by the Government.

(1)

- 1 Establishment of fully equipped dhobikhanas by Municipalities and provision of dhobikhanas at Central points by Panchayats.

(2)

The Government have accepted this recommendation of the Special Officer. As the Government are already giving loans to local bodies to construct dhobikhanas on modern lines, the local authorities, viz., Municipalities and panchayats, in the areas concerned, will be availing themselves of the loan for provision of dhobikhanas.

2 Welfare—

- (i) Provisions of gloves and gum boots for use in all dhobikhanas.

The Government have accepted the recommendation. Instructions have been issued to the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras and all other Municipal Commissioners and Executive Officers of Township Committees to consider this recommendation as an experimental measure.

Under the scheme of supply of tools and implements to technically trained persons, dhobies belonging to Scheduled Castes are supplied free of charge, tools and appliances. It may be possible to purchase and supply appliances such as gum boots, gloves, etc., to dhobies belonging to Scheduled Castes. The Director of Harijan Welfare has therefore been requested to implement this suggestion, wherever possible.

- (ii) Security of employment in public institutions like hospitals, etc., not to discharge or dismiss washermen without reasonable cause or observing the elementary principles of natural justice.

In the circumstances in which the washermen industry is now carried on and as a large number of washermen are self-employed, it is considered difficult to provide security of service.

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- 3 (i) Supply of washing soda, blue, bleaching powder, etc, through Co-operative Societies;

The Madras State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society has taken up the agency from the State Trading Corporation for the distribution of washing soda, etc., and is supplying materials to all Washermen Associations. Under the existing orders of Government the said society may retain a minimum stock of soda ash and ultramarine blue equal to 150 per cent of the monthly average off-take of the Washer-men's Associations and dispose of the remaining stocks in the open market.

- (ii) Washer-men should be permitted to remove deposits of alkaline mud from Government poramboke lands on production of a certificate of calling from the village officers, without auctioning the rights as at present.

This suggestion has been remitted to the Board of Revenue for implementation.

- 4 The loan now given by Harijan Welfare Department may be increased and granted to each needy family or the Government may purchase implements and supply them to washermen treating their cost as interest-free loan recoverable in easy instalments; and
5 Organisation of washermen into service co-operatives and the Handloom Co-operative Societies and Weavers Co-operative Societies may be required to entrust their washing work to co-operative laundries.

The recommendation in respect of organisation of Co-operative Societies and provision of loan, etc., is already being implemented by Government. The suggestions contained in the recommendation have been remitted to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for necessary action.

- 6 Employment of children

Children in the age group of 6 to 11 will be enrolled in schools under the compulsory education scheme now in force throughout the State. The employment of children in this industry would thus cease automatically.

(1)

- 7 Educational facilities available to children of Harijan community should be made available to the children of Washermen community, etc.

Action taken by the Government.

(2)

The community of Vannan (Agaso, Elali, Madivala, Rajaka, Rajakula and Veluthadan) is included in the list of Backward Classes. Consequently, pupils belonging to this community and converts therefrom are granted fee concessions even now on a par with Harijans, viz., full fee concession at all stages of education and exemption from payment of special fees. Regarding admission to educational institutions, the pupils of this community are treated as belonging to "other Backward Classes". In view of this and in view of the present policy that *status quo* should be maintained in the award of community concession, it is considered that no further action is necessary.

- 8 *Housing and Transport*—Grants for construction of houses, similar to those granted to Harijans, may be given to washermen and they may be persuaded to organize co-operative societies for securing assistance from Co-operative Department and for purchase of transport vehicles.

The Commissioner of Labour has reported that steps may be taken to persuade the washermen to organize themselves into co-operative societies and seek the assistance of the Co-operative Department for improving their conditions of living through the construction of tenements for themselves and for securing financial assistance for purchasing transport vehicles. The Government have accepted the suggestion of the Commissioner of Labour and have remitted it to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for necessary action.

- 9 *Wages*—The workers should be provided with adequate wages.

[27th March 1965]

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Labour to examine the question whether this industry may be included in the schedule of employments under the Minimum Wages Act was accepted and the employment in "Laundries and Washing (clothes including woollen)" has since been included

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in Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act. A statutory Committee is being constituted to advise Government for fixing minimum wages for this employment.

- 10 (i) Officers of Revenue and Police Departments may be required during their village visits to enquire into the welfare of the washermen and their relationship with the village society and make a report of any special incidents of ill-treatment or discrimination on this regard.

The Government have agreed that the officers of the Revenue and Police Departments can exercise a beneficial influence in bettering the lot of washermen in the social sphere and contribute to the self-confidence of this community, and that Gramasevaks should be instructed to endeavour to remove social disabilities of the washermen, if any, exist. Necessary instructions have been issued separately by the concerned departments.

- (ii) Reservation of appointments to members of this community.

As reservation on the basis of communities will be *ultra vires* the Constitution no separate reservation can be made in favour of the community.

- 11 Inclusion of the community in the State list of Scheduled Castes.

The Government of India have already decided not to include this community in the list of Scheduled Castes, as it does not suffer from the stigma of untouchability.

[27th March 1965]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 228 on page 137 supra]

(அ) கீழ்க்கண்ட மாண்புமிகளில் உள்ள கல்வி வளர்ச்சி அதிகாரிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை பின்வருமாறு :—

மாண்புமிகு.	பதவியில் உள்ளவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	நியமிக்க அனுமதி பெற்றவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 வட ஆர்க்காடு	32	36
2 தென் ஆர்க்காடு	32	35
3 செங்கற்பட்டு	25	27
4 கீழக்கு கோயம்புத்தூர்	20	20
5 மேற்கு கோயம்புத்தூர்	21	21
6 கன்னியாகுமரி	8	9
7 மதுரை	34	34
8 நீலகிரி	3	4
9 ராமநாதபுரம்	32	32
10 சேலம்	51	51
11 தஞ்சாவூர்	36	36
12 திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி	38	39
13 திருநெல்வேலி	31	31
மொத்தம்	363	375

(இ) பட்டினம் நகர நியமனங்களுக்குப் பதகுதி கால குறிப்பிடப் பட்டுள்ளது. அவைகள் என்ன :—

நேரில் வேலைக்கு எடுத்தல்—

(1) சென்னை பல்கலைக் கழகத்திலிருந்தோ அல்லது அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக்கழகத்திலிருந்தோ பட்டம் பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டும் அல்லது இத்தியா விலுள்ள யாத்தாடு, பட்டினம் கழகத்திலிருந்து சமீபப் பரீட்சைக் காலம் பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டும்.

(2) சென்னை நகர ஆசிரியருக்கான சான்றிதழ் வைத்திருக்க வேண் டும்; அல்லது உயர் ஆதரவுத் தரத்தில் ஆசிரியருக்கான சான்றிதழ் வைத் திருப்பதுடன் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட பள்ளியில் முன்னுண்கள் ஆசிரியராகப் பணி புரிந்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

(3) அரசியல் நியமனங்கள் இருந்தால், அவர்கள் கல்லூரியில் சேர் வதற்குரிய தகுதியை பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டும் அல்லது பொது விதியின் அட்டவணியில் குறிப்பிடப் பட்டுள்ள குறைந்த அளவு பொதுக் கல்வியாவது பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டும்.

மாற்றம்—

பொது விதியின் அட்டவணியில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள குறைந்த அளவு பொதுக் கல்வியாவது பெற்றிருக்கவேண்டும்.

(உ) கோயம்புத்தூரில் உள்ள பாமகிருஷ்ண மிஷன் வித்யாலயா பயிற்சிப் பள்ளியில் 6 மாணவர்களுக்கு வேலைக்கான பயிற்சியளிக்கப்படு கிறது. 1958-59 ஆண்டு நவம்பர் மாதம் பஞ்சாயத்துச் சபையில் குறிப்பிடப் பட்டுள்ள பயிற்சியை சென்னையில் 6 நாட்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

(எ) ரூ. 125—5—200—10—250 என்ற வீதத்தில் சம்பளமும், அவ்வப் பொழுது அதுமாதிரிக் கட்டக்கூடிய படிவமும் அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன.

(ஐ) கெட்டக் கல்விவா, கெட்டக்கல்வி, கல்வி வளர்ச்சி அதிகாரியே, பஞ்சாயத்து வலியைப் பள்ளிகள் சம்பந்தம் இல்லாத வேலைகளுக்குப் பொறுப்பான அதிகாரியாக, அவர் வளர்ச்சிக்கூழின் அங்கத்தினர் என்ற முறையில் சிபார்சு புறக்கணிக்கப்படும் சமுதாய நிறுவனங்களையும் அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, 30th March 1965.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU) in the Chair.

L—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Periakulam Block

215 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instance of corrupt practice by the Extension Officer (Co-operation), Periakulam Block under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Periakulam taluk, Madurai district, has been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

கனம் திரு. என். எஸ். எஸ். மன்றாடியார்: (அ) ஆம்.

(ஆ) இந்த விஷயம் அரசாங்கத்தின் பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது.

Anti-Hindi demonstration

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

(a) the places, number and names of persons who lost their lives by burning or poisoning themselves in anti-Hindi demonstration; and

(b) the details of letters, if any, written by each in this regard?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) The following seven persons ended their lives by burning or poisoning themselves during the anti-Hindi agitation :—

(1) Sri Sivalingam of Kodambakkam (Madras City).

(2) Sri Ranganathan of Virugambakkam Village (Chingleput District).

(3) Sri Muthu of Keeranur (Tiruchirappalli District).

(4) Sri Veerappan of K. Ayyampalayam village (Tiruchirappalli District).

(5) Sri Shanmugham of Viralimalai village (Tiruchirappalli District).

(6) Sri Muthu of Rangasamudram (Coimbatore District).

(7) Sri Dandapani of Peelamedu (Coimbatore District).

postponed question from the list of questions for 26th March 1965.

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(b) The letters purported to have been written by some of the individuals show that they sacrificed their lives in protest against the introduction of Hindi as the Official Language. They were also reported to be suffering from domestic troubles, illness, etc.

Sri K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, will the Government consider the question of giving compensation to the families of those who sacrificed themselves for their mother-tongue?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The question of compensation in these cases does not arise.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, அண்மையில் உயிர் துறந்தவர்கள் என்று முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தந்த பட்டியலில் உள்ளவர்களைத்தவிர, அதற்குப் பின்னும் நேற்று சிலர் உயிர் துறந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா? அதையும் தெரிவிப்பார்களா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: அந்தத் தகவல் என்னிடம் இல்லை.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Why does not the question of compensation arise?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Because Government think so.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: அப்படி உயிர் துறந்தவர்கள் எழுதியிருக்கிற கடிதத்திலுள்ள கருத்துக்களை முழு விவரத்துடன் அமைச்சர் தெரிவிப்பாரா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: அவ்வாறு தருவதற்கு என்னிடம் அந்தக் கடிதங்கள் இல்லை.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை: உயிர் துறந்தவர்கள் பிறர் ஒருவருக்கும் திங்கிழைக்காமல், நமது அரசினர் இப்போது கொண்டுள்ள மொழிக் கருத்து வட இந்தியாவிலும்கூட ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளும் நிலைக்கு அவர்கள் செய்கை அமைந்திருப்பதால் அவர்களைத் தியாகிகள் என்று மதித்து மானியம் வழங்க அரசாங்கம் சிந்திக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கருத்துக் களை பூராவாகவும் நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கில்லை.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, அப்படி உயிர் துறந்தவர்களில் சிலர் தங்கள் குடும்பத் தொல்லை காரணமாக அப்படிச் செய்திருப்பார்கள் என்று அமைச்சர் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அப்படிச் சொல்வதற்கு ஏதாவது ஆதாரம் உண்டா? அல்லது கடிதங்களில் அவ்வாறு குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றதா?

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கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: அந்தக் காரணங்களும் இருக்கலாம் என்றுதான் எனக்கு வந்திருக்கிற தகவல்களிலிருந்து சொன்னேன்.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: மொழிப் பிரச்சனை காரணமாக அவ்வாறு உயிர் துறந்தவர்கள் கயநலமில்லாமல் தங்களைத் தாங்களே பலியிடக் கொண்டு இருக்கிற காரணத்தால் அவர்கள் தியாகத்தை மதிக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: வேறு ஒருவருக்கும் திங்கிழைக்காமல் ஒரு கொள்கைக்காக தங்களைத் தாங்களே உயிரை மாபித்துக்கொள்வது போற்றத்தக்கதாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், ஆதரிக்கத்தக்கது அல்ல.

திரு. கே. ராமதாஸ்: இப்படி உயிர் துறந்தவர்களில் ஒருவர் காச நோயால் பல நாட்கள் அவஸ்தைப்பட்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டு அந்தக் கஷ்டம் காரணமாக உயிர் துறந்தார் என்பது உண்மையா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: அவ்வாறு தகவல் என்னிடம் இல்லை.

திரு. கே. எஸ். அப்துல் வகாப்: உயிர் துறந்தவர்கள் சொந்தக் காரணத்திற்காக இறந்தார்கள் என்று கூறுவதில் எல்லோரையும் சேர்த்துச் சொல்லப்படுகிறதா? அல்லது ஒரு சிலர்தான் தியாக உணர்வோடு உயிர் துறந்தார்கள் என்று அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறார்களா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: தியாக உணர்ச்சியைக் குறைத்துக் கூறவில்லை. சிலரைப்பற்றித் தகவல் வந்ததைத்தான் குறிப்பிட்டேன்.

திரு. கே. எஸ். அப்துல் வகாப்: உயிர் துறந்தவர்கள் மொழிக் காகத்தான் உயிர் துறந்தார்கள் என்று கூறப்படுகிறதே, அதற்கு அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் என்ன சொல்கிறார்கள்?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: கடிதத்தில் மொழிக்காக உயிர் துறந்ததாகக் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னேன்.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: அந்தத் தியாக முறையை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்று சொன்னாலும் அவர்கள் அப்படிச் செய்துவிட்டதால் அந்தத் தியாகத்தைப்பற்றி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விவரம் தெரிவித்து அந்தச் சம்பவங்கள் எல்லாம் இந்திக் திணிப்பினால்தான் ஏற்பட்டது என்று எடுத்துச் சொல்வார்களா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: திரு. க. தலைவர்களே இதை ஆதரிக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லும்போது அரசாங்கம் இதை ஆதரிக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை.

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Sewing Mistresses and Music Mistresses

* 240 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the scales of pay in which the Sewing Mistresses and the Music Mistresses in the High Schools under the Madras Corporation have been placed since the introduction of the new scales of pay?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The scale of pay prescribed for these teachers with effect from 1-6-1960 is Rs. 90-4-110-3-140.

டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்: ஐயா, இவர்களுக்கு 90-4-110-3-140 சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: அதைப்பற்றித் தகவல் இல்லை. நகரமன்றத்திற்கு அரசாங்கம் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறது. அதன் அறிக்கையை எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம்.

டாக்டர் அ. சிதம்பரநாதன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த இசைப் பயிற்சி ஆசிரியர்கள், தையல் பயிற்சி ஆசிரியர்களாக உள்ளவர்கள் மாநகராட்சி மன்றத்தின் கீழ் வேலை செய்கிறவர்கள், உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் முழு நேரம் வேலை செய்யவில்லை, எலிமெண்டரி பள்ளிகளிலே வேலை செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதால் இந்த 90-4-110 படிநிலை கொடுக்கப்படாமல் இருப்பதை அரசாங்கம் சுட்டிக்காட்டி ஆவன செய்யுமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: இந்த ஆசிரியர்கள் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளுக்கு மாற்றப் பட்டிருக்கிறார்களாகையால் அவர்களும் இந்த சம்பளத்தைப் பெறக்கூடும்.

Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Blocks

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

(a) whether the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Books have been supplied for the pupils studying in the IX, X and XI Standards of all High Schools in the State;

(b) whether the signatures of pupils appearing for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of March 1965 have been secured for the entries made in the books of the IX and X standards; and

(c) if the signatures have been obtained, when they were obtained?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Blank Secondary School-Leaving Certificates are distributed to the Inspecting Officers of the Education Department who in turn distribute them to the Heads of nearly 2,000 schools.

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(b) & (c): The time and labour involved in collecting the particulars from 2,000 schools for answering the question will not be commensurate with the public interest served thereby.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Is it a fact that these certificates should have been in the hands of the Headmasters of schools even while the students were in the IX Standard, that their signatures then and there have not been obtained, and consequently the Headmasters have been put to great inconvenience in getting the signatures for nine terms, so to say?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not have those particulars with me. But if the hon. Member would refer to any specific cases, I can look into them.

Arts and Professional Colleges

* 242 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to have shift system in the Arts and Professional Colleges in the State during the year 1964-65?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: In view of the need for more professional college seats, will the Government consider the desirability of introducing the shift system in the professional colleges at least?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It will be more difficult to have the shift system in the professional colleges than in the arts colleges.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is there any arrangement to increase the number of seats in professional colleges for the coming year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot give any particular information about the possible increase in the number of seats, but some times seats are increased according to the facilities available in these institutions.

Salary of retired Teachers under re-employment

* 243 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how the salary of retired (i) Elementary Grade; (ii) Secondary Grade; and (iii) B.T. Grade Teachers under re-employment in non-Government institutions is fixed;

(b) whether any distinction is made as between those who retired before 1-6-1960 and after 1-6-1960; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) The salary of these teachers while on re-employment, is fixed with reference to the first proviso to rule 9 of the Teachers' Pension Rules, that

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is, during the period of re-employment, the pension admissible and the pay during re-employment together should not exceed the pay drawn at the time of retirement.

The salary of B.T. grade teachers while on re-employment as B.T. Headmasters in aided Higher Elementary or Senior Basic Schools is fixed on the minimum in the time-scale of pay applicable to the post plus the amount of pension applicable subject to the condition that the total emoluments do not exceed the pay drawn at the time of retirement.

(b) Yes.

(c) *Teachers retired before 1st June 1960.*—The teachers retired before 1st June 1960 and re-employed in the same post after that date can be paid on the basis that the pension admissible plus the emoluments drawn do not together exceed the total emoluments drawn at the time of retirement.

Teachers retired on or after 1st June 1960.—These teachers are eligible to receive while on re-employment such pay as together with the pension would not exceed the pay last drawn.

The difference between the two procedures is that, in the former case, the emoluments during the period of re-employment remain constant and unaffected by the increase in dearness allowance sanctioned from time to time, while in the latter case the re-employed teacher, whose pay alone is fixed on the basis of what was drawn at the time of retirement is eligible for the benefit of the enhanced rate of dearness allowance sanctioned from time to time.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact that there were recoveries on account of the application of this formula that the emoluments should not count but pay only should count in the case of re-employed teachers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would like to have notice.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: From the statement I understand that the enhanced dearness allowance does not apply to certain categories. What is the particular reason for not applying that to certain categories of teachers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know what the hon. Member means. My answer is as good as it can be.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: The grades were revised liberally in 1960 and pay drawn before 1960 would be considerably less. Should not the Government take into account the total emoluments, that is, pay and dearness allowance drawn prior to 1st June 1960, instead of pay in all cases?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Even now there is an increase in dearness allowance. We pay extra. Similarly dearness allowance could not be expected to be taken into account for this purpose.

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Hindi Teachers

* 244 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Training course for Hindi teachers with Visharad qualification;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have not felt the necessity to start Training Courses for Hindi teachers. Hindi Pracharak Diploma Courses are run by the Hindi Pracharak Vidyalayas at Madras and Tiruchirappalli. Besides the Regional Hindi Teachers Training College also conducts Hindi Teachers Training Course.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, when Visharad qualification is considered sufficient by the Government for teaching purposes, what is the difficulty in asking the same agency to start training courses for Visharad qualified people?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The question is whether the Government propose to start training colleges and in answer I said 'No'. But if institutions come forward with proposals to start other courses, Government will look into it.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: We have separate training institutions for the Secondary Grade and the B.T. Grade. That being so, do not Government think that the Visharad people should have separate training and the 'Praveen' people should have separate training institutions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, in any case Government do not propose to start training colleges for these people.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: May I know, Sir, the meaning of the word 'Visharad'?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is a degree, Sir.

Teacher-Pupil ratio

* 245 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place a copy of G.O. Ms. No. 250, Education, dated 29th February 1964 with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 143 on 28th March 1964?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: A copy of the order is laid on the table of the House.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know, Sir, since how long this order is enforced?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member would have heard me say '29th February 1964' in answer to the main question. Since then it is enforced.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இதில் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறபடி ஒரு வகுப்பில் உள்ள மாணவர்கள் 35 எண்ணிக்கை இருப்பார்களானால் ஒரு பிரிவாகவும் 35 முதல் 70 வரையில் இரண்டு பிரிவாகவும் பிரிக்கப்படலாம் என்று காணப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் பல இடங்களில் 30 முதல் 55 வரை மாணவர்களை ஒரே பிரிவில் வைத்து வகுப்பு நடத்தப்படுகிறதே அதை மாற்ற அரசாங்கம் கல்வி இலாகா இயக்குனர் மூலமாக உத்தரவு பிறப்பிப்பார்களா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : இந்த உத்தரவுக்கு மாறாக ஏதாவது பள்ளிகளில் அதிகமாக மாணவர்கள் கைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் அதுபற்றி அங்கத்தினர் தெரிவித்தால் அது கவனிக்கப்படும்.

Examiners and Assistant Examiners

* 246 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether teachers who have completed 55 years of age but below 58 are deemed ineligible for appointment as Examiners and Assistant Examiners in Government Examinations; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to order the raising of the age-limit of Examiners to 58?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) The rules regarding the selection of Examiners and Assistant Examiners are confidential. The age of the teacher is one among the conditions and as such the Government consider that it will not be in public interest to furnish any information in this regard.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : May I bring to the notice of the Government that any qualified teacher should be considered competent to do the Examiner's work unless he has a black record and not on the basis only of age? Inasmuch as the age of retirement of teachers has been raised from 55 to 58, do not the Government consider it reasonable that a teacher should not be considered unfit to act as an Examiner simply because he is above 55 and below 58?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I have not said that age will be a disqualification for Examiners.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it not a fact that age is a qualification and the more experienced teachers should be appointed as Examiners?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Of course, age is

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SRI M. RAJAH IYER : May I bring to the notice of the Government that institutions are forbidden to recommend teachers who are above 55 for inclusion in the list of Examiners?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I said 'I am not prepared to discuss the age of the Examiners'. If the hon. Member will write to me I shall look into it.

Salaries of teachers

* 247 Q.—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent on the introduction of free education up to XI Standard, the salaries now paid by the Government directly to teachers are less than the salaries paid previously by the managements;

(b) if so, the number of teachers so affected;

(c) the maximum difference between the salary drawn previously and the salary now paid directly by the Government; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஆகிரியர்களிடமிருந்து கடிதங்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கின்றனவா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : தகராறு இருந்து அது தீர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மன்றத்திலே வேண்டுமானால் புதிதாக தகராறு ஏற்படுத்தலாம்.

Government Middle Schools

* 248 Q.—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers who have lost their jobs in Private schools as a result of upgrading of Government Middle Schools and similar schools into High schools;

(b) the number of teachers so affected in Kanyakumari district; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) to (c) The question does not specify the year or the period in respect of which the statistics have to be collected.

In view of the general nature of the question, the time and labour involved in collecting the statistics will not be commensurate with the public purpose that may be served.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know, Sir, whether it is not the general policy of the Government that when any scheme is implemented or merger takes place, the incumbents already working should not be affected and should be provided for suitably?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is no doubt the general policy, Sir.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை : தலைவர் அவர்களே, கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் மனவானக்குறிச்சியிலும், காட்டாத் துறையிலும் உள்ள நடுநிலை அரசாங்கப் பள்ளிகள் உயர்தரப் பள்ளிகளாக மாற்றப்பட்டதால் ஒரு பள்ளங்களுள்ளாக உள்ள தனியார் பள்ளி பாதிக்கப்படுவதாக விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்தன. அதை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : அதைப் பற்றி தனியாகக் கேள்வி வேண்டும்.

Arts College at Dharmapuri

* 249 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER (on behalf of DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any donation has been made to the Government to start an Arts College at Dharmapuri, Salem district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : A contribution of Rs. 1 lakh towards the opening of a Government College at Dharmapuri has been remitted by the President of the College Building Committee, Dharmapuri.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, அந்த தனக்கொருவன அடிப்படையாக வைத்து அவக்கப்படுகிற கன்னியாகுமரி இந்த ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்திலேயே அவக்கப்படுமா அல்லது பின்னும் தாமதமாகுமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தில் சொல்லும்போது நேரடி கல்லூரிகள் அவக்கப்படுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறேன். அதில் தாமதமில்லை.

Government Arts College, Ootacamund

* 250 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER (on behalf of DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of male and female students studying in the Government Arts College, Ootacamund, during 1964-65; and

(b) whether there are separate hostels for men and women?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Men—638. Women—110.

(b) There is a hostel for boys only. There is no hostel for girls.

[30th March 1965]

Housing funds under the Third Five-Year Plan

* 251 Q.—DR. H. V. HANDE AND SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : } Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts granted to Madras State as housing funds, during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65, under the Third Five-Year Plan; and

(b) the total amount spent out of the grant up-to-date?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) The Government of India have sanctioned the following amounts as loan and grant for housing schemes undertaken by the State Government within the Third Five-Year Plan :—

Year.	Loan.	Grant.	Total.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
1961-62	65.89	12.59	78.48
1962-63	80.86	21.82	102.68
1963-64	38.45	14.07	52.52
1964-65	40.70	17.40	58.10 (anticipated)
			291.78

(b) As the Government of India are releasing the assistance based on the expenditure statements furnished by the State Government, the question of not spending the amounts given as assistance does not arise.

DR. H. V. HANDE : What is the total amount set apart for housing in the Third Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, this question requires a little elaborate answer. There are several schemes of housing in our State. The Government of India Scheme is called the 'Plan Scheme'. Then we have the State scheme called 'Non-Plan Scheme'. In the Government of India scheme there are two things, a portion given by the Government of India and a portion which the Government of Madras spend in order to earn the Government of India grant. If you take only the grant made by the Government of India the Plan provision is Rs. 7 crores and out of this the amount which will be spent will be Rs. 5,23,66,000. If you take the Non-Plan Scheme, for which the Government of India does not give any grant, but the State Government spend out of their own resources and borrowings, it is Rs. 8,95,63,000.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know, Sir, how much loan was obtained from the Government of India for housing for teachers and how much of this amount was not spent?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, this is for general housing.

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SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: May I know, Sir, the amount spent so far from out of the grant and aid obtained from the Government of India?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have already given the figures. It is, as I said, Rs. 5,23,66,000.

DR. H. V. HANDE: What was the difficulty in spending the entire grant given by the Government of India? Was the difficulty due to lack of materials?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the Government of Madras decided that because of the emergency they would go slow on the 'Plan Schemes', but they would not stop any of the Non-Plan Schemes.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Is it a fact, Sir, that recently Shri Meherchand Khanna, Union Minister, criticised the Government of Madras several times for not having fully expended the provision?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, it is not a fact. On the other hand as against Rs. 10,20,00,000 set apart for Madras for housing, we will spend Rs. 18,05,00,000 for housing. The only thing is, instead of spending from the Plan funds we are spending from the Non-Plan Funds. We did not draw from the Plan Funds because we provided them for more useful work like electricity, irrigation, agriculture and so on.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இத்திட்டத்தின் சார்பில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து கிடைக்கிற கடன் கொடைகளுக்கான எந்த அளவு வட்டி செலுத்தவேண்டும்? ஆண்டு தோறும் செலுத்தப்படுகிறதா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: கவர்ன்மென்ட் ஆஃப் இந்தியாவின் பாங்கு ரேட் இருக்கிறது. அந்த ரேட்டுக்கு மேல் ½ சதவிகிதம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அது பாங்கு ரேட்டாக இருந்தாலும் அதற்கு ½ சதவிகிதம் கூட்டி மாகாண சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்போது 6 சதவிகிதம் என்றால் 6½ சதவிகிதமும் 5 சதவிகிதம் என்றால் 5½ சதவிகிதமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த ஹவுசிங் கப் போலித்தவனையில் 5½ சதவிகிதம் average ஆக work out ஆகியிருக்கிறது.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: May I know the names of places and the districts in which these Housing schemes have been implemented?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All that information we have given in the booklet.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Sir, in many of the houses built by the Housing Board we find cracks appearing even within a year. Will the State Housing Board take up the responsibility of repairing these, or will it be satisfied with collecting the rent of Rs. 10 per month?

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I would ask the hon. Member to give particulars of his statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on the next question.

DR. H. V. HANDE: In Chetput I have visited these houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on the next question.

DR. H. V. HANDE: The Hon. Minister wanted particulars.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on the next question.

Co-operative House Building Societies

* 252 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER (on behalf of DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are giving share-capital loans to the Co-operative House-Building Societies;

(b) whether the loan is given by book adjustment;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government are charging interest on this loan; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to waive the interest on such loan?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) to (d) The exact position is explained in the statement^a placed on the Table of the House.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER: Sir, it is no doubt true that at first the share capital is adjusted towards the first instalment of loan. Whereas we have to pay interest on the loan, we will be getting dividend on the share capital adjusted. A part of the equated instalment goes to the principal and another part goes towards interest. One goes on increasing and the other goes on decreasing. This is a very big headache for the non-officials in charge of co-operative building societies. Will the Hon. Minister see to it that a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies is deputed to these co-operative societies and that all these equated instalments are properly adjusted in the books?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If the hon. Member writes a specific complaint or a specific letter mentioning what he wants the department to do, I will have it examined.

திரு. கே. வி. ராமசாமி: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இம்மாதிரியான திட்டங்கள் திராவிடத்தில் பாய்ப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: "Village Housing Scheme" க்காக 25 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் 38,60,000 ரூபாய் செலவழிக்க ஏற்பாடு ஆகியிருக்கிறது.

[30th March 1965]

திரு. கே. வி. ராமசாமி: அவை எப்போது ஆரம்பிக்கப்படும்.

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: இது நான்கு வருஷங்களாக நடைமுறையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்போது ஐந்தாவது வருஷம் எப்பால் முதல் தேதி முதல் ஆகிறது.

திரு. கே. வி. ராமசாமி: எந்தெந்த கிராமங்களில் அவை நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: தலியாகக் கேள்வி போட்டால் அந்தப் பெரிய பட்டியலைத் தரமுடியும். அது வேண்டுமா வேண்டாமா என்று தெரியவில்லை. வேண்டுமானால் கொடுக்கலாம்.

* 253 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER (on behalf of SRI T. V. SIVANANDAM): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that interest is calculated on the total amount of loan sanctioned to the Co-operative House Building Societies; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to calculate interest on the amount actually disbursed?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) & (b) No, Sir. Interest is being calculated and recovered on the amount of Government loan actually disbursed to the Co-operative Housing Societies only from the date of disbursement.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER: Sir, do the Government now give loans for the low income group housing schemes?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, Sir. For the low income group housing schemes, loans will be available but not for subsidised housing.

திரு. ஏ. சாம்பசிவ ரெட்டியார்: நெருக்கடியை உத்தேசித்து போடப்பட்ட தனையுத்தரவு அகற்றப்பட்டுவிட்டதா? இல்லையென்றால் அதை அகற்றும் உத்தேசம் எடுப்பதில் இருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: உத்தேசக்குறையை பெயரளவில் தான் தனையுத்தரவு என்று இருந்தது என்பது கணக்குப் பார்த்த பிறகு தெரிகிறது. எப்பிடி ஒன்றுதான் கொடுக்கவில்லை. மற்றபடி கூட்டுறவு சங்கத் திட்டங்கள் Low Income Group Housing Scheme எல்லாம் தனா பெற்றுக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கின்றன.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Sir, in view of the recent enhancement in the bank rate, is there any proposal before the Government to enhance the rate of interest in the co-operative sector?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, Sir. Some proposals are under consideration by the Government, and I think orders will soon be passed. I hope the hon. Member would not protest.

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* 254 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER (on behalf of DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to waive the interest due on the loan sanctioned to the Co-operative House Building Societies for the period of delay in construction work?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, Sir.

Assignment of lands in South Arcot district

* 255 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (on behalf of SRI M. ETHIRAJULU): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from the landless poor in the South Arcot district for assignment of lands:—

(i) for agricultural purposes; and

(ii) for house-sites from the year 1960 till date; and

(b) the number of applicants for whom such assignments were made?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: A statement^a containing particulars required is placed on the table of the House.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: From the statement placed on the table of the House, I find that not even fifty per cent of the applicants for lands have been assigned land. Will the Hon. Minister tell us the reasons for this?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமையா: நிலம் இருந்து கொடுப்பது ஒரு பக்கம். அதோடு கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கொடுக்க முடியுமா என்பதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Does it mean that all the eligible applicants have been granted lands, and those who have not been granted will not be considered any more?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: All those who are eligible will constantly be considered.

Foodgrains

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

(a) whether any insecticide is sprayed on foodgrains stored in Government godowns; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to stop such a practice?

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

(b) No.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: What is the name of the insecticide that is sprayed, Sir?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Malathian emulsion is sprayed on foodgrains in Government godowns.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : To my knowledge this insecticide is a very poisonous insecticide. What measures do Government take to prevent any ill-effects?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The advice of the experts is that Malathian emulsion is the least toxic of all organo phosphorous insecticides.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Though it cannot be fatal, it will produce harm to the health of the people. Would the Government, therefore, revert to the traditional methods?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : But the experts' advice is that it is not harmful.

திரு எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை : தலைவர் அவர்களே, குறைந்த அளவு விஷமாக இருந்தாலும் மருந்தின் அளவு கூடிவிட்டால் அது உண்பவர்களுக்கு விஷமாக மாறிவிடுமாதலால் அதை மாற்றிவிட்டு பழைய காலங்களில் பயன்படுத்தியதுபோன்று இலை தழை மூலிகைகளைக் கையாண்டு பூச்சிகளைக் கொல்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முயற்சிக்குமா?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா : இதனால் ஒரு அபாயமும் இருக்காது. அங்கத்தினர் நிலைப்பதுபோல உபரியாகப் பயன்படுத்தமாட்டார்கள். இலையெல்லாம் எக்சுபர்ட்டினால் கையாணப்படுகிறது. இலை தழைகள் என்றால் பத்து இருபது மூட்டை என்றால் அதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கலாம். இப்போது கோடவுன்—கிடங்குகள் கட்டி ஐம்பதிலுயிரம், ஒரு லட்சம் டன் என்று வைக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல Insecticides எல்லாம் பயன்படுத்துகிறோம்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government ensured that the recent food poisoning cases which appeared in the newspapers were not due to this spraying of the insecticide?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The experts have said that the spraying of this particular insecticide does not cause any harm.

Food Trading Corporation

* 257 Q.—**SRI M. RAJAH IYER** (on behalf of **DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM**) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state the obligations that our State has to have with the Food Trading Corporation of India?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The State Government have no obligations with the Food Corporation of India. The State Government will however render necessary assistance to the Food Corporation of India in its activities in so far as the purchase, movement and distribution of paddy and rice in this State is concerned as and when required by the Food Corporation of India.

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திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, அந்தந்தப் பகுதியில் உணவு விநியோகப்பது எப்படி என்பது அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. உணவுப்பொருள் வணிகக் குழுவினிடத்தில் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அல்லது மாநில அரசாங்கத்தின் ஆலோசனைப்படிதான் விநியோகிக்கப்படுகிறதா?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா : மாநில அரசாங்கத்தின் முடிவுப்படிதான் விநியோகம் நடக்கிறது. வாங்குவது கூட தற்சமயம் மாநில அரசாங்கம்தான் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

திரு. கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் : சேமித்து வைத்திருக்கிற தானியத்தை அவர்கள் கொடுத்துவிடப்போகிறார்கள் என்று பேப்பரில் போட்டிருக்கிறார்களே, அது என்ன?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா : அதுமாதிரி நானும் பத்திரிக்கையில் தான் பார்த்தேன். இப்போது அது நம்மிடம்தான் இருக்கிறது.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Who pays for the rice, Sir? Is it the Food Trading Corporation or the State Government?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : All the purchases are made by the Government.

திரு. ஏ. சாம்பசிவ ரெட்டியார் : சமீபத்தில் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்படுத்திய உணவுக் கொள்கை காரணமாக சிறிய தானிய வியாபாரிகள் தொழில் இழந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வழிவகை செய்ய அரசாங்கம் முயற்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்களா?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா : அவர்களுக்கு தொழில் வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுப்பதும் அவசியம். அதைவிட முக்கியம், உணவு தானியத்தை முறையாக தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு கொடுப்பது. மக்கள் பட்டினியில்லாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Sir, are the Government aware that the Government price fixed per kalam of 90 measures in Ramnathapuram is Rs. 38, whereas the price paid by private merchants is Rs. 50?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I find in the Madurai district the price is fair, and we are getting the required stock.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, தானியத்தின் விலையை நிர்ணயிப்பது, வாங்கித்தருவது, விநியோகம் செய்யும் முறையை வகுப்பது எல்லாம் மாநில அரசாங்கம்தானா? அப்படியிருக்கும்போது உணவு பங்கிட்டுக்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட அந்தக் குழு மேற்கொண்டிருக்கிற வேலை என்ன?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமைய்யா : இந்த வேலைகளையெல்லாம் இப்போது மாநில அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. உணவு கார்ப்பரேஷன் என்று இப்போது அமைத்திருப்பது வருங்காலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு ராஜ்யத்திலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய உபரி உணவை வாங்கி சேமித்து வைத்து எங்கெங்கு தேவைப்படுமோ அங்கே அனுப்புவதற்குத்தான். இந்த வருஷத்தில் உணவு தானியங்களை மாநில அரசாங்கம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

[30th March 1965]

Cyclone at Dhanushkodi

* 258 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER (on behalf of Dr. T. V. SIVANANDAM): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the total loss of life and damage to properties in the recent cyclone at Dhanushkodi;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the people affected by the cyclone; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard life and property from cyclones?

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

(c) It is proposed to install wireless Transmitters and Trans-
Receivers in seven places in river basins and Coastal belts in the State for the purpose of flood and Cyclone warning as well as for maintaining law and order. The Collector of Ramanathapuram has proposed install Radio sets in Coastal villages in Rameswaram Island.

3-30 p.m. SRI M. RAJAH IYER: I find in the statement that under 'Loss of Property' the high school buildings at Rameswaram, Ramanathapuram and Devakottai and aided and recognized school buildings have all been included and a sum of Rs. 27.57 lakhs is to be spent to carry out repairs to these buildings. I hope this will include all the aided and recognised schools also.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Not only high schools but all the elementary school buildings are also to be repaired at Government expense.

DR. H. V. HANDE: What is the amount collected by the Government so far from private agencies? What is the amount spent and who is in charge of the collection?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Government have not made any collection. It is all voluntary contribution. It is contributed to the Chief Minister's Cyclone Relief Fund and it is accounted for by Government themselves.

DR. H. V. HANDE: What is the amount collected so far?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The hon. Member may put a separate question.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Is there any proposal to reconstruct the harbour at Dhanushkodi?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Immediately there is no proposal.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Is shipping carried on to Ceylon or is there any proposal to do so in the near future?

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THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: At present it stands still. But the Government are considering to arrange shipping facilities between Tuticorin and Colombo.

திரு. கே. வி. ராமசாமி: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் புயலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு இனுவரையில் சர்க்கார் மூலமாக வந்திருக்கிற தொகை எவ்வளவு? அது எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமையா: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் தயவுசெய்து இந்த மேஜையின் மேல் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற அறிக்கையைப் படித்தால் எல்லா விவரங்களையும் தெரிந்து கொள்வார்கள்.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received messages from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965 and the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1965.

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also received messages from the Hon. Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly and signed by him for the recommendation of the Council and certifying that the Bills are Money Bills within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India:—

(1) The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1965).

(2) The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1965).

(3) The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1965).

I have further received a message from the Hon. Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1965), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council.

I have further received the messages from the Hon. Speaker, Legislative Assembly, intimating that the amendments made by the Council in respect of the Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1964) and the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1964) were taken into consideration by the Assembly at its meeting held on 30th March 1965 and that the Assembly has accepted the

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III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO RETIREMENT OF SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS IN AIDED AND LOCAL BOARD SCHOOLS IN THE MIDDLE OF A SCHOOL-YEAR.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to call the attention of the Hon. the Chief Minister to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the retirement ordered by managements of Aided and Local Board Schools of superannuated teachers in the middle of a school year instead of at the end of the academic year.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make the following statement :—

The age of retirement of trained teachers in all elementary schools, secondary, training and special schools and Anglo-Indian Schools under all managements was 55. This was raised to 58 in May 1963. This concession will also apply in the case of teachers mentioned above who have attained the age of superannuation during the period 1—6—1962 to 31—3—1963 and are continued in service. If, under any management, the age of retirement is now higher than 58 years, the age of retirement will continue to be the higher age in such case. This concession will also apply to the teachers, who were in service on re-employment terms provided they were within the age of 58 on 31—3—1963. The teachers are, however, eligible for re-employment up to 60 after superannuation at the discretion of aided managements.

In 1958, the Government of India suggested that school teachers who reached the age of superannuation during the middle of the school year should be allowed to continue till the date of closure of the school for the summer vacation in order to ensure continuity of staff. This was accepted and orders were issued to the effect that the teachers in all schools under the control of the Education Department who reached the age of superannuation during the middle of the school year should be continued in service on re-employment terms till the date of closure of the school for the summer vacation provided their work and conduct were satisfactory and they were physically fit to continue in service. These orders apply in the case of re-employed teachers under local bodies also even if there are probationers awaiting re-appointment. The orders are in force even now. The Government are not aware that teachers are being retired and sent away in the middle of the school-year. Any specific cases brought to their notice will be looked into.

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

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

“ That under item II—Government Bills—on the Agenda items (2) and (3) be taken up before item (1).”

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ That under item II—Government Bills—on the Agenda items (2) and (3) to be taken up before item (1).”

The motion was put and carried.

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL No. 8 OF 1965).

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

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill 1965^a (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are just appropriating from the Consolidated Fund of the State Rs. 37 odd crores in respect of Education. This is a big slice. Of course, it is 22 per cent of our revenue or at least of our expenditure of Rs. 170 crores. But, now, as I have been submitting year after year, we have to look into the return that we get for the expenditure of these Rs. 37 odd crores. Now, if it is a question of the Public Works Department, we can point out a dam or a bridge or a road as a return, or some metal articles in the Industries Department and produce in the Agricultural Department. Particularly in the Education Department it is very difficult to assess the result. But, at the same time, the result is reflected in the society and no one can deny that. Only because we get a return though abstract in form, through the society, we prepare ourselves to spend such a big slice of 22 per cent of our revenues or expenditure. Now, we find that practically what we want to achieve by such a large expenditure is not achieved. We may be expanding quantitatively but, at the same time, there was statement even from Government quarters that we must give more attention to quality. Quality is not there and that is reflected in society. If really we want a return, we must find the return in the form of patriotism, loyalty, selflessness, charitable-mindedness, the all Indians from Kashmir to Cape Comorin, and that we are the thought the strong idea that we should defend our country at any cost. These are the things that ought to be produced by education. Somehow or other, we do not find all these aims being achieved to the degree aimed at. The reason simply is that the content of education has not been touched by us during the last

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seventeen or eighteen years after we attained Swaraj. We may say that we are just awaiting the report of the National Education Commission that has been formed recently. But that is no reason why Madras State which is said to be forward in all respects should not go ahead with its own scheme. Now, when we find that these results are not forthcoming. It is right that we should set up a committee. There are enough people—not only teachers but eminent educationists—who can guide us and what we want is as patent as anything. We want peace, calmness, prosperity, character, national character, and that can be achieved only through national education. That goes to show that the present type of education is not national education. How long should we take and how long should we waste this large slice of Rs. 37 crore out of Rs. 170 crores on an useless system of education? We may claim that many eminent men have been produced by this type of education. But we must remember that they have been produced in spite of this education. It is true we succeeded in producing national elements to a certain extent but we also produced anti-national elements, anti-social elements and these were the products of the type of education we were giving them, the content of education and nobody is to blame for this. It is the Government that it so be blamed. The Government have not reformed the content of education though it is 18 years since we attained Swaraj. The Government have not cared to do it all these years. In the pre-Independent days, the late Mr. Gokhale shed his life for the sake of reforming the content of education and what prevents us now after attaining independence to overhaul the type of education? We may claim that 92 per cent of the children of school age will be in elementary schools and 85 per cent of the age group of 11 to 14 are in the school and we will have not only 2,50,000 appearing for the S.S.L.C. examination this year, we will have three lakhs appearing in about two or three years. But that is only quantitative improvement. To the extent to which education is not producing good results, the desired results, to that extent we are involving so many people, practically cent per cent of the people in Tamil Nad in a wasteful system of education which will only make them anti-national and anti-social. Though not cent per cent a majority of them will be that and it is reflected in the society at large. So, I would very humbly urge upon the Government to see that experts are made to sit round a table to discuss this problem. One or two days would be enough and we can draw up a sound scheme of education and submit it to the Education Commissions that has now been constituted by the Government of India and show them that Madras stands first in this as in all other respects. I have been saying this any number of times all these 13 years I have been in this House and I am repeating it now for the simple reason that the Teachers' constituency is to be abolished. It may be abolished any moment. I have been saying all these 13 years on the sacred floor of this House that our Government are having greater faith in brick and mortar than in men and minds. We are more after buildings for the schools, colleges,

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libraries, reading rooms and so on and not so much after the human element, the teacher. Now we have gone a little forward in respect of pupils. In the case of pupils we supply them mid-day meals, uniforms and articles. We have the pilot scheme for the schools and so on. We want parental co-operation. I would request the Government to see that if parental co-operation is to be really achieved, it should be entrusted to separate committees in the rural parts who would collect the amounts and materials necessary for the schools and also the stuff required for the mid-day meals and the necessary cash required for that, and for clothing and other purposes. When the Government now say that even for the Teachers' Welfare Fund, they are not prepared to encourage collection by teachers and pupils how is it the same Government encourage collection by teachers for the mid-day meals, uniforms and other things? Teachers should not be a party to this. Their work is not that and to the extent to which they are employed on this kind of work, even in a supervisory capacity, to that extent, educational efficiency goes.

Then, Sir, we find that sufficient attention is not paid to the human element, that is the teacher. During the 13 years I have been here, I am glad to note that the Government have after all realised their responsibility to pay the teacher whatever be the agency that may be imparting education. The different agencies are there imparting education. We do not know how different agencies were formed. They were accidentally introduced during the regime of the Britisher, such as the Government, Municipal, District Board, Panchayat, aided schools and so on. Now, I think, there is no need to perpetuate those agencies, since we have now come to the stage of not thinking in terms of caste, creed, colour or religion. We are all Indians from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. When we deem we are all one and we are imparting the same type of education, when we have got only one Directorate of Education, one type of Inspectorate to supervise, when we employ only Indians to teach Indians, when the students before the teacher are Indians, when we should not think in terms of caste, what need is there to perpetuate the caste system in the matter of management of educational institutions, such as the Government schools, the Municipal schools, the district Board schools, the Panchayat schools and the aided schools and so on, and different castes of teachers employed under the different agencies? Now there should be no difference in the emoluments drawn by the teachers working under the different agencies. Now I am glad that the Government have come to the realisation that they should be paid the salaries entered in their service registers, though they have not given all other facilities to the teachers working in aided schools. The House rent allowance they are paying to Government teachers, they are not paying to the teachers working under other agencies. I have stressed this through a non-official resolution in this House some years ago. After all it would cost them only Rs. 6 lakhs. This is denied to them. And then the medical concessions is not

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given to them. We must remember we are in Welfare State and are spending large amounts in putting up hospitals and other things but the teachers who are moulding the nation are not given this concession. It will not cost the Government much. Probably the Government are afraid that the teachers who are under paid and hence under nourished are all likely to be sick and if they are granted this medical concession, the demand from them will be more. That is why, I think, they do not yield to this simple demand. The Government must extend this medical concessions to the teachers.

Sir, in the case of pension also, by virtue of being a citizen of Tamil Nad, a person can get an old-age pension of Rs. 20 but for having done the additional work, the noble work of the nation builder the teacher gets only a pension of Rs. 7 or 8 and the pension rules say that the teacher is not entitled to the temporary increase which is called dearness allowance. It is written in red ink across the pension paper to see that this Rs. 10, namely the temporary increase is not paid by oversight by the Treasury. What sin has the teacher committed, Sir, that he should suffer this punishment? At least should he not be classified with others and enabled to get this benefit of minimum pension of Rs. 20? Sir, I have already submitted I am against the very many agencies and these teachers should be treated on a par with the other teachers in the Government service. I wish to repeat again and again that we do not want luxuries. We want only simple food, clothing and shelter, provisions to meet the requirements of the teachers and their families and clothing at the time Deepavali, Christmas, etc., as the case may be. We will be contented and we do not want luxuries. We do not want bungalow and motor cars. We only want peace of mind to produce citizens who will bear the brunt of the freedom won at great cost by the Father of the Nation. We want to equip the children intellectually, physically and spiritually to do that great task. But if we neglect our teachers we will be neglecting the future citizens. We may build dams and many other things but what about the mentality of the person who manages the dams and other things? He should be a man of character. He should stand for the whole of India. He should forget his little self, his emoluments and other things and work for the whole of India. If today there are certain evils in the society, it is the outcome of the education we give to our young children. It is the poisonous seeds that have produced the poisonous trees. That is why we say that the content of education should be reformed, and the pivot, the teacher, should be made contented. Not that the teacher wants a Bungalow or a motor car or any such luxuries. Let the teachers be given food, clothing and shelter.

And then, Sir, so many people have this idea, namely, that teaching is the last profession to which people resort to if they do not get entry into the A.G.'s Office or other professions. That is

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not correct. There are people who want to take to teaching. There are families, traditional families who want to take to teaching and they have inborn talent for teaching, people who take delight in teaching, who want to give good ideas to the nation so that they may spread among all. Such people should be given food, clothing and shelter so that they may continue in this noble profession. They are called the 'Guru Group' specially fitted for this and they are eager to teach young children, they want to do a noble job, a calm job, a sinless job. It is an 'Atmic' job that they are doing and sinless job that they are doing and so I beseech the Government to see that the disparities among the teachers under the various agencies are removed.

Now lastly with regard to the administrative set up, though it is 17 or 18 years since we attained Swaraj there has been no change in the set up of the department. We have got the same Directorate, the inspectorate and a number of other inspectors. Government's first policy is that before they increase the number of schools, they want more inspectors to supervise the schools. They trust the inspectors and not the teachers. The trust in the teacher has gone. It should be there. He is the 'Guru'. We say: 'Acharya Devo Bava'. He must be trusted and because the trust is not there we have a public examination for which 1,50,000 sit. This number will grow more and more. They want to have this public examination for the 6th form. For all other forms for conducting the examination they trust the teachers but not for conducting the examination for the 6th form. And this distrust of the Government has extended to the Headmasters and they say that if a particular boy has had his tuition under that teacher his papers should be valued by some other teacher. Where will this distrust end, nobody knows. This distrust must go and we must have trust in the teachers.

We are in a Welfare State and the first work of the District Educational Officer when he goes out on inspection work must be to look to the welfare of the teachers. Day and night and throughout the 365 days in the year they must attend to the welfare of the teachers. We may have special D.E.Os. if necessary for various subjects. But these District Educational Officers should only look after the welfare of the teachers. But now they only look after the building, proper provision of expenditure and so on. They give minute details in their reports about so many things but not about the welfare of the teachers. They do not say anything as to how many schools the teachers served in and from how many schools he was kicked out. In this connection I wish to remind the House that I brought in a non-official Bill regarding the security of service of teachers in the year 1960 called the Teacher Protection Bill which I withdrew on the assurances given by the then Hon. Minister for Education but which has been shelved. And now the position is the teacher can be sent out at any time for any reason. He can be sent out any day within 24 hours of his arrival into the school. This insecurity should go. It will not cost

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anything to Government to give security of service to teachers. By a mere stroke of the pen they can ensure security of service to teachers.

I am glad, Sir, the Government have come to pay the teacher directly. They should be given security of service. I want the District Educational Officers to question the managements and headmasters of the various schools and ask them why they give trouble to the teachers. Their welfare should be attended to. Now that the schools have been taken over by the Government indirectly on account of the payment of their salaries in full by the Government, they should see that their records are maintained properly. In spite of the fact that for even temporary teachers the provident fund contribution should be there, Provident Fund accounts opened in many cases. But now what about the leave rules? Leave is being refused in many aided schools from 1-4-1964 and they do not know whether the Government rules apply or any other rules apply. We have been, as teachers, pleading for the sanction of fifteen days earned leave for teachers, as they have been doing in the case of 30,000 elementary schools in the State. When they can apply the rules to 30,000 elementary schools, cannot they apply to 2,000 high schools in the State, Sir, including district board and non-Government schools? I would like the Government to just see that they transform this Education department into a Welfare Department and instruct the District Educational Officers and the Inspectorate to look to the welfare of the teachers and see that the benefits the teachers get from the department and through the good motives of the Hon. Education Minister reach them and are not hampered in any way by the intermediaries.

* SRI M. RAJAH IYER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I for one am most grateful to the Government for allotting Rs. 37.23 crores for Education. We have got first to grow and then only expand. Quality arises only after the quantitative improvement. It is said that what are required for raising a garden are a watering pot and a pruning hook. In the process of watering the garden, we have to remove the shrubs by the pruning hook. The fact that the Government are not unaware of the importance of qualitative improvement is very largely borne out by the note placed before us on Education. (Interruption). Shrubs come up, and they have to be weeded out. We do not plant shrubs deliberately, but the growth is something which is intrinsically interwoven with the growth of any garden. First we have to raise the garden, and in the course of raising the garden when undesirable weeds raise their ugly heads, they have to be weeded out. But if we were to go about with a mere pruning hook only, the garden would not have come up. So, Sir, we are happy that there is this qualitative expansion. That is what I am anxious to emphasise. We are also happy that the emphasis on qualitative improvement has not been lost sight of, and so I shall refer to one or two things which have to be done to improve the quality of education in elementary schools.

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On page 3 of the note, it is pointed out that out of the three items put down as necessary to ensure the quality, one is the development of library facilities in primary and upper-primary schools with a grant of Rs. 15 for every primary school and Rs. 25 for every upper primary school. I wonder what library is possible in a primary school, which gets a grant of Rs. 15. There are very many and very desirable books in the field. Plenty of such books may be purchased and distributed to schools. Instead of giving a grant of Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 to the schools, cannot we make it Rs. 150 for the primary school and Rs. 250 for the upper-primary school and reduce thereby the number of schools benefitted to 1/10th of the total number? Let us have a ten-year plan for the improvement of the elementary school library instead of frittering away our resources with such dribblets that cannot be utilised to ensure the purpose we have in view. Cannot we restrict the number of schools to 1/10th and augment the grant to Rs. 150 and Rs. 250? Besides, instead of giving a cash grant of Rs. 250, cannot we produce, publish and print books and supply them? There is a great danger in allowing these schools to go in for books of their own choice. There must be some control. Some educational officer may look at the title of the books to be purchased and approve of them. The title may be very misleading and the contents may be positively mischievous, tendentious, and propagandistic. I wish the Government, who are aware of the importance of libraries, take upon their shoulders the burden of publishing books, printing them, and distributing them in sizable quantities to the various schools. I do grant that the reading habit has got to be developed very early. Otherwise the little children will supply run after the yellow journals available to them in street corners. They run after papers with sensational headlines. We have to develop in them the taste for reading—for healthy reading. I am very much surprised that the Government who have recognised this principle should content themselves with a mere grant of Rs. 15 or Rs. 25. I wish that all our resources are pooled together. I find under Education, there is an allotment of Rs. 16,100 for a production of children's literature, and another allotment of Rs. 25,000 for publication of books. All these allotments may be pooled together. Even the allotment intended for library books for elementary schools may be pooled together, and very desirable, good, and educative books, very attractively got up and beautifully printed books may be produced by Government and placed in the hands of these schools.

Sir, elementary education consumes fifty-three per cent of the total grant of Rs. 37.23 crores. One-third of this goes to secondary education. On page 6, it is pointed out that from 1964-65 the levy of tuition fees in all secondary schools has been abolished and education up to the 11th standard has been made completely free for all pupils irrespective of the community or the financial status of their parents. When this concession was announced, it was hailed as an epoch-making measure. We all welcomed it. It was universally welcomed. At the same time I did sound a note of

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warning that this free education might mean free education irrespective of the parents' capacity to pay and irrespective of the community, group or religion to which the pupils belonged, and also irrespective of other factors. But this must not be irrespective of the number of years that a pupil can study in the school. It must not be irrespective of the capacity of the students to profit by education. What pains me most is that this free education has been made a sort of education free to overaged people and to adults in society who, because they cannot occupy themselves in anything worthwhile in society, just consider it fashionable to go back to schools. There is no limit to the number of years that a pupil may study in a school. There is no limit put on the age of a candidate beyond which he will lose his eligibility for concession. Such a state of affairs is unheard of. Even in those days when we granted full fee concession to Harijans, we said that they could have free education for four years in the three forms in the lower secondary school, and for four years in the three high school forms. There was an obligation on the part of even the Harijan pupils to see that they passed the lower standards in four years, and the three high school forms in four years. There was restriction on the number of years he can read in the school. Students will not have the necessary incentive to get promoted to the higher forms without this punishment of losing the concession. Unless they pass the examinations within the number of years prescribed, they will have to pay the penalty for it. I would very much urge on the Government to see that there is this sort of restriction in the number of years or on the age limit. There is the age limit even to-day in the Harijan Welfare Department. A boy who is above 18 years of age is not eligible for any concession in the eighth or ninth standard for the residential scholarship, which is very generously given by the Harijan Welfare Department. The boys should be overaged. It is uneducational to put adults in the company of adolescents. We see to it that school boys retain their identity in schools. Unfortunately, these overaged pupils are a source of great mischief. They are capable of great harm. If only we enquire into the state of affairs now and find out the proficiency of the so-called school pupil leaders in all the 2,112 high schools in our Madras State, we would find that they do not come anywhere near a reasonable or desirable norm that we would like to place before them. So, this is one point which I would very much like to submit to the Government for re-consideration.

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We are happy to find that the anomalous state about the District Board high schools is to be ended. The Government are seriously considering the question of the District Board high schools being taken over by Government and being run as Government high schools. I hope when this is examined, the fact that they were teachers of District Board high schools would be borne in mind and that their transfer would be limited to the particular revenue district. Even here I would like to submit that the Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools might be transferred within the District instead of all over the State as at present. Even as Tahsildars

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in the Revenue Department are being transferred within the district, the Senior Deputy Inspectors and the District Board high school teachers might be retained within the district.

There is a provision of Rs. 71.26 lakhs for N.C.C. training for all the pupils in colleges. When this matter came up for discussion last year, there was so much of enthusiasm. Particularly during the Emergency when we discussed the question of National Cadet Corps, in our enthusiasm we went to the extent of saying that even in women's colleges there must be a compulsory N.C.C. unit even though honest differences of opinion were expressed on the point. But to-day I find that some people in position are prepared to take the stand that N.C.C. training need not be made compulsory for students in all the colleges. I should consider it a very retrograde step. There is nothing more calculated to give that sense of discipline than the N.C.C. training. Its advantages are so obvious. To-day there is a sinister move to torpedo the entire disciplinary regulation of the N.C.C. We cannot but take cognizance of the fact that N.C.C. cadets take into their heads to defy what they call commands in a particular language against which they have antipathy. This is their mentality and that has to be repressed very sternly. One who enters the army and one who wants military training must learn to obey and obey implicitly and unquestioningly. It has been very beautifully expressed by the poet:

"There's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die".

The duty of a cadet, of a soldier is to obey a command, and to say that he would not obey a command, if it is in a particular language, I consider, is a most dangerous sign of the beginning of anarchy in our society. If on top of it people in position were to say that there should be re-thinking about making N.C.C. training compulsory in all colleges, it must be viewed with grave misgivings. When certain things are sound and good to society, all of us, educationists and Principals of colleges must be prepared to stand up to those principles as a matter of life and death for there can be no cowardly compromise over these fundamentals. Since the N.C.C. training is calculated to give a sense of discipline and military training to our youngsters, it must not be discouraged and the provision of Rs. 71 lakhs must be increased, if necessary, so that it is made quite compulsory in all colleges.

I will just refer to a particular disability from which we suffer as legislators here. Under Demand VI there is a demand for Rs. 17.84 lakhs for the State Legislature; Rs. 5,37,600 goes towards the Secretariat establishment; Rs. 4.34 lakhs for the Assembly and Rs. 1.04 lakhs for the Council. The Secretary and the establishment of the Legislative Council are extremely anxious to be very obliging. In fact, we indent on their good offices very often.

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They do all that with cheer and with a smile whenever we go to them for anything. But we are conscious of the great strain to which they are put. Particularly during the session the Secretary is very busy. When I go to him for a particular reference, he has to spend half an hour looking up the various sections and cross-sections and finally tell me that exact position. I had to go to him the other day in connection with the Public Libraries Act. All the strain on the establishment could be avoided if we have a Reference Section of our own in our Council to which we, the legislators, could go. They have one in the Assembly called the R.R. Section. Could not we have a small section in the Legislative Council Department, if not of the magnitude of the section in the Assembly where an Assistant Secretary and a number of stenographers are there? There is just one typist in our Legislative Council Secretariat and whenever I have to make representations to the Minister, I have to go and indent on the good offices of the typist there who, I know, is overworked when there is the session. So, I am particularly anxious that there should be something like an R.R. Section consisting of a Superintendent and one or two typists of whom we can go and get our things typed. Otherwise, we have to go to some job typist to get all our representations and memoranda to be typed for us. So, I would very much urge the need for such a section to be attached to our Council.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first instance, I would like to endorse the views expressed by our esteemed friend Mr. Rajah Iyer about the need for an R.R. Section for the Council Members also. As more and more Members are taking interest in the affairs of this House, we feel the urgency in getting sufficient help in spite of the fact, as he pointed out, that the Secretary and his staff quite willingly and gladly help the Members. So, I request the Government and also request the Chairman to use his influence to get an R.R. Section opened as early as possible.

While the Government appropriate large amounts, I can only request them to be more and more careful in their expenditure and also to see that not much is wasted. I have pointed out many times that if only wastes are avoided, there need not be any additional or further taxation on the common people. I do not know how the Government control the expenditure incurred by all the departments. Year after year large-scale waste and abuses by many departments are brought to the notice of the Government by the Audit. What steps are the Government taking to prevent such things? Even this year the Audit Report has pointed out many lapses and abuses on the part of the Government. Even the Leader of the House the other day, while replying to the general discussion on the budget, said that the Government were feeling complacent about the overall targets of Plan expenditure. He said that the Government were able to fulfil a Plan of nearly Rs. 340 crores against Rs. 291 crores visualised at the outset. I do not know in

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what way they are feeling complacent without taking into consideration the complaints of the Auditors. For instance, it has been pointed out in the Audit Report that in the Education and Public Health Department whereas a sum of Rs. 12.98 lakhs was estimated to be spent on the establishment, actually a sum of Rs. 26.79 lakhs has been spent out of a total grant of Rs. 155 lakhs. This comprises more or less 25 per cent of the total grant. If in this way the Government are going on spending on the establishment by increasing the departments or the number of officers without doing much useful work, they can say that they have spent Rs. 80 crores or Rs. 100 crores over and above the estimated expenditure, but it will be of no use to the public. I can point out innumerable instances where the Government departments have spent money in a wasteful manner.

I have many times pointed out that any scheme, whether it is for the improvement of agriculture or any other thing, should not be imposed on the people. It is for the Government to propagate that such and such schemes are there for the benefit of the people. If they are interested, they can avail themselves of it and the Government can help them. In that way the Government can avoid much waste. But they simply put some plan on paper and ask the officers to implement it and in turn they only waste money. For instance the Audit Report refers to schemes for production of lac. On this the Government had spent substantially large amounts but the out-turn has been very very unsatisfactory. It has been not only unsatisfactory but shameful also, because even according to the experts the out-turn should be three to four times the quantity of crude lac used. But the actual result as has been pointed out in the report is only 1/10th in certain cases and 1/6 in certain other cases. Only in one case, North Salem, it has been half. One really ought to feel ashamed to see such poor results when so much of money has been wasted over it.

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For breeding bulls the Government had spent 18.38 lakhs of rupees but the result of this expenditure is equally unsatisfactory. Then, schemes have been put up and the officers have been asked to implement them even without knowing the reaction on the public. Even the Government departments themselves say that the people are not very much interested in the schemes. Before making the people get interested in the schemes why should the Government launch on the schemes, launch on vast programmes wasting public money. Many schemes because they have not been properly laid out have resulted in heavy loss. Under the Tractor scheme they have allowed so many thousands of rupees to be wasted. They have authorised the department to employ a certain number of drivers to work over-time or to get more work out of the tractors but actually even the normal work has not been carried out, by the existing drivers even before the additional drivers were appointed. Without looking into that the department had gone on employing additional drivers, about 40 to 50 drivers resulting in waste of public funds. Such instances of waste are innumerable and they

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have all been pointed out by the audit. If only the Government had looked into these they could have spent the money sanctioned by the Legislature more usefully. Year after year such kinds of defects are pointed out in the Audit reports but I do not see any steps taken by the Government to rectify such defects. I want the Hon. Minister to look into these to see at least the departments are corrected in the future.

Sir, coming to the handlooms.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I thought the hon. Member had finished.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : I will refer only to one subject and that is my subject and finish. The Government are spending crores of rupees in the name of the handloom industry. I only wish to know from the Hon. Minister for Industries whether they are taking any particular care to see whether all the amounts they are spending are properly spent or they go to the benefit of the weavers. Even according to the statement placed on the table of the House by the department of handlooms, the production in the co-operative sector is worth only 16.4 crores of rupees or so out of a total production of handloom goods worth Rs. 64 lakhs. This accounts only for 25 per cent of the total production, while it takes away the entire amount earmarked for handloom industry. Only recently Government came forward with a pittance of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the share capital of the handloom finance corporation. I think the corporation will distribute the loans as early as possible at least by the end of the month. Barring this there is no help given to the industry. As the Government themselves often point out this is the second largest industry which is giving employment to the largest number of people in this State. So the Government should take some more steps to give more and more assistance to the weavers outside the co-operative fold. And also, Sir, the export of handloom goods outside India is mainly accounted by the Madras State and particularly from four or five districts round about Madras. In recent years there has been very great demand for 'Bleeding Madras' from the American Market and the Government handling of the thing has put the exporters and the weavers in a very embarrassing and difficult situation. Not knowing the consequences the Central Government and their departments are muddling with it and they announce a new policy every day so to say. This hinders the export trade very much. Since most of the export trade is done from the Madras State, I request this Government to take more interest in this and represent to them to see that things are done according to the wishes of this Government. In many respects, I know, they overlook the views of this State Government. In spite of it, I would request this Government to take some interest in this matter as otherwise most of the weavers will lose their jobs in this State and we will be losing a very good foreign exchange earner.

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* திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த நிதி ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதாவின் மீது சில கருத்துக்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கான வாய்ப்புப் பெற்றது குறித்து நான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டின் நிதி ஒதுக்கீட்டிலும் பெரும் பகுதிகள் அந்த அந்தத் துறைகளில் செலவழிக்கப் படாமல் இருந்திருக்கின்றன. 1963-64-ஆம் ஆண்டில் போலீஸ் துறைக்கு மொத்தம் ரூ. 8,43,55,900 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது; இதில் ரூ. 8,01,59,663 தான் இந்தத் துறையில் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது; ரூ. 41,96,237 செலவழிக்கப்படவில்லை. அந்த ஆண்டில் கல்வித் துறைக்கு மொத்தம் 30,14,24,200 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது; இதில் செலவழிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை ரூ. 27,93,56,885; செலவழிக்கப் படாதது ரூ. 2,20,67,315. மேலும் அந்த ஆண்டின் பொது சுகாதாரத் துறைக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை மொத்தம் ரூ. 3,05,75,200; இதில் செலவழிக்கப்படாமல் திரும்பியுள்ள தொகை ரூ. 49,53,166. அந்த ஆண்டில் மொத்தம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகையில், பொது சுகாதாரத் துறையில் சுமார் 16 சதவிகிதமும், கல்வித் துறையில் சுமார் 8 சதவிகிதமும், போலீஸ் துறையில் சுமார் 5 சதவிகிதமும் திரும்பியுள்ளது. 1962-63-ஆம் ஆண்டிலும் இதே மாதிரி ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை களில் பெரும் பகுதி செலவழிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஒரு வேளை அந்த ஆண்டில், தேர்தல் நடந்ததால் இந்த நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் 1963-64-ஆம் ஆண்டிலும் இதே நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒதுக்கப்படும் தொகைகள் முழுவதும் செலவழிக்கப்படுவதற்கான வாய்ப்புகளும் ஒதுக்குவதற்கு அவசியமும் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மாநில அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து பெறும் கடன் தொகை மிகப் பெரிய அளவில் வளர்ந்து வருகிறது. 1964-ஆம் ஆண்டு மார்ச்சு மாதம் வரையில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து மாநில அரசாங்கம் வாங்கியுள்ள கடன் மொத்தம் சுமார் 204 கோடி ரூபாய். இது மாநில அரசாங்கத்தின் கடன்களில் ஏறத்தாழ 67 சதவிகிதமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கடனுக்குச் செலுத்த வேண்டிய வட்டி விகிதமும் வளர்ந்து வருகிறது. இந்தக் கடன்கள் பயனுள்ள காரியங்களுக்காகப் பெறப்பட்டாலும் இவற்றிற்காகக் கொடுக்கப்படும் வட்டித் தொகை மிகுதியாக இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால், மாநில அரசாங்கத்தின் பொருளாதார நிலையில் இது ஒரு பெரும் இழப்பு என்பது தெரியவருகிறது.

Government did not consider it necessary to have any amortisation arrangements in respect of these loans.

என்று அறிக்கையில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கடன் பளு விரைவில் குறைக்கப்படுவதற்கான வழிவகைகள் காணப்படவில்லை என்பதை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நினைவூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்து, திட்டங்கள் பல நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டாலும், திட்டங்களிலுள்ள குறைகளையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். உணவு

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உற்பத்தித் திட்டங்கள் முழு அளவுக்கு வெற்றி பெறவில்லை என்பதை ஆய்வுக் குழு கட்டிக்காட்டியிருக்கிறது. செலவாகியுள்ள தொகையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, உணவு உற்பத்தித் திட்டத்தில் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட அளவு வருமானம் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று கருத்துத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உணவு உற்பத்திக் காக, 'டாக்டர் ஹெரிங் ஸ்கீம்' என்ற திட்டத்தில் டிராக்டர்கள் வாடகைக்கு விடப்படுகின்றன. டிராக்டர்களைப் பழுதுபார்ப்பதற்கென ஒரு அதிகாரி நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும், 1963-ஆம் ஆண்டில் 151 பழைய டிராக்டர்களில் 43 டிராக்டர்கள் கழித்துக் கட்டப்பட்டன என்றும், அவற்றில் 27 தான் பழுது பார்க்கப்பட்டன என்றும், மற்றவை குறித்த காலத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படவும் இல்லை என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. டிராக்டர்களைப் பயன்படும் முறையில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். அவற்றை உடனடியாகப் பழுது பார்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு அதிகாரி இருந்தும், அவற்றில் 27 தவிர மற்றவை பழுதுபார்க்கப்படாததால் அவை பயன்படவில்லை என்பதும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஒரு பெரும் இழப்பு ஆகும். இது போன்றவை பற்றி அவ்வப்போது விசாரணை நடத்தியிருந்தால், இத்தகைய இழப்புகள் ஏற்படாதபடி தடுக்க முடியும்.

மற்றொன்று, பொது சுகாதார இலாகாவில் இருக்கிற Superintending Engineer ஒருவர் அக்டோபர், 1961-ல் பெற விரும்பிய குழாய்கள் 9 அங்குலம் அளவுள்ளது. அதற்கான காண்ட்ராக்டை தனிப்பட்ட கம்பெனியிடம் நிறைவேற்றிக் கொண்டார். குறித்த காலத்தில் வழங்கப்படாதது மட்டுமல்ல, அதற்கு பிறகு "9 அங்குலம் அளவுள்ள குழாய்களை வழங்க முடியாது. 10, 12 அங்குலம் தான் வழங்கப்படும்" என்று கம்பெனி தெரிவித்து அதற்கும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்.

This was agreed to and an order for the supply of 29, 440 feet of the three categories of pipes was placed on the 6th March 1962.

அந்தத்தேதியில் அந்தக்குழாய்கள் வழங்கப்படவேண்டும். அந்த வாங்கப்பட்ட குழாய்களுக்கு அந்தத் தேதியிலுள்ள ரேட்டி அளவாக இருக்கிற தொகை வழங்கப்படுவதற்கு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்யப்பட்டது.

No reasons have been placed on record for the grant of the undue benefit to the contractor which amounted to about Rs. 26,000. அந்த வகையில் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாகவும் கட்டிக் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(a) entire stock of 12 inches pipes (valued at Rs. 1,24 lakhs)

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(b) Out of 550 numbers of 10 inches pipes (valued at Rs. 0.97 lakhs) only 259 pipes could be utilised till November 1963.

அதற்கு மேலும் ஒரு குறிப்பு காணப்படுகிறது.

The draft paragraph was sent to Government in November 1964; their reply is awaited (February 1965). அது குறித்து அரசாங்கத்தின் அந்த இலாக்கா இதுவரை தக்க விளக்கம் தரவும் இல்லை. இந்த அளவு குறைபாடுகள் ஏற்படுவதுபற்றி அரசாங்கச் சார்பில் விசாரிக்கப்படவேண்டும். குறித்த காலத்தில் பதிலும் கிடைப்பதில்லை என்பதை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நினைவிட்டு வது என் கடமை. பல்வேறு இலாகாக்களில் பெற வேண்டிய சரியான பண அளிப்பு பற்றுச்சீட்டுகள் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதுபற்றி 115-வது பக்கத்தில் ஒரு குறிப்பு தெரிவிக்கிறது, 1959-60-ல் 435 ஐடத்தில் அத்தகைய குறிப்பு சீட்டு வரவு பாக்கி என்று காண்கிறது. 1962-63-ல் 550 ஐடத்தில் வரவில்லை என்றும், 114 லட்சம் அதன் மதிப்பு என்றும் அரசாங்கம் தெரிவிக்கிறது. 1963-64-ல் 1,405 பற்றுச்சீட்டு வரவில்லையென்றால் அதற்கு நியாயம் இருக்கக்கூடும், அண்மைக்காலம் என்பதால், 680 பற்றுச்சீட்டுகள் இன்னும் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்றால், அதிலே 154 லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கு அரசாங்கப் பணத்திற்குப் பற்றுச் சீட்டு வரவில்லையென்றால், அது உண்மையாக "அந்த இலாகாக்கள் தங்கள் பொதுப்பை நிறைவேற்றவில்லையா; அதை உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வழிவகுத்த வழி இல்லையா" என்று கேட்கத் தோன்றுகிறது. இது மட்டுமல்ல, பல்வேறு வகையாக ஏற்படுகிற இழப்புத் தொகைகள் அவ்வப்போது "Written off" என்று சரிக்கட்டப் படுகிறது அல்லது கடன் கை கழுவப்படுகிறது. அப்படி எழுதப் பட்ட தொகை இருக்கிறதே அது 1963-64-ல் Miscellaneous loans, etc., totalling 29.48 லட்சம் 728 cases were written off by Government and subordinate officers இப்படி என்றால், திறமையான நிர்வாகமிருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லுகிற பொழுது, அதிலே குற்றம் குறை இருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு இது ஒரு சான்றாகும்.

These include 50 cases involving sums of Rs. 15,000 in each case amounting to Rs. 10.22 lakhs. The number and particulars of some of the cases are given in the appendix. நான் குறிப்பிடுவது திறமையான நிர்வாகம் நடக்கிறது என்று சொல்லும் நம் மாநிலத்தில், பல லட்சங்களுக்கு எழுதித் தீர்க்க வேண்டிய முறையில் பணம் வினாகிறதென்றால், இவற்றை அமைச்சர்கள் அலட்சியப்படுத்தக் கூடாதென்று வேண்டிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 29 லட்சம் தானே, 150 கோடியில் இது கூடவா ஏற்படக்கூடாதென்று கேட்பார்கள். நான் சொன்னால் அமைச்சர்கள் வருத்தப்பட மாட்டார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். கண்டு பிடிக்க முடிந்தது அவ்வளவுதான். கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவரப்படாததும், எமாற்றப்பட்டதுமென்று வேறு சில இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை, இம்மாநிலத்திலுள்ள நம் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுவதில்லை. ஒப்புக்கொண்ட அளவை வைத்துத்தான் பிறவற்றை மதிப்பிட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[திரு. க. அன்பழகன்] [30th March 1965]

அடுத்தாற்போல் நான் கூறிக்கொள்ளுவது, குறைகூறுவதாக நினைக்க வேண்டாம். எங்களுக்குத்திறமை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் கண்டு பிடிக்கப்படாமல் இருக்கலாம். எல்லாவற்றையும் கண்டு பிடிக்கும் ஆற்றல் வராமலிருக்கலாம். குற்றத்தின் அளவை வைத்து, விளைவுகளை எண்ணிப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இதற்கு உதாரணமாக, இப்பொழுது கூட அரசாங்கத்தால் ஊழல் குற்றம் செய்கிறவர்களை விசாரிக்க தனியாக ஒரு டைரெக்டரேட் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலே கூட, 1,000; 2,000 வாங்கியவர்கள் சிக்கியதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. 100, 50, 1, 3, 4 ரூபாய் இலஞ்சம் வாங்கியவர்கள் தான் சிக்கி விடுகிறார்கள். வேலையும் போய் 6 மாத தண்டனையும் கிடைக்கிறது. இவர்களை குற்றவாளிகள் என்று ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறோம். ஆனால் அவர்கள் எளியவர்களாக இருப்பவர்கள். வல்லவர்களாக இருக்க மாட்டார்கள். இன்று மாநிலத்தில் நடைபெறுகிற நிர்வாகத்தில், சில பல குறைபாடுகள் அவ்வப்பொழுது ஏற்படுகிறதென்பதை இதன்மூலம் நினைவூட்டி, அமைச்சர்கள் அவைகளைக் களையும் வழிவகைகளை எண்ணிப் பார்க்கவேண்டும் என விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்து, இங்கு பேசிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் கல்வித் துறையின் தரம் உயரவேண்டுமென்று கூறினார்கள். நான் வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுவேன். இப்பொழுது, கல்வித் துறையின் நிர்வாகக் குறையால், கல்வியின் தரம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் வெகுவாகக் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. ஒன்று மாணவர்களே கருத்து செலுத்தவில்லை; அல்லது செலுத்த முடியவில்லை. அல்லது அந்த அளவிற்கு துறை திருத்தியமைக்கப்பட முடியவில்லை. இது சட்ட மன்றத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டு, ஏற்கனவே என்டிமேட்ஸ் கமிட்டியால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரே டைரக்டர் மட்டுமே இருப்பதால், 37 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவிற்கு வரவு-செலவு செய்ய பொறுப்பாகவிருக்கும் இலாகா எல்லா கடமைகளையும் பொறுப்பாக நிறைவேற்ற முடியாது. ஒவ்வொரு நிலை கல்விக்கும் ஒரு இயக்குனராக அவர் தனிப் பொறுப்புள்ள இயக்குனராக—அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தொழிற் கல்வி, பாலிடெக்னிக், இஞ்ஜினியரிங்குக்கு தனி டைரக்டர் முன்வரே ஏற்படுத்துவதால், அத்துறை சரியாக இயங்க வழி இருக்கிறது. மருத்துவத்துறைக்கு தனி இயக்குனர் நியமிக்கப் படுகிறபொழுது அத்துறை கல்வியும் சீராக இயங்கும். அதே நேரத்தில், மிகப்பெரிய கல்வி இலாகா அதில் வருகிற வேண்டு கோள்களை ஆசிரியர்கள் மாணவர்கள், பல்வேறு கல்லூரிகள் நடத்துகிறவர்களுடைய வேண்டுகோளை எல்லாம் கவனிக்க முடியாதபடி. அங்கே குவிந்திருக்கும் விண்ணப்பங்களையும், முறையிடுகளையும் கவனிக்க முடியாதபடி, தீர்க்கப்படாமலிருக்கும் 'பைல்கள்' ஏராளம். அவை முடிய இன்னும் 4 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகுமென்று கருதுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற இயக்குனர் போல நான்கு பேரை நியமித்தாலொழிய ஒவ்வொரு

[80th March 1965] [திரு. க. அன்பழகன்]

ஆண்டு நிர்வாகமும் விரைவில் நடைபெற முடியாது. அந்த அளவுக்குத் தேக்கம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும், அந்த இலாகாவின் மூலம் கல்வித்தரத்தை உயர்த்த மேற்பார்வையிடும் முறையை Supervisory Method என்பதை மேம்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன். ஏற்கெனவே சட்ட மன்றத்தின் ஆளும் கட்சித் தலைவர் ஒரு கருத்து தெரிவித்தார்கள். மாணவர்கட்கு ஆண்டு முடியில் நடைபெறுகிற பரீட்சையை விட திங்கள்தோறும் நடைபெறும் பரீட்சை அவர்கள் மதிப்பை உயர்த்தும் என்று. அப்படி மாதந்தோறும் வகுப்புக்களில் பரீட்சை நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்றால், நிச்சயமாக மாணவர்களுக்கு அவ்வப்போது பரீட்சை வைத்து தகுதியைப்பார்த்து ஊக்கம் உண்டாக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், ஆசிரியர்கள் கடமையை மேற்பார்வை பார்க்கிறவர்கள் அதில் ஆர்வம் காட்ட வேண்டும். பகல் உணவுத் திட்டத்திலும் சிறுடை வழங்குவதிலும், பாராட்டு விழாவில் அரசியல் கருத்துக்களை வழங்குவதிலும் கல்வி இயக்குனர் தமது முழு நேரத்தை செலவழிப்பதால் கல்வி இலாகா தரம் குறையப் பொறுப்பாகவிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை மாற்றியமைக்க பெரும் தொகை ஒதுக்குகிற நேரத்தில், இதைச்செய்ய அரசாங்கம் முன்வர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இது கட்சி கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு அல்ல. கல்விக் கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு என்பதையும் நினைவூட்டுகிறேன்.

அடுத்து, இங்கு உறுப்பினர் ஒருவர் நான்கு நாட்களுக்கு ஏற்பு நிர்வாகம் ஆவதாக, சேகண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்கள், ஹயர் கிரேட் வேலையில் இருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்குத் தரவேண்டிய ஊதியம் சேகண்டரி கிரேட் போல இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்கள். தொகை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் ஒதுக்குவதற்கு நிதி மந்திரி முன்வரவில்லை. ஆனால் கொள்கை அடிப்படையில் இது சரியாகாது. இன்று அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டுள்ள ஒரு கொள்கையே—குழந்தைகட்குப் பாடம் நடத்தும் ஆசிரியர்களும்—குறைந்தது சேகண்டரி கிரேட் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்களாக இருப்பது நல்லது என்று கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. அகன்படி 7, 8, 9-வது வகுப்புவரை படித்துவிட்டு ஆசிரியர்களாய் வருவதெனில் 10-வது படித்தவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்தால் தரம் உயரும். எதிர் காலத்தில் ஹயர் கிரேட் டிரெயினிங்கை எடுத்துவிட்டு சேகண்டரி கிரேட் ஏற்படுத்த விரும்புகிறோமென்று முதலமைச்சர் தெரிவிக்கிறார். அப்படி ஏற்படுத்த விரும்புகிறார்களாவென்றால், இன்று 10-வது வரை படித்த பிறகு மத்திய சர்க்கார் அலுவலகத்தில் எழுத்தர்களாகப்போகிறார்களே தவிர மாநில அரசாங்கத்தில் எழுத்தர்களாகப்போக விரும்பவில்லை, சேகண்டரி கிரேட் ஆசிரியராகவும் வர விரும்பவில்லை என்ற நிலையில் அப்படி வருகிற சிலருக்கும் போதுமான அளவிற்கு இடமில்லை. ஆகவே, ஹயர் கிரேட் ஆசிரியராக குறைந்த ஊதியத்தில்தான் வேலை செய்தாக வேண்டும் என்ற நெருக்கடி இருப்பது விரும்பத்தக்கதல்ல. (?)

[திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்] [30th March 1965]

பிள்ளைகளைப் பற்றி கவலைப்படவேண்டும். பெற்றோர்கள் பொருளாதாரத்தைப் பொறுத்துத்தான் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் உயருகிறதோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் ஆசிரியர்கள் நிலைமை வேகமாக உயரும். திரு. கிருஷ்ண மூர்த்தி அவர்கள் இன்னும் கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு இங்கு இருப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இங்கிருந்து அவர்கள் போய்விட்டால் கூட ஆசிரியர்களைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கம் எப்போதும் கவனம் செலுத்தாமல் இருக்காது, முதல் கவனத்தில் இருக்குமென்று அவர்களுக்கு நான் உறுதி கூறுகிறேன். ஆரம்பப் பள்ளியைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் அதுதான் முக்கியம். நம் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் பாதிக்குமேல் அதற்காகச் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறோம். அதன் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதில் நூலகம் வைப்பது பற்றியெல்லாம் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்காக 30,000 பள்ளிகளில் 2,000 பள்ளிகள்தான் இந்த ஆண்டு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. குழந்தைகள் புத்தகங்கள் வெளியாகிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து வருகிற குழந்தைகள் நூல்களைப் பார்த்தால் நாம் எவ்வளவோ செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்று தெரிகிறது. பஷ்யா, அமெரிக்கா மற்ற நாடுகளிலிருந்து வருகின்றன. குழந்தைகள் நூல்கள். அதே மாதிரி மேலும் மேலும் நாம் வெளியிட வேண்டும். படிக்கக்கூடிய ரூபி பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இருக்கிறது. அதற்குத் தான் தேவையெனும். அதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்த வருகிறோம். என்ற புதிய ஸ்தாபனம் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கவனித்திருப்பார்கள். ஆரம்பக் கல்வியின் தரத்தை Institute of Education உயர்த்தும் நோக்கத்தோடுதான் என்ற ஸ்தாபனம் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. ராஜா அய்யர் அவர்கள் ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம் சொன்னார்கள். சம்பளம் இல்லையென்றால் எந்த உயர்த வேண்டுமானாலும் வைத்துக்கொள்வது என்பதில்லை. அதற்கெல்லாம் வரம்பு இருக்கிறது. வயதானவர்கள் எல்லாம் சம்பளமில்லாமல் படிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்வதில் பயனில்லை. திரு. ராஜா அய்யர் அவர்கள் சொல்வதை முற்றிலும் நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறேன். என்.சி.சி.பற்றி சொன்னார்கள். அந்தக் கருத்துக்களையும் நான் முற்றிலும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறேன். ராணுவப் பயிற்சி என்பது ராணுவத்திற்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதோடு நல்ல ஒழுக்கம், பழக்கம் பயிலுவதற்கும் அவசியமாகிறது.

திரு. கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர்: வற்புறுத்த வேண்டாமென்று தாங்கள் சொல்லியதாக பேப்பரில் போட்டிருக்கிறார்களே, அது என்ன?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: கட்டுப்பாடு ரொம்ப அவசியம். அது மாணவர்களுக்கு இருக்க வேண்டும். முன்பெல்லாம் கட்டாயம் என்றில்லை. ஆனால் மாணவர்கள் பலர் அதில் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நெருக்கடி நிலை ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு கட்டாய

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மாக அதை வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறப்பட்டது. அதை மாணவர்களும் உற்சாகத்தோடு ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள். பெண்கள் கல்லூரியில் இருக்கும் சில பெண்கள் கூட, 'எங்களுக்கும் இது கட்டாயம் இருக்க வேண்டும்' என்று கோரினார்கள். வைதிக உணர்ச்சி கொண்ட சில கல்லூரியினர், பெண்களுக்கு ராணுவப் பயிற்சி கூடாது என்று இதை நிறுத்தியிருந்தனர், ஒவ்வொரு பெண்கள் கல்லூரியிலும் "ஒரு யூனிட்டாவது வைத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். பயிற்சி வேண்டும் என்று பெண்கள் கேட்கும் போது நீங்கள் ஏன் குறுக்கிடுகிறீர்கள்?" என்று நான் சொன்னேன். இதில் ராணுவ அதிகாரிகள் சம்பளத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், ஒரு பகுதிச் செலவைத்தான் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறது. இது Non-Planned Expenditure ஆக மாற்றிவிட்டலாம். அப்படி மாற்றிவிட்டாலும், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவி கிடைக்கும்.

சம்பந்தத்தில் நடந்த சம்பவங்களின்போது என்.சி.சி. மாணவர்கள் "நாங்கள் Command-ஐ இந்தியிலே சொல்ல மாட்டோம்" என்று நான்தொன்றிகளாக நடந்துகொண்டது எல்லோருக்கும் கவலையை அளித்திருக்கும். அது எனக்கு மிகுந்த கவலையை அளித்தது. என்.சி.சி.-யில் கட்டுப்பாடு இல்லையென்றால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. என்.சி.சி.-யில் உள்ளவர்கள் "கமாண்டை ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்வோம் அதை இந்தியில் சொல்ல மாட்டோம்" என்று கூறினால், அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட என்.சி.சி.-யினால் பயனில்லை. என்.சி.சி. பயிற்சி 'கம்பல்சரி'-யாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட மாணவர்கள், மாணவர்களாக இருக்க வாய்க்கில்லை என்ற முறையில் கடுமையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பயிற்சி 'கம்பல்சரி'-யாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பது வேண்டாம் என்று நான் கருதினேன். இது 'கம்பல்சரி'-யாக இல்லாவிட்டால், அதனால் மாணவர்கள்தான் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். இந்தப் பயிற்சி பின்னர் உத்தியோகத்திற்கும் பயனுள்ளதாக இருக்கும். இதில் 'கம்பல்சரி' திட்டம் இல்லாவிட்டால், பெரும்பாலான மாணவர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். இதை மாணவர்கள் உணர்வதில்லை. இந்தப் பயிற்சியை பெயருக்குக் 'கம்பல்சரி'-யாக வைத்துவிட்டு இந்தப் பயிற்சியை பெயருக்குக் 'கம்பல்சரி'-யாக இருப்பது சரியல்ல. இதில் கட்டுப்பாட்டை வற்புறுத்தாமல் இருப்பது சரியல்ல. இது கட்டுப்பாடு இல்லாமல் இருக்கக்கூடாது. கட்டுப்பாடின்றி ராணுவப் பயிற்சிக்கே பாதகம் விளைவிக்கும். இந்தப் பயிற்சியில் கட்டாய முறையைக் கொண்டுவர இப்போது உத்தேசம் இல்லை. இந்தப் பயிற்சி நிச்சயம் தொடர்ந்து இருக்கும். மாணவர்களும் இந்தப் பயிற்சி தங்களுக்கு நலன் அளிக்கக்கூடியது என்பதை உணர்ந்து நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்தப் பயிற்சி சம்பந்தப் பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுடன் நான் பேசினேன். 'கமாண்ட்' ஒரே மாதிரியாகத்தான் இருக்கும். அதை தமிழில் சொல்ல வேண்டும், ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் கூறுவது தவறு. 'கமாண்ட்' என்பதற்கும் 'இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்ஸ்'-க்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. 'கமாண்ட்' வேறு, 'இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்ஸ்' வேறு. 'இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்ஸ்' கூட இந்தியில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தனர்.

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'இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்ஸ்' இந்தியில் இருந்தால் உண்மையிலேயே அது புரியவில்லை என்றும், எனவே 'இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்ஸ்'-ஐ பிராந்திய மொழியிலோ ஆங்கிலத்திலோ கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் நான் சொன்னேன். அவர்களும் அதை ஆங்கிலத்திலோ அல்லது தமிழிலோ கொடுக்க ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது ஒரு பெரிய gesture என்பதை மாணவர்கள் உணர வேண்டும்.

கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. சம்பந்தன் பணம் வீரமாவது பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார். அவரும் திரு. அன்பழகனும் ஆடிட் ரிப்போர்ட்டு சம்பந்தமான முறைகள் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் துலாகாக்களின் விளக்கங்கள் இன்னும் பெறப்படவில்லை. ஆடிட் ரிப்போர்ட்டு சம்பந்தமான முறைகள் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆடிட் ரிப்போர்ட்டு இங்கே சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும், அது 'பப்ளிக் அக்கௌண்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டிக்குப்' போகிறது. அங்கே சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இலாகாவின் விளக்கம் தருவார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு அந்தக் கமிட்டி தன் முடிவுகளைத் தெரிவிக்கும். சில விஷயங்களுக்கு விளக்கம் கோரப்படுவதில்லை. பெரிய விரயம் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாகக் கூறமுடியாது. டிராக்டர்கள்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. அன்பழகன் குறிப்பிட்டார். அவர் சட்ட சபையில் இருந்தபோதுகூட ஒரு விஷயம் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். நமக்கு புதிய டிராக்டர்கள் வேண்டும். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும், விவசாயிகள் டிராக்டர்கள் கேட்கிறார்கள். புதிய டிராக்டர்கள் கிடைக்காததால், பழையவற்றை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நிலைமையை சமாளிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. டிராக்டர்களை ரிப்பேர் செய்தாலும் செலவு அதிகமாகிறது. பழைய டிராக்டர்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இதனால் நஷ்டம் வருகிறது. போது கூடாத துறையில் உள்ள பயிற்சிபற்றிக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. இவற்றிற்கெல்லாம் 'பப்ளிக் அக்கௌண்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டி'-யில் விளக்கம் தரப்படும். கண்டுபிடிக்க முடிந்த குறைகள் இவ்வளவு தான் என்று சொன்னால், அது 'ஆடிட்'-ஐக் குறைகூறுவதாகும்.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன் : Sample Survey-யில் இவ்வளவுதான் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னேன்.

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : 'டைரெக்டர் ஆஃப் விஜி லென்ஸ்' ரிப்ய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுையே பிடிப்பதாகவும், பெரிய அதிகாரிகளைப் பிடிப்பதில்லை என்பதாகவும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. பெரியவர்கள், சிறியவர்கள், எல்லோரையும்தான் பிடிக்கவேண்டும் சின்னவர்கள்தான் லஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வதும் தப்பு. இப்போது லஞ்சம் வாங்குவது பெரிய அதிகாரிகளிடையே குறைந்திருக்கிறது. மொத்தத்தில், 'இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்ஸ் ஆஃப் கர்ப்ஷன்' இப்போது கீழ் மட்டத்தில்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. எனவே இப்போது கீழ் மட்டத்திலுள்ளவர்களைத்தான் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இருந்தாலும், பெரியவர்கள், சின்னவர்கள் என்று வேற்றுமை பார்ப்பதில்லை என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

கல்வி இலாகாவைப்பற்றிப் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. கல்வி இலாகா ஒரு பெரிய இலாகாதான். முன்பெல்லாம், ஆரம்பக் கல்வி வேறு, உயர்நிலைக் கல்வி வேறு. இப்போது எல்லாம் ஒன்றே

[30th March 1965] [திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்]

டொன்று இணைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆரம்பக் கல்வியும் கல்லூரிக் கல்வியும் இப்போது 'இண்டக்ரேட்ட'-ஆக இருக்கிறது. இந்த இலாகாவில் எவ்வளவு மாறுதல்கள் வேண்டும், எவ்வளவு துரிதமாக நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்தில் இருக்கிறது.

கடைசியாக, மொழிப் பிரச்சினைபற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ. அன்பழகன் பேசினார். இந்த விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் ஒன்றும் மாறுதல் இல்லை. ஆங்கிலம் இந்தியுடன் தொடர்ந்து இருக்கும் என்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை. ஆங்கிலம் தொடர்ந்து இருக்குமா, இருக்காது என்றால், 'அஃபிஷியல் லாங்குவேஜ் ஆக்ட்' நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது அமுலில் இருக்கிறது. அதில் மாறுதல் இருக்காது என்று எப்போதும் சொல்லி வருகிறோம் என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அந்த மாறுதல் சட்ட பூர்வமாக வரவேண்டுமென்று எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். அது சட்டமாக்கப்படும். பத்திரிகைகளில் வரும் சில செய்திகளுக்கு நாம் ஏதாவது விளக்கம் வைத்துக் கொண்டு, அப்படிச் சட்டம் வராதது என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. கனம் எதிர்க்கட்சி உறுப்பினர்கள் தங்கள் மனதை மாற்றிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். 'கான்ஸ்டிடியூஷன்'-ஐ மாற்ற வேண்டும், கொள்ள வேண்டும். 'கான்ஸ்டிடியூஷன்' வேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் 14 மொழிகளும் ஆட்சி மொழிகளாக வேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் சொன்னால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இப்போது இந்த்தான் ஆட்சி மொழி; இந்தி பேசாதவர்கள் விரும்பும் வரையில் ஆங்கிலமும் இருக்கும். இந்தியுடன் கூடவே ஆங்கிலமும் இருக்கும். அது தான் அரசாங்கத்தின் மொழிக்கொள்கை. சட்டம் செய்ய தான் 'கான்ஸ்டிடியூஷன்'-இல் இடம் இருக்கிறது. அது இவ்வாறு இடம் கொடுப்பதைப் பயன்படுத்தித்தான் 'அஃபிஷியல் லாங்குவேஜ்ஸ் ஆக்ட்' கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த ஸ்ரீ நேருவின் உறுதிமொழி போதும் என்று இருந்தோம். அவர் இப்போது இல்லை. ஆகவே அவருடைய உறுதி மொழியைச் சட்டமாக்க வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இதை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையில் தான் சட்டம் வரும். சட்டம் இன்னும் வரவில்லையே. என்று கவலைப்படக் கூடாது. சட்டம் நல்ல முறையில் இயற்றப்பட வேண்டும். மேற்கு வங்காளம் இந்தி பேசாத மாநிலம்தான். தேசத்தில் முக்கால் பங்கு மாநிலங்கள் இந்தி பேசாதவைதான். இந்தியுடன் கூட ஆங்கிலம் இருக்கிறது என்ற நிலைமை இன்று இருக்கிறது. அவசியமான சட்டத்தை இயற்ற வேண்டும் என்பதை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆட்சி மொழி விஷயத்தில், இந்த நிலைமையில் ஒன்றும் கவலைப்படுவதற்கில்லை என்று கூறி என் வார்த்தையை முடிக்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration."

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

[Mr. Chairman] [30th March 1965]

Clause 2 and the Schedule were put and carried.

Clause 1, the Long Title, and the Enacting Formula were put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed”.

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

(2) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 9 OF 1965).

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

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration”.

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

Clause 2 and the Schedule were put and carried.

Clause 1, the Long Title, and the Enacting Formula were put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed”.

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

(3) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965
(L.A. BILL NO. 6 OF 1965).

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

“That the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration”.

30th March 1965] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

The Bill seeks to make certain amendments in the First Schedule to the Act.

Motor bodies built on chassis are at present taxed in this State at 2 per cent multi-point. Any doubt, which the trade may have had in regard to liability to tax of motor bodies has since been removed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court in a batch of appeals preferred by Orissa and Bombay dealers against the judgment of the respective High Courts. The Supreme Court has held that a contract by a firm for fitting and building motor bodies with its own materials on the chassis supplied by customers is a contract for sale of goods (and not a contract for work and labour) and the amount charged therefor is liable to sales tax, under the law of the respective States. Luxury items are now subject to a uniform rate of 10 per cent single-point tax in all the States. Most of the other States are at present charging 10 per cent single-point tax treating motor bodies as luxury items. The Government have, therefore, decided to bring bodies built on chassis belonging to others under item 3 of the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959), making it clear that only the sales of bodies built on chassis are assessed to tax without attempting to assess the resultant unit as a whole. A notification under section 59 (1) of the Act to give effect to the above proposal has already been published on 23rd December 1964.

The language used in item 3 (motor vehicles including motor cars, etc.), and item 55 (tractors and bulldozers) of the First Schedule to the Act, have given room for certain doubts regarding the rate of tax leviable on tyres, tubes, batteries and articles adapted for use as spare parts and accessories of motor vehicles, if such tyres, tubes, batteries, parts and accessories can also be used as parts and accessories of other vehicles such as tractors and bulldozers. It has been found necessary to make the position clear that tyres and tubes ordinarily used for motor vehicles and trailers would be taxed under item 3, that is to say, at the rate of 10 per cent while tyres and tubes ordinarily used for tractors and bulldozers would be taxed under item 55, that is to say, at the rate of 6 per cent. Similarly, articles adapted for use generally as parts and accessories of motor vehicles and trailers have to be subjected to tax under item 3 at 10 per cent, while those adapted for use generally as parts and accessories of tractors and bulldozers have to be subjected to tax under item 55 at 6 per cent. Batteries (excluding dry cells) are used for both motor vehicles, tractors and bulldozers. Hence, the Government consider it necessary that batteries (excluding dry cells), irrespective of their use, should continue to be liable to 10 per cent single-point tax. Dry cells being electrical goods are liable to 6 per cent single-point tax under item 41 of the First Schedule to the Act. In these circumstances, items 3 and 55 of the First Schedule are proposed to be suitably recast and a new item 3-A relating to “Batteries (excluding dry cells)” has also been proposed.

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [30th March 1965]

Under item 22 of the First Schedule to the Act, "Any pen, pencil or pen and pencil set sold for Rs. 20 or more" is liable to 3 per cent single-point tax. Such articles sold for less than Rs. 20 are liable to multi-point tax at 2 per cent. In order to fix the rate of tax on transactions, a careful examination of the amount for which the pen, etc., has been sold is necessary. It is also considered necessary to fix varying rate of tax on the same class of goods based on the price charged. With a view to removing such discrimination and on the recommendation of the Sales Tax Advisory Committee at State level, it has been decided to delete this item from the First Schedule and subject the goods, irrespective of their cost, to multi-point levy of 2 per cent.

Confectionery (tinned, packed or otherwise) is liable to 3 per cent single-point tax under item 28 of the First Schedule to the Act. The Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras, has held in T.A. Nos. 1480 and 1481 of 1961 that sweetmeats like "Mysore Pak" and those made out of coconut are confectionery articles and that item 25 of the First Schedule to the Act would take in all goods coming under the general description of "Confectionery", the dictionary meaning of which is "sweetmeat". In the light of this ruling, even small street vendors would be liable to single-point tax. It will be a great hardship to them as they will have to maintain accounts and pay the tax irrespective of their turnover. It will also be administratively difficult for the department to check the accounts and assess an army of such small dealers. Hence, the Government have decided to delete item 28 from the First Schedule and to subject the goods to multi-point tax at 2 per cent.

Crockery and cutlery including knives, forks and spoons, articles made of glass, China porcelain of glazed earthenware adopted for domestic use, are liable to 6 per cent single-point tax, under item 12 of the First Schedule to the Act. The description of the goods classified under this item has been the subject of too many clarifications causing hardship to the trade and administrative difficulties to the department. The Sales Tax Advisory Committee at State level, at its meeting held on 17th April 1964, has recommended that this item may be deleted. The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Sales Tax Advisory Committee and have decided to delete this item from the First Schedule and to subject these goods to multi-point levy at 2 per cent.

Vacuum flasks of all kinds are liable to 6 per cent single-point tax under item 43 of the First Schedule to the Act. The Government clarified that refills for vacuum flasks should also be taxed like vacuum flasks. The Government have decided to give a finality to the above instructions, by making suitable amendment to the item and to give effect to the amendment from 1st April 1964 from which date the clarification had taken effect. A notification under section 59 (1) of the Act has already been published in the *For St. George Gazette* on 23rd December 1964.

30th March 1965] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

Some time back, item 51 of the First Schedule was amended to remove "scented sticks, cosmetics and toilet requisites" from its ambit for the purpose of avoiding a lot of complications. Snows are one of the goods classified under item 51 of the First Schedule to the Act, as it now stands, and are liable to 6 per cent single-point tax. A doubt has arisen whether "all purpose creams and cold and vanishing creams" will come under item 51. The Government consider that as the item "snows" has been retained in item 51, the above-mentioned creams should also be treated in the same manner as "snows" and brought under that item. They have accordingly decided to include these in item 51 and subject them to 6 per cent single-point tax.

Furs and skins (other than those of cattle, sheep and goats) and articles made therefrom are liable to 6 per cent single-point tax under item 52 of the First Schedule to the Act. Government have been advised that the use of the word "furs" in relation to cattle, sheep and goats is inappropriate. "Skins" are also included under item 7 of the Second Schedule to the Act. Hence the Government have decided to delete item 52 from the First Schedule to the Act.

Two or three official amendments for deleting item 46 "paints, etc." and item 49 "camphor" from the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, were moved in the Assembly and adopted. I would like to explain the need for the amendments. "Paints colours and varnish lithographic printing and duplicating inks" are liable to 6 per cent single-point tax under item 46 of the First Schedule to the Act. In view of the large number of materials that could be classified under this item, it has given rise to difficulties in interpretation and the manufacturers themselves are not able to clarify which are the goods falling under this category. It was also represented to the Government that the paint manufacturing industry in this State is in a comparatively infant stage and with a view to removing the hardship to the local industry and the administrative difficulties to the Department, the Government have decided to delete this item from the First Schedule to the Act and to subject these goods to multi-point levy of 2 per cent.

Camphor is liable to 6 per cent single-point tax under item 49 of the First Schedule to the Act. The following varieties of camphor are marketed by the trade:—

- (i) Pure camphor, amorphous variety.
- (ii) Pure camphor tablets.
- (iii) Burning tablets partly containing camphor.
- (iv) Burning tablets containing no camphor.

During November 1963, the Government clarified that burning tablets, whether they contain camphor or not, should be treated as a new manufactured article and be liable to 2 per cent multi-point tax. Since the import and distribution of pure camphor is through

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the State Trading Corporation, there will be no scope for evasion of sales tax. But the continuance of camphor under single-point levy allows scope for evasion of tax in respect of pure camphor tablets imported into this State and marketed by the dealers of this State, as it is difficult for the assessing officers to distinguish between camphor tablets made out of pure camphor (which would be liable to 6 per cent single-point tax if the camphor has not suffered tax in this State) and the tablets made out of camphor in admixture with other substances. In view of this administrative difficulty, the Government have decided to delete camphor from the First Schedule to the Act and to subject camphor to multi-point tax at 2 per cent.

The proposals in respect of item 43 of the First Schedule are to take effect from 1st April 1964, that is the date on which they were originally notified, while those in respect of items 3, 3-A and 55 (Motor vehicles, Batteries (excluding dry cells) and tractors and bulldozers) are to take effect from 23rd December 1964. The other proposals are to take effect from 1st April 1965.

I request the House to accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration”.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Amending Bill since it has been brought in for the purpose of removing administrative difficulties. There will be less of hardship and harassment on the part of the officials. But the Hon. Minister said that the motor body was a luxury item. A demand has been made in this House many times for finding out a substitute word for ‘luxury’. In these modern days nothing is luxury. Even air-conditioning is considered a necessity of life. Therefore, it is not proper to call the chassis luxury. In this connection, I may point out that the simplification of the sales tax structure will bring in more and more revenues and also help the trade to be more and more honest. So, the Hon. Minister may bring forward a more simplified procedure even for other kinds of goods in future.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, I also feel that bodies of motor vehicles, vans and lorries should not be treated as luxury. A 10 per cent tax is levied on them. The Central Government has imposed an import duty of 10 per cent on motor accessories, tyres, etc. So, this 10 per cent will make the total 20 per cent. Even now there is a talk that the price of motor-cars will rise. Of course, without cars and other vehicles we cannot get on. Our civilization will tumble down without these things. Therefore, I feel that the rate of tax may be reduced. We are making the item so wide as to include “bodies built on chassis of

30th March 1965] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

motor vehicles . . . , component parts of motor vehicles, . . . tyres (including pneumatic tyres) and tubes ordinarily used for motor vehicles”. So far as these things are concerned it is possible for the Government to try to reduce the rate of percentage which will be better, especially when we take into consideration the fact that 10 per cent of import duty is proposed to be levied on motor accessories, tyres and tubes and other things. 5-0 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad I have got this opportunity to explain the position. If a whole motor is sold, that is, the bus and the body built together is sold, then there is a 10 per cent sales tax on it. In some cases people buy the chassis from others and give it to body builders for the purposes of building the body. Then in that case the question raised was whether the tax should be 2 per cent or more. If we made it 2 per cent then the person who sells a whole motor bus, chassis and body together, will pay 10 per cent while the person who buys the chassis from somebody will pay 10 per cent on the chassis and 2 per cent on the body. That will be discriminatory between the two people dealing with the same thing. That is the reason why we have brought it to 10 per cent as in the case of the whole bus, chassis and body built and sold as a whole bus.

Whether the rate of tax on the bus itself is to be reduced is a different question and a very important question. But in the current state of affairs and in the current agreement among all the States in India, so far as the first 14 items mentioned in the Schedule are concerned, our view is that they should be levied at 10 per cent. This is a matter in which there has been agreement among all the States and the rate is uniform in all the States.

Then, Sir, if these components are used in the manufacture they will not pay 10 per cent. In fact our State sales tax law has taken very good care to see that if the component parts are used in the manufacture as such then we will charge only one per cent notwithstanding the fact that if they are sold as component parts separately for a person who uses it will pay 10 per cent.

Sir, import duty is paid by everybody and it is inexorable. It will be paid by all persons and nobody can escape that. After it is paid we have taken care to see that they do not pay another 10 per cent when they buy components and parts and use it in the manufacture of another article. Some relief has been given.

Above all, the steps we have taken would go to show that they are intended entirely for making the transaction easier, smoother and also for the benefit of the trade as a whole.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very interesting comment made in the Audit Report in respect of this. Sir, according to the definition which we gave for confectionery, we thought it would be applied to those things such as Parry's

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sweets or Nutrine sweets which are tinned, packed and sold. But, unfortunately, when it went to court they looked at the dictionary meaning and they said, confectionery means sweet-meats and sweet meats include 'Mysore Pak' 'Bombay Halva' and so on, and therefore they said the Government should have charged 3 per cent on 'Bombay Halva' and they have forgone revenue by charging 2 per cent. Hon. Members will find it at page 60. In fact, when the file came to me I said how can a poor restaurant keeper charge three per cent on 'Bombay Halva' and 2 per cent on 'Bonda' and 'Karaboondi'. It would be impossible. Therefore we said the whole thing should be charged only 2 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about 'Gulobjan'.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Everything. I am only saying this. While it is absolutely correct for the auditor to point out that this is not in accordance with the interpretation, in administering the Act the Government has to exercise a great deal of care to see that the strict interpretation of the laws do not cause hardship to the trade or the public and all the steps which we are now taking go only to relieve the possible hardships in their interpretations and decisions and to give to the trade a smooth and easy flow.

Sir, I am grateful to the House for the support it has given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1965), 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, the Long Title and the Enacting Formula were put and carried.

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

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965. (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed".

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 1st April 1965.

The House then adjourned.

30th March 1965]

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

213. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3877, Home, dated 14th December 1964 regarding amendments to the Madras Rectified Spirit Rules, 1959.

214. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 87, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 12th January 1965 regarding the appointment of the Courtallam Township Committee Members.

215. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2759, Revenue, dated 26th November 1964 regarding rules for the conditions of service of officers and servants of religious institutions.

216. Notification issued with G.O. Press No. 1837, Revenue, dated 10th July 1964 regarding rules for the management and preservation of the properties of religious institutions.

* 217. List of Unstarred Questions and Answers laid on the Table of the House on 12th March 1965.

† 218. List of Unstarred Questions and Answers laid on the Table of the Council on 25th March 1965.

* Laid on the Table of the House on 12th March 1965.

† Laid on the Table of the House on 25th March 1965.

[30th March 1965]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 215 on page 175]

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Education.

[SUBJECT.—Education—Elementary—Teacher—Pupil ratio—Further revision—Ordered.]

NOTIFICATION.

Order—No. 250, Education, dated 29th February 1964.

In supersession of the orders issued in the matter, the Government pass the following orders in regard to the teacher-pupil ratio in all primary and upper primary school including basic schools under all managements throughout the State :—

Primary schools including basic schools—Standards I to V.

(1) *Single-teacher schools.*—The minimum average attendance for the continuance of any primary or basic school shall be 20. No grant shall be calculated in a month for any teacher in a school if the average total attendance for the month is less than 20 pupils. A second teacher will be allowed where the overall average attendance of the school is 30 and above. For the third and subsequent teachers, the schools should have the normal teacher-pupil ratio meant for other schools.

(2) *Combination of standards in schools other than single teacher schools.*—In the case of schools other than single teacher schools, in which two or more standards have to be combined, the number of teachers admissible will be fixed as follows :—

Two teachers if the average attendance of the combined standards is 30 and above.

Three teachers if the average attendance of the combined standards exceeds 55.

Four teachers if the average attendance of the combined standards exceeds 75.

Five teachers if the average attendance of the combined standards exceeds 95.

(3) *Division of standards.*—A standard may be divided into sections as below :—

One section if the average attendance of the standard is up to 35.

Two sections if the average attendance of the standard is between 36 and 70.

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Three sections if the average attendance of the standard is between 71 and 105.

Four sections if the average attendance of the standard is between 106 and 140.

Five sections if the average attendance of the standard is between 141 and 175; and so on in slabs of 35.

(4) Standards which have been divided into two or more sections will be treated as separate units and the number of teachers admissible for such standards will be determined with reference to (3) above. Standards which have not been divided into two or more sections will be combined and the number of teachers admissible will be determined with reference to (2) above.

Upper primary standards of upper primary schools including senior basic schools—Standards VI, VII and VIII.

(5) Each upper primary standard will be considered as a separate unit provided the average monthly attendance is not less than 20.

(6) *Division of upper primary standards into sections.*—An upper primary standard may be divided into sections as below :—

One section if the average attendance of the standard is up to 35.

Two sections if the average attendance of the standard is 36 and above.

Three sections if the average attendance of the standard is 61 and above.

Four sections if the average attendance of the standard is 81 and above; and so on afterwards in slabs of 20.

(7) *Combination of standards.*—In the case of upper primary schools which do not have a minimum average attendance of 20 in each of the upper primary standards two or three standards may be combined and a second teacher will be allowed if the combined average attendance of the standards is 30 and above and a third teacher will be allowed if the combined average attendance exceeds 55.

(8) In the case of an incomplete upper primary school with Standards VI or VII as the highest, which do not have the required minimum average attendance of 20 even if Standards VI and VII are put together, the average attendance of upper primary standards may be combined with the overall average attendance of the primary standards which have not been divided into two or more

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sections and the number of teachers admissible for the school will be fixed on the basis of the teacher-pupil ratio applicable to primary standards with reference to (2) above. Out of the number, one secondary grade teacher will be allowed for upper primary standard or standards.

(9) An upper primary standard which has been divided into two or more sections will be treated as a separate unit and the number of teachers admissible will be fixed with reference to (6) above.

(10) Upper primary standard which has not been divided into two or more sections will be treated as a separate unit and the number of teachers admissible will be fixed with reference to (7) above.

2. (i) The number of teachers admissible for each school with reference to the above formula will be fixed by the District Educational Officer every year on the basis of the average attendance in the month of July in the case of schools under public management and on the basis of the average attendance for the period from 21st June to 20th July in the case of aided schools.

(ii) The appointment of additional teachers and the division of Standard I into two or more sections due to additional enrolment may be permitted by the District Educational Officer up to the month in which Vijayadasami falls.

(iii) The number of teachers fixed by the District Educational Officer should be continued until the next re-fixation and it would be the responsibility of the teachers and the management to ensure that the required attendance is maintained throughout. If the average attendance decreases in any month, the grant due to the juniormost teacher or teachers will be disallowed.

3. Specialist teachers like Pre-Vocational Instructors, Physical Training Instructors and Pandits will not come within the purview of this order. Such teachers and Secondary Grade teachers for handling English in Standards III to V should be employed with reference to the scale of employment and rules and orders already in force.

4. In the case of primary and upper primary schools having ten sections or more, grants may be assessed for an additional teacher—a higher grade teacher in primary school and secondary grade teacher in the upper primary school.

5. Grant shall not be calculated for more teachers than there are standards or sections in the school or than are actually employed in the school, whichever is less.

6. In every school where there is a surplus of teachers by applying this ratio, no fresh appointments in any vacancy whatsoever, e.g., on leave, resignation, retirement, additional enrolment, etc., should be made until the surplus is absorbed. The teachers now

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in regular service who are found in excess of the ratio should, however, be continued in service till they are absorbed in future vacancies.

7. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to issue suitable instructions for the early absorption of the supernumerary teachers in new vacancies that may arise within the revenue district.

8. The Director of Public Instruction is informed that the above orders should be given effect to within the budgetary and Plan provision available for elementary education. The total number of additional posts to be created in implementing the present orders should not exceed the number of supernumerary posts already in existence plus the number of posts, viz., 8,000 provided for in the budget for the age-group 6-14 during 1963-64.

9. The Government recognize that it will be necessary to give the Director of Public Instruction adequate powers in regard to opening of new schools as well as allotment of additional teachers both in Panchayat Union and non-Panchayat Union areas if he is to be held responsible for regulating the expenditure on elementary education with reference to budgetary and Plan provisions. The orders already issued vesting certain powers in this regard in Panchayat Unions will be suitably modified so as to provide for opening of new schools and allotment of additional teachers within the limits to be laid down for each Panchayat Union by the Director of Public Instruction. Necessary orders in this matter are being issued separately.

10. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department—*Vide* their U.O. No. 21935 A/E1/64-1, dated 29th February 1964.

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 252 on page 181.]

(a) to (d) The Government do not grant any share capital loan to Co-operative Housing Board Societies as such. Co-operative Building Societies advance loans to their members up to five times the share-capital of the members, comprising the Government loan at four times the share-capital, and share-capital loan equal to the share amount of the members (which is 1/4th of the Government loan). The value of the site owned by the member is adjusted to the share-capital of the member in Urban Housing Societies and is treated as loan given to the member, that is, the fifth part of the loan. Hence, the issue of share-capital loan to the member by the Society is done by book adjustment. The Co-operative Housing Societies are charging interest on this share-capital loan also given by book adjustment. They, however, give dividend to the members of these shares, which will in effect compensate for the collection of interest charged on the above share-capital.

[30th March 1963]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 225 on page 183.]

Statement showing the particulars of assignment applications received and land assigned for Agricultural and house-site purposes in South Arcot district from 1960 to 1965 :—

Year.		Number of application received from the landless poor.	Number of applicants to whom assign- ments were made.	Total extent assigned.	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	
For agricultural purpose—					
1960	.. ..	7,205	2,332	4,559	76
1961	.. ..	6,970	2,624	4,551	22
1962	.. ..	6,473	2,487	4,565	65
1963	.. ..	5,377	2,081	3,823	51
1964	.. ..	7,351	2,607	6,213	81
1965 (up to 15-2-65)	.. ..	839	268	811	01
For house-site purpose—					
1960	.. ..	1,101	309	11	73
1961		750	143	5	87
1962		554	191	8	35
1963		600	72	3	11
1964		1,115	47	1	24
1965 (up to 15-2-65)		220	4	0	09

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 258 on page 186.]

(a) & (b) The exact figure of the number of human lives lost is not known. It is estimated that it will not exceed 500 on any account.

2. *Loss of Property.*—(i) The steel draw bridge of the Southern Railway, 6,700 feet long, between Pamban and Mandapam was totally destroyed.

(ii) The railway track between Ramanathapuram and Mandapam and between Rameswaram Road and Dhanushkodi was eroded in large stretches.

(iii) the total number of huts and houses damaged in the island as well as in the eastern taluks of Ramanathapuram district is estimated to be over 50,000.

(iv) The high school building at Rameswaram the buildings of 3 high schools at Ramanathapuram, one at Devakottai and the buildings of 76 aided and recognised schools suffered serious damages.

(v) Varying lengths of two National Highways, ten major district roads and thirteen other district roads were also damaged.

(vi) As many as 289 irrigation tanks mostly in Food Production Circle suffered breaches and 95 tanks were damaged due to scour.

(vii) About 9,000 acres of cultivated land got silted up or sand cast due to tank breaches.

(viii) About 4,000 heads of cattle and 20,000 sheep perished.

(ix) It is estimated that 445 fishing boats were totally destroyed, over 850 boats seriously damaged and that as many as 13,000 nets (cotton and nylon) were totally lost, apart from 11,000 nets badly damaged.

(x) Coconut topes, betel and plantain gardens suffered considerable damage.

Measures taken by the Government in Ramanathapuram district.

Special Revenue staff including Deputy Collector, a number of Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors were appointed for assessing the damages caused and providing relief to the victims. After making an on-the-spot study of the impact of the cyclone, the Chief Minister convened a meeting on 28th December 1964 in which certain decisions regarding relief measures were taken. In accordance with the decisions, the following relief measures have been sanctioned.

[20th March 1965]

(1) A cash grant of Rs. 30 for each hut completely damaged, and Rs. 20 for each hut partially damaged together with a clothing grant of Rs. 10 for each family (other than fishermen) is given. A total allotment of Rs. 11.0 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose for Ramanathapuram district and its disbursement has been nearly completed.

(2) A cash grant of Rs. 100 per family of fishermen is granted. An expenditure of Rs. 11,500 has been sanctioned in this behalf.

(3) About 179 feeding centres were run for 3 days. The feeding centres at Rameswaram and Mandapam were continued till 4th January and 28th January 1965 respectively. An expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(4) The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 27.57 lakhs for carrying out repairs to roads and buildings damaged by cyclone.

(5) An expenditure of Rs. 18 lakhs has been sanctioned towards the cost of repairs to the breached tanks.

(6) Fishermen who have lost their nets and boats are given 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan to purchase new ones. The subsidy portion of the expenditure comes to Rs. 15.11 lakhs.

(7) The ryots of Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi and Mudukulathur in Ramanathapuram district are given 50 per cent of the cost of fertilisers as subsidy and the other 50 per cent as loan. The subsidy portion of the concession will come to Rs. 55,000.

(8) It has been decided to supply coconut seedlings at half cost for planting new coconut seedlings in the place of lost plants and supply fertilisers at half cost as a compensation for the loss in the yield of the uprooted and spoiled trees.

(9) In the case of fishermen from Danushkodi, each family will be given a loan upto Rs. 250 for reconstruction of their houses, and in the case of others, a loan upto Rs. 150 each will be given to repair or reconstruct thatched huts and a loan upto Rs. 500 each for repairing or reconstructing tiled house. An allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(10) Loans will be granted at the rate of Rs. 200 per acre for reclamation of lands. An allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(11) An interest-free loan upto Rs. 1,000 per individual for the replacement of work, cattle lost due to the cyclone at the rate of Rs. 250 per bullock and an interest-free loan of Rs. 500 per individual for purchase of not less than 20 sheep. An initial allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(12) The Collector of Ramanathapuram has been authorised to grant interest-free loan not exceeding Rs. 400 per acre of betel-vine and not exceeding Rs. 200 per acre of plantation crop for the purpose of replantation. An allotment of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for this purpose.

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(13) It has been decided to grant business or occupational loans upto Rs. 500 per family of displaced persons. An allotment of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(14) An interest-free loan of Rs. 50 each on personal security has been sanctioned to Purohits and guides of Rameswaram. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(15) An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 50 per family for 14 families which have lost their bread-winners has also been sanctioned.

(16) Another *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 50 per family for all affected fishermen has been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 has been allotted for this purpose.

The total Commitment of the Government under the various schemes outlined above is Rs. 1,33,25,000 of which Rs. 79,24,000 will be on grants and Rs. 54,01,000 on loans.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide Item V (1) on page 189.]

L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1965.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1965.

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1965.

2. *Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1965.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1965, a sum not exceeding three hundred and sixty-four crores, twenty-two lakhs, forty-two thousand and two hundred rupees, being moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that year, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that year, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

[30th March 1965]

THE SCHEDULE

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
I	Land Revenue Department.	98,94,300	100	98,94,400
II	Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration.	18,27,200	..	18,27,200
III	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration.	1,06,42,900	1,600	1,06,47,500
IV	Stamps Administration.	35,24,900	..	35,24,900
V	Registration Department.	58,39,500	100	58,39,600
	Debt Charges ..	..	17,04,11,900	17,04,11,900
VI	State Legislature.	17,22,300	61,500	17,83,800
VII	Elections ..	11,44,300	..	11,44,300
VIII	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	2,50,61,700	13,01,500	2,63,63,200
IX	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	7,41,08,300	37,500	7,41,45,800
X	Administration of Justice.	1,60,71,900	20,37,400	1,81,12,300
XI	Jails	1,68,51,800	..	1,68,51,800
XII	Police	8,76,19,800	100	8,76,19,900
XIII	Education	37,23,12,500	100	37,23,12,600
XIV	Medical	9,34,92,500	100	9,34,92,600
XV	Public Health ..	4,21,35,600	100	4,21,35,700
XVI	Agriculture ..	8,72,39,700	1,000	8,72,40,700
XVII	Fisheries ..	85,32,200	..	85,32,200
XVIII	Animal Husbandry.	2,91,79,100	100	2,91,79,200
XIX	Co-operation ..	2,42,68,900	..	2,42,68,900
XX	Industries ..	6,29,95,800	..	6,29,95,800
XXI	Cinchona ..	27,39,700	..	27,39,700
XXII	Khadi	13,50,000	..	13,50,000
XXIII	Community Development Projects, etc.	6,71,89,200	..	6,71,89,200
XXIV	Labour including Factories.	1,61,06,000	100	1,61,06,100
XXV	Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other Backward Classes.	4,83,74,300	100	4,83,74,400

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Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
XXVI	Irrigation ..	6,58,21,300	..	6,58,21,300
XXVII	Public Works—Works.	6,59,67,800	2,71,000	6,62,38,800
XXVIII	Public Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	2,25,04,300	..	2,25,04,300
XXIX	Public Works—Grants-in-aid.	2,41,02,400	..	2,41,02,400
XXX	Road Transport Schemes.	7,81,01,800	10,000	7,81,11,800
XXXI	Famine Relief ..	6,14,200	50,00,000	56,14,200
XXXII	Pensions ..	3,88,86,600	5,95,400	3,94,32,000
XXXIII	Miscellaneous ..	8,92,78,900	15,26,700	9,08,05,600
XXXIV	Stationery and Printing.	2,12,80,000	21,200	2,13,01,200
XXXV	Forest Department.	1,24,16,600	100	1,24,16,700
XXXVI	Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	4,56,37,800	22,33,000	4,78,70,800
XXXVII	Compensation to Zamindars.	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Public Health.	16,98,000	..	16,98,000
XXXIX	Capital Outlay on Agriculture.	18,15,100	..	18,15,100
XL	Capital Outlay on Consumer Co-operatives.	3,82,000	..	3,82,000
XLI	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	6,65,70,400	..	6,65,70,400
XLII	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	10,98,99,600	..	10,98,99,600
XLIII	Capital Outlay on Public Works.	5,13,85,100	..	5,13,85,100
XLIV	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	2,23,03,000	100	2,23,03,100
XLV	Capital Outlay on Forests.	86,59,200	..	86,59,200
XLVI	Commuted Value of Pensions.	6,02,500	50,000	6,52,500
XLVII	Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	60,54,41,000	..	60,54,41,000

APPENDIX

[30th March 1965]

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		Total.
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XI.VIII	Loans and Advances by the State Government.	29,85,38,800	..	29,85,38,800
	Public Debt—.. Repayment.	..	71,60,04,600	71,60,04,000
	Grand Total ..	2,74,26,72,800	89,95,68,400	3,64,22,42,200

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS-9,
30th March 1965.

S. CHELLAPANDIAN,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide Item V (2) on page 212.]

L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1965.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1964.

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

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1965.

APPENDIX

30th March 1965]

2. Supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1964.—The State Government may appropriate out of Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1964, a further sum exceeding eight crores, sixty-five lakhs, fifty thousand and hundred rupees, being moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that period, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund of the State for that period, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		Total.
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Land Revenue Department.	9,08,300	..	9,08,300
II	Motor Vehicles Act—Administration.	1,81,700	..	1,81,700
IV	Stamps Administration.	3,28,800	..	3,28,800
V	Registration Department.	71,300	..	71,300
VIII	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	3,13,900	..	3,13,900
IX	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	100	..	100
X	Administration of Justice.	4,20,100	..	4,20,100
XI	Jails	19,95,600	..	19,95,600
XII	Police	300	..	300
XIII	Education	67,04,400	..	67,04,400
XIV	Medical	34,94,400	..	34,94,400
XV	Public Health	39,21,600	..	39,21,600
XVI	Agriculture	84,90,000	..	84,90,000
XVII	Fisheries	6,05,500	..	6,05,500
XVIII	Animal Husbandry ..	200	600	800
XIX	Co-operation	8,69,700	..	8,69,700
XX	Industries	1,90,800	..	1,90,800
XXI	Cinchona	100	..	100
XXII	Khadi	1,06,300	..	1,06,300

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Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	RS.	RS.	RS.
XXIII	Community Development Projects, etc.	33,00,000	..	33,00,000
XXIV	Labour including Factories.	20,31,800	..	20,31,800
XXV	Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.	100	..	100
XXVI	Irrigation	64,70,100	..	64,70,100
XXVII	Public Works—Works.	20,01,800	94,100	20,95,900
XXVIII	Public Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	9,90,800	..	9,90,800
XXIX	Public Works—Grants-in-aid.	100	..	100
XXXI	Famine Relief ..	29,34,700	..	29,34,700
XXXIII	Miscellaneous ..	27,28,700	2,09,200	29,37,900
XXXIV	Stationery and Printing.	35,62,200	..	35,62,200
XXXV	Forest Department ..	22,92,900	800	22,93,700
XXXVI	Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	47,95,300	..	47,95,300
XXXIX-A	Capital Outlay on Consumer Co-operatives.	3,15,200	..	3,15,200
XI.	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	500	2,08,500	2,09,000
XLI	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	1,06,79,000	..	1,06,79,000
XLII	Capital Outlay on Public Works.	41,47,200	71,800	42,19,000
XLIII	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	3,30,000	5,100	3,35,100
XLVI	Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	100	..	100
XLVII	Loans and Advances by the State Government.	1,07,76,900	..	1,07,76,900
	Grand Total ..	8,59,60,500	5,90,100	8,65,50,600

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

S. CHELLAPANDIAN,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS-9.
30th March 1965.

30th March 1965]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Item V (3) on page 212.]

L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1965.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

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

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1965.

(2) (a) Clauses (a) and (g) of section 2 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 23rd day of December 1964.

(b) Clauses (b), (d), (e) and (f) of section 2 shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1965.

(c) Clause (c) of section 2 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 1964.

2. *Amendment of the First Schedule to Madras Act 1 of 1959.*—In the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959),—

(a) for item 3 and the entries relating thereto, the following items and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 3. Motor vehicles including	Do.	10
motor cars, motor		
taxi cabs, motor cycles		
and cycle combinations, motor scooters,		
motorettes, motor		
omnibuses, motor		
vans and motor lorries		
chassis of motor vehicles, bodies built on		
chassis of motor vehicles belonging to others		
(on the turnover relating to bodies), component		
parts of motor vehicles, all varieties of trailers,		
by whatever name known, tyres (including		
pneumatic tyres) and tubes ordinarily used		
for motor vehicles and trailers (whether or not		
such tyres and tubes are also used for other		
vehicles), and articles		

(excluding batteries)
adapted for use generally as parts and accessories of motor vehicles and trailers.

3 A. Batteries (excluding dry cells). Do. 10 "

(b) items 22, 28 and 42 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(c) for item 43 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted namely :—

" 43 Vacuum flasks of all kinds, including refills for such vacuum flasks.	At the point of first sale in the state.	6 "
--	---	-----

(d) items 46 and 49 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(e) in item 51, in the entry in column (2), after the word " snows ", the brackets and words " (including all purpose creams and cold and vanishing creams) " shall be inserted;

(f) item 52 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(g) in item 55, for the entry in column (2), the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

" All varieties of tractors and bull-dozers, component parts of tractors and bull-dozers, tyres (including pneumatic tyres) and tubes ordinarily used for tractors and bull-dozers (whether or not such tyres and tubes are also used for other vehicles), and articles (excluding batteries) adapted for use generally as parts and accessories of tractors and bull-dozers.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

S. CHELLAPANDIAN,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS-9,
30th March 1965. }

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 1st April 1965.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Cold Storages

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

(a) the number of cold storages for preserving fruits in the State; and

(b) the places where they are located?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) Seven.

(b) Madras City.

(அ) ஏழு.

(ஆ) சென்னை நகரம்.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know, Sir, how many new cold storages are to be constructed in the year 1965-66?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : I have no information with me now, Sir.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Out of the seven cold storages mentioned by the Government, how many belong to Government and how many to the private parties, Sir?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : I shall give the names of the cold storages—

Corporation of Madras at Moore Market used for storing fruits, vegetables, meat and fish.

Patel Cold Storage, Bunder Street, used for storing fruits and vegetables—(Private).

Kuppuswami, Bunder Street—(Private).

Abdul Razack, Bunder Street—(Private).

Kuppuswami Naicker, Chinnathambi Street—(Private).

Patel and Company at Vepery—(Public).

Madras Cold Storage, Vummidiars, Govindappa Naicken Street, Madras—(Private).

* Postponed question from the list of questions for the 27th March 1965.

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SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, my question was with reference to the State. But the answer given is regarding the City. May I know how many cold storages there are in the State, Sir?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : There are no cold storages in the mofussil, Sir.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : What is the cost of a cold storage plant? Is it imported from other countries?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : The price of a cold storage plant is about Rs. 35,000.

Hindi Pandits

* 259 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the minimum educational qualification and training in Hindi prescribed for Hindi Pandits;

(b) whether the educational qualification is relaxed in the case of ousted Sanskrit Siromonis with Hindi qualifications; and

(c) the facilities provided for training of Hindi Pandits?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) to (c) A statement^a is laid on the Table of the House.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, with reference to the answer 'No' to clause (b) of the question, is it not a fact that many Sanskrit Pandits are being sent out for want of sufficient work? What is the difficulty in just relaxing the Hindi qualifications rule in their case?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I have no information whether Sanskrit Pandits are being sent out. If the hon. Member wants any particular information, he may put a separate question.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Cannot the Government assure me that no Pandit will be sent out for want of work and that alternative work would be given to him?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am sorry I cannot give such an assurance.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware that these three training centres are not sufficient for people to further qualify themselves as they are at various places? Is there a proposal to open further centres for training?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government have no information that these were not adequate, and, therefore, there is no proposal at present to open any new training centre.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 273 infra.

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Supervisors of Municipal Elementary Schools

* 260 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 149 on 28th March 1964—

(a) whether the age of retirement of Supervisors of Municipal Elementary Schools in the State has been raised to 58;

(b) if so, from what date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The benefit of enhanced age-limit for retirement is admissible only to teachers who do actual teaching.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, is it not a fact that these supervisors are secondary grade trained men, and where is the necessity to retire them at 55 instead of at 58 as in the case of other teachers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The order issued about the extension of age relates only to teachers in service. The superannuation age of 58 years is applicable only to teachers in service and not to others.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Sir, are the Government aware that some of the secondary grade trained teachers in municipal schools, without their willingness, are being appointed as supervisors and retired at the age of 55? Representations have been made to the Government, and the Government have informed the Commissioner that in such cases he can retain them. But it is only considered to be recommendatory and not mandatory.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If the teacher is eligible for being posted as a supervisor, that cannot be prevented.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் மேற்பார்வையாளர்களாகப் பணியாற்றுகிறவர்கள் 55 வயதில் பதவி விலகவேண்டுமென்றாலும் விலகுபவர் திரும்பவும் 58 வயதுவரையிலும் ஆசிரியராகவாவது நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ரசாங்கம் வழி செய்யுமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : பதவியிலிருந்து விலக வேண்டுமே என்பதற்காக ஆசிரியர்களாக நியமிப்பது என்பது ஒன்றிரண்டு சேஷங்களில் செய்யப்பட்டது. அதற்கு ஆட்டில் அட்சேபணை ஏற்பட்டது.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, are the Government aware that all the privileges conferred on the secondary grade training teachers have been conferred on the supervisors, and, if so, what is the reason for not conferring this privilege on those who work as supervisors?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The superannuation age at 58 years was fixed, as a special case, in the case of teachers. There are other categories of Government employees. They all retire at 55. Inasmuch as they are non-technical men, they retire at 55. This was extended to 58 only in the case of teachers. Perhaps teachers can claim to be technical men. In that case, teachers alone as technical men are entitled to retire at 58. Therefore, supervisors and other officers of Government in the Education Department or the municipal servants are not entitled to this extension.

Teaching of English in Elementary Schools

* 261 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether secondary grade teachers are appointed for the teaching of English in each elementary school;

(b) whether there is a separate English teacher for each standard in the school; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No.

(c) The secondary grade teacher is expected to teach English in Standards III, IV and V.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, how many classes are these teachers expected to handle in a school and how many pupils are they to teach in each class?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That depends on the size and the strength of the school. Sometimes they are expected to handle three classes.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are they to handle only English or other subjects also?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That again would depend on the question whether they handle three classes or one class only. If they attend to three classes, they will not be expected to handle other subjects.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, in higher elementary schools, where there may be sufficient sections, is particular care taken to see that these people who receive special training in English are given English work alone, as they will have sufficient work?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That will be so, Sir.

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Elementary Schools in Manachanallur Panchayat Union

* 262 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the services of Higher Grade Teachers in Elementary Schools in Manachanallur Panchayat Union, Tiruchirappalli district, were terminated in 1963;

(b) if so, how many teachers were sent out;

(c) why such teachers were not treated as supernumerary;

(d) whether they have been taken back into service; and

(e) if so, from what date?

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

(b) Eleven teachers.

(c) The Commissioner, Panchayat Union, Manachanallur did not correctly observe the orders issued by Government in this regard.

(d) Yes.

(e) From 1st June 1964.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, what is the duration of the break, and have they been paid their salaries for the 'break' period?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : They must be treated as supernumerary teachers. That was the instruction of the Government. The Commissioner of the Panchayat Union did not observe that instruction. They were asked to be reinstated with immediate effect and that was done.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Was there any break, and were the teachers paid their salaries for the period of break, as it was not the fault of the teachers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Commissioner has stated that the period from the date of ousting till the date of rejoining will be treated as leave on loss of pay.

Police and Special Armed Police from neighbouring States

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

(a) whether this Government recently sought the help of the Police and Special Armed Police from neighbouring States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As the Madras Police Force was deployed thinly throughout the State, in connection with the Anti-Hindi agitation, it was decided as a measure of abundant caution to reinforce it with Police units from the neighbouring States.

[1st April 1965]

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, எந்தெந்த வெளி மாநிலங்களிலிருந்து போலீசார் வரவழைக்கப்பட்டார்கள்? மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ராணுவப்படை வரவழைக்கப்பட்டதா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : போலீஸ் படையைப் பற்றிய கேள்வி இது. முதலில் ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து மைசூர், கோளா, பாண்டிச்சேரி முதலிய இடங்களிலிருந்து வந்திருந்தது. அதற்குப் பின்னாலும் வேண்டியிருந்ததால், கோளா, ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசம் முதலிய பிரதேசங்களிலிருந்தும் மகாராஷ்டிராவிலிருந்தும் செண்டரல் ரிசர்வ் போலீசிலிருந்தும் சில கம்பெனி வந்தன.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : அப்படி வந்த அந்த போலீசார் இன்னும் தமிழ் நாட்டிலேயே இருக்கிறார்களா? திரும்ப அவர்கள் மாநிலங்களுக்குச் சென்றுவிட்டார்களா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : இப்போது தமிழ் நாட்டில் இல்லை என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Did our State Government pay the salary of these Police during the period of their service in our State, or did the other State Governments pay it?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : இந்த அரசாங்கம் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி. கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்கு ஆட்சேபணை இருக்காது. இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்றால் அதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் வரவேற்பார்கள். ஆகையால் இதைப் பற்றிக் கவலைப்பட வேண்டாம்.

திரு. கே. ராமதாஸ் : அமைதியைக் காக்கப் பணிபுரியும் போலீசார் போதுமான அளவு நம் மாகாணத்தில் இல்லை என்பது உண்மையா? அப்படியானால் போலீசாரின் எண்ணிக்கையை அதிகரிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : போலீசாரின் எண்ணிக்கை தேவையைப் பொறுத்ததாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஓரளவு மற்ற மாநிலங்களோடு ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும்போது நம்மிடம் உள்ள போலீசார் எண்ணிக்கை குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. சிறிதளவு அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் யோசனை.

SRI R. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the necessity of asking for the help of the Police from other States was felt by the Government or by the Chief of the Police of the State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I can not make a distinction between the Government and the Police.

Files pending disposal in the Madras Secretariat

* 264 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of files pending disposal in each Department for more than a year in the Madras Secretariat?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The efforts taken in obtaining these details will not be commensurate with the benefits.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்படிப்பட்ட 'பைல்கள்' ஏராளமாக ஒருவேளை அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக்குமானால் அவற்றைக் குறிப்பெடுப்பதே பெருந்தொல்லை என்று கருதுமளவுக்கு இருக்குமானால் அதனால் பொதுமக்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதைக் கண்டு அப்படி பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் அவற்றைக்குறித்து விசாரித்து நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : என்னிடம் சில தகவல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவை up to date ஆக இல்லை. அப்படி ஒன்றும் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கு இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is the Tottenham system in force?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not know whether it is in force all over.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : அரசாங்கத்தின் தலைமை அலுவலகத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்படுகிற விண்ணப்பங்களிலிருந்து குறைந்து அளவு மூன்று மாதங்களுக்குள் முடிவு தெரிவிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்ற முறை அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக்கிறதா? அப்படி இருந்தால் அந்தக் காலத்திற்குள் வேண்டுகோள்களுக்குப் பதில் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறதா?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : எல்லா வேண்டுகோள்களுக்கும் பதில் தெரிவிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. முடிவு ஏற்பட கொஞ்சம் நாளாகும். யோசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று பதில் தெரிவிப்பதில் பயனில்லை. சிலவற்றிற்கு உடனடியாக முடிவு செய்ய முடியாமல் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றிற்குப் பல தகவல்கள் வேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. துரிதமாக கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு வேண்டியவற்றிற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்பது மட்டும் சொல்லமுடியும்.

Pavement dwellers

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

(a) whether any survey has been made of pavement dwellers in the city of Madras;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide them with suitable accommodation?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) The State Housing Board has conducted a survey of all the slum dwellers in the city, including platform dwellers, during the period from November 1961 to June 1962. According to this survey, there are about 3,600 families of pavement dwellers in the city.

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(c) About 500 families have already been rehabilitated and 400 more families will be housed shortly. Projects have been formulated for the rehabilitation of all pavement dwellers in Madras City.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it on rent basis or free?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They have been provided with what are called open developed plots, in which they are given a piece of land, Rs. 150 worth of materials to put up a hut, water-supply and flush-out. They have been housed under the Vyasarpadi Scheme.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Have the Government or the Corporation collected any rent from those who dwell in the platforms?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Not from the platform dwellers.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Though the Government are taking effective steps to prevent these platform-dwellers from encroaching further, still as and when rehabilitation takes place, we find people coming from the villages and squatting on these platforms?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I think the hon. Member has not seen the place. What we have done is this. As soon as we remove the people from the platform, we break up the platform itself so that nobody else can live there. The place next to the Stanley Medical College and then the place near the Eye Hospital are the places from where we have moved about 500 families, and we have rehabilitated them in excellent surroundings. What we have done is that these platforms have been rendered unfit for any future habitation.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Have the huts provided been occupied?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There are more people than we can accommodate. That is the position. As such there are 3,600 families. It costs about Rs. 2,000 to accommodate one family. So, it is not possible to do it overnight.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : May I know whether the Prevention of Begging Act is enforced strictly, because on the platform I find very many lepers and beggars dwelling?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If they are dwelling there, we try to rehabilitate them, give them a hut and all these facilities. But if they are begging, a separate question will have to be put for collecting information.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any phased programme for housing the slum-dwellers and, if so, what is the period within which they hope to complete the programme?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have always ambitious programmes and we hope to rehabilitate all the pavement dwellers before 1967. But there is a lot of difficulty, the main difficulty being the obstruction from the platform dwellers themselves. If they would co-operate and go to the places chosen, it would make the task of the Government easier.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Do the Government think that the widening of the roads and the lessening of the width of the platform will improve the situation in this respect?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have tried that experiment in one or two places, but I do not think that is going to be the solution of this problem.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know the source of livelihood of the majority of these dwellers?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It depends on the place where they live. For instance, people living round the Harbour have got some casual employment in the dock. People staying in other parts get casual employment as in the case of the handcart pullers or helpers and so on. They have no definite employment for the whole month.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Are the Government aware of the fact that these platform dwellers have now entered the Corporation pipes? (Laughter) They are now dwelling in the huge pipes.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I think I have got to set up an investigation. I have been only looking to the people who are visible, outside on the platforms. I do not know about invisible platform dwellers.

SRI K. KAMALAKKANNAN : There are a number of platform dwellers just around the area of the Harbour. They are frequently removed. Still they are again coming and dwelling near the Harbour area. I think they are workers there. Is there any proposal for putting up houses for these workers very near the Harbour?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Those people are coming and squatting there only waiting for the Harbour work. They are not living there as they used to do before in the sense of cooking and also sleeping there. Now they are not doing it, but they come and gather there for the purpose of any casual employment that may be obtained.

[1st April 1965]

Manufacture of Heavy Tractors in the State

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

(a) whether any factory has been set up for manufacturing heavy tractors in the State; and

(b) if so, where and what will be the annual production?

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

(b) Tractors and Farm Equipment, Limited, Sembiam, Madras, has been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of Ferguson agricultural tractors. It started production at Sembiam, Madras in August 1961. During 1963 it manufactured 1,124 tractors and in 1964—1,716 tractors. It will ultimately have an annual production capacity of 7,000 tractors.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: With what object was this tractor factory started?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is a private enterprise.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம்முடைய மாநில அரசாங்கத்திலுள்ள பழைய டிராக்டர்கள் எல்லாம் பழுதுபார்ப்பதற்குக் கூட இந்த இயந்திர சாலையின் தொழில் துட்பம்தான் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They are now engaged in the manufacture of tractors. So, for repairs we must have an organisation of our own.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Government consider the question of starting a tractor factory of their own within the Fourth Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is no proposal at present. But we are starting an Agro-Industries Corporation and probably the Agro-Industries Corporation when it is formed, will go into the question.

திரு. எஸ். ஜெயராம ரெட்டியார்: பொதுவாக இந்த டிராக்டர்கள் எல்லாம் அனேகமாக பயன்படுத்த முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் கொழுக்கள் தான் அவற்றில் பிரதானமாக நம் நாட்டில் கிடைப்பதில்லை. அடிக்கடி இந்த சாதனங்கள் கிடைக்காததால் 'சிக்' என்று ரிபேராக இருக்கிறது என்று வைத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அந்தக் கொழுக்களைச் செய்வதற்கு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: இது என்னுடைய சக அமைச்சர் விவசாய அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்க வேண்டிய கேள்வி.

1st April 1965]

Pesticides

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

(a) the names and descriptions of the various pesticides in use in agricultural operations in the State;

(b) whether they are manufactured in our State or imported; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to manufacture pesticides harmless to human beings?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) to (c) A paper* is placed on the table of the House.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: சார், நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் பூச்சிக்கொல்லிகள் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் திட்டம் எதுவும் இல்லை என்று பதிலில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. திறமையும் பெருமையும் வாய்ந்த நம்முடைய தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இருக்கும் போது ஏன் மனிதனுக்கு ஆபத்து இல்லாமல் ஒரு மருந்தை உபயோகப்படுத்த நாம் முற்படக்கூடாது?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, எவ்வளவு திறமை இருந்தாலும் ஏதாவது ஒரு விஷத்தை உபயோகித்துத்தான் ஒரு உயிரைக் கொல்ல முடியும். வேறு வழியே கிடையாது. இதுவரையில் உலகத்தில் கண்டுபிடித்தவைகளில் எல்லாம் ஒரு விஷம் கலந்த பூச்சி மருந்தினால்தான் பூச்சிகளைக் கொல்ல முடிகிறது. அதைப் பயன்படுத்துகிறவர்கள் பேரில் தவறு இருக்குமே தவிர மருந்தில் தவறில்லை.

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம்: நாம் உட்கொள்ளும் மருந்துகளில் கூட அனேகம் விஷமாக இருக்கின்றன.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: சில மருந்துகள் மிகவும் விஷமானதாக சர்க்கார் கொடுத்திருக்கும் அறிக்கையில் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை உபயோகிக்காமல் இருக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வருவார்களா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன்: எதையெதை எந்தெந்த சமயத்தில் உபயோகிக்கவேண்டுமோ அகையதை அவ்வப்போது உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதை உபயோகிக்காமல் பூச்சிகளைக் கொல்ல முடியாது.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: விவசாயிகள் அவற்றை உபயோகிக்க முடியாத நிலையில் இருப்பதால், அந்த இலாகா ஆபீசர்கள், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள், அந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால் ஏதாவது அவ்விஷங்களால் பாதகம் ஏற்பட்டால் அந்த விஷத்திற்கான பொறுப்பு சர்க்காரைச் சேரும். ஆதலால் சர்க்கார் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வார்களா?

[1st April 1965]

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : மருந்து கொடுக்கும்போது சரியாக instructions கொடுத்து எவ்வாறு உபயோகிப்பது என்று விவசாயிகளிடம் சொல்லித்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா இடங்களிலும் அதிகாரிகளே இருந்து மருந்துகளை உபயோகிக்க முடியாது. கொடுக்கும்போது சிப்பந்திகளை வைத்துக்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவற்றை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கும்போது சரிவர அவற்றை உபயோகிக்காவிட்டால் கஷ்டங்கள் வருமென்று விளக்கித்தான் மருந்துகள் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன.

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

(a) whether pesticides used for different crops are sold at subsidized prices;

(b) if so, whether there is any difference in the rates of subsidized price for the same pesticides; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The subsidies granted vary according to the crops. On all food crops a subsidy of 25 per cent is allowed. For commercial crops like coconut, groundnut, oil seeds, cotton and sugarcane, 50 per cent subsidy is allowed.

(c) Use of pesticides for food crop has become popular among the ryots. Additional 25 per cent subsidy is being given to ryots for commercial crops as an incentive to induce the ryots to take plant protection measures as the ryots in general are not sufficiently plant protection minded in respect of commercial crops, as in the case of food crops.

(அ) ஆம்.

(இ) பயிர்களுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு உதவித் தொகை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. எல்லா உணவுப் பயிர்களுக்கும் 25 சதவிகிதம் உதவித் தொகை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. தேங்காய், நிலக்காய், எண்ணெய் வித்துக்கள், பருத்தி, கரும்பு போன்ற வாணிபப் பயிர்களுக்கு 50 சதவிகித உதவித் தொகை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

(உ) உணவு தானியப் பயிர்களுக்குப் பூச்சி கொல்லிகளைப் பயன்படுத்தும் வழக்கம் உழவர்களிடையே பிரபலமாகியுள்ளது. வாணிபப் பயிர்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் பயிர்ப் பாதுகாப்பு ஏற்பாடுகளைக் கையாளும்படி உழவர்களைத் தூண்டிவிக்கும் வகையில் கூடுதலாக 25 சதவிகிதம் உதவித் தொகை வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. எனினால், உழவர்கள் உணவுப் பயிர்களுக்குப் பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு ஏற்பாடுகளைக் கையாள வேண்டுமென்று நினைப்பது போல வாணிபப் பயிர்களுக்குச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அவ்வளவாக நினைப்பதில்லை.

திரு. எஸ். கே. சம்பந்தன்: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, உணவுப் பொருள்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் சகாயத் தொகை 25 சதவிகிதம் தான் இருக்கிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் வாணிபப் பொருள்களுக்குக்

[1st April 1965]

கொடுக்கப்படும் சகாயத்தொகை 50 ஆக இருக்கிறது. அது அவ்வளவாக நியாயம் இல்லாததாகத் தெரிகிறது. அரசாங்கம் எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் ஒரே விகிதமாக 50 சதவிகிதம் மானியம் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவியைக் கொண்டுதான் அதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இதற்கு உடனடியாக நான் பதில் சொல்வதற்கில்லை.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை : தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம் மாநிலத்தில் பயிர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் நோய்களில் உணவுப் பொருள்களுக்கு அதிகமாக நோய் ஏற்படுகிறதா அல்லது வியாபாரப் பொருள்களுக்கு அதிகமாக நோய்கள் ஏற்படுகிறதா? இவற்றைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து தானே மானியம் வழங்குவது முடிவு செய்யப்படுகிறது?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : விவசாயிகள் ஏற்படும் பயிரை அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும்; எதன் மூலமாக அதிக ஆதாயம் வருகிறதோ அதைச் செய்வார்கள். உணவுப் பொருள்களுக்கு அதிகமாக ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தான் அதற்காகக் கொடுக்கிறோம்.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை : உணவுப் பொருள்களுக்கு அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையே?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : உணவுப்பொருள்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக கிராக்கி இருப்பதாலும், நமக்கு அன்னிய நாட்டுச் செலவாணி அதிகமாக வேண்டியிருப்பதாலும் அதை ஊக்குவிக்க வியாபாரப்பொருள்களுக்கு இது மாதிரி செய்யப்பட்டது.

திரு. கே. வி. ராமசாமி : பயிர்கள் அடிக்கடி மருந்து அடித்தாலும்கூட கெட்டுப் போய் அதனால் விவசாயிகள் அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கப்படுவதால் பயிர் இன்ஷியூரன்ஸ் திட்டம் ஏதாவது அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்ததா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : பயிர்கள் இன்ஷியூரன்ஸ் திட்டம் மத்திய சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய திட்டம். அவர்கள் அதைச் செய்ய வேண்டிய காலத்தில் செய்வார்கள்.

திரு. கே. வி. ராமசாமி : அதற்கு நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது துண்டுதல் செய்திருக்கிறார்களா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : ஏற்கனவே அவையெல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டது. மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதி அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் கேட்டோம். இப்போது ஒன்றும் செய்வதற்கில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது.

Joint and Deputy Directors in the Agriculture Department

* 269 Q.—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Joint and Deputy Directors in the Agriculture Department;

(b) their functions;

(c) whether they come into direct contact with the agriculturists and advise them on agricultural operations during their tours; and

(d) whether any report is sent by them to the Director of Agriculture about their tours and the contacts made by them with the agriculturists and the improvements effected as a result of their contacts?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) to (d) A paper ^a is placed on the table of the House.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Are the Government aware of the fact that these officers do not come into contact with the ryots with the result that the excellent researches made by the Department do not reach the common man in the villages?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்திலும் Extension Officer -கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கிராம சேவக்குகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். டைரக்டர், ஜாயின்ட் டைரக்டர், டெபுடி டைரக்டர் எல்லாம் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று சாதாரண விவசாயிகளை சந்தித்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளைச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள்.

திரு. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி : விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தனியாக ஒரு மாதாந்திரப் பத்திரிகை போட்டு அவர்கள் தகவல்களைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளும்படி சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : “மேழிச் செல்வம்” என்ற ஒரு பத்திரிகை இருக்கிறது.

Incidence of Cancer

* 270 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the incidence of cancer is on the increase in the State now; and

(b) the names of Cancer Hospitals in the State with their bed strength?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : (a) Yes.

(b) The only hospital intended for exclusive treatment of Cancer cases in the State is the Cancer Hospital, Adyar. The bed strength of this institution is 160. Facilities are also available for diagnosis and treatment of such cases in the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore and in certain Government Medical Institutions like the Government General Hospital, Madras, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, Government Friskine Hospital, Madurai.

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 275-277 infra.

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SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, answer to part (a) of the question has not been given, Sir.

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : In answer to that part of the question, I said “Yes”, Sir.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know the reason for the increase in the number of persons suffering from cancer? What steps are the Government taking to check the causes of the incidence of this disease?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : To check the cancer disease is the duty of God above. It is not possible for us to do anything. It is the Almighty that can do it. (Laughter).

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : God is not necessary to check the causes of cancer. I want to know the steps the Government have taken to check the causes for the increase in the number of patients suffering from cancer?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Sir, various researches have been conducted in this respect and the doctors are doing a lot of research to find out exactly the causes and to prevent the incidence of cancer.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : புற்று நோயால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு இதுவரை அல்லோபதிக் முறையில் அளிக்கப்படும் வைத்தியத்தை விட சித்த வைத்தியத்தில் சில மருந்துகளால் நல்ல குணம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்பது சிலர் அவ்வாறு குணமடைந்ததிலிருந்து தெரிகிறதே; இந்த சித்த வைத்தியத்தை அடையார் மருத்துவ மனையில் பயன்படுத்துகிறார்களா? அப்படி இல்லையானால், இதைப் பயன்படுத்தும்படி அந்த மருத்துவமனையினருக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் யோசனை கூறுவார்களா?

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம் : கான்சரை குணப்படுத்த சித்த வைத்தியத்தில் மருந்து இருக்கிறது என்பதை சிலர் ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இதை இந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் பயன்படுத்த இயலாது. இதை இந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியினர் ஒப்புக் கொள்ள மாட்டார்கள்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact, Sir, that the fumes emitted by motor cars cause cancer?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : No, Sir. The opinion is that the fumes are responsible for tuberculosis and not cancer.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : புற்றுநோய்க்குக் கையாளப்படும் அல்லோபதிக் முறையில் போதுமான குணம் ஏற்படவில்லை என்று சிகிச்சை பெற்ற பலருடைய நிலையிலிருந்து தெரிவதால்

[1st April 1965]

சிறந்த வைத்திய முறையில் ஏற்படும் குணம் காரணமாக சித்த வைத்திய முறையைப் பரிசீலிக்கும்படியாவது அடையாறு மருத்துவமனையை அரசாங்கம் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுமா?

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம்: கனம் அங்கத்தினரின் யோசனையைக் கேட்பதில் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. ஆனால் இந்த நோயை அட்வான்ஸ்ட் ஸ்டேஜ்-இல் தான் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடிகிறது 'early stage' இல் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியவில்லை.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை: புற்றுநோய் அதிகரித்து வருகிறது என்பது ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருப்பதால் அதற்கு சிகிச்சை வசதி எல்லா மாவட்ட தலைமை மருத்துவ மனைகளிலும் ஏற்படுத்தப்படுமா?

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம்: குறிப்பாக, கவான்மெண்ட் ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரி, ஸ்டான்லி ஆஸ்பத்திரி, 'Hospital for Women and Children' ஆகிய ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இந்த நோய் சிகிச்சைக்கு தனி யூனிட்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மற்ற ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் சிகிச்சை உண்டு, ஆனால் 'beds' கிடையாது.

திரு. கே. எஸ். அப்துல் வகாப்: இந்த நோய் சிகிச்சைக்கு வேண்டிய 'Deep X-ray' இயந்திரம் அடிக்கடி ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட காலங்களில் சிகிச்சை தாமதமாகிறது. எனவே ரிப்பேர் காலங்களில் இயந்திரம் நன்றாக இருக்கும் மற்ற ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு நோயாளிகளை சிகிச்சைக்கு அனுப்ப அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா? உதாரணமாக, ஸ்டான்லி ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இயந்திரம் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டால், அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரி நோயாளிகளை அப்போது ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு அனுப்பி அவர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சையளிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம்: இந்த மாதிரியான சிகிச்சை இப்போது ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலும், பெர்னாட் இன்ஸ்டிடியூட் அஃப் ரேடியாலஜியிலும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

திரு. கே. எஸ். அப்துல் வகாப்: ஸ்டான்லி ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் 'டீப் எக்ஸ்ரே' இயந்திரம் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படும்போது அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரி நோயாளிகளுக்குத் தொடர்ந்து சிகிச்சை தர ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு 'ஷிஃப்ட்' பண்ணுவதற்கு 'ப்ரொவிஷன்' இல்லை என்று கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம்: அவர்களை வேறு ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் 'இன்பேஷன்ட்'-ஆக வைத்து சிகிச்சை அளிக்க முடியாது. அவர்களுக்கு வாரத்தில் ஒன்றிரண்டு முறை சிகிச்சை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

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திரு. கே. எஸ். அப்துல் வகாப்: இப்போதுள்ள விதிப்படி அப்படி 'ப்ரொவிஷன்' இல்லை என்று கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். அதற்கு வகை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம்: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கேள்விப்பட்டது சரியல்ல.

Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore

* 271 Q.—MR. CHAIRMAN: As the hon. Member Dr. T. V. Sivanandam is not in his place, the question and the answer thereto will be printed in the official report of the proceedings.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to start X-Ray and Radium Unit at the Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) & (b) Adequate X-ray facilities are already available at the Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore. An additional Deep X-Ray Therapy Plant (250 M. A. Unit) has been installed in the hospital recently. Ten Radium tubes are available for use in the hospital.

Madras Medical Registration Act

* 272 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been made by the State Medical Council to amend certain provisions of the Madras Medical Registration Act; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Khadi Vastralayas

* 273 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Khadi Vastralayas started in Madurai district by the Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1963-64;

(b) the value of Khadi sold by each Khadi Depot during 1963-64; and

(c) the expenditure incurred towards the pay, allowances, etc., in each Khadi Depot during the above period?

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THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR: (a) Three.
(b)

	Amount. Rs. P.
(1) Periyakulam (opened on 1st September 1963)	79,096.67
(2) Bodinayakanur (opened on 1st September 1963)	25,156.06
(3) Thirumangalam (opened on 28th October 1963)	20,469.78
(c)	
(1) Periakulam	2,371.46
(2) Bodinayakanur	1,747.07
(3) Thirumangalam	772.74

Board High Schools in Thanjavur district

* 274 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Board High Schools in Thanjavur district; and

(b) the number of such High schools without a I Grade Tamil Pandit on the staff?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) 95.

(b) Nil.

Educational Concession

* 275 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the nature of educational concession given in Polytechnics in the State to children of Backward communities and children of parents of low income;

(b) the income limit of the parents fixed for eligibility to such concessions; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase such income limit?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) The children of Backward communities whose parents' annual income does not exceed one thousand and five hundred rupees per annum are granted half-fee concession. The children of parents of low income belonging to non-Backward communities are not granted any concession.

(c) No.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that salaries have been increased and even an ordinary clerk cannot come under this rule, is there any proposal to enhance this limit of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,400?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is at present no such proposal.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: According to the present state obtaining in our State, nobody will be eligible for this concession. Is it merely a paper concession, and what is the difficulty in examining this question and enhancing the income limit?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot agree that it is a paper concession.

Salaries of B.T. Assistants

* 276 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the total service in recognised High Schools is taken into account for purposes of weightage in the refixation of salaries of B.T. Assistants from 1st June 1960; and

(b) whether previous officiating service in a Government High School is taken into account for purposes of weightage in the case of a B.T. Assistant serving in an Aided High School on 31st May 1960?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) Yes.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I understand that irrespective of the agency and irrespective of the breaks which the teacher might have had, the total service put in by a teacher can be taken into account for weightage purposes.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If they are of the same grade, it will be done.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: There are cases which have not been attended to. Will the Government examine the possibility of issuing instructions to the District Educational Officers to adhere to this rule?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is not necessary to issue any fresh instructions to the officers. But if the hon. Member would bring to my notice any specific case, I shall look into it.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: May I know whether the Government will take into consideration cases of persons who have had breaks beyond 40 days in this connection?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member may put a separate question.

[1st April 1965]

Inspector of Oriental Schools

* 277 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the post of Inspector of Oriental Schools stands abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) The post of Inspector of Oriental Schools has been kept in abeyance since January, 1957, as there was no need for the continuance of such post after the re-organisation of States.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Who is the officer in-charge of that work?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Educational Officer attending to other schools attends to this also.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do not the Government think that one who is qualified in Sanskrit should supervise these schools and help in spreading it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If there are sufficient number of schools which need supervision, Government will consider that.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I bring to the notice of the Government that the District Educational Officer will do better than the Special Educational Officer?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That may be so.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER: May I know how many Oriental schools there are at present in the State and whether any of them are non-Sanskrit and Tamil schools?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There are also non-Sanskrit Oriental schools. There were originally 67 institutions and now under the control of the Inspector there are only 23 institutions since 44 institutions went to Kerala and Mysore States. There are 12 Oriental Colleges, about 6 Oriental secondary schools, and 5 Oriental elementary schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: When do the Government propose to revive this post?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Government have no such proposal.

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Poramboke lands to start Arts Colleges.

* 278 Q.—SRI SI. PA. ADITANAR (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government will allot sufficient poramboke lands free of cost for establishing new Arts Colleges?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The application for allotment of poramboke lands will be considered on merits when received.

Cement

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

(a) the quantity of cement manufactured in the State during 1963-64; and

(b) the quantity sent out of the State?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) 1,341,054 tonnes
(b) 208,463 tonnes.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: Out of the total manufactured, what percentage is required by our Government for building purposes?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: A separate question may be put. I have got only figures about the quantity manufactured.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: What are the steps that the Government have taken to check black-marketing in cement?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Black-marketing is done by people who get the permits. If we watch them, they can be prosecuted and if we do not catch them, no action can be taken.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: இந்த 13 லட்சம் டன் தமிழ்நாட்டின் இன்றைய தேவையை விடக் குறைவாகவே இருப்பதால், சிமெண்டை வெளி மாநிலங்களுக்கு அனுப்புவதை நிறுத்த வழி உண்டா? இதை வெளி மாநிலங்களுக்கு அனுப்ப இந்த அரசாங்கம் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன்: அதற்கு வழியும் இல்லை. அப்படிச் செய்வதும் நியாயமில்லை. காரணம், நமக்கு வெளி ராஜ்யங்களிலிருந்து பல சரக்குகள் வர வேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. உதாரணமாக, நமக்கு பீஹாரிலிருந்தும், மத்தியப் பிரதேசத்திலிருந்தும் இரும்பு, எலக்ட்ரிக் பொருள்கள் வரவேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. அந்த ராஜ்யங்கள், தங்கள் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்துகொண்ட பிறகே மற்ற ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு அந்தப் பொருள்களைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று முடிவுசெய்தால், நாம் சிமெண்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்போம். அவைகள் இரும்பை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்; நாட்டில் முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படாது.

[1st April 1965]

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : What is the total demand for cement in this State?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is very difficult to estimate it because the demand is a thing which cannot be calculated. At present everybody wants cement and people are filing their applications. It will be an inflated figure.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Is there any proposal to start a new cement factory in the State?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, Sir. Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan Government will start a factory of about 5 lakhs tonnes annual capacity. The Government are also willing to consider applications from private parties for increasing cement production.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : 1963-64-ம் ஆண்டுக்கு தரப்பட்ட புள்ளி விவரத்தின் அளவு 1964-65-இல் அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறதா அல்லது அது 1965-66-இலாவது அதிகமாக வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறதா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன் : 1963-64-க்குப் பிறகு சற்றேறக் குறைய 3 லட்சம் டன் அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறது. இப்போது 16 லட்சம் டன்னுக்கு மேல் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் உற்பத்தி யாகியிருக்கிறது.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government improved upon the idea of just using the substitute of chunam mixed with cement or mortar material?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes. The State Housing Board is using only chunam now instead of cement for construction purposes.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : இப்படி உற்பத்தியாகும் மொத்த சிமெண்டில் எவ்வளவு பகுதி அரசாங்கத்தால் அதன் இலாக்கைக் களுக்காகப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. எவ்வளவு பகுதி பொதுமக்களுக்கு விநியோகிக்கப்படுகிறது?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன் : அதில் Production figures கொடுத்தேன். 'டிஸ்ட்ரிபியூஷன்' பள்ளிவிவரத்திற்கு தனிக் கேள்வி போர்டால் அதைக் கொடுக்க முடியும்.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Does our State import cement from other States?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No.

Slum Clearance Schemes

* 280 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY** (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of Slum Clearance Schemes taken up for execution by the Coimbatore Unit of the State Housing Board?

1st April 1965]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Twelve schemes. A list* of the schemes with relevant particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Temporary Power connections

* 281 Q.—**SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for industries be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount paid to the Madras State Electricity Board as deposits for temporary power connections in 1959;

(b) the amount paid by the Theni Co-operative House Building society, Madurai district, as deposit for temporary power connections in 1959;

(c) whether the deposit has been refunded to the society, and

(d) if not; the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) Rs. 8.90 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 1,569.

(c) Yes, after adjusting the amounts due to the Board by way of current consumption charges and service connection charges.

(d) Does not arise.

திரு. என். ஆர். தியாகராஜன் : இந்தக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்திற்கு டெம்பரரி மின்சார கணக்ஷனுக்காக பல நடவைகள் டெபாஸிட் கொடுத்ததில் மின்சார போர்டால் ரூ. 4,000-க்கு மேல் வசூலிக்கப் பட்டது; 2 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு 'கணக்ஷன்' பெர்மனென்ட் ஆக்கப்பட்டது. இந்தச் சங்கத்தின் பணம் 4,000 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் மின்சார போர்டிடம் இருக்கிறது. எனவே, மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு தான் டெம்பரரி கணக்ஷன் இருக்க வேண்டும், அதற்குப் பிறகு உள்ள காலத்திற்கு 'ஆர்டினரி கணக்ஷன் சார்ஜ்'-இன்படி கணக் கிட்டு, பாக்கியைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவிடுவார்களா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன் : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்வது சட்டப் பிரச்சனை. இதுபற்றி தனியாகக் கேள்வி அனுப்பினால், சர்க்கார் விசாரணை செய்யும்.

Number of students studying in the Medical Colleges

* 282 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY** (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of male and female students studying in the Medical College (Year-war) in the State during 1964-65 ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the strength during 1965-66?

[1st April 1965]

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) & (b) The particulars for answering the question are being collected.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: May I know, Sir, whether the women students should get equal marks to obtain admission or any moderation is allowed in their case, and if moderation is given, to what extent?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Sir, no special concessions are shown to the women students.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன்: இந்தக் கேள்வியில் கேட்கப்பட்டிருப்பது இந்த ஆண்டில் எவ்வளவு மாணவர்களும் மாணவிகளும் இந்தக் கல்லூரிகளில் படிக்கிறார்கள் என்பது ஆகும். இந்த விவரத்தைச் சேகரிப்பதற்கு நாளாகிறது என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் பதில் சொன்னால், இந்த இலாகாவில் இந்தப் புள்ளிவிவரம் கூட இல்லையா?

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம்: இந்தப் புள்ளிவிவரம் இலாகாவில் இருக்காது. அந்தந்தக் காலேஜுகளின் ப்ரின்ஸிபால் களையும், டிஸ்க்ளையும் கேட்டு வாங்கிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய விவரங்கள் இவை. இவை இன்னும் சரிவர வராததால், இந்தக் கேள்விக்கு இன்று விடை அளிக்க முடியவில்லை.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not yet received.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: May I know, Sir, whether any quota for admission is fixed for distinguished dignitaries, and, if so to what extent and to whom?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are not going to be students.

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: No, Sir.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB: For admission of students on the recommendation of dignitaries some quota is fixed, it is said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For admitting their sons or relations and not they themselves.

Regional Laboratory at Coimbatore

* 283 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the construction work of the Regional Laboratory at Coimbatore will be completed;

(b) the functions of this Laboratory; and

(c) when it will commence its work?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) By about December 1965.

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(b) (1) Examination of Bacteriological, Serological and Clinical materials received from Hospitals, Dispensaries, Health Units or any health organisation.

(2) Examination of food samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(3) Chemical and Bacteriological examination of samples of water; and

(4) Training of technical personnel of different categories.

(c) As soon as the buildings are ready for use.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Pilot Conferences for Elementary Schools

11 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Pilot Conferences for Elementary Schools held from 1960 to date districtwise; and

(b) the details of articles received as donations from the public at these conferences?

A.—(a) One hundred and forty-six School Improvement Conferences were conducted from 1960 to 1964 as follows:—

1 Chingleput	...	...	...	...	9
2 South Arcot	...	...	...	...	11
3 Tiruchirappalli	...	...	...	...	16
4 Thanjavur	...	...	...	...	9
5 Madurai	...	...	...	...	9
6 Ramanathapuram	...	...	...	...	13
7 Tirunelveli	...	...	...	...	22
8 Kanyakumari	...	...	...	...	3
9 Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	23
10 Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	2
11 North Arcot	...	...	...	...	11
12 Salem	...	...	...	...	18
Total					146

(b) The details of articles received as donations vary from place to place. However they can be classified as—

1 Articles of furniture.

2 Teaching aids.

3 Time-pieces.

4 Wall clocks.

5 First-aid boxes.

6 Games materials.

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- 7 Utensils.
- 8 Radio sets.
- 9 Musical instruments.
- 10 Museum articles.
- 11 Garden tools.
- 12 Maps and charts
- 13 Free uniforms.
- 14 Land gifts; and
- 15 Cash donations, etc.

Transfer of Secondary Grade Trained Teachers

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

(a) whether the present Rules allow of transfer of Secondary Grade trained teachers in Government Schools from district to district; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to confine the transfers to places within the district in which they are working?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

Privy Purses

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

(a) The names of persons who receive privy purses in the State; and

(b) The amounts given to each during 1964–65 ?

A.—(a) His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai.

(b) Rs. 2,66,500 annually. This amount is a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India by Article 291 (1) of the Constitution.

Co-operative Societies

14 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of co-operative societies in the State as on 31st December 1964;

(b) the total amount of credit given by the Government up to the above date; and

(c) the total amount waived off as bad debts in the last five years, yearwise?

A.—(a) On 31st December 1964, there were 19,020 co-operative societies.

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(b) The details of Government loans issued to various co-operative societies from 1961–62 are given below :—

Year.	Amount of loans. (RS. IN LAKHS.)
1961–62	487.47
1962–63	298.56
1963–64	151.89
1964–65 (up to 31st December 1964)	47.89

(c) No Government loan issued to these societies was written off or waived during the past five years.

Co-operative House Mortgage Banks

15 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Co-operative House Mortgage Banks in Madras State; and

(b) the amount of House Mortgage loans sanctioned by each one of these banks during the years 1961–62, 1962–63 and 1963–64?

A.—(a) & (b) : A statement ^a is placed on the Table of the House.

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

II.—STATEMENT BY THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR HOME RE CORRECTION TO AN ANSWER.

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, மதிப்பிற்குரிய அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி முத்தையார் கேட்ட ஒரு உபகேள்விக்கு பதிலளிக்கும்போது, ஒரு கோல்ட் ஸ்டோரேஜின் விலை 35,000 ரூபாய் என்று சொன்னேன். அது சரியல்ல. ஒரு Van-இன் விலை தான் 35,000 ரூபாய். ஒரு கோல்ட் ஸ்டோரேஜின் விலை கிட்டத்தட்ட ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் இருக்கும்.

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received a message from the Hon. Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1965), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council.

IV.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE KANYAKUMARI AND AVADI TOWNSHIPS.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my Colleague, the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration, I move—

“ That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), the House do resolve that each of the areas

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[Sri R. Venkataraman] [1st April 1965]

specified in column (1) of the table below which is health resort or an Industrial colony, as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof, be declared to be a township" :—

TABLE.

Description of area.	Whether health resort or industrial colony.
(1)	(2)
(1) <i>Kanyakumari Township.</i>	
Wards I to IV of Kanyakumari Panchayat and Ward VII of Agasteeswaram Panchayat in the Kanyakumari district.	Health resort.
(2) <i>Avadi Township.</i>	
The Koilpadagai and Vilinjambakkam Panchayats an area of about 475 acres occupied by All-India Radio, Imperial Chemical Industry, Special Armed Police, Madras Electricity System (Section and Quarters), Murugappa Polytechnic, Supply Depot and Telephone Exchange in Tirumullaivoyal Panchayat and an area of about 153 acres occupied by Tube Products, Shaw Wallace and Company, Special Armed Police and Police quarters in Paruthipattu village forming at present a part of Avadi Town Panchayat, in Chingleput district.	Industrial colony

Mr. Chairman, Sir, no long speech is required to move this simple resolution. Kanyakumari is very important as a place of pilgrimage, tourist attraction and health resort. It has been found necessary to have a Township there in order to improve the conditions. Similarly Avadi is a growing industrial area and there are a large number of industrial establishments there and it has been decided to convert that into a Township. I request the House to accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The resolution is before the House for discussion.

* SRI M. RAJAH IYER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find there are already nine townships in our State, and with the addition of these two we will have 11 townships in our State. I think that places like the Annamalai University Campus and other educational centres are qualified to be converted into townships like the health resorts and industrial centres. I do hope that we would extend these provisions to other educational centres also like the Annamalai University Campus.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION— CONSTITUTION OF THE KANYAKUMARI
AND AVADI TOWNSHIPS

1st April 1965] [Sri M. Rajah Iyer]

Sir, in this connection, may I reiterate the plea that I made some time back that Rameswaram which is a very important pilgrim centre not only for South India but for the whole of India should be converted into a township? I think that that is the idea of people whose views count with the Government. If the Government are receptive to the suggestion, may I suggest that this is perhaps the most opportune moment when Government can go ahead with it and constitute a township for Rameswaram, because due to the recent cyclone havoc the Mandapam panchayat union did not go through the elections. The town panchayat of Rameswaram continues to be the same old panchayat and no elections have been conducted there so far. Therefore I do hope that Rameswaram would be the 12th township to be constituted in our State.

Sir, in regard to the Kanyakumari township, I find Wards I to IV of the Kanyakumari panchayat and Ward VII of the Agasteeswaram Panchayat go to constitute the new township. Am I to understand, Sir, that the other wards of the Kanyakumari Panchayat would continue to be under the management of the town panchayat and the other wards of the Agasteeswaram Panchayat also will continue to be so administered by the existing panchayat in which case there will be this new Township and contiguous to that there will be the other town panchayats functioning with four wards less. Sir, I am not sure of the topography of the place. We take a few wards from Kanyakumari and one from Agasteeswaram and from them into a township leaving the other wards under the existing panchayats. The better thing would be to take all the wards in the existing panchayat and constitute it as a township.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is perhaps aware that Annamalai University campus has already been converted into a township and declared as such on the 14th April 1963.

Sir, so far as Rameswaram is concerned, the question of constituting it into a township is under the consideration of the Government.

So far as Kanyakumari area is concerned, it has been done in consultation with the Collector who should know what are the wards to be brought under the township. As far as possible we should not extend the area and make it too wide. We must take only those areas which could be properly administered by a small and compact body and which is important as a tourist attraction or a health resort or an industrial centre. This has been done in consultation with the Collector and I trust it is in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of 4 section of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), the House do resolve that each of the areas specified in column (1)

[Mr. Chairman]

[1st April 1965]

of the table below which is a health resort or an Industrial colony, as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof, be declared to be a township " :—

Discription of area.	Whether health resort or industrial colony.
(1)	(3)
(1) <i>Kanyakumari Township.</i>	
Wards I to IV of Kanyakumari Panchayat and Ward VII of Agasteeswaram Panchayat in the Kanyakumari district.	Health resort.
(2) <i>Avadi Township.</i>	
The Koilpadagai and Vilinjambakkam Panchayats/an area of about 475 acres occupied by All-India Radio, Imperial Chemical Industry, Special Armed Police, Madras Electricity System (Section and Quarters), Murugappa Polytechnic, Supply Depot and Telephone Exchange in Tirumullaivoyal Panchayat and an area of about 153 acres occupied by Tube Products, Shaw Wallace and Company, Special Armed Police and Police Quarters in Paruthipattu village forming at present a part of Avadi Town Panchayat in Chingleput district.	Industrial colony.

The resolution was put and carried.

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

- (1) THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS (FIXATION OF CEILING ON LAND)
AMENDMENT BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 7 OF 1965).*

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Land Reforms (*Fixation*) of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, to be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I wish to explain briefly the provisions of the Bill.

Chapter VII of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 58 of 1961) provides for the survey and ryotwari settlement of lands in the transferred territory for the purposes of that Act, within a period of three years from the date of publication of the Act, that is to say before the 2nd May 1965. The Madras (Transferred Territory) Ryotwari Settlement Act, 1964 (Madras Act 30 of 1964), as now in force provides

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[Sri V. Ramaiah]

for the survey and ryotwari settlement of all lands in the transferred territory, except Sreepadom lands. Survey and ryotwari settlement of lands in the transferred territory cannot be completed before the 2nd May 1965. It is, therefore, proposed to amend Chapter VII of Madras Act, 58 of 1961, so as to omit the reference to three years. It is also proposed to provide that survey and ryotwari settlement in respect of all lands in the transferred territory, excepting Sreepadom lands, should be carried out under Madras Act 30 of 1964. Survey and settlement of Sreepadom lands will, however, continue to be made under sections 56 and 57 in Chapter VII of Madras Act 58 of 1961, as Madras Act 30 of 1964 does not apply to Sreepadom lands. It is also proposed to amend, consequentially, paragraph 9 (a) of Part I of Schedule III to Madras Act 58 of 1961.

Section 59 of Madras Act 58 of 1961 provides that the provisions of Chapter VIII of that Act shall remain in force for a period of three years from the date of the publication of the Act. It was considered that comprehensive tenancy legislation would be undertaken within that period. As the legislation has not yet been enacted, it is proposed to amend the section, so as to keep the provisions of Chapter VIII in force for a further period of three years.

Under section 74 of Madras Act 58 of 1961, land held by a person as grazing land on the date of the commencement of the Act and assessed at Rs. 1.25 and below per acre can be held by such person in addition to the ceiling area, up to an extent of 50 acres. It is proposed to amend the section, so as to provide that such person shall be entitled to hold such land, in addition to the ceiling area, only so long as such land is used exclusively for grazing.

The Bill also seeks to amend—

(1) Section 19 (1) of Madras Act 58 of 1961, so as to make it unnecessary to file declaration in cases of registration of mortgages without possession.

(2) Section 52 of the Act so as to make it clear that application under that section shall be made only in respect of land proposed to be used for cultivation of sugarcane for use in the sugar factory, and

(3) Schedule I to the Act, so as to correct the name of a village in Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot district.

Sir, I request that the Bill, as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling of Land) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

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* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, though the amendment sought to be made is a very small one, still it makes a lot of change. My first suggestion is that sufficient time has not been given to elicit public opinion and call for objections. Therefore, I suggest that this Bill may be taken up at the next session of the Council.

3-50
p.m.

So far as the provisions in the Bill are concerned, it is proposed to correct the village name as 'Valapadi', as 'Varapadi' is not correct. This can stand. In paragraph 5 of the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated, "Under Section 74 of Madras Act 58 of 1961, land held by a person as grazing land on the date of commencement of the Act and assessed at Rs. 1.25 and below per acre can be held by such person in addition to the ceiling area, up to an extent of 50 acres". I do not know how any difficulty has arisen. The paragraph says further, "It is proposed to amend the section so as to provide that such person shall be entitled to hold such land, in addition to the ceiling area, only so long as such land is used exclusively for grazing". It is very clear that we have already said in the original Act that if these lands were brought under food cultivation—paddy or other crop—the ceiling limit would apply. Therefore, the presumption was that lands exclusively used for grazing and brought by ryots only for the purpose of using them as grazing lands and for raising fodder crops, should be given exemption from the Act. I do not understand what exactly the Government mean by this paragraph in the statement of objects and reasons. It is stated in paragraph 3 of the statement of objects and reasons that survey and ryotwari settlement of lands are not complete. Survey and settlement have been proceeding very slowly. They are not pushed through, as I pointed out some time ago on the floor of this House. The Government are going on extending this Act once in two years without giving adequate reason. The reason given is not at all convincing. On the whole my submission is that this Bill should be postponed and can be taken up for consideration at the next session of the Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is only a pious wish. There is no amendment.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, so far as postponement of the consideration of this Bill is concerned, I am afraid it cannot be done. Whether they have done the survey and ryotwari settlement slowly or not, they have not finished it for some reason. We see that they have not finished survey and ryotwari settlement in the transferred territory and they think that survey and settlement cannot be completed before the 2nd May 1965. We cannot insist upon the postponement of the consideration of this Bill. Otherwise, no ryotwari settlement can be done. I am not sorry if there is no ryotwari settlement, because it is all out-moded.

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Because the Act says so, they have to follow it up. So far as that is concerned, postponement is not possible. Therefore, I do not think that there should be any postponement.

So far as section 59 of Madras Act 58 of 1961 is concerned, I must refer to the principle behind this whole chapter. It will be seen from the proceedings of the Select Committee on the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960, that the "Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman said that there was already a general ceiling that one cannot hold more than 30 acres either as a landowner or as a tenant or as both. Just as they were asking the landowner to declare his surplus land over and above thirty acres, they could say that if a tenant were cultivating more than five acres as a tenant, he could declare the surplus to the authorised officer. The surplus would go to the respective landowners. As a tenant, he should not be allowed to retain more than five acres". This is the principle behind section 59 of the Act of 1961. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam then said that the additional formula which he had given previously, narrating the case of one landlord and one tenant, was there. He also agreed that the point was worth considering, and said that the Law Department would examine it. They did not want to raise the limit to seven acres. The principle enunciated has been accepted. The point is that when we have a ceiling of 30 acres for the landowners, we must have a ceiling for the cultivating tenant and that is 5 acres. If he has anything more than five acres, he should report to the authorised officer giving details. If he has more than five acres, the surplus goes to the landowner, or the Government will become the tenant of the landowner, whoever is the landowner for that surplus. There are various detailed provisions as regards these things. The chapter deals with a tenant who does not cultivate himself. It also includes a lessee. Therefore this is a general principle that has been accepted. I do not know how they said 'only three years'. I did not exactly remember what happened after the process of fixation. That is why I looked into the whole of the Select Committee Report. The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman did not say that it should be for three years. Also the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam did not say so. I am not questioning the Act. What I am saying is that the principle was agreed that so far as the ceiling was concerned, there should be a limit in the case of the landowner and also the tenant, whether he is partly an owner and partly a tenant or wholly a tenant. There should be no difference and there should be the ceiling of five acres in the comprehensive legislation we may think of. Inasmuch as it will not abolish the cultivating tenant altogether, this ceiling must apply there also. This is a sound principle that has been accepted. Therefore, I do not think the Government will give the go-by to this decision. I am making this perfectly clear. I should say that the point was raised specially by the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman. Because, just as we have the ceiling of 30 acres for the landowners, we must have a ceiling for

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the tenants also. There are a number of tenants—I know who eloquently plead against the landowners and who themselves have on lease a very large number of acres. They are better than the landowners. That is the case. This point was very wisely raised by the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman and the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam also supported it. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam said that this was a principle which ought to be accepted. This was not in the original draft. I now forget how this “three years” came. It is a sound principle which will apply to all cases of cultivating tenants, even though they may not personally cultivate the lands. It includes lessees also. That is one of the best suggestions made at the time of the discussion of land ceiling. Government should hold the scales even between the landlord and the tenant. Just as they were asking the landlord to declare his surplus land over and above 30 acres, so also they could say that if a tenant is cultivating more than five acres, he should supply that information to the Authorized Officer. This provision should be applicable to the lessees also. This is a sound principle. So long as there is a cultivating tenant, the Government are bound to apply the same principle which they apply to the landowner, to the cultivating tenant also.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, I must thank the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition for helping me to answer the point raised by Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. I do not think now it is possible for us to postpone the consideration. Further, there is no very high principle involved in this Bill.

Regarding the point raised by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, I would like to point out to him that Chapter VIII itself was never before the Select Committee.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sri Subramaniam asked the drafting department to draft a provision like that. I do not think we can do better at a time when there is a comprehensive legislation.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : What I try to point out is this. At the time when we conceived this Bill, we thought that all the rights and privileges of tenants would be covered by the comprehensive legislation. Now that Bill has not been brought in and passed. So it is we are asking for time to bring the comprehensive legislation. As far as the principle of the tenant's right to the holding is concerned, we are not deviating from the principle at all. That I would like to assure the hon. Member.

* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Sir, by way of clarification, I may point out that paragraph 5 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons says that with regard to land assessed at Rs. 1.25 and below per acre, such person shall be entitled to hold such land, in addition to the ceiling area, only so long as such land

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is used exclusively for grazing. Take, for instance, Lower Bhavani and other places where irrigation facilities have been provided. If one takes water, the land will be assessed. Even if fodder is grown without taking water, what is the position? I want some clarification in regard to this matter.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : If it is exclusively used for grazing purposes, then the concession will be there. But when it is used for other purposes, naturally the other provisions of the law apply.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Will the authorities permit it to continue as grazing ground without water being taken?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Minister has already replied to the discussion.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, the position is this. In the Select Committee we discussed the question of a ceiling for the tenant as also the seiling for the landholder. Then there were some suggestions made that it might lead to large-scale eviction. Therefore, the present Chapter VIII was framed in the way in which it is done. The question whether there will be a ceiling for the tenant will still be open to discussion and will be considered at the time when we bring the single tenancy Bill. That is a comprehensive Bill in respect of all the tenants in this State. The position will not be changed now. All that we say is that the present provisions which will expire at the expiration of three years may be extended for another three years so that we may take time to go through all the aspects. Neither can it be said to be a binding declaration by the Government nor can it be said that the Government are not committed to this. The matter is still open for consideration in connection with the single tenancy Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1965), 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 10 were put and carried.

Clause I, the long title and the enacting formula were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, I move—

“That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1965, as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed. ”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, whatever may be the provision as regards the cultivating tenant, whatever consolidated provisions may be made, the principle that a cultivating tenant must also have a ceiling so far as his cultivation is concerned cannot be forgotten in any legislation so long as this Ceiling Act continues. ”

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is open for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ”.

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

(2) THE MADRAS INAM ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO
RYOTWARI) AMENDMENT BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 10 OF 1965).

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration. ”

Sir, in moving the motion, I wish to explain briefly the provisions of the Bill.

Schedule I of the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 26 of 1963) contains a list of 83 Pudukkottai inam estates. The list was prepared with reference to the standard list of inam villages maintained by the ex-Durbar of Pudukkottai State. It is, however, now found that, in regard to some of the villages included in the Schedule, the names given in the Schedule are different from the names given in the relevant inam title deeds. In 37 cases, the names given in column (3) of the Schedule do not contain their alias names. In 4 cases, there is slight difference in spelling the names. In 3 cases, namely, S. Nos. 1, 46 and 79 of the Schedule, the names found in the inam title deeds are quite different. In the case of S. No. 1 “ Immanampatti ”, the name given in the inam title deed is “ Tiruvarankulam alias Renganathapuram ”. In the case of S. No. 46, “ Velangudi ”, the name in the title deed is “ Vayalan-kudi alias Venkatachalapuram ”. In the case of S. No. 79, “ Perianavakiamman Endal ”, the name in the title deed is

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“ Nallikudi ”. S. No. 74 “ Vengalaveli ” is now reported to be not an inam estate and has, therefore, to be omitted from the Schedule.

In view of the numerous corrections to be made in the Schedule, the Government have decided to substitute for the existing Schedule a fresh Schedule adopting the correct names and also omitting the entry relating to Vengalaveli village. 4-10 p.m.

At present, under section 2 (14) of the Act, Government have the power to notify a whole inam village in Pudukkottai as a Pudukkottai inam estate. The Government consider that they should have also power to amend suitably any entries in columns (3) and (4) of Schedule I, where the said entries are found to be either incomplete or incorrect. Accordingly, a new section 73-A is proposed to be inserted for this purpose with the necessary consequential amendment to section 2 (14) of the Act.

Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1965), 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 4 were put and carried.

Clause 1, the long title and the enacting formula were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed. ”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1965) as passed by the Assembly, be passed. ”

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

* 219. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 355, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 17th February 1965 regarding the appointment of Sri K. Diraviam, I.A.S., Joint Development Commissioner and Ex-Officio, Joint Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department as a member of the Madras Bhoodan Yagna Board.

* 220. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3720, Home, dated 30th November 1964 regarding exemption from payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 for the vehicle bearing registration No. MDR. 4376 belonging to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and assigned to the District Medical Officer, Ramanathapuram.

* 221. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3983, Home, dated 22nd December 1964, regarding reduction of tax by 50 per cent in respect of the Tata Mercedes Benz Van belonging to Messrs. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company, Limited, Madras so long as the said vehicle is used for the purpose of demonstration only.

222. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2377, Revenue, dated 22nd September 1964, regarding amendments to the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Rules, 1962.

223. First Report of the Committee on Estimates of the Madras Legislative Assembly. (Third Assembly.)

224. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 637, Rural, Development and Local Administration, dated 16th March 1965 and G.O. Ms. No. 638, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 16th March 1965 regarding amendments to the rules relating to Receipts and Expenditure of Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils.

225. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 444, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 23rd February 1965 regarding resignation and appointment of members for the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

226. Note on the proposed constitution of Kanyakumari and Aaradi Townships, under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958.

* Laid on the table of the House on 30th March 1965.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 259 on page 236 supra.]

(a) (i) A degree in the language plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed. or
(ii) B.O.L. (Pass or Hons.) with S.S.L.C. completed plus L.T. or B.T. or B.Ed. or

(iii) Oriental title in Hindi with S.S.L.C. completed plus Secondary grade training or Pracharak Diploma or the Pracharak Training certificate of the Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachar Sabha Madras or an equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by Government or

(iv) Pracharak Diploma or the Pracharak Training certificate of the Dakshina Bharath Hindi Pracharak Sabha, Madras or equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by Government with educational qualifications of atleast III Form or E.S.L.C. with English.

(b) No.

(c) Hindi Teachers' Training Course is conducted in the following three institutions:—

(1) Dakshin Bharat Hindi Pracharak Vidyalaya, Madras.

(2) Dakshin Bharat Hindi Pracharak Vidyalaya, Tiruchirappalli.

(3) Hindi Teachers' Training College, Gandhigram.

Stipends are given to 60 students of each of the two Pracharak Vidyalayas at the rate of Rs. 18 per mensem and to 40 students of the Hindi Teachers Training College, Gandhigram at Rs. 40 per mensem.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 267 on page 245 supra].

(a) The following pesticides and fungicides are used in agricultural operations in Madras State:—

Pesticides.—BHC is used as 10 per cent powder for dusting of crops and also as 50 per cent wettable powder for spraying to control plant bugs, grass-hoppers, thrips, aphids, termites, hairy caterpillars, etc.

DDT is used as 5 per cent and 10 per cent powders for dusting of crops and also as 50 per cent wettable powder for spraying, to control cutworms, beetles and jassids.

LINDANE is only a purified form of BHC used in vegetable crops and store produce.

ENDRIN is an emulsion used to control most pests in crops, except mites and mealy bug. It is a highly poisonous chemical.

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DIELDRIN is used as 50 per cent wettable powder to spray for control of chillies thrips, termites, cutworms, etc.

PARATHION is an emulsion, effective against almost all pests in crops. It is a highly poisonous chemical.

MALATHION is used to control scales, mites, aphide, hoppers and thrips, especially in vegetable and fruit crops.

DIAZIONON is used to control apcids, thrips, jassids, bed bugs, etc.

DIPTEREX is used to control aphids on lab-lab and ground-nut mites on cholam and brinjal crops, podborers on red-gram, bengal-gram and black-gram, tapioca scale, epilachna beetle and bendai jassids.

CALCIUM ARSENATE is used to control brinjal epilachna beetle by mixing with 4 times lime.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE is used as poison bait mixed with popped rice, etc., to control rats.

Fungicides.—(i) Copper sulphate blue crystals is a fungicide.

(ii) Copper fungicide which is a wettable (water dispersible) powder containing 50 per cent copper oxychloride. This is a greenish powder and is marketed by different firms under different brand names such as Fytolan, Cypravit, Coppesan, Fungi Copper, Capramar, etc.

(iii) Sulphur dust is a finely powdered flour of 98-99 per cent pure sulphur, which will pass through 325 mesh sieve.

(iv) Wettable sulphur is micronised sulphur of very fine particle size and rendered into water dispersible or colloidal form by the admixture of certain percentage of wetting agents. This remains in suspension or colloidal form in water and thus convenient for spraying. Marketed by different companies under different brand names such as Thiovit, Sofril, Spursul, Solkol, etc.

(v) Orgno-Mercury Compounds are seed dressing fungicides which go under different brand names of Agrosan Ceresan, Tiller, Aretan, Agallol, Harvesan, etc.

(vi) ZINEB is an organic fungicide whose chemical name is [Zinc-Othylene-bisodithio carbonate and is marketed under the names Dithane Z 78, Blizene, Hexathane, etc. This is a yellowish powder which is dispersible in water.

(b) No pesticides are manufactured in Madras State. The technical material for almost all the pesticides are imported and materials like BHC, DDT and copper fungicide are formulated in Madras State out of the technical materials obtained from outside Madras State.

(c) There is no proposal to manufacture pesticides under departmental facilities.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 269 on page 248 supra.]

(a) Joint Directors of Agriculture (including one Joint Director of Agriculture in I.A.S. cadre)—7.

Deputy Directors of Agriculture (for four regions)—4.

(b) *Functions*—

(1) *Joint Director of Agriculture (Planning and Administration)*—
This officer is in the cadre of I.A.S. and is a non-technical officer. He is in charge of general administration of the Department and Planning.

(2) *Joint Director of Agriculture (Commercial Crops)*—

(i) All development schemes relating to Commercial Crops, Committees and Conferences relating to Commercial Crops including Package Programmes on groundnut, cotton, sugarcane and tobacco;

(ii) Office and technical inspection of the work of Assistant Horticulturist (Areca nut Development), Assistant Horticulturist (Fruit Development) and Coconut Development Officer;

(iii) Surprise inspection of stores, cash accounts, etc.

(3) *Joint Director of Agriculture (Inspection and General)*—

(i) Plant Protection.

(ii) Fertilizers excluding Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme.

(iii) Scheme for increasing production of vegetables.

(iv) Impact Programme relating to paddy and millets.

(v) All matters relating to Agricultural Marketing and Market Committees.

(vi) Technical inspection of the work of District Agricultural Officers.

(vii) Technical inspection of office of State Marketing Officer.

(viii) Office and technical inspection of Offices of Crop and Plant Protection Officers.

(ix) Surprise inspection of stores, cash accounts, etc.

(4) *Joint Director of Agriculture (Extension)*—

(i) Crop sampling.

(ii) Crop yield competition on all crops.

(iii) Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

(iv) Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme.

(v) Green manure including Pilot Scheme for production of green manure in Panchayats.

(vi) All schemes relating to production of compost.

(vii) Panchayat Programme.

(viii) Utilization of Agricultural grant by Panchayat Unions.

(ix) Technical inspection of Rural Extension Training Centre.

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(x) Matters relating to—

- (1) Expanded Nutrition Programme.
- (2) State Agricultural Advisory Board.
- (3) Freedom from Hunger Campaign.
- (4) Agricultural Extension Council.

(xi) Formulation and implementation of the preparation of village production plan.

- (xii) Technical inspection of Field Manure Officers.
- (xiii) Field inspection of Extension Officers in the State.
- (xiv) Surprise inspection of stores, cash accounts, etc.
- (xv) Intensive Agricultural Programmes.

(5) *Joint Director of Agriculture (State Seed Farm).*—All matters connected with State Seed Farms.(6) *Joint Director of Agriculture (Engineering)*—

(i) All engineering activities of the Agricultural Department including tractors, bull dozers, oil engines, pumping and boring sets, filter points, etc.

(ii) All workshops servicing centres and regional stores.

(iii) Iron and steel including agricultural implements and appointments of agricultural fabricators.

(iv) Soil Conservation Scheme.

(v) Agricultural Engineering Research.

(vi) Surprise check of stores and accounts including cash in the Offices of Assistant Agricultural Engineers and their subordinates.

(vii) Verification of stores and regularisation of shortages in the Engineering and soil Conservation Branches.

(7) *Joint Director of Agriculture (Package Programme), Thanjavur*—
Implementation of Intensive Agricultural District Programme in Thanjavur district.

ITEMS OF WORK OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE.

- 1 Enquiries into complaints regarding work of the departmental staff in circle.
- 2 Inspecting the field work done by the extension staff in the block and non-block areas.
- 3 Co-ordinating guiding and supervising the work connected with the special schemes (Cereals, oilseeds, horticulture, sugarcane, etc. and other Engineering Schemes).
- 4 Organising efficient production and distribution of improved seeds including green manure seeds within the region.

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- 5 Drawing annual programme, watching the progress and achievements for making up of short-falls under particular items of improvement.
- 6 Ensuring proper conduct of demonstration, observation and trial plots.
- 7 Scrutinising cropping programmes of Research Stations in the Region and watching their careful execution.
- 8 Site selection for seed farms, preparing programme of production of seeds of different strains required for the region in adequate quantities.
- 9 Providing technical guidance to District Agricultural Officers, Extension Officers, etc.
- 10 Investigation into special problems relating to a region and submitting special reports with necessary data collected from different sources, e.g., selection of sites for Research Station, location of sugar factories and starting of colonisation.
- 11 Planning and organising relief in cases of calamities like drought, cyclone, etc.
- 12 Organising important exhibitions.
- 13 Organising Farmers' and Field Day Celebration at the Research Station for establishing large scale contact with the farming public.
- 14 Selection of personnel for special training like young farmers course and fieldman training course, etc.
- 15 Conducting examination for fieldmen, maistries and gramasevaks.
- 16 Delivering special lectures on extension in the Agricultural College and Basic Training School.
- 17 Organising special campaign in respect of pest disease control, improved methods of cultivation of crops (such as Japanese method) Vanamahotsava, rural compost crop competition, etc.
- 18 Counter verification of stock of all depots and research stations.
- 19 Surprise inspection of all depots and farms.
- 20 Conducting tours of international visitors and V.I.Ps. from other States and farmers' tours.
- 21 Watching and effecting control over expenditure and receipts of farms and other schemes including Central Agricultural Engineering Scheme recoveries.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to started question No. 280 on page 257 supra.]

DETAILS OF THE SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS IN COIMBATORE.

Name of the Slum Improvement Project.	Cost.	Number of tenements or open developed plots.	Number of families.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Slaughter House Area Slum Improvement Project.	..	..	..	The scheme was originally sponsored by the Coimbatore Municipality and it was subsequently handed over to the State Housing Board for execution. Originally it was proposed to provide for 323 open developed plots at a cost of Rs. 4,03,750. Subsequently the project was revised by the State Housing Board to cost Rs. 7,91,000 with provision for 100 tenements in two storeyed buildings and 41 open developed plots and the surplus families numbering 182 were proposed to be rehoused in alternative sites. In order to benefit larger number of persons within the available lands, it was decided by Government that three storeyed

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tenements should be constructed in the Coimbatore town instead of two storeyed tenements. The entire project has since been revised to provide for more number of families, i.e., for the construction of 258 tenements by converting the proposed two storeyed buildings into three storeyed buildings. The detailed proposals are awaited by the Government from the State Housing Board.

The slum sites and alternative sites which are patia lands are under acquisition. The entire project will be revised after taking possession of the lands and storeyed tenements will be constructed on these lands.

2 Lingai Gounder Thottam Slum Improvement Project.	5,81,250	465 open developed plots.	465	Do.
3 Balaiyan Thottam Slum Improvement Project.	8,63,750	691 open developed plots.	691	Estimates are under preparation of the State Housing Board.
4 South of Perur Road Slum Improvement Project (Alternative site).	..	319 open developed plots and 172 tenements.	491	It is now proposed to revise the project by constructing three storeyed tenements instead of two storeyed tenements. The revised proposals are awaited from the State Housing Board.
5 North of Perur Road Improvement Project (Alternative sites).	25,80,000	176 tenements and 505 open developed plots.	681	

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DETAILS OF SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION IN SALEM.

In April 1961, the Government approved five Slum Improvements of Salem Municipality for the rehabilitation of 526 families in open developed plots at a cost of Rs. 5,17,400.

Subsequently, the Salem Municipality has transferred the projects to the Coimbatore Housing Unit of the State Housing Board for execution. The Chairman, State Housing Board has now revised these projects. The details in respect of these schemes in Salem are furnished below :—

Name of the Slum Improvement Project. (1)	Cost		Number of tenements or open development plots.			Number of families.		Remarks. (8)
	Original. (2) RS.	Revised. (3) RS.	Original. (4)	Revised. (5)		Original. (6)	Revised. (7)	
1 Annadanapatti Slum Improvement Project.	1,10,000	1,76,000	110 open developed plots.	32 tenements (double storeyed).		110	32	The revised project is now under the consideration of Government.
2 Nalukalmandapam Slum Improvement Project.	82,400	2,31,000	88 open developed plots.	36 tenements (double storeyed).		88	22	The surplus families are proposed to be rehoused in alternative sites in open developed plots under the last three schemes (5, 6 and 7) mentioned below. The sanction of the revised project submitted by the Chairman, State Housing Board is now under the consideration of the Government.

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3 Narayanasami- puram Slum Improvement Project.	1,21,200	1,84,000	128 open developed plots.	28 tenements (double storeyed).		128	28	Do.
4 Raghavareddi Slum Improve- ment Project.	1,24,800	3,65,000	123 open developed plots.	64 tenements (double storeyed).		123	64	Do.
5 Erumapalayam Slum Improve- ment Project (Alternative site).	..	5,60,000	..	362 open developed plots.		..	362	The sanction of pro- ject is under the consideration of the Government.
6 Ponnammappet Slum Improve- ment Project (Alternative site).	..	1,61,000	..	86 open developed plots.		..	86	Do.
7 Court Road Slum Improvement Project (Alter- native site).	..	2,50,000	..	162 open developed plots.		..	162	Do.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 15 on page 261 supra.]

(a) There are 45 (forty-five) Co-operative Primary House Mortgage Banks in the State.

(b) The amount of loans sanctioned by each of these banks during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are furnished below :—

Serial number and name of the house mortgage bank.	Name of the district in which it is situated.	Amount of loans issued.		
		1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Madras City ..	Madras ..	4,12,100	2,92,150	5,00,5
2 Madras Government Servants.	Do.	5,26,452	3,80,834	3,32,0
3 South Madras ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	3,0
		(Started on 11th November 1963.)		
4 Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	83,550	1,42,556	86,1
5 Kancheepurram ..	Do.	1,56,062	2,64,184	1,82,4
6 Vellore ..	North Arcot.	1,40,000	97,933	92,8
7 Arkonam ..	Do.	1,14,200	1,60,400	1,20,2
8 Gudiyatham ..	Do.	76,189	1,66,339	1,93,1
9 Arni ..	Do.	1,53,000	1,05,100	1,05,7
10 Tiruvannamalai ..	Do.	1,39,280	1,34,670	2,30,7
11 Walajapet ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
		(Started on 11th December 1963.)		
12 Tirupathur ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
		(Started on 12th February 1964.)		
13 Chidambaram ..	South Arcot.	1,33,060	1,34,226	83,8
14 Cuddalore ..	Do.	1,38,231	2,06,141	1,73,5
15 Tindivanam ..	Do.	1,23,932	2,36,290	2,14,8
16 Thanjavur ..	Thanjavur..	1,03,888	95,026	1,03,5
17 Nagapattinam ..	Do.	81,753	71,503	51,5
18 Kumbakonam ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	22,0
		(Started on 6th October 1963.)		
19 Pattukottai ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	12,0
		(Started on 4th November 1963.)		
20 Ayyampet ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
21 Tiruchirappalli ..	Tiruchirappalli	1,88,314	1,92,750	1,95,1
22 Srirangam ..	Do.	68,700	45,000	75,1
23 Karur ..	Do.	1,54,080	1,91,492	1,57,4
24 Pudukottai ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
		(Started on 5th December 1963.)		
25 Madurai ..	Madurai ..	1,40,330	1,25,500	1,32
26 Dindugul ..	Do.	62,560	52,300	56,0

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Serial number and name of the house mortgage bank.	Name of the district in which it is situated.	Amount of loans issued.		
		1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
27 Virudunagar ..	Ramanathapuram.	3,000	31,180	68,600
28 Ramanathapuram ..	Do.	60,400	62,030	17,820
29 Karaikudi ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
		(Started on 21st October 1963.)		
30 Rajapalayam ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
		(Started on 16th October 1963.)		
31 Sivaganga ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
		(Started on 2nd March 1964.)		
32 Tuticorin ..	Tirunelveli ..	22,580	53,030	57,200
33 Tirunelveli-Palayam-cottah.	Do.	1,09,890	45,800	1,13,320
34 Nagercoil ..	Kanyakumari	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
		(Started on 9th March 1964.)		
35 Salem ..	Salem ..	1,03,400	2,57,290	2,51,530
36 Dharmapuri ..	Do.	21,200	41,550	71,900
37 Krishnagiri ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
		(Started on 17th June 1964.)		
38 Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore..	9,05,471	9,02,199	8,99,570
39 Erode ..	Do.	3,31,684	4,70,493	5,59,530
40 Gobi ..	Do.	1,22,670	1,68,100	1,75,850
41 Dharapuram ..	Do.	73,590	62,200	53,400
42 Bhavani ..	Do.	33,500	17,277	44,000
43 Pollachi ..	Do.	1,51,780	1,20,350	1,40,150
44 Tiruppur ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	49,000
		(Started on 17th January 1964.)		
45 Coonoor ..	Nilgiris ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
		(Started on 17th May 1964.)		
Total ..		49,33,846	53,25,893	56,28,010

[1st April 1965]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide Item V (1) on page 264 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 7 OF 1965.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1965.

(2) Sections 2, 3 and 9 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 2nd May 1962.

2. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act 58 of 1961.*—In clause (36) of section 3 of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 58 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the words “and ‘possessory mortgage’ and ‘possessory mortgagor’ shall be construed accordingly;” shall be added at the end.

3. *Amendment of section 19, Madras Act 58 of 1961.*—In sub-section (1) of section 19 of the principal Act, for the word “mortgage”, the words “possessory mortgage” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 42, Madras Act 58 of 1961.*—In section 42 of the principal Act, for the words “shall make an application to the Sugar Factory Board”, the words “for cultivation of sugarcane for use in the existing or new sugar factory, shall make an application to the Sugar Factory Board” shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of sections 56 and 57, Madras Act 58 of 1961.*—In sub-section (1) of section 56 and in sub-section (1) of section 57 of the principal Act, the words “within a period of three years from the date of the publication of this Act” shall be omitted.

6. *Insertion of new section 58-A in Madras Act 58 of 1961.*—After section 58 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“58-A. *Ryotwari settlement to be effected under Madras Act 30 of 1964 in certain cases.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, the provisions of sections 46 to 58 shall cease to apply to every land in the transferred territory (other than the Sreepadam land belonging to the Sreepadam Palace) and in respect of such land survey shall be made and ryotwari settlement shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Madras (Transferred Territory) Ryotwari Settlement Act, 1964 (Madras Act 30 of 1964) and for the purposes of this Act such survey and settlement shall be deemed to be made and effected under this Chapter.

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(2) The provisions of sections 56 to 58 shall continue to apply to the Sreepadam land belonging to the Sreepadam Palace.”

7. *Amendment of section 59, Madras Act 58 of 1961.*—In section 59 of the principal Act, for the words “three years” in the two places where they occur, the words “six years” shall be substituted.

8. *Amendment of section 74, Madras Act 58 of 1961.*—In section 74 of the principal Act,—

(i) before the existing proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“Provided that such person shall be entitled to hold such land only so long as such land is used exclusively for grazing : ” ;

(ii) in the existing proviso, for the word “Provided”, the words “Provided further” shall be substituted.

9. *Amendment of Schedule I, Madras Act 58 of 1961.*—In Schedule I to the principal Act, against the entries “South Arcot” and “Kallakurichi” in columns (1) and (2) respectively, under the heading “The following villages in Sadayakounder Jagir :—” in column (3), for the entry “Varapadi”, the entry “Valapadi” shall be substituted.

10. *Amendment of Schedule III, Madras Act 58 of 1961.*—In Part I of Schedule III to the principal Act, in clause (a) of paragraph 9, for the words and figures “under Chapter VII”, the words and figures “made and effected, or deemed to be made and effected, under Chapter VII” shall be substituted.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Item (2) on page 270 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 10 OF 1965.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to amend the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963.

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1965.

(2) Section 4 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

2. *Amendment of section 2, Madras Act 26 of 1963.*—In clause (14) of section 2 of the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 26 of 1963) hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the portion commencing with the words “and includes” and ending with the word “specify” shall be omitted.

[1st April 1965]

3. Insertion of new section 73-A in Madras Act 26 of 1963.—After section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 73-A. Power to include new entries or correct the entries, in Schedule I.—(1) The Government may, by notification, from time to time, include in Schedule I any whole inam village in the merged territory of Pudukkottai, and upon such inclusion,—

(i) the provisions of the Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 30 of 1963) shall be deemed never to have applied to that inam village, and every proceeding taken under that Act and pending in respect of that inam village shall abate ;

(ii) any amount paid under that Act to any person in respect of that inam village, shall, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

(2) Where the entries relating to the name of the inam village, and the revenue number and name of revenue village as specified in columns (3) and (4) respectively of Schedule I are found to be either incomplete or incorrect with reference to the corresponding entries in the revenue registers, the Government may, by notification, from time to time, amend suitably the entries in columns (3) and (4) aforesaid :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as empowering the Government to omit any entry from columns (3) and (4) aforesaid.

(3) All reference made in this Act to Schedule I shall be considered as relating to the said Schedule as for the time being amended in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.”

4. Substitution of new Schedules for Schedule I in Madras Act 26 of 1963.—For Schedule I to the principal Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

“ SCHEDULE I.

[See sections 2 (14) and 73-A.]

Serial number.	Taluk.	Name of inam village.	Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Alangudi	.. Tiruvarankulam alias Rengannathapuram.	18. Immanampatti.
2	Do.	.. Vijaya Ragunathapuram alias Kokkumavadipatti.	15. Vijaya Raghunathapuram.
3	Do.	.. Pudupatti alias Vijayareghunathasamudram.	86. Pallavarannathapatti.
4	Do.	.. Mathur alias Rengammalsamudram.	42. Kulavoipatti.

[1st April 1965]

Serial number.	Taluk.	Name of inam village.	Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5	Alangudi	.. Vellavettenviduthi alias Vijayapuram.	45. Perungalur.
6	Do.	.. Vanniaviduthi alias Srinivasasamudram.	71. Arayapatti.
7	Do.	.. Vellakollai alias Sundareswarapuram.	32. Kilaiyur.
8	Kulathur	.. Sittannavasal	132. Sittannavasal.
9	Do.	.. Perunjina	118. Perunjina.
10	Do.	.. Kodandaramapuram ..	123. Kodandaramapuram.
11	Do.	.. Kurukkappatti	124. Kurukkappatti
12	Do.	.. Singathakurichchi ..	50. Singathakkurichchi.
13	Do.	.. Nanjur alias Namanarasamudram.	78. Nanjur.
14	Do.	.. Pinnangudi	145. Pinnangudi.
15	Do.	.. Talinji alias Kambarajapuram.	142. Talinji.
16	Do.	.. Nallambalsamudram ..	132. Sittannavasal.
17	Do.	.. Nedunjeri alias Suppammalsamudram.	103. Satyamangalam.
18	Do.	.. Sellukudi alias Brahadambalsamudram.	120. Ayingudi.
19	Do.	.. Kilapatti alias Vijayakalyana Raghunathasamudram.	123. Kodandaramapuram.
20	Do.	.. Sendamangalam	Do.
21	Do.	.. Kilapalinji	Do.
22	Do.	.. Nilayapatti	126. Pulvayal.
23	Do.	.. Pidampatti	50. Singathakkurichchi.
24	Do.	.. Orandakkudi	49. Sengalakkudi.
25	Do.	.. Santhanathakurichi ..	33. Kunnathur
26	Do.	.. Rasipuram alias Meenakshiammalsamudram.	52. Mattur.
27	Do.	.. Thethanvayal	125. Sundarappatti.
28	Tirumayam	.. Idayanvayal alias Mookkamalpuram.	121. Idayanvayal.
29	Do.	.. Sittampatti alias Mookkamalpuram.	119. Sittampatti.
30	Do.	.. Chittur	45. Chittur.
31	Do.	.. Kadambavayal alias Naganathapuram.	77. Kadambavayal.
32	Do.	.. Rayapuram Rayasamudram	91. Rayapuram.

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Serial number.	Taluk.	Name of inam village.	Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
33	Thirumayam	.. Kalanivoippatti ..	25. Kalanivoippatti.
34	Do.	.. Madagam ..	134. Madagam.
35	Do.	.. Seppavayal ..	137. Seppavayal.
36	Do.	.. Tanikkadu ..	136. Tanikkadu.
37	Do.	.. Tillaivayal ..	133. Tillaivayal.
38	Do.	.. Tirapidingi ..	135. Tirapidingi.
39	Do.	.. Tiruvakkudi ..	138. Tiruvakkudi.
40	Do.	.. Alattivayal ..	131. Alattivayal.
41	Do.	.. Arasur ..	132. Arasur.
42	Do.	.. Pallivasal ..	62. Pallivasal.
43	Do.	.. Karanappatti ..	26. Karanappatti.
44	Do.	.. Kulakkattainali ..	122. Kuriochi.
45	Do.	.. Andakkudi alias Venkata- ohalapuram.	141. Embal
46	Do.	.. Vayalangudi alias Venkata- ohalapuram.	Do.
47	Do.	.. Ullur Ulkadai Thenathivayal	Do.
48	Do.	.. Virthanvayal ..	Do.
49	Do.	.. Muramudichanvayal ..	Do.
50	Do.	.. Santhirattanvayal alias Lakshminarayanapuram.	Do.
51	Do.	.. Echaikkattai Ulkadai Pula- vanavayal.	Do.
52	Do.	.. Thakkadivayal ..	139. Kurungalur.
53	Do.	.. Melakkarambai ..	124. Tonnakkudi.
54	Do.	.. Keelakkarambai alias Gobi- nathapuram.	Do.
55	Do.	.. Maratti alias Gobinathapuram	Do.
56	Do.	.. Porkudi alias Gobinathapuram	Do.
57	Do.	.. Alathivayal alias Gobinatha- puram.	Do.
58	Do.	.. Sitharambur ..	Do.
59	Do.	.. Kadankudi ..	Do.
60	Do.	.. Makkaravayal alias Raja Vija- yareghunatharayasamu- dram.	96. Melanilaivayal.
61	Do.	.. Kurungalur Ulkadai Then- gudi.	139. Kurungalur.
62	Do.	.. Kurungalur Ulkadai Koothan- gudi.	Do.
63	Do.	.. Olai kudipatti alias Sathya- shetrapuram.	73. Thirumayam.
64	Do.	.. Sivapuram ..	82. Tekkattur.
65	Do.	.. Kanapettai alias Brahmavidh- yasamudram.	86. Panangudi.
66	Do.	.. Chettipatti ..	Do.
67	Do.	.. Meenikone Endal alias Rama- chandrapuram.	95. Kurumangudi.
68	Do.	.. Ponthupuli Puduwayal ..	Do.
69	Do.	.. Karambakkudivayal ..	96. Melanilaivayal.

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Serial number.	Taluk.	Name of inam village.	Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
70	Thirumayam	.. Velani Ulkadai Machumuri- chanvayal ..	139. Kurungalur.
71	Do.	.. Maravanvayal ..	125. Irumbanadu.
72	Do.	.. Mudukkuvayal ..	Do.
73	Do.	.. Korakkanvayal ..	Do.
74	Do.	.. Kothalangudivayal ..	Do.
75	Do.	.. Thonnakkudi Ulkadai Sitha- vayal.	124. Tonnakkudi.
76	Do.	.. Vellalavayal Ulkadai Melak- kadu.	126. Vellalavayal.
77	Do.	.. Vellalavayal Ulkadai Piramar- vayal.	125. Irumbanadu.
78	Do.	.. Nallikudi ..	Do.
79	Do.	.. Thonnakkudi Thenvayal ..	124. Tonnakkudi.
80	Do.	.. Ilayangudi alias Mookkammal- puram.	120. Valaramanik- kam.
81	Do.	.. Vadagadu Tengadu ..	139. Kurungalur.
82	Do.	.. Vellalavayal Ulkadai Mudukku- vayal.	126. Vellalavayal."

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