

[Shri K. S. Hegde.]

money has not been spent in my area prior to 1947. So, why should I have the liability? So then if at all those exceptions have been made, they are as a concession to the persistent complaint of our Andhra friends that they have been neglected. He had a large number of imaginary complaints. He thought that he had been starved whereas the Tamil friends were getting fattened at his cost. Probably physically speaking both Mr. Pattabiraman and I are fatter than himself, but he has not made a proper assessment of the whole case. His grievance is more sentimental than real. In a division he is taking us to a land of improbable and impracticable ideas. He has chosen the year 1920 as the demarcation line. My friend, Mr. Pattabiraman, very correctly asked, "Why is that an auspicious year?" He had no answer, My hon. friend was also ignorant about another idea. In addition to the investment, you must also take the revenues in the different areas. Till 1937 the main revenue of the State was land revenue, and unfortunately most of the Andhra lands were under the zamindari system, while the other part of the State was paying fairly large revenues under the *ryotwari* system. The proportion of Andhra revenue was very little as compared with the residuary State. My hon. friend may turn round and say, "Take the investments, why the revenues?" If you want a piper, you must pay him. That aspect has been completely ignored. It is incorrect to say that the Andhra areas have been neglected. Wherever I go, every area feels that it has been neglected. I have not found anywhere that people have been well-treated probably because they feel that somebody else is putting his hands into their pockets. These are purely imaginary grievances. If, as is demanded, a Commission is appointed to go into these things, probably they will take two or three years more, and instead of bending our energies to the future progress of the States, we will be quarrelling

more and more over this division. I don't say that the Andhra friends should not be getting a few lakhs of rupees more. By all means let them have it. If their need is great, the Government of India will certainly come to their aid. All that I am saying is that we should not quarrel over this. If you will examine the facts, you will be satisfied that these grievances are imaginary, and more than that, the present arrangement will be more helpful than a Commission. Any Commission, as my friend, Mr. Suryanarayana has said, will have to go on the facts and figures supplied by the Madras State. If you allow yourselves to be got into that kind of diseased mind, then the whole problem becomes impossible. After all, the future Andhra Government will have all the documents, all the accounts will be available to them, and if they can show to the Government of India as to how the Madras Government has been neglecting you with facts and figures, probably the Government of India may be able to give a better decision in your favour than what a Commission would be able to do. It will have to go entirely on facts and my own reading of the situation is that the Commission's decisions are likely to be against your contentions because your contentions are mainly imaginary.

SITTINGS OF THE COUNCIL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to know whether Members would like to sit this afternoon or on Saturday morning.

SHRI H. D. RAJAH (Madras): Saturday will be better.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have to finish this Bill before Monday. So, either we will have to sit this afternoon or Saturday morning.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Saturday morning, Sir.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA (Madras): I would like to suggest that we sit this afternoon.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take the opinion of the House.

DR. P. C. MITRA (Bihar): We are not school boys.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE (Madras): We are, in a sense.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: I want to appeal to the House to sit in the afternoon to finish this Bill, because as originally planned, this Bill was to be finished today. In fact from time to time the discussion has been going on—of course we wanted more time for discussion—but every time it is suggested that we should sit some afternoon and finish if necessary. Now from Monday onwards we are sitting and naturally enough, we don't know

the actual programme as to when the House is sitting and for how long. After all we cannot be away for long. We have to attend to our constituencies also. We give priority to the work of this House no doubt. We are trying to adjust our work in the constituency as far as possible, consistent with our programme here, but thinking that this Bill can be passed by today at least, we had fixed up a certain programme and I would say that as far as this side is concerned, we should like the Bill to be finished by sitting after 4 P.M. today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The majority opinion is for Saturday morning, I think. The house stands adjourned till 8-15 A.M. tomorrow.

The Council then adjourned till a quarter past eight of the clock on Friday, the 11th September 1953.

COUNCIL OF STATES

Friday, 11th September 1953

The Council met at a quarter past eight of the clock, Mr CHAIRMAN in the Chair

RESIGNATION OF SHRI N SANJIVA REDDY

MR CHAIRMAN I have to inform hon Members that Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy has resigned his seat in the Council of States with effect from 15th September 1953

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR

MR CHAIRMAN I have to inform hon Members that the following letter has been received from Shri Prithviraj Kapoor

"Most respectfully I beg to state that I have been on tour with my theatre and shall have to keep on like that till the middle of October. Hence I very much regret my inability to attend the current session of the Council of States. I therefore, humbly request that my absence may very kindly be excused. Please convey my apologies to the House."

Is it the pleasure of the Council that permission be granted to Shri Prithviraj Kapoor to remain absent from all meetings of the Council during its current session?

(No hon Member dissented)

MR CHAIRMAN Permission to remain absent is granted

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) FOR 1953-54

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FINANCE (SHRI M C SHAH) Sir, I beg

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to lay on the Table a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) for the year 1953-54 [Placed in the Library See No IV OI (72e)]

RESOLUTION RE STERILISATION OF ADULTS SUFFERING FROM IN- CURABLE DISEASES OR INSANITY—continued

MR CHAIRMAN We now resume discussion on the Resolution moved by Shrimati Lilavati Munshi on the 28th of August 1953. Last time when we broke up, Shri Hegde was speaking. He will now continue his speech. We have had about 25 speeches on this Resolution and I hope hon Members will be brief.

SHRI K S HEGDE (Madras) Mr Chairman, on the last occasion I extended my support to the objectives behind this Resolution. It was attempted to assail these objectives on two points, first, on the basis that the Resolution is opposed to the Hindu Dharma Shastras and second, on the theory of the Communist. Plenty as enunciated by my hon friend Shri Sundarayya. I submitted to the House that while I am entirely at one with the majority opinion in India that we should accept the value of the Dharma Shastras as the accumulated wisdom of the past, I was unable to accept it as infallible and not capable of being changed by the conditions and climate of the times. I was also submitting that whatever the dicta might have been, certain changes in them might have been necessitated by what may be called the erosion of time. It would be almost ruinous to the development of society if we put ourselves in a strait-jacket. As such, I was pleading with my hon friends who had tried to take refuge under the Dharma Shastras that we were putting the Dharma Shastras to a use for which they were not intended. I have also tried to meet the argument of Mr Sundarayya, namely, the doctrine of plenty in a communist world. Well, Mr Sundarayya and his party are the