
தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.



Volume V.

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

His Excellency LORD ERSKINE, G.C.I.E. Took his seat on the 15th November 1934.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

1. The Hon. Mr. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, Prime Minister. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

A. Chief Secretariat (Public Department).

Provincial subjects—
Agency tracts.
Assumption of office by Governor.
Business and Secretariat Rules.
Business of Government—Distribution among Departments of the Secretariat.
Cabinet—Arrangements for meetings.
Civil Lists—Preparation.
Committees and conferences not pertaining to any other department of the Secretariat.
Correspondence—Objectionable—Censorship.
Criminal Investigation Department—Other than establishment.
Elections to the Provincial legislature including election offences and disputed elections.
Examinations—Government—Departmental—
Board of Examiners.
Foreign Governments and Indian States—Correspondence with.
General—Questions of a general nature which cannot be allotted to any particular department.
Government House—
(i) Establishments—
Band.
Bodyguard.
Governor's Secretary's office.
Medical.
Military Secretary's office.
(ii) Grants—
Contract.
Furniture.
Sumptuary.
Tour.
(iii) Personal staff of the Governor.
(iv) Works—
Construction.
Maintenance and furnishing.
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Handbook of Procedure and Precedents.

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A. Chief Secretariat (Public Department)—*cont.*

Provincial subjects—cont.
- High Court Judges—Leave.
- Holidays.
- Indian Civil Service and listed posts.
- Internal Security.
- Islands—Laccadives, Amindivi and Minicoy.
- Judicial and Executive functions—Separation of.
- Land returns—General questions.
- Legislative bodies (other than Madras)—Proceedings—Marking of subjects for the perusal of Members of Government.
- Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.
- Madras Public Service Commission.
- Magistrates (other than Honorary)—Suspension, removal, etc.
- Ministers—Appointments and resignation.
- Newspapers and Periodicals—Perusal of.
- Office procedure.
- Officers—European—Casualty report.
- Ootacamund, Stonehouse Hill—Move to and from.
- Petition Rules.
- Political Handbook.
- Political offences—Prosecutions.
- Precedence—Warrant of—
  - Darbari Zamindars.
- Prisoners, State.
- Public Peace—Disturbance of.
- Public Services—
  - Communal representation—General questions.
  - General questions and commissions of enquiry.
  - Notification (including exemptions).
  - Revised scales of pay.
  - Service associations.
  - Services under the control of the Local Government—
    - Statutory rules to regulate the method of recruitment, conditions of service, pay, allowances and pension—General revision and amendments of existing rules.
  - Special tests—General questions and exemptions.
  - Statutory Rules and Orders—
    - Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.
    - Superior Civil Services Rules.
  - Subordinate Services—
    - Discipline and Appeal Rules.
    - Passage Rules.
- Railway lands—Jurisdiction.
- Religious or communal disputes.
- Reports—
  - Fortnightly.
  - Matters of political and administrative importance.
- Returns—Next of kin.
- Secretariat—
  - Buildings.
  - Central Issue Branch.
  - Central Records Branch.
  - Establishment.
  - Library.
  - Manual.

A. Chief Secretariat (Public Department)—*cont.*

Provincial subjects—cont.

Telegrams—Reuters and News Agency.
Visits—
Commander-in-Chief.
Distinguished foreigners.
Flag Officer, Commanding Royal Indian Navy.
Governors of other provinces.
Indian Chiefs.
Naval Commander-in-Chief.
Viceroy.
Warships, British and foreign.

Concurrent subjects—

Periodicals, Newspapers, Books and printing presses—Control of.

Federal subjects—

Conduct of elections to the Federal legislature including election offences and disputed elections.

Consuls—
British.
Foreign.
Council of State—Nomination of members.

Defence of India—
Army in India Reserve of Officers.
Auxiliary and Territorial forces.
Ex-army men.
Movement of troops.
Naval, military and air forces in India.
Ecclesiastical affairs.
External affairs.
Federal Public Services.
Federal Public Service Commission.
French Settlements in India.
Indian Chiefs and States.
Naval, military and air force works.
Political charges.
Political detenus from Indian States.
Political Pensions.
Preventive detention for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs or the discharge of the functions of the Crown.
Reforms.
Regulation of ceremonials, titles, orders, precedence and civil uniform.
Relations with States in India.
Territorial Changes.

B. Home Department.

Provincial subjects—

Police including C.I.D. (Establishment), railway police and village police.

Concurrent subjects—

Persons subject to preventive detention under Federal authority.

B. Home Department—*cont.*

Federal subjects—
Central Intelligence Bureau.
Police—Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a Police force belonging to any part of British India, to any area, in another Governor's province or Chief Commissioner's province, and the extension of the powers and jurisdiction of the members of a Police force belonging to any unit to railway areas outside that unit.

C. Finance Department.

Provincial subjects—
Accounts, Provincial (including classification and prescription of units).
Annual financial statement (Budget).
Appropriation Accounts and Auditor-General's report thereon.
Audit of receipts and accounts of stores and stock.
Commercial accounts.
Economies in expenditure.
Famine Relief Fund.
Federal taxes and duties in which the Provinces are interested, such as income-tax, Federal excises, etc.
Financial Rules.
Fundamental Rules (including Revised Leave Rules).
Loans and Advances.
Local Fund Audit.
Provincial balances.
Public Debt of the Province including borrowings from the Government of India.
Reappropriations.
Re-employment of civil pensioners.
Secretariat—Cash Bureau.
Service Pensions (including Provident Funds).
Supplementary Statements of expenditure.
Taxation and allied measures—Initiation of.
Travelling allowance rules.
Treasury Rules.
Ways and Means.

Federal subjects—
Corporation Tax.
Currency, coinage and legal tender.
Federal pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Federation or out of Federal revenues.
Indian Audit and Accounts Service examination.
Post Office Savings Bank.
Public Debt of the Federation.

2. The Hon. Mr. T. PRAKASAM, Minister for Revenue. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—
Betting Tax Act.
Board of Revenue (general).
City Tenants' Protection Act.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.
Court of Wards and Zamindars—
Impartible Estates Act.
Deputy Collectors.

Provincial subjects—cont.

District Gazettes and Gazetteers.
Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
Estates Land Act.
Famine relief.
Floods.
Inams.

Irrigation (minor works)—
Minor irrigation establishments.
Minor irrigation works.
Navigation.
Water-rate.

Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely:—
Alienation of land revenue.
Assessment and collection of land revenue.
Buildings.
Colonization and disposal of Crown lands.
Establishment.
Land improvement and agricultural loans.
Laws regarding land tenures—Easements—Relations of landlord and tenant—Collection of rents—Transfer and devolution of agricultural land.
Maintenance of land records—Survey for revenue purposes—Records of rights.
Management of Government estates.
Miscellaneous.
Revenue Recovery Act.

Lands—
Acquisition.
Alienation.
Assignment.
Encroachment.
Land records.
Military lands.
Railway lands.
Transfer of lands between Central and Provincial Governments.

Malabar Tenancy Act.
Pensions—Hereditary not being political.
Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
Procedure in rent and revenue courts.
Registration.
Season.
Settlement—Kistbandi.
Special funds.
Stamp duty on documents—Rates of.
Survey—Boundary disputes.
Taxes on agricultural income.
Transfer of villages.
Treasure trove.
Treasuries.
Village accounts.
Village establishments.
Water-supply.
Yeomiahs.

Concurrent subjects—

Recovery in a Governor's province or a Chief Commissioner's province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that province.

Registration of deeds and documents.

Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

Federal subjects—

Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.

Excise duties on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except those assigned to the province.

Lands vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of Federation.

Opium so far as regards cultivation and manufacture or sale for export.

Salt.

Stamp duty—Rates of in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts.

Survey of India.

3. The Hon. Mr. YAKUB HASAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Canals—Irrigational and navigable.

Drainage and embankments, water-storage and water-power.

Gas and gas works.

Hydro-electric schemes.

Inland waterways and traffic thereon.

Irrigation—Major works.

Isolated tombs of European Government servants and their families including isolated tombs of historical or archæological interest and of British soldiers, non-commissioned officers and their families.

Minor ports.

Minor railways, light and feeder railways.

Public works (buildings, roads, bridges, ferries, ropeways, etc.).

Railway—Accidents.

Rivers—Conservancy.

Taxes on boats.

Tramways—Extra municipal.

Works and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.

Concurrent subjects—

Boilers.

Electricity.

Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

Federal subjects—

Air craft and air navigation; regulation and organization of air traffic and of aerodromes.
Carriage of passengers and goods by sea, or by air.
European cemeteries.
Lighthouses, including light ships and beacons.
Major ports—Constitution and powers of port authorities therein.
Marine—Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; admiralty jurisdiction.
Port quarantine and marine hospitals.
Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication.
Railways other than minor railways—Construction and regulation.
Taxes on railway fares and freights.
Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, water or air.
Works and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Federation.

4. THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN, Minister for Education and Legal Departments. Took his seat on 30th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

A. EDUCATION.

Provincial subjects—

Appeals from educational staff employed under local boards and municipal councils.
Books—
Copyright—
Registration of.
Books and periodicals—Questions relating to their purchase and supply to public offices.
Certificate of age and qualification.
Civil Orphan Asylum.
Education including, European and Anglo-Indian education and educational questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.
Epigraphy.
Examinations except Public Service Notification and Board of Examiners.
Government Presses.
Libraries.
Literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations.
Liveries and clothing.
Madras Record Office.
Museums.
Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
Provincial gazetteers.
Stationery and printing.
Translators to Government.
Zoological gardens.

Concurrent subjects—

Legal, medical and other professions.

A. EDUCATION—*cont.*

Federal subjects—

Ancient and historical monuments.
Archæology.
Copyright.
Federal agencies and institutes for research, for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies.
The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum and any other similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation.

B. LEGAL.

Acts.
Advising Government—
(*a*) in matters of litigations, appeals, etc.;
(*b*) on legal questions which are not of sufficient importance to necessitate a reference to the Advocate-General.
Bills, non-official—Scrutiny of.
Government Bills—Drafting and scrutiny.
Law Officers—References to.
Legal assistance to Government servants.
Legal and legislative publications, such as Codes, Acts, Manuals, etc.
Legislation—Secretariat work connected with.
Legislature—Rules of procedure and standing orders of—Scrutiny.
Notifications—Scrutiny of.
Subsidiary legislation, viz., Statutory Rules and Orders (other than Service Rules) and generally assist other departments in all matters of a legal nature that may be referred to it.

5. THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN, Minister for Public Health. Took his seat on 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
Appeals from medical and public health staff employed under local boards and municipal councils.
Burials and burial grounds other than European cemeteries.
Choultries.
Hospitals and dispensaries.
Inns and inn-keepers.
Langarkhanas including Triplicane Poor House.
Medical Administration, including medical questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.
Pilgrimages within British India.
Places of Public Resort Act.
Public Health, including public health questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.
Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
Religious and charitable endowments.
Sanitation.
Stores—Rules and general questions.
Town-planning.
Vital statistics.

Concurrent subjects—

Health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.
Lunacy and lunatic asylums.
Prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases affecting men.

6. The Hon. Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development. Took his seat on 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

A. Development Department.

Provincial subjects—

Agriculture including agricultural education.
Agricultural statistics.
Cinchona.
Cottage Industries.
Fisheries.
Forests, including ryots' and panchayat forests.
Money-lending and money-lenders.
Protection of wild animals and birds.
Rural indebtedness.
Statistics for purposes of provincial matters.
Veterinary department including Veterinary Education.
Weights and measures.

Concurrent subjects—

Prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals or plants.
Statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in the concurrent field.

Federal subjects—

Botanical survey.
Census.
Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.
Meteorology—Federal organizations.
Standards of weight.
Statistics for the purpose of any of the Federal matters.
Zoological survey.

B. Revenue Department.

Provincial subjects—

Excise duties on the following goods manufactured or produced in India—
(*a*) Alcoholic liquors for human consumption.
(*b*) Opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs.
(*c*) Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.
Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other drugs and narcotics.

7. THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI, Minister for Industries and Labour. Took his seat on 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Co-operative Societies.
Depressed classes and labour.
Development of industries other than cottage industries.
Economic conditions including wages and prices (not famine relief).
Emigration and immigration.
Marketing.
Markets and fairs.
Mines and oil-fields and development of mineral resources.
Taxes on mineral rights.
Trade and commerce.
Unemployment; relief of the poor.
Unincorporated trading associations.

Concurrent subjects—

Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage and other special forms of contract.
Factories.
Indian Partnership Act.
Industrial and Labour disputes.
Trade unions.
Unemployment insurance.
Welfare of labour—
Employer's liability and workmen's compensation.
Provident funds.

Federal subjects—

Banking—Conduct of banking business by corporations.
Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.
Corporations—Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies.
Customs duties including export duties.
Development of industries where development under Federal Control is declared by Federal Law to be expedient in the public interest.
Geological survey.
Import and export across customs frontiers.
Indian Companies Act.
Insurance—The Law of insurance and the conduct of insurance business.
Inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks.
Mines and oil-fields and mineral development—Regulation of (to the extent to which such regulation and development under Federal Control is declared by Federal Law to be expedient in the public interest) and regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil-fields.
Provident insurance societies.
Repatriation.
Tariffs.
Taxes on the capital of individuals or of companies.

8. The Hon. Mr. S. RAMANATHAN, Minister for Public Information. Took his seat on 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Publicity—General.
Publicity—Free or concessional supply of Government publications.
Presidency Administration Report.

9. The Hon. Mr. K. RAMAN MENON, Minister for Courts and Prisons. Took his seat on 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Administration of justice, civil and criminal, including constitution, jurisdiction, powers, maintenance and organization of courts within the province—
- Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges.
- Bench Courts.
- Civil Courts including High Courts.
- Civil Rules of Practice.
- Criminal appeals.
- Criminal justice report.
- Criminal powers.
- Criminal Rules of Practice.
- Honorary Magistrates.
- Presidency Magistrates and Courts.
- Remission and commutation of sentences.

Betting and gambling—except State lotteries.
Breach of Contract Act.
Carbide of Calcium.
Child Marriage Restraint Act.
Children Act.
Cinematograph Act.
Civil Law.
Control of motor vehicles—
- Motor Vehicles Act.

Control of vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.
Coroners.
Criminal lunatics.
Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.
Escheats.
Hackney Carriages Act.
Immoral Traffic.
Indian Bar Councils Act.
Jails—
- Borstal institutions.
- Jails and sub-jails.
- Prisoners' homes.
- Reformatories.

Justices of Peace.
Kazis Act.
Law officers.
Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.
Malabar and Rampa Rebellion prisoners.
Petitions for mercy from sentences of death.

Provincial subjects—cont.

Petitions from convicts including Port Blair convicts.
Preventive detention and persons subject to such detention.
Prisoners.
Prisons Act and rules thereunder.
Provincial law reports.
Stage Carriages Act.
Theatres, dramatic performances and cinematographs.
Towns Nuisances Act.
Village Courts Act.

Concurrent subjects—

Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Adoption.
Arbitration.
Bankruptcy and insolvency.
Cinematograph films for exhibition.
Civil Procedure including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.
Criminal law including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.
Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.
Criminal tribes.
European Vagrancy Act.
Evidence and oaths.
Indian Christian Marriage Act.
Indian Poisons Act.
Infants and minors.
Insolvency Act and Rules.
Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in the concurrent legislative list.
Marriage and Divorce.
Mechanically propelled vehicles.
Poisons and dangerous drugs.
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.
Prisoners and accused persons—Removal from one unit to another unit.
Recognition of laws, Public Acts and records and judicial proceedings.
Royal Humane Society.
Transfer of property other than agricultural land.
Trusts and Trustees.
Wills, intestacy and succession save as regards agricultural land.

Federal subjects—

Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom.
Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.

Federal subjects—cont.

Extradition including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's Dominions outside India.
Foreign missions.
Migration within India.
Naturalization.
Passports including certificates of identity and visas.
Petroleum and other liquids and substances declared by Federal law to be dangerously inflammable so far as regards possession, storage and transport.
Pilgrimages to places beyond India including Hedjas.
State lotteries.

10. The Hon. Mr. B. GOPALA REDDI, Minister for Local Administration. Took his seat on 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Appeals from employees of local boards and municipal councils other than educational, medical and public health staff.
Capitation taxes, taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.
Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area.
Charities and charitable institutions.
Corporation of Madras.
Local boards—General administration and all matters relating to them not specifically assigned to other departments.
Local bodies—Audit reports of.
Local self-government including village administration and panchayats.
Monigar Choultry.
Municipal councils—
General administration and all matters relating to them not specifically assigned to other departments.
Taxes on animals.
Taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows.
Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.
Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.
Tolls.
Tramways within municipalities.

Federal subjects—

Local self-government in cantonment areas.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Speaker.

THE HON. MR. B. SAMBAMURTI.

Deputy Speaker.

MRS. A. RUKMINI LAKSHMIPATHI.

Panel of Chairmen.

1. MR. K. KOTI REDDI.
2. DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI.
3. MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
4. SIR WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Secretary.

M.R.RY. DIWAN BAHADUR R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR AVARGAL, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary.

M.R.RY. M. SURYA RAO GARU, B.A., B.L.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1	Abdul Hameed Khan ..	Madras City, Muhammadan, Urban.
2	Abdur Rahman Ali Rajah, Arakal Sultan.	Chirakkal, Muhammadan, Rural.
3	Abdur Rahiman Khan, K. ..	Kurnool, Muhammadan, Rural.
4	Abdul Rawoof, D.	Bellary, Muhammadan, Rural.
5	Achuthan, P.	Calicut, General, Rural.
6	Adikesavulu Naicker, P. M. ..	Madras City North, General, Urban.
7	Adimoolam, Jamedar ..	Ranipet, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
8	Ahmad Thambi Muhammad Mohideen Maracair (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	Tanjore, Muhammadan, Rural.
9	Ammanna Raja, Srimathi G.	Ellore Town, Women, General, Urban.
10	Anantachar, B.	Hospet, General, Rural.
11	Anjalai Ammal, Srimathi ..	Cuddalore, Women, General, Rural.
12	Annamalai Pillai, N.	Tiruvannamalai, General, Rural.
13	Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	Madras *cum* Chingleput, Indian Christian.
14	Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, General, Rural.
15	Arunachalam Chettiyar, Muthu. Kr. Ar. Kr.	Sivaganga, General, Rural.
16	Attakoya Thangal, Khan Bahadur P. M.	Calicut, Muhammadan, Rural.
17	Balakrishna, S. S.	Palni, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
18	Bapineedu, M. (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	Ellore, General, Rural.
19	Basheer Ahmed Sayeed ..	Chingleput *cum* South Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural.
20	Bhaktavatsalam, M. (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	Tiruvallur, General, Rural.
21	Bhakthavathsalu Nayudu, B.	Ranipet, General, Rural.
22	Bhashyam Ayyangar, K. ..	Chingleput, General, Rural.
23	Bhaskara Rao Mahasayo, Sriman Y. V. A.	Palakonda, General, Rural.
24	Bhuvarahan, V.	Tanjore *cum* Kumbakonam Towns, General, Urban.
25	Bower, I.S.O., E. H. M. ..	Anglo-Indian.
26	Buchappa Nayudu, P. ..	Ongole, General, Rural.
27	Chandramouli, K.	Tenali, General, Rural.
28	Chelvapathi Chetti, G. ..	Textile Workers' Trade Union (Madras), Labour.
29	Chengam Pillai, O.	Tiruvallur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
30 Chidambara Ayyar, S. ..	Villupuram, General, Rural.
31 Chinnamuthu, P.	Koilpatti, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
32 Chokkalingam Pillai, T. S. ..	Tinnevelly, General, Rural.
33 Damodaram, M. P.	Kottayam, General, Rural.
34 D'Mello, E. M.	Anglo-Indian.
35 Doraikannu, M.	Tiruttani, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
36 Doraiswami Nadar, A. R. A. S.	Tuticorin, General, Rural.
37 Ghouse Mohideen, S.	Cuddapah, Muhammadan, Rural.
38 Giri, The Hon. Mr. V. V. (*Minister*).	Bobbili, General, Rural.
39 Gopala Reddi, The Hon. Mr. B. (*Minister*).	Kavali, General, Rural.
40 Govinda Doss	Bellary, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
41 Govindan Nayar, C. K. ..	Kurumbranad, General, Rural.
42 Gupta, V. J.	Vizagapatam, General, Rural.
43 Guruvulu, S.	Chicacole, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
44 Halasyam Ayyar, N.	Trichinopoly, General, Rural.
45 Hussain, H. S.	Mangalore, Muhammadan, Rural.
46 Isaac, D. R.	Northern Circars, Indian Christian.
47 Ishwara, K.	Coondapoor, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
48 Jebamoney Masillamoney, Mrs.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah *cum* Tuticorin Towns, Women, Indian Christian, Urban.
49 Jogi Nayudu alias Joga Rao, Allu.	Vizianagram, General, Rural.
50 Kaderkutti, A. K.	Kottayam, Muhammadan, Rural.
51 Kadirappa, D.	Penukonda, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
52 Kaleswara Rao, A. (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	Bezwada *cum* Masulipatam Towns, General, Urban.
53 Kamaraj Nadar, K.	Sattur, General, Rural.
54 Kannan, E.	Malappuram, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
55 Karant, K. R. (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	Puttur, General, Rural.
56 Karunakara Menon, A. ..	Malappuram, General, Rural.
57 Khadija Yakub Hasan, Mrs. ..	Madras City, Women, Muhammadan, Urban.
58 Khalif-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur P.	Trichinopoly, Muhammadan, Rural.
59 Kolandavelu Nayanar, K. ..	Mannargudi, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
60 Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, General, Rural.
61 Krishnamachari, T. T. ..	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
62 Krishnamurti, G.	Railway Trade Union, Labour.
63 Krishnan, S.	Pollachi, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
64 Krishna Rao, G.	Northern Central Landholders.
65 Krishnaswami Bharathi, L. ..	Melur, General, Rural.
66 Kulasekaran, K.	Tindivanam, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
67 Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad.	The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association.
68 Kumaraswami Raja, P. S. ..	Srivilliputtur, General, Rural.
69 Kunhammad Kutty Hajee, P. I.	Calicut *cum* Cannanore *cum* Tellicherry Towns, Muhammadan, Urban.
70 Kuppuswami Ayyar, K. ..	Dindigul, General, Rural.
71 Kurmayya, V.	Bandar, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
72 Kuttimalu Amma, Srimathi A. V.	Tellicherry *cum* Calicut Towns, Women, General, Urban.
73 Laljan, S. M.	Guntur, Muhammadan, Rural.
74 Lakshmanaswami, O. ..	Kurnool, General, Rural.
75 Lakshmanaswami, P. ..	Amalapuram, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
76 Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi ..	Sermadevi, General, Rural.
77 Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi K.	Dindigul, Women, General, Rural.
78 Lakshmi Devi, Dr. N. ..	Bellary, Women, General, Rural.
79 Langley, W. K. M.	Madras Planters.
80 Madhavan, P.	Chirakkal, General, Rural.
81 Mahboob Ali Baig	West Godavari *cum* Kistna, Muhammadan, Rural.
82 Manickam, R. S.	Sattur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
83 Mariemuthu, M.	Tanjore, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
84 Marimuthu Pillai, S. T. P. ..	Musiri, General, Rural.
85 Maruthai, R.	Ariyalur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
86 Mir Akram Ali..	Vizagapatam *cum* East Godavari, Muhammadan, Rural.
87 Moideen Kutty, P. K. ..	Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural.
88 Muhammad Abdul Kadir Ravuttar, K. S.	Madura, Muhammadan, Rural.
89 Muhammad Abdur Rahman.	Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural.
90 Muhammad Abdus Salam, Dr.	Nellore, Muhammadan, Rural.
91 Muhammad Schamnad, Khan Bahadur.	Puttur, Muhammadan, Rural.
92 Muhammad Rahmatullah, K.	Anantapur, Muhammadan, Rural.
93 Muniswami Pillai, The Hon. Mr. V. I. (*Minister*).	Tirukkoyilur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
94 Murti, B. S. (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	Cocanada, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
95 Muthuramalinga Tevar ..	Ramnad, General, Rural.
96 Nachiyappa Goundar, K. A.	Omalur, General, Rural.
97 Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.	Tanjore, General, Rural.
98 Nagappa, S.	Kurnool, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
99 Nagaraja Ayyangar, N. ..	Namakkal, General, Rural.
100 Nagiah, S.	Cuddapah, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
101 Nanjappa Goundar, K. N. ..	Gobichettipalayam, General, Rural.
102 Narasimha Raju, D. L. ..	Sarvasiddhi, General, Rural.
103 Narasimha Raj, P. L. ..	Vizianagram, General, Rural.
104 Narasimham, C.	Chicacole, General, Rural.
105 Narasimham, V. V.	West Godavari *cum* Kistna *cum* Guntur Factory Labour, Labour.
106 Narayana Raju, D.	Bhimavaram, General, Rural.
107 Narayana Rao, K. V. ..	Bezwada, General, Rural.
108 Natesa Chettiyar, M. G. ..	Dharmapuri, General, Rural.
109 Natesa Mudaliar, P.	Saidapet, General, Rural.
110 Nuttall, J.	European.
111 Obi Reddi, C.	Anantapur, General, Rural.
112 Orchard, G. L.	European Commerce (Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association).
113 Palaniswami Gounder, V. C.	Coimbatore, General, Rural.
114 Palaniswami Gounder, V. K.	Pollachi, General, Rural.
115 Palat, R. M.	West Coast Landholders.
116 Pallam Raju, M.	Cocanada, General, Rural.
117 Panniselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.	Tanjore *cum* Madura *cum* Ramnad, Indian Christian.
118 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, General, Rural.
119 Pedda Padalu, P.	Backward Areas and Tribes.
120 Periaswami Gounder, K. S. ..	Erode, General, Rural.
121 Periyaswami Gounder, K. ..	Trichinopoly, General, Rural.
122 Periyaswami, M. P.	Namakkal, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
123 Perumal Chettiyar, V. R. ..	Salem Town, General, Urban.
124 Perumalla Nayudu, B. ..	Kandukur, General, Rural.
125 Ponnuswami Pillai, R. ..	Chidambaram, General, Rural.
126 Prakasam, The Hon. Mr. T. (*Minister*).	Madras City, South-Central, General, Urban.
127 Prasad, D. S. (Sri Raja Vasi Reddi Durga Sadasiveswara Prasad Bahadur Manne Sultan).	Bezwada, General, Rural.
128 Raghava Menon, R.	Palghat, General, Rural.
129 Rajagopalachariar, The Hon. Mr. C. (*Prime Minister*).	University.
130 Rajah, Rao Bahadur M. C. ..	Chingleput, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
131 Raja Rao, B.	Rajahmundry, General, Rural.
132 Raja Rao, J.	Guntur *cum* Nellore, Indian Christian.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
133 Ramachandra Reddiyar, A. K. A.	Tirumangalam, General, Rural.
134 Ramakrishna Raju, R. B. ..	Tiruttani, General, Rural.
135 Ramakrishna Reddi, T. N. ..	Madanapalle, General, Rural.
136 Ramalinga Reddiyar, D. ..	Cheyyar, General, Rural.
137 Ramalingam, A.	Tiruvannamalai, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
138 Raman Menon, The Hon. Mr. K. (*Minister*).	Ponnani, General, Rural.
139 Ramanathan, The Hon. Mr. S. (*Minister*).	Mayavaram, General, Rural.
140 Ramaswami, D. V.	Viravalli, General, Rural.
141 Ramaswami Goundar, K. S.	Palladam, General, Rural.
142 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M.	Vellore, General, Rural.
143 Ramaswami Nayudu, N. G. ..	Textile Workers, Non-Union, Labour.
144 Rami Reddi, A.	Guntur, General, Rural.
145 Ranga Reddi, N.	Rajampet, General, Rural.
146 Rangiah Nayudu, G.	Madras City, North-Central, General, Urban.
147 Ratnavelu Tevar, P.	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam Towns, General, Urban.
148 Reade, G. B.	European.
149 Roche Victoria, J. L. P. ..	Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
150 Rukmini Lakshmipathi, Mrs. (*Deputy Speaker*).	Madras City, Women, General, Urban.
151 Sahajananda, Swami A. S. ..	Chidambaram, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
152 Saiyed Ibrahim	Ramnad, Muhammadan, Rural.
153 Sakthivadivelu Gounder, K.	Periyakulam, General, Rural.
154 Sambamurti, The Hon. Mr. B. (*Speaker*).	Cocanada Town, General, Urban.
155 Samu Pillai, V. J.	South Arcot *cum* Trichinopoly *cum* Salem *cum* Coimbatore, Indian Christian.
156 Samuel, Dr. M. J.	Central Districts, Indian Christian.
157 Sarma, P. R. K.	Madras City Dock and Factory Labour excluding Textile and Railway Labour, Labour.
158 Saptharishi Reddiyar, K. S. ..	Southern Central Landholders.
159 Sattanatha Karayalar, L. ..	Koilpatti, General, Rural.
160 Seshadriachariyar, B. T. ..	Gudiyattam, General, Rural.
161 Shaik Rowther, S. K. ..	Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural.
162 Shanmugam, K.	Gudur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
163 Shanmuga Mudaliar, K. A.	Tiruppattur (North Arcot), General, Rural.
164 Sheik Dawood, Khan Sahib K. A.	Salem *cum* Coimbatore *cum* The Nilgiris, Muhammadan, Rural.
165 Sheik Mansoor Tharaganar, V. S. T.	Tinnevelly, Muhammadan, Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
166 Shetty, A. B. (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	Coondapoor, General, Rural.
167 Sitarama Reddi, H.	Bellary, General, Rural.
168 Sitarama Reddiyar, K. ..	Cuddalore, General, Rural.
169 Sivashanmugham Pillai, J. ..	Madras City, South-Central, General, Urban (Scheduled Castes).
170 Smith, J. M.	European Commerce, The Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association.
171 Srinivasa Ayyar, D.	Gobichettipalaiyam, General, Rural.
172 Srinivasa Ayyar, P. S. ..	Conjeeveram, General, Rural.
173 Subba Rao, Kallur	Penukonda, General, Rural.
174 Subba Rao, Karunakaram ..	Vizagapatam *cum* East Godavari, Dock and Factory Labour, Labour.
175 Subbarama Ayyar, N. M. R...	Madura Town, General, Urban.
176 Subbarayan, The Hon. Dr. P. (*Minister*).	Tiruchengode, General, Rural.
177 Subbiah, P.	Ongole, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
178 Subbiah Mudaliyar, C. P. ..	Coimbatore Town, General, Urban.
179 Subbaraya Chettiyar, A. M. P.	Negapatam, General, Rural.
180 Subramanian, A.	Tirukkoyilur, General, Rural.
181 Swami, K. V. R.	Rajahmundry, General, Rural.
182 Syamasundara Rao, P. ..	Tekkali, General, Rural.
183 Unnikammoo, Khan Sahib V. K.	Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural.
184 Valliappa Chettiyar, V. S. R. M.	Tiruppattur (Ramnad), General, Rural.
185 Varadachari, K.	Chandragiri, General, Rural.
186 Varadachari, N. S. (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	Madras City, South, General, Urban.
187 Varkey, C. J. (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	West Coast, Indian Christian.
188 Vedaratnam Pillai, A. ..	Mannargudi, General, Rural.
189 Venaudaya Gounder, S. V. ..	Dharapuram, General, Rural.
190 Venkanna, G.	Ellore, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).
191 Venkata Reddi, Gopavaram.	Nandyal, General, Rural.
192 Venkata Reddi, Grandhi ..	Narasapur, General, Rural.
193 Venkata Reddi, K.	Narasaraopet, General, Rural.
194 Venkatachalam Pillai, B. ..	Ariyalur, General, Rural.
195 Venkatachari, P. T.	Hosur, General, Rural.
196 Venkatanarayana Reddi, B.	Gudur, General, Rural.
197 Venkatappa Chettiyar, S. C.	Salem, General, Rural.
198 Venkatappa Nayudu, R. ..	Gooty, General, Rural.
199Venkatappayya Pantulu, K...	Guntur *cum* Tenali Towns, General, Urban.
200 Venkatarama Ayyar, P. ..	Kumbakonam, General, Rural.

	Name of member.	Name and class or constituency.
201	Venkataramiah, R. S. ..	Palni, General, Rural.
202	Venkatarao Baliga, B. ..	Mangalore, General, Rural.
203	Venkata Rao, Kala	Amalapuram, General, Rural.
204	Venkatasubba Reddiyar, R. ..	Tindivanam, General, Rural.
205	Venkatasubbayya, V. ..	Nellore, General, Rural.
206	Viswanatham, T. (*Parliamentary Secretary*).	Vizagapatam Town, General, Urban.
207	Walker, G. E.	European.
208	Wright, Sir William Owen ..	European Commerce, The Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association.
209	Yagneswara Sarma, K. P. ..	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah Towns, General, Urban.
210	Yakub Hasan, The Hon. Mr. (*Minister*).	Chittoor, Muhammadan, Rural.
211	Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (T. V. K. Kamaraja Pandiya Nayakar).	Southern Landholders.
212	Zamindar of Challapalli (Zabdatul Aqran Sreemanthu Rajah Yarlagadda Siva Rama Prasad Bahadur Zamindar).	Bandar, General, Rural.
213	Zamindar of Chemudu (Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur).	Northern Landholders I.
214	Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Sri Raja Meka Venkataramaiah Appa Rao Bahadur).	Northern Landholders II.
215	Vacant	North Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

Tuesday, the 1st March 1938.

The House met in the Assembly Building, Chepauk, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. MR. B. SAMBAMURTI) in the Chair.

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

1.—STATEMENT *RE* PRAYER.

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Sir, I would like, with your permission, to make a request, on behalf of Government, with reference to the procedure as to prayers before the conduct of the business of the House. We are aware of the deeply religious and patriotic motives as well as practical wisdom and respect for the general parliamentary practice of civilized nations on which was based the procedure you were hitherto pleased to direct. But unfortunately misunderstandings have arisen in certain quarters, so that objections have been raised to what had been these twenty-five years and more practically accepted universally as an expression in song of prayerful devotion and love of motherland in which all classes and communities might share with equal fervour and which would be the best basis for corporate service to the State. We have been disappointed in our hope that the misunderstandings would be cleared in course of time. On the contrary, the misunderstandings have been exploited to create increasing bitterness and hostility. We feel that the very object we have in view may be frustrated by such bitterness as we see fostered. We are firm believers in the policy of peace and mutual adjustment. We are, therefore, sure that in course of time these misunderstandings will clear away. I would, therefore, request you on behalf of Government to hold this matter in abeyance. Let us for the time being deprive ourselves of the inspiration and the joy of this joint prayer and national invocation, seeing that some of our colleagues persist in feeling unhappy over it. Those who have been intimately associated with or partaken in the national struggle can understand the feelings that have grown round the sacred words and the solemn tones of the *Bande Mataram* song. It may not be realized by all what supreme sacrifice it involves, but we can as a nation advance only by such sacrifices. Our action may be misconstrued as dictated by fear or weakness. But we should resist the temptation to be moved by such considerations when national interests demand a policy or a step to be taken in the cause of national harmony. We have faith enough to hope that these mists will clear away soon. I request of you, Sir, to hold the matter in abeyance until an understanding is reached."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the Hon. the Premier expect the understanding to come about very soon?"

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I believe, Sir, as I have already stated, and I do hope that it will come about."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will wholeheartedly congratulate the Hon. the Premier if he will be able to bring about such a unanimous and happy understanding. Until then the prayer is suspended."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I have a word in connexion with this?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is all finished."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I thank the Premier . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is all finished. We shall take up questions."

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Alleged cases of corruption in the Registration department.

* 192 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any cases of corruption were reported in the Registration department during the last year and the present year;

(*b*) whether any enquiries were made on any such reports; and

(*c*) whether in any cases the delinquents were punished during the last year?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam:—"(*a*) Yes. Fifty-three petitions were received in the Registration department in 1936 and 55 petitions were received in 1937 alleging corruption against sub-registrars, clerks and peons.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) Yes. In seven cases of 1936 and three cases of 1937. Twelve cases are still pending enquiry. The remaining cases were on investigation found to be either anonymous or pseudonymous or not proved."

Assessment of revenue on dry and wet lands in ryotwari villages.

* 193 *Q.*—MR. O. CHENGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any difference in the assessment of land tax between ryotwari dry lands and wet lands; and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, why a land tax of Rs. 4–8–0 per acre is levied on the dry lands as in the case of wet lands in Ennore and Pulithivakkam, Ponneri taluk, though the dry lands are cultivated only with rain-water and there is no irrigation channel for them?

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MR. T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam:—"(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 1 which indicate the general principles followed in the fixation of assessment on lands.

"(*b*) The lands referred to by the hon. Member are presumably manavari lands, described in Board's Standing Order No. 1—1 (7). As wet crops are grown on such lands, the lands are assessed at rates intermediate between the dry and wet rates which would be applicable to them otherwise. Manavari lands of higher taram are likely to bear rates of assessment equal to or higher than those borne by wet lands of lower tarams."

Remodelling of the Manambathan channel in the Chidambaram taluk.

* 194 *Q.*—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the remodelling of the Manambathan channel in the Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district, was undertaken by the Public Works Department and if so, whether the same has been completed since;

(*b*) when the said remodelling was commenced and completed; and

(*c*) what the total cost of the remodelling scheme was and what the scope and effect of the remodelling is with reference to the irrigation of the area concerned?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"(*a*) & (*b*) It is reported that no remodelling of the Manambathan channel was undertaken recently, but in the year 1922–23, dams Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 were converted into trapezodial notches at a total cost of Rs. 990. Further in connexion with improvements to the Morattu channel, it was proposed to supplement supply to Morattu channel, in the reach below Vylamur escape through Velangipet channel, a branch of Manambathan channel. Certain improvements were made in Manambathan channel and Valangipet channel and these improvements were commenced in 1934 and completed in 1936.

"(*c*) The total cost of improvements made to Manambathan channel after 1932–33 is approximately Rs. 1,750 exclusive of Rs. 1,490 for works in this channel in connexion with the improvements to Morattu channel. The works were done to improve the supply to Morattu channel."

The cost of and the revenue expected from the Thippayapalem project and the extent of land to be irrigated by it.

* 195 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state in respect of Thippayapalem project—

(*a*) whether the project has been completed;

(*b*) the extent of the area likely to be irrigated in the first year and after ten years;

(*c*) the total cost of the project; and

(*d*) the annual revenue expected?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" (*a*) The project at first designed consisted of an earthern dam which was completed in May 1935. After the heavy rains of August 1935 the dam breached in three places. It was then considered that an earthen dam would always be liable to danger and should be replaced by a masonry dam. The work in the masonry dam which is almost complete now, will be finished during 1938–39.

" (*b*) As the project is a protective work there will not be any progressive growth of irrigation from year to year. The average area that will be irrigated in a year is 1,200 acres.

" (*c*) Rs. 4,67,600 (works outlay).

" (*d*) Rs. 13,472. This works out to 2·8 per cent."

Amount spent on adult education last year.

* 196 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state the amount spent on adult education last year?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" A sum of Rs. 1,212 was disbursed as grants for adult education classes in 1936–37. Night schools and public libraries maintained by local bodies and private agencies also promote adult education. Particulars of expenditure incurred on these are not available, and it is not easy to collect them either."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether Government have any scheme for adult education in this Presidency? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The Government are so fully occupied with the reorganization of primary education that they have not had time to think of any other scheme."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the Government will appoint an expert committee to make proposals with regard to a scheme for adult education? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I am sure the hon. Member knows as well as I do the effect of these committees. Therefore I do not believe in the appointment of any committee."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will not introduce adult education at least in some districts in the province? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" If the hon. Member for Madras Muslims had followed my answer he would have found that my hands are fully occupied with the reorganization of elementary education which is quite enough to occupy Government's attention."

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MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the Director of Public Instruction has at any time submitted any scheme of adult education? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" No Sir."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know how long the hands of the Hon. Minister will be full with the reorganization of elementary education and when he is likely to take up adult education? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I am afraid it will take some time, in spite of all the will in the world and all the urging of the hon. Muslim member for the City of Madras, as the matter has to be carefully considered."

Maintenance of the dispensary at Jangareddigudem, East Godavari.

* 197 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the dispensary at Jangareddigudem, Polavaram division, East Godavari district, was established;

(*b*) whether there is any dispensary within a distance of 14 miles from it;

(*c*) whether it has been doing good work since it was started and especially during the last ten years;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the District Board, East Godavari, is not in a position to maintain this dispensary and improve it further; and

(*e*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of taking it under its management or giving it increased grant?

MR. A. B. SHETTY (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan:—" (*a*) The dispensary at Jangareddigudem was opened in the year 1913.

" (*b*) There is a Government dispensary at Jeelugumilli at a distance of fourteen miles and a rural dispensary at Kannapuram at a distance of twelve miles.

" (*c*) It has been doing good work ever since it was started.

" (*d*) The Government do not consider that the district board is unable to maintain the dispensary at Jangareddigudem from its own resources.

" (*e*) The Government have considered the proposal recently and have decided against it."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I know whether any provision has been made for carrying on the work of the dispensary at Jangareddigudem? "

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—" I have already stated that the Government have considered the proposal and decided that they cannot find funds for giving larger grants to this dispensary."

Transfer of the sum of Rs. 4,000, standing to the credit of the Edward VII Coronation Fund unutilized since 1910, to the Villupuram Municipality.

* 198 *Q.*—MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of the Villupuram Municipality drew the attention of the Collector of South Arcot to the existence of a sum of Rs. 4,000 to the credit of the Edward VII Coronation Fund unutilized since 1910 for the purpose for which it was collected and requested him to arrange for its transfer to the municipality and that the Collector returned the papers to the Commissioner asking him to refer to the authority under which a Collector could interfere;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Collector's attention was drawn by the Commissioner to section 9 of the Madras Regulation VII of 1817, by which Collectors are bound to report to the Board of Revenue cases of neglected endowments, and whether even then, the Collector declined to take any action in the matter; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report on the subject?

MR. A. B. SHETTY (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan:—(*a*) & (*b*) The Collector was addressed by the Commissioner on the subject.

"(*c*) The Collector has been empowered to file a suit under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code for the settlement of a scheme for the effective management of the fund."

Publication of the changes in rates of duty on spirituous medicinal preparations imported into Madras.

* 199 *Q.*—MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the changes in rates of duty on spirituous medicinal preparations imported into Madras are notified otherwise than through the official gazette; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government will consider the desirability of notifying the changes in the Press, by communicating the same to the Chemists and Druggists Association and by instructing the subordinate excise officials to give wide publicity to them in their respective ranges by circulars?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) The changes in the rates of duty on spirituous medicinal preparations are at present notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and are communicated to all local officers for information. They are not otherwise notified.

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(*b*) The Government are separately issuing instructions that in future the order directing changes in the rates of duty should be communicated to the Chemists and Druggists Association and be placed at the disposal of the 'Press.' The Government do not consider it possible for the subordinate excise officials to give wide publicity to the changes by means of circulars."

Utilization of the amount set apart for the handloom industry in the Budget for 1937–38.

* 200 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the manner in which the amount set apart in the Budget for 1937–38 for the handloom industry and the hand-spinning movement is proposed to be utilized; and

(*b*) whether any portion of the amount has been spent up till now?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) (1) The amount set apart for the hand-spinning movement for 1937–38 is proposed to be utilized as follows:—

	RS.
(1) Cost of making and distributing gins ...	4,050
(2) Cost of making and distributing bows with guts	22,000
(3) Cost of making and distributing spindles with thin pulleys	4,375
(4) Cost of making and fitting speed wheels ...	6,250
(5) Cost of making and distributing vertical and horizontal charkas	7,500
(6) Cost of making and distributing fly shuttle looms and fittings	5,000
(7) For research work in carding, spinning, printing, dyeing and weaving—Salaries, implements and materials	2,060
(8) For training workers, including stipend, salary of teachers, materials and implements	1,573
(9) For employing workers as instructors in the villages for increasing the efficiency of the artisans and the implements used.	7,533
(10) For providing a subsidy on the actual increase in the production of khadi during 1937–38 up to a maximum of ...	1,25,000
Total ...	1,85,341

(2) The amount set apart for the development of the handloom industry will be spent in subsidizing the Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society and it will be utilized as follows:—

	RS.
(*a*) Direct help to societies (subsidy) 80 societies.	30,000
(*b*) Machinery	64,900
(*c*) Sizing machines	2,625
(*d*) Emporium	3,100
(*e*) (1) Sales depots	3,900
(2) New depots to be opened in 1937–38 at the centres selected by the committee.	4,500
(*f*) Establishment	11,815
(*g*) Travelling allowance and other contingencies	11,300
Total ...	1,32,140

"(*b*) In the amount set apart for the hand-spinning movement nothing has yet been disbursed. As regards the amount for the development of handloom industry a sum of Rs. 39,545 has been spent up to 31st December 1937."

MR. D. ABDUL RAWOOF:—"Is there any proposal, Sir, to introduce this handloom industry in the famine camps now working?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"The matter is under consideration."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*a*) of the question, may I know the agency or agencies which are sought to be employed in the distribution of the various items that have been read out just now?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Through the All-India Spinners' Association."

MR. N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know what proportion of the amount is to be given to the All-India Spinners' Association?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"It is proposed to give the whole amount to the Association."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"With reference to clause (*b*) of the question, may I know whether the Government have considered at any time any report from the Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society, and if so, what the orders of the Government were?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"The report has come to the Government, but the Government have not yet passed orders thereon."

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Settlement of labour disputes by arbitration courts in the Presidency after 14th July 1937.

*201 *Q.*—MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of labour disputes that have arisen after the 14th of July 1937 in the various parts of the Presidency of Madras;

(*b*) what the points at issue were in the said disputes;

(*c*) how many arbitration courts were instituted to deal with them and with what result; and

(*d*) what the terms of settlement in the several disputes that were brought for arbitration are?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The information [a] is given in the statement annexed.

"(*c*) & (*d*) A board of conciliation and a court of enquiry were appointed to deal with the strike in Sri Ganeshar Aluminium Works, Madras, and in the Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura, respectively. The report of the Board of Conciliation was published on pages 2032–2035 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937, and the report of the Court of Enquiry on the Madura Mills Dispute on pages 2127–2135 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st December 1937. Another court of enquiry has been constituted to enquire into the labour situation in the textile mills in Coimbatore area—vide Press Communiqué published on pages 38–39 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th January 1938."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that there is a dispute between the Tramway Company and the Tramway Men's Union, and if so, whether a court of enquiry will be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the tramway men?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"That does not arise out of this question, Sir, but still I may give the information to the hon. Member that certain representations have been made by the Tramway Men's Union."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government propose to arm themselves with co-equal powers with the Government of India under the Trade Disputes Act, in order to enable them to directly settle trade disputes whenever they arise on the Railways, the Port Trust and similar undertakings which are under the management of the Central Government?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"That is a fairly big question which has to be gone into very carefully."

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 93–95 infra.

Scheme for the promotion of industrial development to combat the heavy imports.

* 202 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether any schemes have been prepared by the Government for the manufacture locally of any of the articles except cloth and sugar, which are now imported into this province on a large scale?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" Among the articles, except cloth and sugar, which are imported on a large scale may be mentioned: certain chemicals, dyes obtained from coaltar, glassware, hardware, electrical goods, machinery and mill work, rubber manufactures, fertilizers, iron and steel goods, metals excluding ores, paper, motor vehicles, and provisions and oilmen's stores. The Government have not prepared schemes for the manufacture of any of these articles but have been largely responsible for the development of the alkali industry which is in progress at Mettur. The possibilities of establishing the calcium carbide and power alcohol industries and certain classes of hardware have been subjected to preliminary study, whilst the whole question of fertilizer manufacture with particular reference to the production of sulphate of ammonia is under examination.

" The Government have pioneered chrome tanning, aluminium work, lead pencil manufactures and soap industries. Further, the experimental varieties of toilet articles are in progress. The exploitation of Salem iron ores is under investigation.

" The Industries department is also investigating the question of the manufacture of builders' hardware and rubber goods and electric bulbs.

" Regarding paper manufacture, as there are large quantities of Eeta grass suitable for paper making in Tinnevelly, the possibility of its manufacture the Government propose to examine in connexion with the Papanasam Hydro-Electric Project.

" There is a glass factory in Madras and there is a proposal to establish another factory at Salem.

" Two ceramic factories which applied for State aid under the Act are in process of establishment on the East Coast and would help in reducing imports of pottery and porcelain."

MR. P. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" Do I understand the Hon. Minister to say that he is arranging to introduce a scheme for the manufacture of electric bulbs and electrical accessories? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" The question whether a scheme is to be introduced by the Government or by private agencies in regard to electrical accessories, is now under investigation."

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Supply of books and periodicals to the libraries attached to jails last year.

* 203 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount spent on purchase of books last year for libraries attached to jails; and

(*b*) the nature of periodicals supplied and the value of the same?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" (*a*) Rs. 332.

" (*b*) The following are the periodicals purchased and supplied and the cost thereof:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) *Ananda Vikatan*, a Tamil weekly, each jail and Borstal school supplied with three copies. Amount of subscription paid	225	0	0
(2) *Kalaimagal*, a Tamil monthly, one copy for each of the two Borstal schools	8	0	0
(3) *Grihalakshmi*, a Telugu monthly, one copy for each of the two Borstal schools	8	0	0
(4) *Kairali*, a Malayalam monthly, one copy for the Borstal school, Palamcottah alone ...	3	0	0
Total cost of the periodicals purchased ...	244	0	0

" In addition to the above, copies of the *Howard Journal*, a weekly journal published by the Jail department in English, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam are also supplied to the jails and Borstal schools."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he will see that the daily papers are supplied to the jails? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" The question is under the consideration of the Government."

Manufactures undertaken in jails last year.

* 204 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) the several manufactures undertaken in jails;

(*b*) the cost of raw materials purchased last year;

(*c*) the value of the finished goods sold or used last year; and

(*d*) the net revenue derived from the same last year?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" (*a*) Carpentry, cumbly weaving, cotton spinning and weaving, oil pressing, book-binding, leather goods, tailoring, kora and aloe mat weaving, tent making, stationery tags, sealing wax, wax cloth, coir fibre work, ropes, blacksmith work, aluminium work, wool spinning and weaving, jute work and brick-making.

"(*b*) Rs. 4,33,551-2-0 in 1936. Information for 1937 is not yet available.

"(*c*) The value of finished goods sold and used in 1936 is Rs. 5,43,349-7-6 and Rs. 1,80,410 respectively. Figures are not yet available for 1937.

"(*d*) The revenue derived from jail manufactures in 1936 was Rs. 2,90,208-5-6. The net revenue after taking into account the cost of maintenance of prisoners and other costs chargeable to these manufactures is nil. Figures are not available for 1937."

MR. N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know whether hand-spinning is included in the list of manufactures in jails?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"It is slowly being introduced as an experiment in certain jails."

MR. N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"Which jails?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"It has been done in the Women's jail at Vellore."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know in how many of these jails there are convicts without work?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Not very many, to my knowledge."

SIR WILLIAM WRIGHT:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he expects a considerable reduction in the revenue from this source owing to the rapid diminution of the jail population?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"To the extent there is diminution in income, there will be diminution in expenses also."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the net profit and the percentage of profit have been worked out from these figures?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"There is no net profit."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask, Sir, whether it is worked under loss?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The cost of the whole jail administration will be much more than the amount derived by way of revenue by making these people work."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask, Sir, whether if amounts are invested in industries within the jails, the Government expect or do not expect any profit?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"It is not with the idea of making any profit that industries are introduced into these jails."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know the idea underlying the introduction of these manufactures in the jails, is it not for profit?"

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THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" In order to improve the prisoners while they are in jail."

MR. D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister to state whether Government have under consideration the question of making jails self-supporting by introducing industries? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" The idea of the Government is, if possible, to make jails self-supporting; but the commercial idea is not the only consideration in the matter of the introduction of these industries."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the articles manufactured in jails are sold at a lower price than articles obtained from outside? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" So far as I am able to see, it is not so."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of introducing the manufacture of paper by hand? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Government will consider the question."

Construction of either a causeway or a bridge across the Pennar river at Tadpatri on the Cuddapah-Bellary road.

* 205 *Q.*—MR. C. OBI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the stage at which the proposed construction of a causeway or a bridge across the Pennar river at Tadpatri (Anantapur district) on the Cuddapah-Bellary road stands at present;

(*b*) for how long the matter has been under consideration;

(*c*) whether it is one of the works recommended in the Vipan Report to be taken up as an important and urgent one; and

(*d*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of including it in the programme of works for the year 1938–39 by providing for it in the budget for that year?

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (*a*) & (*c*) The construction of a causeway at Tadpatri is included in Mr. Vipan's report. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,61,000 was prepared. The scheme was accordingly included in the Seven Years' Programme of road development in this province to be financed from the road fund and approved by the Board of Communications. The Government of India also were addressed in November last to sanction the scheme. In the meanwhile, the Chief Engineer made certain alterations in the design increasing the cost to 2·64 lakhs. At this stage the District Board Engineer, Anantapur, who was in charge of the investigation reported that, instead of a causeway costing 2·64 lakhs, a bridge would be decidedly better and would cost only Rs. 3·5 lakhs and that the construction of a bridge

would be preferable to that of a causeway. The expenditure necessary for a preliminary investigation with a view to prepare estimates for a bridge has recently been sanctioned from the funds of the Tadpatri Municipality.

"(*b*) The question has been under consideration from time to time since 1930.

"(*d*) The work will be taken up for execution after it is decided whether a bridge or a causeway should be constructed and the approval of the Government of India is obtained."

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—"In view of the famine conditions prevailing in the Anantapur district, will this work be taken up as urgently as possible?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Famine conditions have nothing to do with the construction of a causeway. I have already stated in the answer that the Government of India's sanction has to be obtained first."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"May I know whether this work has been placed in the Vipan Report as one of the urgent works to be taken up immediately?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not quite sure; I want notice of the question."

Construction of roads out of special grants in the malaria affected parts of the Sulurpet and Gudur taluks, Nellore district.

* 206 *Q.*—MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether there are any proposals with the Government to lay down roads by special grants in the rural parts affected by malaria in the eastern portion of the Sulurpet and Gudur taluks, Nellore district?

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The answer is in the negative."

MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—"May I ask, Mr. Speaker, whether the Hon. Minister is not aware of the fact that these villages are subject to recurring ravages of malaria in those areas, especially as the Hon. Minister himself represents a division of that district?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Malaria is not my department, Sir."

MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—"But, Mr. Speaker, does not the Hon. Minister consider that laying out well-planned roads will go a long way in mitigating the distress in these areas?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know whether roads have anything to do with malaria."

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Failure on the part of some village munsifs of this province to publish Government notifications in their villages.

* 207 *Q.*—MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the village munsifs in several parts of the Province of Madras do not actually publish Government notifications intended to be done so but report to the higher authorities as if they were published in villages under their jurisdiction by taking pseudo-signatures; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to remedy the defect?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested."

Construction of a permanent masonry dam across the Cheyyar river for feeding the Uttiramerur tank during periods of floods in the river.

* 208. *Q.*—MR. P. S. SRINIVASA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether an investigation was made by the Public Works authorities a few years back regarding the construction of a permanent masonry dam across the Cheyyar river in the place of the temporary dam put up every year, so as to facilitate water being taken to the Uttiramerur tank from the Cheyyar river during floods;

(*b*) whether the Government are collecting a sum of Rs. 2,000 every year for the purpose of the dam; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of expediting the construction of the masonry dam at least during the next official year?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(*b*) The amounts collected for the erection, maintenance and repair of the temporary dam were as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1934–35	113	12	4
1935–36	953	7	0
1936–37	1,138	4	8

"(*c*) The proposal is being examined by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Board of Revenue and the Government have not received their final reports. The Government will consider the scheme on receipt of the reports."

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MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that on certain representations made on behalf of the Cheyyar people, the present scheme of constructing a dam for supplying water to the Uttiramerur tank has been temporarily postponed and a scheme of an alternative dam to be built at Tandarai near Tiruvetipuram is being explored? "

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" As I have said, we have not received the report, and we will consider the matter when the report is received."

MR. P. S. SRINIVASA AYYAR:—" Is it not a fact that the Chief Engineer has considered and drawn up a scheme about this? "

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" I have already said we have not received the report."

Generation of electricity at the Mettur power station.

* 209 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of electricity produced at Mettur electric power station;

(*b*) the cost incurred for the same;

(*c*) the quantity supplied to the public; and

(*d*) the revenue collected thereby?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" (*b*) 3,482,620 units.

" (*b*) Rs. 15,975 (for operation and maintenance).

" (c) 2,820,482 units.

" (*d*) Rs. 98,620.

" Regular operation of the Mettur electricity system commenced only from the 1st November 1937 and the figures given above refer to the two months November and December 1937."

Removal of untouchability and the disability to enter Hindu temples.

* 210 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution passed recently by the Executive Committee of the Harijan Savak Sangh, namely, " this Committee requests the Government of Madras to help the emancipation of Harijans by facilitating the declaration of all Hindu temples within their jurisdiction open to the Harijans "; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to introduce any Bill to abolish untouchability in law and to enable trustees to open the temples to Harijans?

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MR. A. B. SHETTY (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan:—"(*a*) It is not clear to which Harijan Savak Sangh the hon. Member refers. The Government are aware of a similar resolution passed by the Temple Entry Committee of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh.

"(*b*) The matter has not yet been decided."

MR. G. RANGIAH NAYUDU:—"Is it not a fact that the Bill to remove untouchability in the Bombay Presidency has been introduced?" (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is not allowed."

Opening of a rural dispensary at Nidugurthi, Gudur taluk, Nellore district.

* 211 *Q.*—MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a sum of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by the Government as a contribution to start a rural dispensary at Nidugurthi, a hamlet of Reddipalayam, Gudur taluk, Nellore district;

(*b*) if so, whether the dispensary has been opened for the use of the public;

(*c*) if not, why not; and

(*d*) what steps the Government propose to take to have the said dispensary opened at an early date?

MR. A. B. SHETTY (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan:—"(*a*) With effect from 8th October 1937, the Government have sanctioned the payment of a subsidy of Rs. 800 a year to the South Nellore District Board for the medical practitioner and midwife to be employed in the rural ayurvedic dispensary proposed to be opened at Nidugurthi.

"(*b*) No report has yet been received regarding the opening of the dispensary.

"(*c*) The Government have no information.

"(*d*) When sanctioning the payment of subsidy the Government have instructed the President of the District Board to start the new dispensary as soon as possible. They do not propose to issue any further instructions in the matter."

MR. G. RANGIAH NAYUDU:—"Are there any proposals to open new dispensaries in the district in the coming year?"

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"The hon. Member may await the budget." (Laughter.)

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Appeals received by Government from 1st April 1937 to 15th July 1937 under rule 3 (c) of the rules issued with Notification No. 30, Public (Services), dated 19th January 1937.

120 *Q.*—MR. D. K. SAIYED IBRAHIM: With reference to the rules issued with Notification No. 30, Public (Services), and published at pages 65–113 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th January 1937, will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many appeals under rule 3 (*c*) of the said rules were received in each department of the Secretariat at Fort St. George from 1st April 1937 to 15th July 1937 when the Interim Ministry was in office;

(*b*) how many of such appeals were disposed of before the Interim Ministry vacated office and how many are still pending; and

(*c*) what the dates of receipt of such appeals as are still pending are?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) Only one such appeal, dated 3rd April 1937, was received in the Education and Public Health Department. As the order appealed against was subsequently cancelled, no action was necessary on the appeal.

Number and cost of cows maintained for dairy purposes in each of the last ten years.

121 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of cows kept by Government for dairy purposes;

(*b*) the cost of maintenance to Government in each of the last ten years; and

(*c*) the loss or gain in each year?

A.—(*a*) Cows are kept for dairy purposes only at the Coimbatore Agricultural College. The number kept in the past ten years is as shown below :—

Year.	Coimbatore College dairy cows.
1927–28	57
1928–29	51
1929–30	53
1930–31	48
1931–32	41
1932–33	47
1933–34	49
1934–35	44
1935–36	40
1936–37	39

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(*b*) Separate accounts are not kept. The statement below shows the cost of maintenance of cattle as a whole :—

Year.	Agricultural College
	RS.
1927–28	41,003
1928–29	40,502
1929–30	37,753
1930–31	31,152
1931–32	25,344
1932–33	21,774
1933–34	18,564
1934–35	18,133
1935–36	12,856
1936–37	10,889

(*c*) The profit or loss was as shown below :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Profit.	Loss.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1927–28	41,003	35,073	..	5,930
1928–29	40,502	35,437	..	5,065
1929–30	37,753	32,171	..	5,582
1930–31	31,152	32,138	..	9,014
1931–32	25,344	17,025	..	8,319
1932–33	21,774	12,600	..	9,194
1933–34	18,654	11,354	..	7,340
1934–35	18,133	12,255	..	5,900
1935–36	12,856	11,603	..	1,253
1936–37	10,889	11,081	192	..

Profit and loss account of the Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society, Limited, Kallakurchi.

122 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the present state of affairs of the Kallakurchi Co-operative, Agriculture and Industrial Society, Limited;

(*b*) the different branches of work carried on by this society;

(*c*) the gain or loss in each of the years since loan was granted by the Government to the society;

(*d*) the reasons for the loss, if any;

(*e*) the present value of the assets of the society; and

(*f*) the amount of loan still due to the Government?

A.—(*a*) The society's affairs seem to be taking a turn for the better. By extending its area of operations to the entire district, it seems to have strengthened its position. It had encountered considerable competition from its own constituent members who set up rival factories.

(*b*) The society is at present carrying on the work of decorticating groundnuts and hulling paddy. It is running a modern poultry farm and distributing eggs to affiliated societies at a nominal price. It has recently begun granting loans to members on the pledge of produce which is stored in its godowns.

(*c*) The figures of gain or loss sustained by the society are furnished below:—

Year ending 30th June.	Net gain.			Loss.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1926	3,370	11	3	..		
1927	1,331	6	7	..		
1928	2,045	5	0	..		
1929	861	13	0	..		
1930	1,402	3	0	..		
1931	295	9	0	..		
1932	..			1,015	0	0
1933	Nil.			Nil.		
1934	..			119	1	0
1935	..			2,546	5	0
1936	..			2,899	4	0

(*d*) The loss for the year ending 30th June 1932 was due to heavy expenditure by way of establishment charges, working expenses, payment of interest and depreciation of fixed assets. Since 1934, the Society's accounts show net losses mainly due to its writing off each year a sum of Rs. 5,218 as depreciation on plant and machinery.

(*e*) The assets of the Society on 31st December 1937 were valued at Rs. 65,576-13-0.

(*f*) The Society paid the entire outstanding balance in March 1937.

Proposal for the establishment of a Central Medical Store for indigenous medicines and drugs.

123 *Q.*—MR. P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the annual value of indigenous chemicals and medicines supplied to Government, and local board ayurvedic, siddha and unani hospitals in the presidency;

(*b*) where these are manufactured and from whom they are purchased;

(*c*) what the present machinery for buying, storing up and distributing them is;

(*d*) whether spurious, impure and even counterfeit preparations have flooded the market bringing disrepute to the old Indian systems;

(*e*) whether proposals have been made to the Government for establishing a Central Indian Medical Stores for the province; and

(*f*) whether the Government have considered such a proposal and with what result?

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A.—(*a*) Rs. 85,000 approximately.

(*b*) The requirements of the Indian Medical School Hospital are manufactured at the hospital itself from raw drugs which are purchased in the open market on the tender system. The other institutions of Indian Medicine obtain their supplies in the following ways:—

(i) By indenting for raw materials and making the required preparations on the spot;

(ii) by indenting for prepared medicines from the approved list of medical stores (where it is not possible or convenient for the medical officers to prepare their own medicines).

The majority of the medical officers are indenting for prepared medicines only as they are not provided with necessary pharmacy equipment.

(*c*) The Presidents or Commissioners of concerned local bodies invite tenders for the institutions under their control after obtaining an estimate of their requirements for the year. The administrative authorities accept the lowest satisfactory tenders and direct the medical officers under their control to submit their indents to them, calculating the cost on the basis of tender rates supplied to them. These indents are then transmitted to the Principal, Indian Medical School, together with the certificate of the administrative authority regarding financial provision made to meet the cost of indent. They are then scrutinized by the controlling authority and returned to the administrative authority with such deletions and variations as the controlling authority may decide. These approved indents are then sent to the accepted tenderer for making supplies to medical officers direct.

(*d*) Complaints from medical officers to this effect have been received. This has been brought to the notice of both Government and local bodies.

(*e*) & (*f*) Yes. The Government did not accept the proposal.

Reduction of the rate of interest on loans granted to agriculturists.

124 *Q.*—Mr. R. VENKATASUBBA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received representations urging that the rate of interest on the industrial loans granted to agriculturists be reduced to 5 per cent; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to reduce the rate of interest on such loans to 5 per cent irrespective of the fact whether there has been representation or not?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) When such representations are made, the matter will be considered.

Prosecution of Mr. Batliwala.

125 *Q.*—MR. G. VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government for the prosecution of Mr. Batliwala from the date of sanctioning his prosecution up to the close of his trial;

(*b*) whether the Government instructed the Public Prosecutor who conducted the prosecution of Mr. Batliwala to represent to the Court on 9th November 1937 " that if the accused were to be found ' guilty,' he (the Public Prosecutor), on behalf of the Government, would press only for a nominal punishment "; and

(*c*) if the answer to the above clause be in the affirmative, the reasons which actuated the Government so to instruct the Public Prosecutor?

A.—(*a*) Rs. 2,388-6-6.

(*b*) & (*c*) The statement in clause (*b*) of the question is wrong. The Public Prosecutor was instructed not to press for more than a nominal sentence if the court found that there was no incitement to violence and disorder in the speech. The reason for this instruction is the policy of Government in regard to freedom of speech.

Abolition of the regular dispensary at Santa Kaviti in the Bobbili Zamindari.

126 *Q.*—SRIMAN Y. V. A. BHASKARA RAO PATNAIK MAHASAYO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to state—

(*a*) the circumstances that necessitated the opening of the regular dispensary at Santa Kaviti of the Bobbili Zamindari;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the said dispensary was found unnecessary and recommended to be abolished by the District Medical Officer; and if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter; and

(ii) to place on the table the last inspection report of the District Medical Officer?

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A.—(i) (*a*) The local fund hospital at Palkonda was ordered to be provincialized with effect from 1st May 1930, subject to the condition, among others, that the old Vizianagaram Taluk Board should earmark the savings which would accrue from the provincialization of the hospital, for the opening and maintenance of one or more regular Allopathic or Ayurvedic dispensaries. Accordingly the Vizagapatam District Board opened a regular dispensary at Santa Kaviti as the place was considered to be suitable by the then District Medical Officer.

(*b*) The District Medical Officer, Vizagapatam advised the District Board to convert the regular dispensary into a rural dispensary. It is for the District Board to take necessary action in the matter.

(ii) The report [a] is placed on the table.

Import and sale of foreign liquors in this Province.

127 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of shops licensed for selling foreign liquors in this Province;

(*b*) the rates of licence-fees charged for such shops;

(*c*) the number of taverns licensed for selling foreign liquors in retail in this Province; and

(*d*) the total value of the foreign liquors imported into this Province during the last year for which statistics exist?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A statement [b] containing the information asked for is appended in respect of 1937–38. It includes particulars regarding beer shops and foreign liquor taverns sold in public auction.

(*d*) The total quantity of foreign liquor imported during 1936–37 was 627,265 gallons and the duty realized thereon amounted to Rs. 25,36,795. The value of foreign liquor imported cannot be estimated.

Zamindaris in the Bhadrachalam taluk.

128 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Bhadrachalam taluk or any portion of it is under the zamindars;

(*b*) if so, who they are;

(*c*) whether there are any inferior proprietors under the zamindars;

(*d*) if so, who they are;

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 95 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix III on page 96 infra.

(*e*) whether inferior proprietors pay any peshkash, etc.;
(*f*) if so, how much is paid by each; and
(*g*) what they were paying previous to the last settlement?

A.—(*a*) A large part of the taluk is zamindari.
(*b*) A statement [a] is annexed giving the names of the estates.
(*c*) *to* (*g*) Of the 31 estates in the taluk, one estate (Bhadrachalam) with 91 villages belongs to a superior proprietor and the remaining estates to inferior proprietors.
A statement [a] is annexed showing the amounts which the inferior proprietors have to pay under the 1922 settlement as compared with the payments which they have to make under the 1890 settlement.

Periodical settlement of peshkash payable by the zamindars and the inferior proprietors in the Agency, East Godavari.

129 *Q*.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—
(*a*) whether the peshkash to be paid by zamindars and inferior proprietors in the Agency, East Godavari, is periodically settled; and
(*b*) if so, what the period is between one settlement and another?

A.—(*a*) Yes, in the proprietary areas of the Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks.
(*b*) The current settlement in the Bhadrachalam taluk was ordered by Government to be in force for a period of thirty years. As regards the Nugur taluk, the current settlement will be in force until a further settlement is decided upon by the Government.

Periodical settlement in Nugoor and Albaka Estates in Nugur taluk.

130 *Q*.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether Nugoor and Albaka estates in Nugur taluk are subject to periodical settlement?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Famine relief operations in the Ceded Districts for the last 40 years.

131 *Q*.—MR. H. SITARAMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the Ceded Districts—
(*a*) the amount of money spent towards famine relief works for the last 40 years;
(*b*) the amount of land revenue remitted on account of famine conditions and failure of rains and similar reasons for the last 40 years; and
(*c*) the amount of takavi loans written off and the amount of interest on takavi loans written off for the last 40 years?

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 97 infra.

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A.—(*a*) In 1896–97, there was famine in Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur districts. The figures for the amounts spent are not available. In 1921 famine occurred in parts of Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts and the cost of relief amounted to Rs. 11,06,295. In 1926–28 famine visited the Ceded districts and the amount spent on relief then was Rs. 4,73,638. In 1931 and 1934 there was again famine in parts of the Ceded districts. The expenditure incurred in connexion with the famine of 1931–32 was Rs. 1,38,911 and the expenditure in 1934–35 was about Rs. 17 lakhs.

(*b*) & (*c*) Particulars are not available.

Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the Ghatana Reservoir Scheme and the orders passed by the Government on the proposal.

132 *Q.*—MR. K. P. YAGNESWARA SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state, with reference to the Ghatana Reservoir Scheme—

(*a*) what the final orders of Government are on the proposal; and

(*b*) whether he will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the same?

A.—The scheme has not been under the consideration of the Government. It was, however, considered by the local officers and investigated by the Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly division. On the basis of the report from the latter, the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) informed the Secretary, Mahajana Sangam, Tinnevelly, that the scheme was not feasible as there was no suitable site for the reservoir.

Suspension by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools of the Certificates of Elementary School Teachers under Madras Educational Rule, 154.

133 *Q.*—MR. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Elementary School Teachers' certificates have been suspended by the Divisional Inspectors from the beginning of 1937 under Madras Educational Rule, 154;

(*b*) whether the certificates were suspended for moral delinquency or gross insubordination; and

(*c*) if not, why the suspension of certificates is being resorted to so often?

A.—(*a*) Forty-seven certificates.

(*b*) In 44 out of the 47 cases, the certificates were suspended for moral delinquency or gross insubordination.

(*c*) The question does not arise.

Number of cases of murder registered by the Police and tried and convicted by courts during the last ten years.

134 *Q.*—Mr. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the average number of murders registered by the Police during the last ten years;

(*b*) what is the average number of murder cases which were tried in sessions courts;

(*c*) what is the average number of murder cases which ended in acquittal of the accused;

(*d*) what is the average number of executions by hanging awarded as punishment for murder; and

(*e*) what is the average number of murder cases ending in transportation and imprisonment?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The average number of murder cases registered per year for the ten years ending 1936 was 1,033.

The number of cases in which sentence of death was awarded during the ten years works to an average of 131 per year. Beyond this, the Government have no information at hand and it will be throwing a needless burden on officers to collect further information such as required in the question.

Depressed classes teachers employed under the District Board and the Municipalities in the South Kanara district.

135 *Q.*—Mr. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Depressed Classes teachers now employed under the District Board and Municipalities in South Kanara district; and

(*b*) their grades of pay?

A.—(*a*) The information is not available.

(*b*) The District Board, South Kanara, and the Municipal Councils, Udipi and Mangalore, have adopted the following scales of pay for elementary school teachers. These scales apply to scheduled castes teachers also.

District Board, South Kanara, and Municipal Council, Udipi.

	Trained.	Untrained.
		RS.
Boys' schools—		
Lower Elementary grade ..	Rs. 15—½—20	..
Higher Elementary grade ..	,, 20—½—24—2/2—30.	15
Secondary grade	,, 25—2/2—45	20
Girls' schools—		
Lower Elementary grade ..	Rs. 20—½—25	15
Higher Elementary grade ..	,, 25—½—29—2/2—35 ..	20
Secondary grade	,, 30—2/2—50	25

The Government have permitted the District Board to adopt the lower scales of pay for men teachers and for women teachers appointed after 7th August 1936.

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Municipal Council, Mangalore.

Men and women teachers.	Scale of pay.
Secondary trained and certified teachers ..	Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55.
Higher Elementary trained teachers ..	,, 23—2/2—45.
Lower Elementary trained teachers ..	,, 20—2/2—24—1/2—28.

Removal of certain toddy and arrack shops in Mangalore.

136 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to unstarred question No. 101 laid on the table on 14th September 1937—

(*a*) whether any information or report has been received by the Government; and

(*b*) if so, what steps are being contemplated to be taken by them for the immediate removal of the toddy and arrack shops to a less objectionable locality?

A.—(*a*) A copy of the report [a] of the Collector of South Kanara on the subject is annexed.

(*b*) The Government do not consider it necessary to remove the shops from their present sites.

Conversion of the Labour department into a permanent department.

137 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to make the Labour department a permanent department; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons why the Government have not passed any orders to that effect till now?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative. The work of the Labour department is essentially preparatory and supplementary, its primary object being to bring the depressed classes into line with the rest of the community in the matter of eligibility for the ordinary benefits of Government and it is not intended permanently to replace vis-a-vis the depressed classes the existing departments of Government.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Extension of the term and increase in the strength of the District Board of South Kanara.

138 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the term of the District Board of South Kanara has been extended till the 31st March 1938;

(*b*) whether the strength of the board has been increased from 35 to 37; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to reconsider the above orders?

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 98 infra.

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) & (*c*) The answer is in the negative.

Village courts in the South Kanara district.

139 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of village courts in the South Kanara district;

(*b*) the names of places where such courts are located and the average number of times the courts are held every week; and

(*c*) whether there are any reserved seats for the depressed classes in the village courts?

A.—(*a*) 387 (142 village panchayat courts and 245 village munsifs' courts) at the end of the year 1936.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative, but the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Circular [a], dated 22nd September 1937 (attached) issued on the subject.

Scholarships granted to the Harijan students for higher studies in the Presidency.

140 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that some of the Harijan students applied to the Government for scholarships for higher studies in the years 1934–1937 in the Madras Presidency; and

(*b*) if so, the number of scholarships granted to Medical, Law, Industries, S.S.L.C., and other courses in the years 1934–1937?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The required information is given in the Annual Administration Reports of the Labour Department. Attention is invited to pages 16—18 of the Administration Report for 1936–37.

Application of a Harijan student, Perumal, for a Labour scholarship in 1937.

141 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Perumal by name, Harijan student of the Medical College, applied for a Labour scholarship in the year 1937; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons for refusing to grant the same by the Labour Commissioner?

A.—(*a*) No; but one K. S. Perumal of the Government School of Indian Medicine, Kilpauk, applied to the Commissioner of Labour for a scholarship.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 99 infra.

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(*b*) K. S. Perumal was a boarder of the Paddison hostel for some years and was also in receipt of a Labour Department Scholarship then. He failed in Form III in 1932 and was not selected to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination in 1936. He was, however, allowed to continue in the hostel with the scholarship again in Form VI during 1936–37, but was again found not fit to sit for the S.S.L.C. Examination. He was therefore sent out of the Paddison hostel in February 1937. He applied in August 1937 for a scholarship for the L.I.M. course in the Government School of Indian Medicine. In view of his previous history and of the fact that he is now in his 22nd year of age, the Commissioner of Labour refused to grant him a scholarship.

Refusal of the Labour Commissioner to give grant to the Harijan hostel in the Alur taluk, Bellary district.

142 *Q.*—Mr. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is a Harijan hostel in Alur taluk, Bellary district, run under some private management;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in the year 1935–36 a grant of Rs. 100 was given to the hostel authorities; and

(*c*) whether the Labour Commissioner has refused to give the grant recently, and if so, why?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) A grant of Rs. 100 was given to the Adi-Andhra Boys' Hostel at Alur in the Bellary district for the first time in 1936–37. And this grant has been renewed for the current year.

Employment of prisoners in jails for running oil and flour mills.

143 *Q.*—Mr. P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that convicts are being used in prisons for oil and flour mills;

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative,

(i) how many prisoners are so employed and what their hours of work per day and in a week are; and

(ii) whether the Government would consider the desirability of stopping such a practice?

A.—(*a*) Prisoners are so employed in certain of the jails.

(*b*) (i) About eight to ten men are employed on each oil mill and two or three on each flour mill. The actual number of men employed on this work varies from jail to jail and is dependent on the quantity of oil or flour consumed in each jail.

Prisoners work from about 7 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. in the cold weather and up to 5 p.m. in the summer, with an interval of one and a half to two hours rest after the midday meal. They work for about 48 hours in a week.

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

Appeals submitted to Government by certain teachers of the Municipal High School, Vizianagram, regarding their claims for promotion.

144 *Q.*—MR. V. J. GUPTA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) (i) whether it is a fact that between October 1933 and May 1934 about half a dozen appeals were preferred by the teachers of the Municipal High School, Vizianagram, to the Government against certain orders of the Municipal Chairman, alleging that their claims to higher cadre have been ignored and superseded;

(ii) whether it is a fact that the Government referred the appellants to the Municipal Commissioner who was subsequently appointed, for orders on the appeals; if so, when;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner placed the said appeals for disposal before the Appointments Committee and gave effect to the orders of the said Committee;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the teachers affected by the decision of the Appointments Committee again submitted appeals to the Government for alleged injustice and that they are pending disposal from October 1936; if so, how many; and

(*d*) what action the Government have taken on the appeals and when they will be disposed of?

A.—(*a*) (i) The answer is in the affirmative.

(ii) Yes, in January and February 1935.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes; eleven.

(*d*) They are under consideration and orders will be issued shortly.

Inability of the Vizianagram Municipality to maintain the present highly paid Commissioner.

145 *Q.*—MR. V. J. GUPTA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the resolution passed by the Municipal Council, Vizianagram, that it cannot maintain the present high-paid Commissioner, in view of its financial condition; and

(*b*) whether the Government have taken, or propose to take any action, on the said resolution?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Council's request has been noted by the Government. The present Commissioner will be replaced by a Commissioner on lesser pay when a suitable opportunity occurs.

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Attendance of Government doctors on Government servants in their houses free of charge.

146 *Q.*—Mr. K. KOLANDAVELOO NAYANAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a Government Order that the Government doctors in hospitals should attend free on Government servants in their houses; and that this privilege will extend only to servants getting Rs. 100 per mensem and more; and

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to cancel or modify the Government Order?

A.—(*a*) Yes. All Government servants in receipt of pay amounting to one hundred rupees and upwards are entitled to the attendance of the medical officer of the station or district at their own houses in cases of illnesses which prevent their consulting the medical officer at his house. There will, no doubt, be cases of not infrequent occurrence in which it will be proper for the medical officer to visit, at their own houses Government servants in receipt of salaries of under rupees one hundred. The Government trust to the good sense and good feeling of the medical profession in preference to laying down any precise rules for such cases.

It is to be distinctly understood that medical officers will not be expected to attend Government servants in their own houses unless the patient is unable to wait upon the medical officer either at his house or at such place and time as, having due consideration for the position of the servant and circumstances of the case, may be appointed for the purpose. This is subject to the condition that the Ministers appointed under the Government of India Act, during the period of their employment as such, Government servants holding gazetted appointments and those drawing a pay of two hundred and fifty rupees and upwards, are, in all circumstances, entitled to gratuitous medical attendance for themselves at their own residence from the Surgeon of the district or the Civil Surgeon as the case may be.

(*b*) The question of revising the existing orders regarding medical attendance on Government servants is under the consideration of Government.

Oil baths to prisoners in jails.

147 *Q.*—Mr. P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any provision in the Prisons for giving facilities for oil baths to the prisoners; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, why the provision is not operative?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The answer to clause (*a*) of the question is in the negative and clause (*b*) does not arise.

Alleged non-recruitment of candidates to the Engineering service on communal basis.

148 *Q.*—MR. M. A. SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have given up the method of recruitment to the Engineering service according to the principle of communal rotation, and if so, for what reasons?

A.—The principle of communal rotation applies only to direct recruitment to the Madras Engineering Service. The direct recruitment to the service has been suspended till all the persons who commenced their probation in the service before the introduction of direct recruitment to the service are confirmed.

According to rule 3 (*d*) (ii) of the General Rules for Provincial Services, direct recruitment to any service can be made only against substantive vacancies and not against temporary or officiating vacancies. As the persons who commenced their probation in the Madras Engineering Service before the introduction of direct recruitment have a statutory right to all the substantive vacancies in preference to direct recruits, no such vacancy can be reserved for the latter. Direct recruitment to the service according to the principle of communal rotation cannot therefore be made till all the persons who were probationers in the service on 1st April 1936, the date of introduction of direct recruitment to the service, are confirmed.

Provision of fresh water wells in Podili taluk, Nellore district.

149 *Q.*—MR. M. A. SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that due to the use of water from the present sources, a peculiar disease is prevalent amongst many inhabitants of Podili taluk (Nellore district);

(*b*) when this was brought to the notice of the Government; and

(*c*) what steps the Government propose to take to provide the inhabitants of Podili taluk (Nellore district) with fresh water wells?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) On 1st November 1937.

(*c*) The Government have sanctioned the sinking of a deep bore-well at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in the Podili taluk as an experimental measure, for providing drinking water free from flourine and have placed the amount at the disposal of the Director of Public Health who has been asked to arrange with the Industries Department for carrying out the work in consultation with the Director, King Institute.

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

III.—BUDGET FOR 1938-39.

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR :—" Sir, I rise to present to the House the Revised Estimates for the year 1937-1938 and the Budget Estimates for the next year 1938-1939.

Political background.

" I cannot begin, however, without giving expression to the feeling that is foremost in my mind. The sky was overcast with two great clouds that threw their gloomy shadows on us and made the future dark. In the United Provinces and Bihar, the Congress vacated the seat of responsibility unable to tolerate the haunting ghost of the old dyarchy that refuses to disappear from its old haunts and attachments, and seeks to interfere and cast its pale shadow over the autonomy which the representatives of the people are invited to preside over. We are glad to note that for the time being the problem has been solved. But there cannot be confidence or security for responsible government until the evil spirit is finally exorcized.

" Then there is the riddle of the Central Government. An All-India Federation, as it has been alluringly called, still sits like a nightmare on the plans and policies of the Provincial Governments. It is not yet certain whether wisdom will prevail, and a more natural and suitable form of Central Government be devised which will make strength and reality flow into the veins of the Provincial Governments.

" In spite of these dark clouds overhanging we must carry on, for the present ignoring them. Thus only can the Congress hope to function in power and responsibility, carrying on as if staying for a century, but ever ready also to retire the next morning if necessary.

" It is but six months since I presented the budget estimates for the current year under circumstances that necessitated the unusual procedure of introducing a budget nearly half way through the year to which it related. We now return to the normal budgetary procedure of passing the annual budget through the Legislature before the close of the previous year, and to conditions under which Government is fully responsible for the

proposals embodied in the budget and for the policy underlying those proposals. My colleagues and I fully accept that responsibility, and we are confident that these proposals reflecting as they do the wishes and aspirations of the vast body of the people of the Province, as far as they are consistent with the circumstances and conditions under which we have to work, will secure the acceptance of the House.

1936-1937, Accounts.

"Before coming to a consideration of the Revised Estimates for 1937-1938 and the Budget position for 1938-1939 I will first refer briefly to the salient features of the final accounts for the year 1936-1937. The preliminary accounts for that year which were incorporated in the Budget for 1937-1938 as presented to the Legislature last September showed a revenue deficit of Rs. 17·89 lakhs which, as I explained in my speech at the time, was almost entirely due to the transfer of Rs. 17 lakhs from Revenue to the Famine Relief Fund. To that extent the deficit was not a real one, since the Rs. 17 lakhs were not spent but in effect taken out of the Provincial balances for investment as part of the Famine Relief Fund. The real deficit in 1936-1937 was, according to the preliminary accounts, only Rs. ·89 lakh, which as the result of subsequent adjustments was increased to Rs. 2·33 lakhs in the final accounts. Similar late adjustments in respect of heads relating to capital accounts, loans and advances and deposit accounts resulted in a net debit of Rs. 2·37 lakhs. The free closing balance of that year was thus reduced by Rs. 3·81 lakhs from the figure of Rs. 129·56 lakhs at which it stood according to the preliminary accounts. The free opening balance for the year 1937-1938 was therefore Rs. 125·75 lakhs, inclusive of the minimum deposit to be maintained with the Reserve Bank and the cash in the Provincial treasuries and sub-treasuries, but exclusive of the value of securities held in the Famine Relief Fund amounting to about Rs. 60 lakhs.

"The only other feature of the final accounts for 1936-1937 which may be mentioned is, that the decentralized balances which were adjusted against the debt due to the Central Government on the 31st March 1937 turned out to be Rs. 21 lakhs higher than was anticipated. This increase in our deposit liabilities meant a corresponding reduction in our consolidated debt to the Central Government without affecting the rate of interest on that debt, thereby reducing our recurring annual payment in respect of the debt (which has to be paid for 45 years) by Rs. 1·15 lakhs.

"I come now to the current year 1937–1938. In my budget speech last September I expressed the hope that conditions during the year might prove to be more favourable to the ryot than in the previous year. Rainfall was excessive in the Carnatic, the Central districts and the South, with the result that a number of districts were affected by abnormal floods. District Collectors were instructed to make arrangements for the early inspection of affected areas and to afford relief to sufferers, for which the Government placed such funds as were required at their disposal. The December rainfall was below normal.

1937–1938.

Seasons.

"The Royala Seema was very adversely affected. The *mungari* crops in parts of Bellary district fared badly owing to inadequate rains in May and June. The *hingari* crops were sown late after the rainfall in September and October, but owing to subsequent lack of rains the crops suffered a good deal. In parts of the Anantapur district both the monsoons were partial failures. Parts of the Kurnool district were also affected. The result was a contraction of normal agricultural operations in parts of these three districts necessitating the provision of employment for agricultural labourers. Some relief works and several test works have been opened in the Adoni, Alur, Bellary and Siruguppa taluks of the Bellary district, in the Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district and in the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district, and the expenditure anticipated on them is about Rs. 2 lakhs in the current year and about Rs. 6 lakhs next year. In Anantapur, employment has also been provided by the opening of road works by the District Board which has been given grants amounting to Rs. 25,000. Similar road works financed by a Government grant of Rs. 15,000 have also been started by the Kurnool District Board in the affected parts of the district. These grants will have to be supplemented if as appears probable the works have to be continued until the next monsoon.

Famine.

"To meet the scarcity of pasture and fodder, several ryots' forests in the Anantapur district have been thrown open for free grazing, and cultivation of fodder crops in tank beds has also been permitted. In the Bellary district a scheme for the collection and distribution of hill grass has been organized and a special staff to deal with applications

for loans for the purchase of fodder has been sanctioned. The collection of land revenue as well as of loan instalments in respect of loans granted in previous years has also been suspended.

11-45 a.m.

"Water-supply is normal except in parts of these three districts and a few other areas. The outturn of crops has been generally fair except in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, and the condition of cattle good. The retail prices of all food-grains except ragi are generally at a rather higher level than during last year; but those of coconut, pepper, jaggery and commercial crops (especially groundnut and cotton) continue to be disappointingly low.

Prices.

"The actual figures of revenue and of expenditure to be met from current revenues for the year just closing, 1937-1938 as per the budget estimate and as per the revised estimate may be summarized as follows:—

1937-1938, Revised Estimate—Revenue Account.

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Increase.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue	15,91·80	16,13·04	21·24
Expenditure on revenue account ..	15,91·74	16,10·35	18·61
Surplus	·06	2·69	..

"Some explanation of the figures is however necessary for a proper understanding of the real position, since there are wide variations in the case of certain main heads which are of considerable importance. Thus the receipts from LAND REVENUE including irrigation are expected finally to fall below the original estimate by about Rs. 24 lakhs, one contributory reason for which is the grant of larger remissions of revenue than were provided for, mainly in the Royala Seema. There is further a heavy fall of over Rs. 6 lakhs under the head of STAMPS, which is entirely attributable to Judicial Stamps and indicates a continued decline in litigation. The receipts from ELECTRIC SCHEMES would have exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 2½ lakhs but for the fact that it was deemed proper, in view of the rapid development and intensive working of the Pykara system, to begin contribution to the depreciation and special reserve funds of the project

from the revenues in the current year, the fifth year of operation, instead of postponing it to commence from the sixth year as originally intended. As a result of this the net receipts from electric schemes will fall some Rs. 3 lakhs below the budget estimate. On the other hand, it is anticipated that the EXCISE revenue will exceed the budget estimate by Rs. 15½ lakhs on account of increase of receipts from rentals for shops. Increases in revenue, though not on the same scale, are also found in the case of other heads such as FOREST (Rs. 3½ lakhs), REGISTRATION (Rs. 2¾ lakhs) and MOTOR VEHICLES (Rs. 6 lakhs).

"The net effect of all these variations would be a fall in the total revenue for the year of about Rs. 3 lakhs, but this will be converted into an increase of Rs. 21·24 lakhs by the assignment of INCOME-TAX which we may expect to receive from the Central Government at the end of this month under the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order in Council, 1936. It is a matter for gratification that the distribution of income-tax to the Provinces under the Neimeyer award has commenced sooner than was until recently expected, and it is to be hoped that this year's revival of the prosperity of the Indian Railway systems will continue, in spite of the set back experienced in the past three months, so as to permit of the continuance of the distribution without interruption and without reduction in the amount of the distributable pool. The amount for which credit has been taken in the estimates on account of income-tax assignment is Rs. 24·25 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 20·55 lakhs in the ensuing year, which was calculated on the latest information available at the time of preparation of our estimates. We have since received advice that these amounts may have to be reduced by Rs. 3·75 lakhs and Rs. 1·35 lakhs respectively, but as our estimates had by then gone to Press the figures originally given stand. But, as against this, probable reductions on the revised-estimate-figures of expenditure under certain heads have similarly come to notice too late to be taken into account, and it is therefore possible that the final-account-figures will not be very greatly affected. I should perhaps mention that our income-tax receipts in the current year will be based on the Government of India's final estimate which will be made by about the 20th March, and will be credited in our accounts by the 31st March. This payment in respect of 1937–1938 will be subject to adjustment

Income-tax assignment.

in the accounts of 1938–1939 after the actuals for the year are known, about August or September, and the same process will be repeated in each subsequent year of the five-year-period during which the distributable amount depends upon the Central Government's receipts from income-tax and railway contribution. Within that period income-tax assignment cannot be regarded as an assured source of revenue for the Provinces.

"The revised estimates of expenditure on revenue account for the current year under the various main heads do not show such violent departures from the budget estimates as in the case of revenue. The sum total of the variations on the basis of the original budget scheme comes to a saving of Rs. 7·87 lakhs which, with the improvement in revenue of Rs. 21·24 lakhs, would have increased the budget surplus from Rs. ·06 lakh to Rs. 29·17 lakhs. But the House will recollect that in the Budget for 1937–1938 a departure was made from past practice in meeting the expenditure on the commutation of pensions from non-revenue sources. As stated by me in my last budget speech, that was done as a temporary measure until proposals for increasing revenue or for reducing expenditure in other directions could take shape and materialise. In view of the improvement in our finances which I have just explained, it is proposed to debit the expenditure on commutations this year to revenue, and a supplementary statement of expenditure will be presented to the House shortly for this purpose. The effect of this change will be to reduce the revenue surplus for the year from Rs. 29·17 lakhs to Rs. 17·69 lakhs, and to release for other useful expenditure on revenue account something over a lakh of rupees per annum for the next 10 years, which would otherwise have had to be provided from revenue for the repayment of the debit to capital.

Rural water-supply.

"But a surplus of Rs. 17·69 lakhs is itself unnecessarily large when there is such a crying need for funds for carrying out schemes for the welfare of our people which, though of lasting benefit, cannot properly be regarded as of a 'capital' nature. First and foremost among the pressing problems in most districts in this Province is the provision of an adequate supply of pure drinking water for the people in the rural areas. In my last budget speech I explained the general principles on which the Government propose to tackle this problem. Our aim is to secure, by means of a comprehensive scheme spread over a number of years, that within a reasonable time every village in the Province will have the benefit

of a pure water-supply, in the form of either a protected well with a pulley, if not with overhead tank and taps, or a bore well with hand-pump attached, or a connection from an existing municipal water main for villages through or near which such a main might happen to pass. We consider that this scheme should be financed from Provincial funds without insisting on any contribution from the villages or from the District Boards. We have made a start in this direction from the provision of Rs. 1·50 lakhs in the current year's budget for rural water-supply by placing at the disposal of the Collectors of 18 districts adequate funds to enable them to provide protected wells in eight to ten villages in each district, and with instructions to select for the purpose villages which stand most urgently in need of a water-supply. Meanwhile the Director of Public Health is preparing a programme for the ensuing and subsequent years in the form of a priority list of villages. In order that the scheme may not be held up for want of funds the Government propose this year to establish an earmarked Fund like the Famine Relief Fund for the improvement of rural water-supply which will serve this one specific and great purpose. Contributions from revenue will be made to this fund from time to time in succeeding years as money becomes available, and it is proposed to start the fund this year with an initial contribution of Rs. 15 lakhs in the current financial year, for which a supplementary statement of expenditure will shortly be presented to the House. I hope the House will give its seal of approval to this great step by which the Government hope to ensure steady progress of the scheme independently of the budgetary exigencies of particular years. The voting of this sum of Rs. 15 lakhs out of the revenue account in the current year will reduce the revenue surplus for the year from Rs. 17·69 lakhs to Rs. 2·69 lakhs, which should be adequate to ensure a balanced account when the final accounts for the year come to be made up.

Fund for Improvement of Rural Water-Supply.

"I need not trouble the House with a detailed analysis of the figures under the Capital and Debt Heads. It will be observed that Capital expenditure is expected to fall short of the budget provision by Rs. 16·91 lakhs, which is due mainly to the proposed transfer from capital to revenue of the expenditure on commutation of pensions to which reference has already been made. Other contributory factors are the lapse of the provision made for the construction of a Parliament House, large recoveries by the sale of Cauvery-Mettur project machinery which are adjusted in reduction of expenditure, and somewhat slower progress than was anticipated on certain electricity schemes and civil works. Under Loans

1937-1938, Capital and Debt Heads.

and Advances, recoveries are estimated to fall a little short of the budget on account of the postponement of recoveries of loan instalments from agriculturists in the famine districts of Royala Seema, while the disbursements under Loans to Agriculturists for redemption of debt are likely to be about Rs. 18 lakhs less than the budget through the scheme being held in abeyance pending the formulation of a scheme in accordance with the Agriculturists' Relief measure. A further major variation from the budget occurs in respect of the loan floated in August last. The loan was heavily oversubscribed and partial allotment had to be made. As the allotment had to be made at a round percentage figure, the nominal value of the loan as issued came to Rs. 164·03 lakhs as against Rs. 150 lakhs contemplated in the budget. In this connection I should like, in passing, to express the appreciation of the Government for the efficient arrangements made by the Reserve Bank for the flotation of the loan, and for the confidence shown by the investing public in the financial strength and stability of our Province.

1937-1938, Closing Balance.

"As a result of the several variations which I have considered it desirable to explain in some detail, and of the variations under other debt and deposit head transactions which do not require specific mention, the total cash closing balance for the current year, i.e., excluding the balance to the credit of the Famine Relief Fund held in securities, is expected to stand at Rs. 109·88 lakhs inclusive of the minimum balance which we have to maintain with the Reserve Bank and of the actual cash in our treasuries and sub-treasuries, as against Rs. 64·62 lakhs anticipated in the budget.

1938-1939, Budget Estimates—Revenue Account, Part I.

"We can now turn to the budget estimates for the new year. The figures for Part I of the Budget for 1938-1939, i.e., for the estimates of revenue and of expenditure on standing sanctions based on existing orders and commitments compare as follows with the Revised Estimates for 1937-1938 :—

	Revised Estimate, 1937-1938.	Budget Estimate, 1938-1939. Part I only.	Decrease.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
Revenue	16,13·04	16,08·89	4·15
Expenditure	16,10·35	15,80·51	29·84
Surplus	2·69	28·38	..

12 noon.

"The figure Rs. 16,08·89 lakhs given as the Part I Budget estimate of revenue for 1938-1939 represents the total revenue anticipated for 1938-1939 without taking into account additional revenue or loss of revenue from Part II schemes which have been incorporated in the printed estimates now before the House, to which I will come presently. It shows a fall below the figure of the revised estimate of revenue for 1937-1938 of Rs. 4·15 lakhs. As I have already stated, the amount of INCOME-TAX assignment for which we have taken credit in 1938-1939 is Rs 20·55 lakhs. According to later advices the estimate may prove to be too high by Rs. 1·35 lakhs, but the difference is not great in comparison with variations between estimates and actuals of receipts and expenditure which habitually occur, and which generally succeed in cancelling each other out. The other variations under major heads between the Part I estimate of revenue for next year and the revised estimate of revenue for the current year practically neutralise themselves in the sum total.

"The decrease in expenditure of Rs. 29·84 lakhs is mainly accounted for by the fact that the figure for the current year includes Rs. 15 lakhs contribution to the rural water-supply improvement fund, Rs. 11·48 lakhs for expenditure on commutation of pensions, and provision for the Part II schemes for the year. We do not propose to make a transfer from revenue to the fund for the improvement of rural water-supply next year unless the revised estimate for that year indicates that there would otherwise be an appreciable revenue surplus. We also propose to make provision for the expenditure on the commutation of pensions next year under Capital, as we did in the original budget for the current year, in order to have an adequate amount available for Part II schemes. This decision also might be reversed later on and the expenditure written back to the revenue account, as is being done this year, should there be an improvement in our finances during the year.

Land Revenue policy.

"I feel that a detailed exposition of some of the major policies on the basis of which the Part I Estimates have been framed will be expected of me, and this is perhaps the most appropriate place to give it. On the important subject of Land Revenue policy, which is rendered most difficult not only by its intrinsic nature but by reason of the limitations and

difficulties of Provincial finance under the Government of India Act, I am not in a position to say much at present. The Government have under their anxious consideration the question whether they may formulate a new and workable policy to be pursued in respect of the Land Revenue system, and in that connection the recommendations of the Land Revenue Enquiry Committee form the most important starting point. For the current fasli the Government have in a Press Communiqué, dated the 16th December 1937, announced the special land revenue concessions to be granted. It is estimated that the concessions thus announced will involve a remission of land revenue in the fasli amounting to Rs. 73·15 lakhs as against Rs. 56·55 lakhs in 1936-1937. The Budget for 1938-1939 has been framed on the assumption that concessions to the same extent will be repeated next fasli also.

New taxation.

"The estimates for next year do not take credit for additional revenue from any new major taxation measures. The Government are alive to the necessity for finding more revenue and undertaking the unpleasant task of expanding existing sources of revenue or imposing new taxation, and the problem is being subjected to detailed examination along several lines. But the discovery and detailed examination of new sources of revenue in a Province like ours, whose capacity has been already tapped by no unskilful hands, is not a thing which can be done in a few months, and large measures are not yet ready for introduction. Revised scales of Registration fees have been brought into force since January 1938, which have brought the fees in this province into line with the scales prevailing in other provinces like Bengal and Bombay. The annual increase on this account is estimated at between four and five lakhs of rupees.

Economy measures.

"Every effort is being made to secure additional resources or to cut down expenditure within the existing system, by energetically pursuing the economies previously initiated. Measures which were approved and taken into account in the budget for the current year were estimated to increase revenue by Rs. 7·57 lakhs and to reduce expenditure by Rs. 1·75 lakhs annually. Further measures which we have since brought into effect have increased those figures to Rs. 14½ lakhs and Rs. 5½ lakhs per annum respectively. The Budget for 1938-1939 thus benefits to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs in all as a result of these

efforts, which anyone conversant with the difficulties of administrative organization and knowing its resilient opposition to economies would admit, is no small sum. I may mention a few of the economy measures which have recently been adopted.

Salary reduction.

" In the important matter of salary reduction, which I adumbrated in my last Budget Speech, new revised scales of pay applicable to new entrants and promotees in the Provincial and Subordinate Services have been brought into effect from 1st January 1938 and 1st February 1938 respectively. In view of the Press Communiqué which was published on the subject I need not take time now over the details. It is estimated that the new scales will give an ultimate annual saving, in the case of the Provincial Services of Rs. 12½ lakhs as compared with the 1933 scales and of Rs. 30½ lakhs as compared with the old scales, and in the case of the Subordinate Services of Rs. 3½ lakhs as compared with the 1933 scales and of Rs. 18 lakhs as compared with the old scales. As the Government decided to apply the new scales only to new entrants or promotees and not to the present incumbents of posts, the saving will of course be small in the beginning, but will increase at an accelerated rate year by year until the full annual saving of Rs. 16 lakhs as compared with the 1933 scales is realized. The actual reduction of expenditure on this account in 1938–1939 has been estimated at about Rs. 41,000, for which credit has been taken in the estimates, but it might quite possibly be more.

Honorary Medical Officers.

" With a view to effect some saving in the cost of Medical administration, as well as to help the medical profession with opportunities for service and improvement, the Government sanctioned in December 1937 a scheme of reorganization of the Madras Medical Services and extension of the system of appointing honorary medical officers. Under this scheme, barring the Surgeon-General, Superintendents of hospitals in the Madras City, District Medical Officers and Superintendents of District Headquarters hospitals, Chief Medical Officers in charge of hospitals with a bed strength of 30 and above, Resident Medical Officers, posts in the Bacteriological department and other such special places, all appointments in Government medical institutions will be thrown open as and when vacancies arise to honorary medical officers, so far as medical practitioners may be available suitable to take up such appointments. Seven posts of Civil Assistant Surgeons and three posts of Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be immediately filled up

by honoraries. There will be some saving on this account in the current year. In 1938–1939 the amount of saving is estimated at Rs. 4,000 for which credit has been taken in the Budget. Ultimately it is hoped that there will be a recurring saving, if not of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum as estimated in the department, of a considerable sum. There will be further appreciable savings not only in regard to pay but on account of allowances and leave and pensionary charges. The departmental calculations as to savings are based on one honorary doctor taking the place of one full-timed paid officer. Experience may show that in many posts two or more honoraries will be required to replace one paid man and this may make the savings rather less than estimated, but all the same the gain to the tax-payer will be considerable.

Conditional release of convicts.

"The Government have decided to put into practice a policy of conditional releases in favour of prisoners convicted of crimes other than those that may be deemed to be of a type indicating that such clemency might prove dangerous to the community. Such a policy is, in view of the recommendations of prison reformers as well as official committees, long overdue. The cases of all persons confined in various jails sentenced to any term of six months or more, who in the opinion of Government can be released without danger to society, are being examined and they are given generous remissions and released in batches subject to continuing good behaviour after being set at large. Besides being in furtherance of a generous and approved policy of reformation of criminals, this large measure of reduction in the jail population will result in reduced expenditure in jails. Credit has been taken in the budget estimate for 1938–1939 for a saving of half a lakh of rupees on this account.

Ootacamund exodus.

"A saving of public expenditure has been effected by the abolition of the annual summer move of the Government to Ootacamund. It has, however, been decided, for reasons based on what may in one sense be called personal considerations, and which the Government are satisfied are as just as they are expedient, that Secretaries to Government may this year spend about two months at Ootacamund with just their personal staff; but the main part of the expenditure due to the exodus of the Government as a whole, viz, the Ministers, the Secretariat officers and a good part of the Secretariat establishment, has been abolished. This has saved nearly half a lakh of rupees.

Sale of Cloth Act.

"A measure which, though not primarily intended as a taxation measure, is yet revenue producing, is the Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Act, the main object of which is to regulate the trade of dealers in cloth within this Province with a view to encourage the production and use of handloom products. It is too early to know the financial results of this measure with any degree of exactitude, for although licences for the current year should have been taken out by the middle of December 1937, the penal provisions of the Act have not so far been enforced in view of the short notice at which the Act was introduced, and the prevailing ignorance about the details of the new law It was not the intention of the Government to levy court-fees on applications for the grant or renewal of licences and this position has been made clear by orders. For eighteen districts in respect of which information has been received, 508 licences have been issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 each, 10,000 licences on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 each, and 8,640 licences have been issued free of fee to dealers exclusively selling handloom products Applications are however still being received. It is clear that all dealers liable to be licensed have not yet come in and these figures do not represent the full receipts that may ultimately be expected on this account. There is reason to believe that an annual revenue of Rs. 1 lakh may not be very wide of the mark.

Education.

"In view of the importance of the Provincial Educational Budget, which now amounts to over Rs. 2 crores 60 lakhs per annum, some reference to the policy of Government is necessary. The general policy in respect of elementary education as outlined in the Press Communiqué, dated the 26th June 1937, is in the main being carried out. The report of the Curriculum Committee appointed in accordance with that policy, which has just been received and is under the consideration of the Government, seems to make recommendations to some extent on the same lines as the reorganization of elementary education contemplated in the Wardha Scheme. But whether the proposals of the Wardha Scheme taken as a whole will reduce or increase Provincial expenditure on education it is not possible as yet to say. The Government have the whole question under their consideration and meanwhile budget provision is being made in accordance with existing arrangements.

Broadcasting.

"The short wave transmitting station at Saidapet (Madras) is nearing completion and is expected to start functioning in two or three months' time ; while the medium wave transmitter at Trichinopoly is expected to be ready towards the end of the year. The capital cost

of construction in both these cases is being borne by the Central Government, and leases of studio buildings at both the places are being arranged for on behalf of that Government. The Government are arranging for the supply of radio receiver sets to a few important villages in each of the districts. The sets will receive from the transmitter stations broadcast talks which, it is hoped, will provide the rural population with healthy amusement in the evening hours and instruction on matters which are of immediate importance to them, e.g., agriculture, sanitation, diseases, ruling prices of commodities, and the like. Orders have been placed with the All-India Radio for 100 such sets, towards the cost of which a small contribution has been voluntarily made by several villages. More than half
12-15 p.m. of the municipalities in the Presidency have offered to purchase and maintain about 50 receiver sets for their respective towns, and orders for these sets have also been placed with the All-India Radio. All the 150 sets are expected to be supplied during the course of the official year, 1938–1939, and budgetary provision has been made accordingly.

Ameliorative measures for Scheduled Classes.

"Lastly, I should like to mention that the budget for next year provides for a continued expansion of the Government's activities for the amelioration of the condition of the Harijans. As the House is aware, the ordinary Revenue Department staffs or special staffs directly under the control of Collectors and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labour are working in all districts to cater for the special needs of these unfortunate people, such as the provision of educational facilities, including maintenance of hostels and boarding houses and grants towards payment of examination fees; drinking-water wells; pathways, burial grounds, and other such matters. Co-operative societies formed by members of these classes are given grants for clerical assistance, and from next year, members will be given also grants for payment of registration fees and fees for the production of encumbrance certificates. They are freely given grants and loans for the acquisition of house-sites, although unfortunately a substantial part of the loans so granted has oftentimes to be written off as irrecoverable together with accrued interest. The amount spent on these special activities for the scheduled classes was Rs. 8·98 lakhs in 1936–1937, the revised estimate for the current year stands at Rs. 9·77 lakhs, while the budget provision for 1938–1939 is Rs. 11·24 lakhs, an increase by Rs. 2¼ lakhs over the expenditure in 1936–1937. These figures are exclusive of the cost of supervision by the Commissioner of Labour, and also of the provision made for these classes along with others under the heads Education, Industries and Fisheries.

1938-1939, Budget Estimates—Revenue Account—Part II.

"The anticipated surplus on Part I of the Budget has been shown to be 28·38 lakhs of rupees, and the question which the Government had to decide was how best this amount could be utilized for the well-being of the Province and for the health, happiness and prosperity of its peoples. In view of the Government's policy of working towards the complete prohibition of drugs and intoxicating beverages throughout the Province, it will come as no surprise to the House to know that the question of utilizing a part of the improvement in our finances to carry that policy another step forward received first consideration.

Prohibition.

"The Prohibition Act has been in force in Salem District since October 1st, 1937. The enforcement is in the hands of the police who, with but slightly increased strength, have been working with most commendable energy and zeal under the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. A Prohibition Officer and a Special Development Officer are also assisting the Collector. The excise staff formerly employed in the district has been abolished. I can say confidently that the working of the Act in Salem has so far been very satisfactory. There can be no doubt that it has effectively stopped the consumption of liquor in the district. The success so far attained has been largely due to the support of the general public and to the existence of a strong popular opinion in favour of it. It may be admitted that all persons who used to take liquor have not willingly surrendered the habit, and that there are still a considerable number of persons who would, if permitted, resort to illicit courses either for indulgence sake or for making illegal profit. But they are effectively deterred from breaking the law not only by the preventive measures of the local authorities but by fear of the social obloquy which they will incur. There have been, as was perhaps inevitable, a certain number of cases of smuggling of liquor and drugs from adjacent non-prohibition areas and also a few cases of illicit manufacture of toddy and arrack in the district. This was only to be expected; but it is anticipated that, as the police acquire experience in the detection of this sort of crime which was hitherto outside their province and as popular opinion is more effectively organized in the villages and in the Taluk and District Committees for promoting preventive and ameliorative measures, the number of offences against the Act will be materially reduced.

"It is calculated that the net cost of Prohibition for the last six months of the financial year 1937–1938 will amount to Rs. 13,19,000, made up of Rs. 13 lakhs loss of excise revenue and Rs. 51,000 cost of additional police and special officers, offset by a saving of Rs. 32,000 on the excise staff previously employed in the district. The cost for the year 1938–1939 is estimated at Rs. 26, 22,000.

"All observers agree that Prohibition is welcomed by the mass of the people, especially the women, and that the families of the labouring classes in particular have benefited considerably by the diversion of the money which used to be spent on liquor to the provision of more and better food. There is not, so far, concrete and reliable evidence to show that the drinking classes have saved money as a result of Prohibition, but it is generally stated that more money is expended than formerly on food and clothing, and on amusements. I may be permitted to quote from the latest report of the Collector, Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, a passage wherein he summarizes the position as he has observed it on the spot :—

> 'Viewing generally the effect of Prohibition on the lives of the people, I am convinced, after three months' experience, that Prohibition is proving a great boon to the poorer classes in this district. Leading as they do a hand-to-mouth existence, earning at the best barely enough to maintain the minimum standard of life necessary for health and strength, they simply cannot afford the expensive luxury of drink which used to reduce the small earnings of the labouring classes to a miserable pittance, quite insufficient for the proper maintenance of a family. Drink brought misery into the homes of many thousands of the poor classes in this district, misery in the shape of domestic unhappiness, insufficiency of food and crushing debt. Already in thousands of homes in this district conditions have changed to a remarkable extent. Domestic brawls have ceased, a sufficiency of food is available, and the grip of the money-lender has relaxed. This has happened within the short space of four months. If this Act continues to be enforced no less effectively than it is now, I anticipate a great and permanent improvement in the material well-being of the peasants and the labourers of this district.'

"The Special Development Officer has been appointed to organize activities and interests for the leisure of the drinking classes and to institute and foster thrift societies. Measures are also being taken to organize alternative employment for those whose means of livelihood depended on the production and sale of liquor.

"There is no doubt that prohibition has had an excellent start in Salem. The main problem now is to maintain and develop the forces of public opinion on the side of prohibition. This calls for the co-operation of all officials and non-officials in the district. Government have stressed the responsibility of their officers in the matter and have every reason to believe that the support of the general public will continue to assist and make even more effective the working of the Act.

"Coming to the question of extension of the Prohibition area, it is desirable that the new area should not be too widely separated from the present dry area, since the object of a later stage as soon as that becomes possible should be to link them both up into one large compact area with a minimum of external boundary across which smuggling might take place. Acting on these lines, the Government have decided to introduce prohibition into the two Districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah as from 1st October 1938, the detailed arrangements being generally similar to those adopted in the case of Salem district. The additional loss of revenue on this account may be put at about Rs. 8 lakhs in 1938-1939 and at Rs. 16 lakhs in future years.

Grazing fees.

"Another proposal of the Government also involves the relinquishment of a big slice of revenue for the benefit of the rural population. The Government propose to reduce by half the present rates of grazing fees in forests throughout the Presidency, with effect from the 1st April 1938 (Cheers). By this means a longstanding grievance will be met and a large section of the agricultural population benefited. The loss of revenue will be Rs. 3·07 lakhs per annum.

Schemes of new expenditure.

"After allowing for these two measures, the balance available for the new expenditure in 1938-1939 comes to a little over Rs. 17 lakhs, and the schemes of new expenditure to which it has been allotted will be found detailed on pages 169 to 178 of the Finance Secretary's Memorandum. Generally speaking, provision has been made for only such building and road works as are regarded as absolutely essential, and because works have been constructed or commitments entered into on a promise of grants, sanction for which cannot reasonably be postponed any longer. Provision has been made for all protected water-supply and drainage schemes put forward by local bodies in the mufassal, as also for anti-malaria measures and measures for the control and eradication of plague; for the appointment of health officers in certain municipalities where they

have not been appointed; for subsidies for opening new rural dispensaries and employment of midwives in some of the existing dispensaries; for the opening of cancer treatment facilities in five headquarter hospitals; for the teaching of Hindustani in 125 secondary schools; for a grant for new buildings for the Pachayappa's College, the proposal to rehouse which in a new and suitable locality can no longer be justly opposed or delayed; for fruit culture and nurseries; for the expansion of the Veterinary department; for expenditure on establishments required to supervise agricultural credit institutions to enable agriculturists to take full advantage of the scaling down of debts under the Debt Relief enactment; for further ameliorative work for Harijans; for strengthening the supervision of the working of ryots' forests, and for the supply of bedding for the first time to under-trial prisoners in police lock-ups.

"A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs will be transferred from the Rural Water-supply Fund for work in this direction in 1938–1939. This amount may be increased by a further transfer later in the year if it is found possible to spend more within the year.

"For the further development of handspinning and hand-weaving, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made which will be utilized on the same lines and for the same purpose as were adopted in the current year, viz., for the manufacture and introduction of improved appliances and implements, the training and employing of workers, and the payment of a subsidy calculated at the rate of one anna per square yard of increase of actual production of handspun handwoven *khadi*, shown by the All-India Spinners' Association in the Province.

"The gross expenditure on the new schemes thus summarized amounts to nearly eighteen lakhs which, following the classification adopted by me in last year's budget speech, is distributed as follows:—

	Amount.	Percentage to total.
	LAKHS. RS.	PER CENT.
Primary functions of Government	·87	4·8
Development Services	16·58	92·2
Charges common to both the above	·53	3·0

"Even under the first category, about one-third of the expenditure represents the cost of the re-employment of forest panchayat deputy tahsildars and the supply of bedding to under-trial prisoners.

1938-1939, Revenue Account—Surplus.

"After allowing for the revenue which it is anticipated will accrue from the adoption of some of the new schemes, and of the extra portion of the cost of the Public Works establishment and tools and plant charges which will be transferred from the revenue account to capital on account of the acceptance of some new schemes debitable to capital heads under Irrigation and Civil Works, the revenue account for next year is expected to close with a small surplus of Rs. 12,500.

1938-1939, Capital expenditure.

"As regards capital expenditure, what is anticipated next year on account of electricity, irrigation, cinchona and building schemes already in progress comes to Rs. 83·41 lakhs, and a provision of Rs. 12·69 lakhs has to be made as already explained for payment of commuted value of pensions. New capital schemes have been provided for as detailed on pages 178-179 of the Budget Memorandum, for which Rs. 38·11 lakhs have been set aside.

"There may be an impression that relatively more funds are being provided for new electrical works than for new irrigation schemes. It is wrong to assume that expenditure on these two classes of works is mutually exclusive. Our credit stands high, and the budget proposals for next year which I am now submitting to the House will, I venture to anticipate, tend to enhance it. There is reason to suppose that we shall be able to raise on reasonable terms whatever money might be required for all our remunerative capital schemes, whether the latter be electrical or irrigation. Irrigation works have been the subject of State attention for a long time in our Province. Whereas electricity is in a much earlier stage of development and, naturally, the scope for expansion is much greater than it is in the case of irrigation.

12-30 p.m.

Electricity.

"I would like to let the House know how the position stands in the matter of the State's generation and distribution of electricity. The Pykara Hydro-electric scheme is now in the fifth year of operation. The whole of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore and parts of Malabar and Madura districts are served by it. Provision has been made for additional

storage of water by the construction of the Mukurti reservoir which is nearing completion. The erection of additional generating plant and penstock pipes sanctioned in 1936 is in progress. A network of rural distribution lines for agricultural and other purposes has been laid in the Coimbatore district and similar distribution of power to rural areas in other districts is being undertaken. Regular supply of Pykara power to Madura was given in January 1938 and extension of work from Madura to Virudunagar, Rajapalayam and Koilpatti is in full swing. The Mettur hydro-electric scheme is now nearing completion, but the operation of the system commenced even from November 1937. A textile mill and an electro-chemical factory are under construction in the Mettur township area and they are expected to take supply during 1938. Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts which were first served by Pykara power have been transferred to the Mettur system. The other districts served by Mettur power are South Arcot, North Arcot, Chittoor and part of Chingleput. Work on the extension of transmission lines to Villupuram, Conjeeveram and Arkonam and to Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri is in progress.

"We are also establishing big thermal electric stations in areas which are not at present served by hydro-electric schemes. One such thermal station is now under construction at Vizagapatam which is expected to be in operation in April 1938. It will serve the whole of the Vizagapatam district. It is possible, however, that part of this load may be transferred to another hydro-electric scheme in the same district which is at present under investigation. A similar thermal station is under construction at Bezwada which is intended to co-ordinate electric supply in the Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari districts in conjunction with a hydro-electric scheme at Chettupet.

"The possibility of sinking deep bore wells in the Royala Seema for lifting water for irrigation by electric pumping is under investigation. Sites were selected near Cuddapah and boring was done in one of the sites. Tests with high capacity pumps are being made. If the experiment proves successful investigation will be made in other places and if they also prove successful small thermal stations can be established for pumping water for irrigation and drinking purposes. The importance of these experiments in Royala Seema

cannot be overemphasized as the area suffers from periodical failure of rains, and the discovery of a means whereby water can be found and supplied to the villages will go a long way towards relieving the periodic distress.

"The most important of the new schemes proposed for 1938-1939 is the Papanasam hydro-thermal electric scheme which will meet the requirements of the Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts. This scheme will constitute the major hydro-electric project that will fill up and complete the scheme of electric generation and distribution in the province. Other important new schemes proposed for 1938-1939 are the extensions of Pykara power to Pakala and Tirupati, and the establishment of thermal stations at Cocanada and Palacole which will supplement the needs of the East Godavari and West Godavari districts. Pykara power is now supplied to Palghat. The question of further extension of Pykara power to the West Coast has been investigated and 1940-1941 may probably witness the supply of power to the rest of Malabar.

Irrigation.

"I may now explain the position as regards the salient features under irrigation. Negotiations between the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad as to the sharing of the waters of the Tungabhadra have not been easy but a decision is expected to be reached soon. Such delicate transactions cannot be profitably hustled. The Government is conducting an exhaustive and intensive programme of experiments at Siruguppa in the Bellary district to determine the reaction of the typical soils, both heavy and light black cotton, and to determine the most suitable crops and their rotation. The experiments should be conducted for a period of three years before drawing final conclusions.

"The other important scheme under consideration is the Bhavani project in the Coimbatore district. The Government have before them a modified scheme which appears to have certain advantages over those hitherto considered. In the new scheme the proposal is that the whole project area should be supplied with water from October to February in order to enable the ryots to grow commercial crops like cotton, while during the South-West monsoon when the canals will be closed, the ryots can grow a green manure crop free of charge. The question whether this scheme should be further investigated is under consideration.

"The Government sanctioned in April 1935 a special and accelerated programme of improvements to minor works of irrigation costing Rs. 50 lakhs to be spread over three years. The scheme contemplated the wholesale overhaul of the entire tank system with a view to executing repairs to bunds, sluices, supply channels, etc., and restoring them to their original effectiveness and efficiency as irrigation sources. It was also considered that the special programme would enable the expenditure on ordinary maintenance to be greatly reduced for some time hereafter. So far as the budget estimate for 1938-1939 is concerned, there is a reduction of Rs. 4 lakhs in the provision from current revenues under minor irrigation consequent on the expenditure on minor works of irrigation under the special programme.

1938-1939, Loans for smaller peasantry.

"The grant of State loans is, in our country, an important item of service which the Government have to render to the people. It is of the nature of remunerative capital expenditure, and the total provision for this purpose made in next year's budget is Rs. 117·55 lakhs. Out of this sum, as much as Rs. 50 lakhs are earmarked for loans to agriculturists which it is intended to utilize solely to enable the smaller ryots to take full advantage of the scaling down obtained by law under the new measure for the Agriculturists' Debt Relief. In former times when reduction of debt could be achieved only by voluntary conciliation, the credit provided by the State could not be properly or adequately utilized. It is hoped that under the different conditions created by compulsory scaling down the half crore provided for loans to peasants will be fully utilized.

"Another sum of Rs. 7·27 lakhs is provided for other loans to agriculturists, e.g., for the erection of better dwelling houses; Rs. 53·34 lakhs for loans to the Madras Corporation and other local bodies for their capital expenditure; and Rs. 6·77 lakhs for advances to industrial concerns and co-operative societies for the scheduled classes and others.

1938-1939, Ways and Means.

"After taking into account the anticipated opening cash balance on the 1st April 1938 of Rs. 109·88 lakhs, the revenue surplus for the year 1938-1939 of Rs. ·12 lakh and the probable debits and credits under all capital, debt, deposit, remittance and suspense heads during the year, the position at the end of the year would be a shortage of Rs. 110·43 lakhs, as against remunerative capital expenditure planned for the year to the extent of

Rs. 2¼ crores. As the House is aware, we have under our agreement with the Reserve Bank to maintain with the Bank a minimum deposit of Rs. 40 lakhs, and we also have to provide cash in the Provincial treasuries and sub-treasuries, which is likely to amount to Rs. 15·35 lakhs. The Government have therefore decided to float a loan of Rs. 175 lakhs in the course of next year which will be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the year and to leave a free cash balance at the end of the year of about Rs. 9·22 lakhs. At the risk of repetition and of stressing the obvious, I might explain, in view of certain misapprehensions which were disclosed during the last budget debate, that no portion of this loan money is required or will be used for revenue (i.e., current) expenditure, since the revenue account by itself works to a surplus. The remunerative expenditure proposed to be incurred next year on capital works and loans to agriculturists, local bodies and others is about Rs. 222 lakhs, which is much in excess of the loan of Rs. 175 lakhs which the Government contemplate raising. The balance will be found from the free opening cash balance, recoveries on account of loans previously advanced by Government, and other non-revenue sources such as the net credit under deposit heads.

New loan.

"This, Sir, completes the picture of the finances of the Province in the three years covered by the review, the year that has last closed, the year that is now about to close, and the year which is about to begin. I must have strained the patience of Hon'ble Members, but I trust I have made the general outline clear against its proper background of the Government's policy. The figures and facts of revenue and expenditure and balances are dull and lifeless and the peculiar classification of budget items tends to make them even unintelligible. But read on the background of an eager policy for the betterment of the conditions of life of the millions of the sons and daughters of the Province whom we have the honour to serve, these same figures become quick with life and meaning.

Conclusion.

"A land revenue remission again this year of three-quarters of a crore, the initiation of an earmarked fund at the back of a planned policy of rural water supply with a substantial start of fifteen lakhs of rupees, half a crore to be utilized in the coming twelve months for redemption of the debts of the small peasantry, a fifty per cent reduction of grazing fees and the extension of Prohibition to two more districts are, I believe, enough to commend this budget that I have the honour to present to the House.

"I may claim, Sir, on behalf of the Government, that we have made good headway during the last eight months in implementing our promises of service to the masses. Apart from our legislative record, which perhaps does not fall within the scope of a budget speech, it will be seen that although in 1938–1939 the Government will be sacrificing a considerable amount of revenue as compared with 1936–1937, viz., Rs. 34 lakhs excise revenue, Rs. 18 lakhs land revenue and Rs. 3 lakhs forest revenue or Rs. 55 lakhs in all, the provision made in the Budget for 1938–1939 exceeds the expenditure in 1936–1937 by Rs. 5¼ lakhs under Education; by Rs. 5 lakhs under Medical relief, by Rs. 20 lakhs under Public Health and rural water-supply; by Rs. 4 lakhs under Agriculture, Veterinary, and Co-operative Credit, and by Rs. 4¼ lakhs under Industries. All this has been possible because we have had the firmness to oppose expenditure of certain types. These figures must stand for a measure of contribution towards the improvement of the conditions of the life of the people. And this has been done while maintaining as stable an equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure as should satisfy the most exacting of financial critics. Our debt position is no less sound. The total of the Provincial debt including all deposit liabilities falls short by more than 6 crores of rupees of the value of remunerative assets held by the Provincial Government. I claim with confidence that the advance we have so far been able to make is built upon a foundation of sound policy together with financial rectitude. Thus only can we hope for assurance for the future and backing for further advance in the direction which we hope to pursue.

"With these observations, Sir, I commend to the acceptance of the House the Revised Estimates for 1937–1938 and the Budget Estimates for 1938–1939.

"It is not as a mere convention but to give sincere expression to what I feel that, before closing, I desire to tender on this occasion my thanks to Mr. C. E. Jones and generally to the Finance Department for all their diligent and untiring labour in the preparation of these estimates."

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IV.—THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

* THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill [a] further to amend the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1938) for a certain purpose, and move—

' that it be taken into consideration at once.'

" It is a one-clause Bill and it is moved to obviate a technical difficulty on account of a change in the law. Under section 10 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, certain payments have to be made to the local bodies out of the collections made by Government by way of taxes on motor vehicles. Under the old Government of India Act, there was a provision that any moneys that is liable to be paid to any local body by virtue of a local enactment shall be paid and shall be non-votable. But, under the Government of India Act, 1935, it is provided that when provincial revenues are required to be charged for any item of expenditure it can be done only by a particular piece of legislation. The transitory provisions made under the Act give power to the Local Government to the end of 1939, and so to make further payments under section 10 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, this Bill has been introduced. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

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

Clause 2 was put and carried. 12-45 p.m.

Clause 1.

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Sir, I beg to move—

' that in clause 1, *for the figures* ' 1937 ', *the figures* ' 1938 ' *be substituted '.''*

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1 as amended was put and carried.

The preamble was then put and carried.

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" I now move, Sir,—

' that the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1938, *be passed into law.' ''*

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

THE MADRAS TRAFFIC CONTROL BILL, 1938.

* THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Bill [b] to provide for the control of traffic in public places in the Province of Madras and move—

' that it be taken into consideration at once.'

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th October 1937.

[b] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd February 1938.

"His Excellency the Governor has recommended the Bill for consideration and it has been duly published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd February 1938.

"The need for legislation on the lines of the Bill is accepted on all hands. It is an admitted fact that the arrangements that are now in force for controlling road traffic and for licensing motor vehicles are far from satisfactory. The motor traffic control is now vested in the police and in the local bodies. It has been found difficult and sometimes almost impossible to secure the necessary co-ordination between them. The object of the Bill is to unify the control and at the same time to secure that the single authority in which the control will be vested shall exercise its powers subject to proper safeguards.

"Section 202 (5) (*a*) and (*b*) and (6) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, section 306 (8) (*b*) and (*c*) and (9) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and section 349 (8) (*b*) and (*c*) and (9) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, are the various provisions under which local bodies have been empowered to make by-laws to regulate the use of, and traffic in, public roads and streets. In so far as there are certain roads which are in charge of and maintained by the Government, the Madras Government Road Traffic Control Act, 1931, was passed, with a view to give powers to the Government to regulate the use of and traffic in such Government roads. The power to make rules and regulate and control the use of motor vehicles in public places is given to the Local Governments under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914. The powers of the police and the local bodies overlap to some extent which makes the harmonius working of the system almost impossible. Experience has shown that a dual control over a matter like this is almost unworkable. It is therefore proposed that the powers now vested in the local boards under the enactments mentioned above to make by-laws for the purpose of regulating the use of traffic in public roads and streets should be withdrawn and such powers should be vested entirely in the Local Government. Rules to be made for this purpose will become law after due publication. In view of the provisions of this Bill, the Madras Government Roads Traffic Control Act, 1931, becomes unnecessary and it is therefore proposed to repeal it. It is also proposed to repeal the various provisions in the Madras City Municipal Act, the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act relating to their powers to make by-laws for the regulation of the use of any public place and for the regulation of traffic in public places.

"Again, permits and licences for plying motor vehicles have, under the existing laws, to be obtained from different authorities who are independent of one another and this has caused a good deal of trouble to all parties concerned. An attempt was made to bring about co-ordination and uniformity by an executive order whereby an informal committee consisting of the District Magistrate, the District Board President and the District Superintendent of Police was constituted. This committee was authorized to fix routes for motor vehicles plying for hire and the number of vehicles which may ply on each route. The working of this informal committee has not given the

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desired result. The decision of the President of the District Board being subject to an appeal to the district board, difficulties were felt in making the decisions of the informal committee final. There was no statutory authority which would be appealed to also against the decisions of the committee in cases where the committee might have made mistakes. Instances have come to the notice of the Government where in the matter of issuing permits and licences the President of the District Board and the District Superintendent of Police have taken different views. What is proposed by this Bill is to centralize the powers in a board to be constituted for each district known as 'Traffic Board' and to provide a Central Board of Control which is to be an appellate authority over the decisions of the District Traffic Board. The necessary co-ordination between various districts in the matter of motor traffic is sought to be secured by authorizing the Central Board to lay down regulations and otherwise control motor transport. The decision of the Central Board will be final except that the Local Government have always the power to override its decision when found necessary. The repeal of section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act and section 174 (*a*) of the Madras District Municipalities Act entails the abolition of licence fees now levied on motor lorries and motor vehicles plying for hire within the area of the district boards and municipalities. To make good the loss thereby incurred by the local bodies, it is proposed to enhance the provincial motor vehicles taxation to the necessary extent and to contribute to the local bodies the amount equal to the sums which they now receive from licensing fees. By doing this, the local bodies will not have to incur any expenditure in the matter of controlling motor vehicles through their licensing system. Hereafter there will be only one licence and one tax. Licence is to be issued by the police under the direction of the District Traffic Board and tax is to be collected by the Government. Under the existing law there is a great disparity in the matter of amounts payable to the local boards for lorries not plying for hire and lorries plying for hire. This disparity was availed of by not a few to evade payments of legitimate fees by getting lorries registered as not plying for hire. And in so far as all lorries whether plying for hire or not get an equal right to the use of roads, it is but right that the taxation should be uniform. The method of distribution of the income got out of the taxes levied on motor vehicles coming under the purview of this Bill is detailed in clause 9 of the Bill. In so far as the Government have to incur additional expenditure on account of a fuller and more efficient control on motor vehicular traffic, the administrative and other expenditure entailed thereby is sought to be taken out of the tax collections. In having brought about a uniform rate of taxation on all lorries, it was found feasible to relieve the overburdened taxation on lorries let or plying for hire to some extent. Sir, with these words, I move once again that this Bill be taken into consideration at once."

* Mr. G. L. ORCHARD:—" Sir, on behalf of the European group I am in the privileged position of offering to Government our congratulations on the general principles embodied in the measure now

before the House. We disagree on certain matters of detail which form the subject of amendments which will be debated at a later stage, and which we hope will receive Government's sympathetic consideration.

"We have not had such a full opportunity as we should have wished for, to consider the Bill and our amendments. We did not receive the Bill until Wednesday evening, and we were not aware until Sunday that it was to be introduced to-day, and may I also remind the House that Monday was a holiday.

"My group is always anxious to offer to Government every form of constructive help within their power. As in previous sessions we have objected to the undue haste in which Government have forced controversial legislative measures on the House, I should not like Government to feel that we in this group approve of undue haste in pushing through legislation which we find ourselves able to support.

"The Central Government have had under contemplation legislation of this nature for some years past. Due to one reason or another, mostly justifiable, delays have occurred. However, in the meantime, all connected with the development of transport, not excluding the railways, whose place in our transport system is as vital as road transport, have had every opportunity of airing their views. Further light and assistance to the transport problem has been given by the very valuable and comprehensive Wedgwood Report.

"Generally it would appear to me, that the Madras Government have drawn on these many sources of information in framing their Bill. I presume that a similar course will be followed in framing the all important rules to be made under the Bill, and that these rules will be freely circulated for an expression of public opinion.

"The Bill advocates a unified control which has been strongly and constantly urged on the Madras Government and on the Government of India during the past few years by many of our local associations, interested in this subject.

"This Bill contemplates the development of transport along provincial lines as opposed to district lines. The evils and anomalies of district control have been apparent for many years. It speaks well for the vital importance of motor transport, that it has thrived as it has under such unsettling influences.

"Government now have the opportunity of weaving the transport fabric, best suited to the requirements of this Province, with each strand in proper relation to the whole. India cannot develop in one form of communications alone; for our agricultural, industrial, social and political advancement, railways, roadways, waterways, and in fact airways, balanced in the proper relation one to the other are of equal importance.

"I am sorry to see that, as I shall be able to consider in detail at a later stage, motor transport is not to have any substantial relief from the heavy burden of taxation, which Government admit in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has to bear at present. I had hoped

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that when Government reviewed this subject, provision would have been made whereby bullock-carts should contribute some share towards the upkeep of roads. I understand that when tolls was the system of taxation in this Province, bullock-carts contributed some Rs. 30 lakhs per annum to our revenue.

"It is easy to be sentimental and argue that the bullock-cart owner is a poor man and cannot afford to pay a tax on his vehicle; but bullock-carts by reason of their construction and great numbers do substantial damage to the roads; because of their great numbers a small incidence of taxation would bring substantial revenue and would not materially affect the individuals concerned.

"It is an unfair and a shortsighted policy, that motor transport should continue to subsidize bullock-cart transport. Further, railways and motor transport, who bear heavy taxation, lose considerable traffic, which should properly be theirs, to the taxless bullock-cart. I would strongly urge that Government should re-examine this question at an early date.

"There are some other small matters of detail on which I am obliged to differ from Government, but they are minor points, and amendments have been tabled to deal with them, and I will not discuss them at this stage.

"I am very glad to be able to support Government, on behalf of my group, on the main principle of the Bill, and also to support the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration."

1 p.m. * RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Madras Traffic Control Bill, 1938, be referred to a Select Committee.

"Sir, I am in perfect agreement with the principles of the Bill as enunciated by the Hon. the Minister in charge. I have had sufficient experience of the working of the various Motor Vehicles Acts which are now current in our province first as President of the District Board of Tanjore, and later as a Member of the Government in charge of the Motor Vehicles. I may say that the law as it now stands causes considerable inconvenience to persons who purchase cars whether for their own use or for hire, by reason of their having to approach various authorities for obtaining the requisite permits and conflict of opinion between these authorities does sometimes arise; and though as President of the District Board, there was no occasion for me to come into clash with other licensing authorities, I have known of difficult situations arising by reason of difference of opinion between the various licensing authorities such as the President of the District Board, the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. The necessity for a measure of this sort which seeks to remedy those evils has been keenly felt. If, however I want the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee, it is only that we may be in a position to understand the full implications of this Bill and we cannot be too careful in the framing of an Act whose aim is to remedy the numerous difficulties

which have so far been experienced. Though in view of the possibility of my motion being accepted, I do not want to adopt a complaining or critical attitude, I feel I must once again refer to the unsatisfactory attitude of the Government in that sufficient notice has not been given to the House of the Government's intention to introduce the Bill and have it passed into law. The rules and the Standing Orders have no doubt been satisfied on a very strict interpretation. The Bill was published on the 22nd February and to-day—exactly a week later—on the 1st March the Bill has been introduced. The rule requires only six days' notice and it has been technically satisfied. It must, however, be admitted that although the Bill was published in the Gazette on the 22nd February, it would not have been in the hands of most of the Members in the mufassal before the 24th, though the City Members may have had the Gazette on the 23rd. Further it is not always possible for Members to go through the Bill immediately they have it or within the short time at their disposal. In this particular case speaking for myself I was not in possession of the Bill till late in the afternoon yesterday when the copy sent by the office of the Legislature reached me. After going through the whole Bill, I find that it is absolutely unintelligible as it stands. It begins by saying 'omit section so and so of the District Municipalities Act' 'omit section in some other Act' and so on. We do not expect the Members of the House to have the various provisions of the several Acts in their minds so as to be able to perceive in what respect those Acts are sought to be amended. I read it once, twice, thrice and I was not able to make out what the exact implications of this Bill were. I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for the general explanation he has given in moving this Bill after which alone one is able to see some light. In a matter like this a considerable amount of thought is required and if the Government had allowed a little more time to the Members of the House to enable them to really get a correct idea and properly understand the implications of the legislation to which they are going to be a party, it would have been far better. I do not wish to say anything more on this occasion.

"I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee as that seems to be the only chance of my motion being accepted. I add that it be an instruction to the Select Committee that its report be presented in time for consideration by the House to-morrow. Personally, however, I feel there is no need for such extraordinary urgency in this matter. I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

(1) The Hon. Mr. K. Raman Menon.
(2) ,, B. Gopala Reddi.
(3) Mr. N. Ranga Reddi.
(4) Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi.
(5) Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam.
(6) ,, A. Karunakara Menon.
(7) ,, V. S. R. M. Valliappa Chettiyar.

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(8) Mr. N. M. R. Subbarama Ayyar.
(9) ,, D. Narayana Raju.
(10) Rao Bahadur Sir A. T. Pannirselvam.
(11) Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar.
(12) ,, G. L. Orchard.
(13) ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
(14) ,, Mir Akram Ali.
(15) ,, D. Abdul Rawoof."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Mr. Speaker, I rise to second the motion moved by Sir Pannirselvam. As the hon. Mover of the motion said, it will certainly be impossible for us to understand the Bill or to get it through in this sitting itself without referring it to a Select Committee. If this Bill is considered by a Select Committee, perhaps the House will be in a better position to consider it after it has emanated from the Select Committee. I must at the outset say that I am in entire agreement with the principles of the Bill. A legislation for the control of motor traffic is long overdue in this Province and there is no doubt that a conflict of interests took place between the various authorities empowered to give licences. This was a great handicap for improving the motor industry and motor traffic in this Province. In several cases, licences had to be got from three or four district boards for buses plying in the different district board areas. Such being the case, there was always a conflict of interests between the various authorities and now the authority is going to be centralized.

" The Central Board as well as the District Board will have the control of this traffic. This certainly will go a great way to do a good deal of good service to this industry. At the same time we see in this Bill that the Government wishes to take power by means of rule-making to control this traffic. I find from some of the provisions of this Bill which is to become law that the Government at every stage wishes to undertake more of this law-making by means of rules. I do not know whether the Government are justified in taking power to transact this business by means of rules. Well, Sir, I hope that the Select Committee will examine this question of the power which the Government would take so far as the rule-making is concerned. Now it is suggested that the Government will publish the rules for public consideration and then they will bring them into force. No measure of legislation should be of such a nature as to be of less importance than the rules that the Government should make. I hope, Sir, the Government will realize the disproportionateness of this position. I find that the Government instead of merely satisfying itself by merely trying to empower all these local boards or central board are also in one measure interfering with the power of these various local bodies and they are also in this very same measure enhancing the rates and taxes. I do not know whether the Government can justly provide, in a Bill which is intended merely to control the traffic, also for interference with the rates of taxes which are naturally to be fixed by the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, instead of in this Bill. I hope, Sir, that for these

considerations and with a view to facilitating motor industries in this Province, the Bill will be considered by the Select Committee and I hope that it will be possible for the Select Committee to so amend this Bill as to be acceptable to the whole of this House."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

(1) The Hon. Mr. K. Raman Menon
(2) ,, B. Gopala Reddi
(3) Mr. N. Ranga Reddi
(4) Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi
(5) Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam
(6) ,, A. Karunakara Menon
(7) ,, V. S. R. M. Valliappa Chettiyar
(8) ,, N. M. R. Subbaraman
(9) ,, D. Narayana Raju
(10) Rao Bahadur Sir A. T. Pannirselvam
(11) Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar
(12) ,, G. L. Orchard
(13) ,, Abdul Hameed Khan
(14) ,, Mir Akram Ali
(15) ,, D. Abdul Rawoof

and that it be an instruction to the Select Committee that its report be presented in time for consideration by the House to-morrow."

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"On behalf of the Government I accept the motion made by my hon. Friend Sir Pannirselvam."

The motion was put and carried.

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"I may be permitted to announce here that the Select Committee will meet at 2-30 p.m. to-day in the Ministers' room in this building."

VI.—DISCUSSION *RE* HOURS OF SITTING.

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. the Premier will speak about the hours of sitting."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"It is suggested, Sir, that we might meet at 3 p.m. to-morrow so far as this House is concerned and sit till 8 p.m. and in explanation of this I might add that it is a part of the arrangement that the other House might meet between 11 and 1. So that, generally speaking, the two Houses might meet, one from 11 to 1 p.m., and the other House, from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.; so that in either House there will be one continuous sitting only each day. I understand from the Leader of the Opposition that so far as he is concerned this will be a suitable arrangement and I believe also that most people would like this arrangement. Of course this does not mean that under extraordinary stress we might not have to sit at other hours and for longer hours. But this may be the general

1st March 1938] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

arrangement, that we sit here from 3 to 8 and go home after one sitting. If hon. Members think that this will be a good arrangement we might as well disperse with this understanding, but if there should be any further discussion, I leave it to you, Sir, to make the necessary arrangement."

* KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was only after coming here this morning, in my conversation with the Hon. the Leader of the House that I was made aware of the new time-table. It is a matter of sincere regret that we were not taken into confidence earlier in this matter."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. the Leader of the Opposition was taken into confidence long before by me. I had consultations and discussions with him and he said that 3 o'clock would suit him. It was only after that the Hon. the Premier was informed about this. Therefore the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition cannot plead that it is only to-day that he learned of the arrangement."

* KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Sir, I bow to your ruling in the matter, but I may be permitted to say a word on this. When you once mentioned to me the time of sittings of the House of Commons, I understood you to suggest, if my memory has not failed me, that you wanted to sit longer hours. I said that the matter should be considered by all people. I should have thought, as is usual in such matters, that either yourself or the Government would have consulted the leaders of the groups in the House with regard to the convenience of the groups. I only repeat again what I said then and nothing more. I submit that my personal convenience cannot be the convenience of all."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" I should make the point very clear that it was not as an individual person that the Leader of the Opposition was consulted. The Chair consulted the Leader of the Opposition with regard to the starting of the day's business at 3 p.m. and the Leader of the Opposition said that it would be suitable. Several other members of the House were consulted on the matter and all of them were almost unanimous with regard to the starting of the business of the House at 3 p.m."

KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" I shall 4 p.m.
not pursue my defence except to say that just this morning when the Hon. the Leader of the House told me that he is anxious that the Motor Traffic Control Bill should be considered to-morrow afternoon to enable him to take it up to the Upper House, I told him that although to-morrow is usually a holiday, I shall as a special case agree to sit. With regard to future sittings, I requested him definitely to make arrangements for consulting the convenience of all groups. This 3 to 8 p.m. session was confined only to to-morrow with the understanding that he or you, Sir, or both of you would take an earlier opportunity to have a small conference of the leaders of the groups with regard to the fixing of the time. I said if this was done there was a greater chance of the timings being accepted by all without any murmur.

[Kumararaja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [1st March 1938

I was anxiously looking forward to the Hon. the Premier giving expression to that effect, but I was disappointed that he did not pursue his speech to that extent. But he merely left it, after saying that we shall meet at 3 o'clock and that possibly it would suit for all time. I would like respectfully to submit and I would request the Government to see that the convenience of all the parties is taken into consideration and a suitable time is fixed, after consideration."

1-30 p.m. * MR. SPEAKER:—"If any hon. Member wishes to speak on this subject he may do so for a few minutes."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I dare say, Mr. Speaker, you are aware that the convention has been . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member never respects conventions. He may speak straight to the point whether the time of sitting will be suitable to him."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, the convention has been . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member does not respect conventions. He may speak on the point of the time of sitting of the House."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I am not able to understand exactly what the Hon. the Speaker wants me to do."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may resume his seat if he does not want to speak about the time of sitting of the Assembly."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I was speaking on nothing but that."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may go on with his speech on the point without making other observations."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The Hon. the Speaker may kindly have . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may resume his seat. Does any other hon. Member want to speak on this question?"

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What is the meaning of this? I want to know what exactly you mean, Mr. Speaker . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not show such discourtesy and insult the chair by entering into such discussions."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"There was absolutely no discourtesy on my part."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member shall not hereafter say 'What is the meaning of this?' It is positive discourtesy and I excuse him this time."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"It is my right to know what exactly the Speaker . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not say 'what is the meaning of this?' and that sort of thing. Much indulgence has been shown to the hon. Member all these months.

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"Sir William Wright will now speak."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it about the Vande Mataram?"

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member need not say anything about Vande Mataram. Much indulgence has been shown to the hon. Member by the chair as well as by the House. He should not take liberties with the House to an extraordinary extent. Sir William Wright."

* SIR WILLIAM WRIGHT:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the group which I represent, I should like to say that the suggested hours of sitting of the House will entirely meet with our convenience, and we welcome the change. I would only like to suggest that we may now regard it as one of the Standing Orders of the House that it will sit from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. and that the procedure of the House of Commons should be followed, namely, that we should be given 24 hours notice by the Leader of the House if the standing orders are for any reason to be altered."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is no such convention here regarding the 24 hours notice."

* SIR WILLIAM WRIGHT:—"I know that there is no such convention here that 24 hours notice should be given before any alteration of the hours of sitting is made, but with all due respect I should like to suggest that it would be a good convention that the sittings should be between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. and that the Hon. the Leader of the House, whenever possible, will give us 24 hours notice if he wishes to alter these hours. I merely put this forward with all respect, as a suggestion for the future."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Sir, the proposal now before the House that the House should sit between 3 and 8 p.m. is tantamount to an amendment of the existing rules. Existing rule No. 14 says—

'While in session a meeting of the Assembly shall ordinarily commence at 11 a.m. and conclude at 5 p.m. . . .'

"If any of the rules regarding the conduct of business in the Assembly has to be altered, we have to adopt the procedure laid down in Chapter XIX according to which alone rules can be altered. Rules cannot be altered in this summary fashion by a few people expressing their personal convenience. As for myself I might say that during the session I am here mainly for the work of the Assembly and to the extent physical endurance will permit, I am prepared to sit for any time. As regards sitting till 8 o'clock, though it is probably just the dinner time for most people for the few days on which the Assembly sits, they may perhaps put off their dinner hour by half an hour or so. It may not in itself be a great inconvenience. But there is another inconvenience with regard to the House concluding its business for the day at 8 p.m. If on the last day of the sittings of the Assembly, the

Assembly should sit till 8 p.m., it would mean that in the case of most mufassal members they would have to waste the next day in Madras doing nothing."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We will put it at 7 o'clock on the last day alone."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"That would be a much more convenient hour as most of the trains leave Madras for the mufassal between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. Otherwise, if we ask the Members to sit here till 8 p.m. it would mean that they would have to waste one more day here."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If on the last day of the sittings we rise at 7 o'clock that will remove one of the inconveniences straightaway."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"We want to consider whether there will be any further inconveniences. Therefore we will strictly adhere to the rules and adopt the procedure outlined in Chapter XIX with regard to the amendment of the rules instead of coming to offhand conclusions straightaway."

V.—THE MADRAS TRAFFIC CONTROL BILL, 1938—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before the House rises, I wish to announce to the House that I have appointed the Hon. Mr. K. Raman Menon as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Madras Traffic Control Bill. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow."

The House adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m. the next day.

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

1. *Judgment in Ramnad Sessions Case No.* 96 *of* 1937.

2. *G.O. No.* 110, *Development, dated the* 10*th January* 1938, *confirming amendments to rule XV of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act,* 1932.

3. *Notification appended to G.O. No.* 460, *Home, dated the* 27*th January* 1938, *exempting from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1931, *one motor car used by the Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Madras.*

4. *G.O. No.* 135, *Development, dated the* 15*th January* 1938, *confirming amendment to clause (d) of sub-rules* (1) *and* (2) *of rule XXVII of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act,* 1932.

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 201 asked by Mr. D. Ramalinga Reddiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 1st March 1938, page 33 supra.]

Statement of trade disputes that occurred in this Presidency after the 14th July 1937 up to 25th January 1938.

Serial number and name of the concern with particulars of the district.	Points of issue in the disputes.
West Godavari.	
1 Agricultural Labourers—Idigas and Malas, Tanuku taluk, Narasapur division.	Adequacy of wages of persons working in the fields of Kammas.
Guntur.	
2 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Chirala.	One labourer was accidentally killed in demolition work and some temporary clerks persuaded the labourers to strike work.
Nellore.	
3 Agricultural Labourers, Kodurpad village.	Adequacy of wages in kind and cash.
Chingleput.	
4 Scavengers of Chingleput Municipality.	Adequacy of wages.
5 Tannery of Hajee Abdulla & Co., Kodambakkam.	A maistri who assaulted a labourer was asked to be dismissed and fair treatment with punishments under the Payment of Wages Act was demanded.
South Arcot.	
6 Cartmen of Chidambaram Municipality.	Police charged drivers loitering in unlicensed places.
7 Scavengers of Cuddalore Municipality.	Demand for cash loans and not credit loans of stores from co-operative society.
Trichinopoly.	
8 Dhobies of Srirangam	Prohibition by the municipality of washing of clothes within three miles of the municipal limits except in three places.
Madura.	
9 Madura Mills, Madura	Introduction of a system of two weeks night shift and one week day shift from 9th September 1937 in the Ring Frame department.
10 Handloom weavers of Madura ..	The weavers and the merchants entered into an agreement as regards wages in October 1936 which was not given effect to by the merchants.
Tinnevelly.	
11 Madura Mills, Tuticorin	Misunderstanding between the management and the workers about tiffin sheds, drinking water facilities, etc.

Serial number and name of the concern with particulars of the district.	Points of issue in the disputes.
South Kanara.	
12 The Mijarkar Cashewnut Factory, Mangalore.	Reduction of wages from 6 pies to 4 pies and prohibition of the use of mechanical peelers.
Malabar.	
13 Puthiyara Tile Works, Calicut taluk.	Demand for increase of wages and dismissal of a labourer by the Manager.
14 Malabar Columbia Works ..	Due to dismissal of two workers.
15 Sri Krishna Weaving Company, Anjankandi, Cannanore.	Thirty workmen were discharged for want of work and the remaining 30 asked for their reinstatement and for higher wages. The management refused.
16 Solar Dyeing Factory, Pallikannu desam, Chirakkal taluk.	Demand for working hours to be reduced, increase of holidays in a month and pay to be given on the fifth of each month.
17 Vishnu Weaving Factory, Chowa, Chirakkal.	General increase of wages by 1 pie from 11 pies to one anna.
Coimbatore.	
18 The Rajalakshmi Mills	Labourers overworked, underpaid and beaten.
19 The Lakshmi Mills	Workers were asked to look to two sides of the machine when in motion.
20 The Vysya Mills, Limited, Coimbatore.	Non-payment of wages on due date.
21 Fourteen mills in and around Coimbatore town—	
(1) The Sarada Mills ..	Annual bonus, Deepavali bonus and several other grievances.
(2) The Murugan	
(3) Radhakrishna	
(4) Janardhana	
(5) The Coimbatore Cotton Mills.	
(6) Vasantha	
(7) The Cambodia	
(8) The Pioneer	
(9) Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning Mills.	
(10) The C. & S.W. Mills ..	
(11) The Kaleswarar Mill ..	
(12) The Somasundaram or Mall Mills, and	
(13) The Lakshmi Mills.	
(14) Saroja Mill, Coimbatore.	Introduction of 10 hours work shift from 4th January 1938.
Madras.	
22 (*a*) Sri Ganesh Alumunium Factory, Rayapuram.	Dismissal of one worker.
(*b*) Sri Ganesh Alumunium Factory, Rayapuram.	Dismissal of two workers.
23 The Good Pastor Press, Madras ..	Dismissal of three men.
24 The Madras Button Works ..	Refusal to grant an increase in the wages from 6 annas to 7 annas for a gross of buttons.
25 The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, Carding Department.	Demand for an increase of wages.
Kistna.	
26 Grandhalaya Printing Press, Bezwada.	Removal from employment of a worker whose reinstatement was demanded.
Nellore.	
27 Agricultural Labourers, Chennapallepalem.	Incorrect payment of grain wages in kind (grains).

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Serial number and name of the concern with particulars of the district.	Points of issue in the disputes.
Ramnad.	
28 Handloom Weavers of Aruppukottai.	Inadequate wages.
Tinnevelly.	
29 Papanasam Mills	Spinners' demand to attend to one side instead of one and a half.
30 Papanasam Mills	Demand for increased wages and leave with allowances.
Malabar.	
31 New Durbar Beedi Workers, Tellicherry.	Dismissal of two workmen and demand for restoration of old rates of wages.
32 Vasu Dev Bhatts, Beedi Factory, Tellicherry.	Refusal of workers to work in batches in separate buildings on the ground that the proprietors attempted to evade the Factory Rules.
33 Four Beedi Factories in Cannanore.	Increased wages at 10 annas per 1,000 beedies demanded.
34 Twenty-eight Weaving Factories in Chirakkal taluk.	Demand for increased wages from 3 pies to 6 pies per yard for certain patterns of cloth.
South Kanara.	
35 Seventy-one Handloom Weaving Factories in and around Mangalore.	Demand for increased wages and better treatment.
Coimbatore.	
36 The C.S. & W.W., Ltd.	Transfer of women workers from the Spinning to the Reeling department.
37 Sri Ranga Vilas Mills	Introduction of 22 hours of work a day by the management to avoid wastage as against 21 hours.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 126 asked by Sriman Y. V. A. Bhaskara Rao Patnaik Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 1st March 1938, page 47 supra.]

Extract from the inspection report, dated 25th September 1937, of the District Medical Officer, Vizagapatam, on Local Fund dispensary, Santhakavity.

18. *General impressions.*—Neither the population in the village nor the environments under which this dispensary is located warrant its being a full-time one. The Board may not construct a type-design dispensary at all. The accommodation is very poor and the outturn of work cannot be better although the medical officer is a willing and conscientious worker. Considering the relative cost and return therefrom, I would rather advise the Board to convert this into a rural dispensary. In fact, with this money three more rural dispensaries may be opened.

The medical officer is doing his best to popularize the dispensary. His request for a transfer to a better station may be granted.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 127 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 1st March 1938, page 47 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of fixed fee licences issued for the vend of foreign liquor during 1937–38 *and the rates of fee charged for each licence and also beer shops and foreign liquor taverns sold in public auction.*

Kind of licence.	Number of licences issued.	Rates of annual licence fee.
(1)	(2)	(3)
F.L. 1—Wholesale licence for the sale of foreign liquor, Indian-made foreign spirits, etc., not to be consumed on the premises.	27	Rs. 1,000 in Madras and Rs. 500 per licence in other districts.
F.L. 2—Retail licence for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, Indian-made foreign spirits, coconut toddy arrack, etc.	217	Rs. 250 for each licence in Madras and the Nilgiris and Rs. 150 in other districts.
F.L. 3—Licence for the sale of brandy by chemists on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.	63	Rs. 5 for each licence.
F.L. 7—Hotel licence for the supply of liquor to residents in hotels and boarding-houses, etc.	31	Rs. 100 for each licence in Madras and Rs. 50 in other districts.
F.L. 8—Bar licence for the supply of liquor for consumption on the licensed premises in bars conducted on European lines.	22	Rs. 100 for each licence.
F.L. 9—Licence for refreshment rooms maintained by or under the supervision of railway companies, etc., for supply to bona fide travellers	62	Rs. 50 for each licence.
F.L. 10—Licences for refreshment rooms conducted on European lines in which the sale of liquor is combined with meals or eatables, etc.	29	Rs. 150 for a licence in Madras and Rs. 75 elsewhere.
F.L. 11—Occasional licence not exceeding ten days at one time.	92	The fee levied shall not exceed Rs. 10 a day.
F.L. 13—Licence for the sale of pure rectified spirit ..	41	Rs. 10 for a licence.
F.L. 17—Licence for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations.	215	Rs. 10 for a licence.
F.L. 20—Military Canteen licences	14	Rs. 12 for a licence.
Dining car licences	11	Rs. 20 for a licence.
Special licences.—These licences will be issued by Collectors in consultation with the local Excise officers for fixed periods.	11	Fees fixed at the discretion of Collectors.
Beer shops—F.L. 6 and 6 (*a*)	30	These shops are sold in public auction. Amount realized for 1937–38, Rs. 1,96,596.
Foreign liquor taverns—F.L. 5 and 5 (*a*)	22	Foreign liquor taverns are sold in public auction. Amount realized for 1937–38, Rs. 1,62,420.

1st March 1938]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 128 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 1st March 1938, page 48 supra.]

Statement I—List of estates in the taluk of Bhadrachalam.

1 Bhadrachalam Estate.
2 Rekapalle Estate.
3 Kotarugommu.
4 Chokkanapalle.
5 Lellavaya.
6 Kumaraswamigudem.
7 Edugurallapalle.
8 Tekubaka.
9 Venkatayapalem.
10 Narasingapeta.
11 Nandigama.
12 Tripurapantavidu.
13 Rayunipeta.
14 Devarapalle.
15 Gogubaka.
16 Pinapalle.
17 Gundala.
18 Sitarampuram.
19 Kolanugudem.
20 Chintalagudem.
21 Sitampeta.
22 Reguballi.
23 Madimeru.
24 Dantenam.
25 Singavaram.
26 Pragallapalle.
27 Gangolu.
28 Burravemula.
29 Kesavapatnam.
30 Kottagudem.
31 Nadikudi.

Statement II—Statement comparing the resettlement with the settlement of 1890 with respect to peshkash and funds in respect of inferior proprietors in the Bhadrachalam taluk.

Estates.	Settlement of 1890.	Settlement of 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rekapalle	5,001	9,977	4,976	..
Kotarugommu	30	100	70	..
Chokkanapalle	233	425	192	..
Lellavaya	70	144	74	..
Kumaraswamigudem	77	112	35	..
Edugurallapalle	39	37	..	2
Tekubaka	110	345	235	..
Venkatayapalem	17	85	68	..
Narasingapeta	42	66	24	..
Nandigama	1,412	3,177	1,765	..
Tripurapantavidu	1,248	2,408	1,160	..
Rayunipeta	319	674	355	..
Devarapalle	138	505	367	..
Gogubaka	116	276	160	..
Pinapalle	124	136	12	..
Gundala	58	56	11	2
Sitarampuram	41	75	34	..
Kolanugudem	15	32	17	..
Chintalagudem	106	145	39	..
Sitampeta	50	305	255	..
Reguballi	25	45	20	..
Madimeru	21	110	89	..
Dantenam	91	61	..	30
Singavaram	36	178	142	..
Pragallapalle	53	321	268	..
Gangolu	60	180	120	..
Burravemula	50	198	148	..
Kesavapatnam	69	237	168	..
Kottagudem	168	304	136	..
Nadikudi	136	158	22	..

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 136 asked by Mr. K. Ishwara at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 1st March 1938, page 51 supra.]

Letter from the Collector of South Kanara, D. Dis. No. 4623/37, *dated 17th September* 1937.

[Abkari shops—Arrack and toddy—Mangalore town—Location—Legislative Assembly question—Report.]

The toddy shop at Jedigudde has been existing on the present site for the last twenty years and the arrack shop for the last 23 years without any objection. These shops being situated within the Mangalore municipal limits, their location in the specific premises had the approval of the Excise Licensing Board of the Mangalore municipality. They are situated in the most favourable sites available within the notified limits and in places where demand for liquor exists. The schools and other institutions are sufficiently away from these sites and there have been no complaints from the authorities concerned so far, in the matter. The plot on which the arrack shop stands belongs to the Lord Bishop of Mangalore and if the existence of the shop there was really objectionable on account of its proximity to the Roman Catholic Church it is not likely that the Bishop would have leased out the plot to the renter for the purpose.

The liquor shops at Bijai are rural shops standing outside the Mangalore town limits. They have been in their present localities for the last over seventeen years without any objection from anybody. These shops are located sufficiently away from the schools and the Harijan colonies which consist of only sixteen houses in all, i.e., twelve houses in the colony in S. No. 9-3 and four houses in the other colony in S. No. 10-8. The building in which T.S. No. 9 Kodialbail (Bijai) is situated, belongs to the proprietor of the " Poor Service Lodge " referred to in the Legislative Assembly question and if its location there was really objectionable, it is not likely he would have rented out the building for the purpose.

The location of the shops in their present sites does not appear to be objectionable. I am afraid that any attempt to remove these shops from their present sites or locality to other places would not only affect the excise revenue but is likely to give room to objections from the public.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 139 asked by Mr. K. Ishwara at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 1st March 1938, page 52 supra.]

Circular Memorandum No. 8386-*E*-2, *Home Department, dated the 22nd September* 1937.

[Court—Village panchayat—Nomination of Adi-Dravidas—Instructions.]

Representations have been made to Government regarding the necessity for reserving seats for Adi-Dravidas in village panchayat courts. The Government have considered them and are of opinion that the purpose underlying them will be served for the present by utilization, by the Collectors, of the provisions of section 9 (3) (*a*) of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888. Collectors are accordingly requested to see that, as far as practicable, an Adi-Dravida is nominated as a member of each village panchayat court in accordance with the provisions of this section.

H. M. Hood,
Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors.
Copy to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

6 APR 1938 MADRAS LEGISLA

Wednesday, the 2nd March 1938.

The House met in the Assembly Building, Chepauk, at three of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. MR. B. SAMBAMURTI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Proposal to codify the law of land revenue for the Madras Province.

* 212 *Q.*—MR. H. S. HUSSAIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the present Government propose to undertake the codification of a law of land revenue for the Province of Madras, and if so, when?

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"The Government have under consideration the main principles by which land revenue should be determined. The question being one of great complexity, it has not been possible for the Government to arrive at a decision as yet. The question of the codification of a law of land revenue can be taken up for consideration only after the other question referred to is decided."

Introduction of a Land Revenue Bill.

* 213 [a] *Q.*—KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to introduce a Land Revenue Bill; and

(*b*) if so, when?

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 212."

Improvements to the supply channel of the Edamichi tank in the Conjeeveram taluk.

* 214 *Q.*—MR. P. S. SRINIVASA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the District Collector of Chingleput received petitions and deputation from the ryots of Edamichi, Porpandal and Gidangarai villages regarding improvements to the supply channel of the Edamichi tank in the Conjeeveram taluk;

[a] This question was allowed to be answered in the public interest, though the Member who had given notice of it was absent.