
தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

# MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

**Volume VIII—Nos. 1 to 9.**

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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. Sri 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.

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

*Provincial subjects*—cont.

Government House—*cont.*

(iv) Works—

Construction.

Maintenance and furnishing.

Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Handbook of Procedure and Precedents.

High Court Judges—Leave.

Holidays.

Indian Civil Service (including annuities) 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.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Chief Secretary.

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.

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

*Provincial subjects*—cont.
Public Services—*cont.*
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—
Central Issue Branch.
Central Records Branch.
Establishment.
Library.
Manual.
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.

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

*Federal subjects*—cont.

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.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Police Department.

*Concurrent subjects*—

Persons subject to preventive detention under Federal authority.

*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.
Financial Rules.
Fundamental Rules (including Revised Leave Rules).
Loans and Advances.
Local Fund Audit.

C. FINANCE DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

*Provincial subjects*—cont.

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 but not including Indian Civil Service Annuities.
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.
Federal taxes and duties in which the Provinces are interested. such as Income-tax, Federal excises, etc.
Indian Audit and Accounts Service examination.
Post Office Savings Bank.
Public Debt of the Federation.

2. THE HON. SRI 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.
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.

*Provincial subjects*—cont.

Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely:—
- Alienation of land revenue.
- Assessment and collection of land revenue.
- 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.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Land Revenue and Registration Departments.
Registration.
Sale of Cloth Act.
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.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Works and Electricity Departments.
Public works (roads, bridges, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
Railway—Accidents.
Rivers—Conservancy.
Taxes on boats.
Tramways—Extra municipal.

*Concurrent subjects*—

Boilers.
Electricity.
Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, carriage of passengers and goods on inland water-ways.

*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 the 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.
Examinations except Public Service Notification and Board of Examiners.
Government Presses.
Libraries.

A. EDUCATION—*cont.*

*Provincial subjects*—cont.

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.

*Federal subjects*—

Ancient and historical monuments.
Archæology and Epigraphy.
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, Burials and burial grounds other than European cemeteries, 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 the 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.

*Provincial subjects*—cont.

Choultries.
Fairs.
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.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Health Department.
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. Sri V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development. Took his seat on the 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.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Agriculture, Cinchona, Fisheries, Forest and Veterinary Departments.
Rural indebtedness.
Statistics for purposes of provincial matters.
Veterinary department including Veterinary Education.
Weights and measures.

A. Development Department—*cont.*

*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.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Excise Department.

7. The Hon. Sri V. V. GIRI, Minister for Industries and Labour. Took his seat on the 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).

Marketing.

Mines and oil-fields and development of mineral resources.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Co-operative, Industries and Labour Departments.

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.

Emigration and immigration in their relation to Labour.

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, in its relation to Labour.

Tariffs.

Taxes on the capital of individuals or of companies.

8. The Hon. Sri S. RAMANATHAN, Minister for Public Information. Took his seat on the 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. SRI K. RAMAN MENON, Minister for Courts and Prisons. Took his seat on the 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.

Justice of Peace.
Kazis Act.
Law officers.
Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.
Malabar and Rampa Rebellion prisoners.
Petitions for mercy from sentences of death.
Petitions from convicts including Port Blair convicts.
Preventive detention and persons subject to such detention.
Prisoners.

*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.

Emigration and immigration in their relation to Labour.

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, in its relation to Labour.

Tariffs.

Taxes on the capital of individuals or of companies.

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Publicity—Free or concessional supply of Government publications.

Presidency Administration Report.

9. THE HON. SRI K. RAMAN MENON, Minister for Courts and Prisons. Took his seat on the 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.

Justice of Peace.
Kazis Act.
Law officers.
Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.
Malabar and Rampa Rebellion prisoners.
Petitions for mercy from sentences of death.
Petitions from convicts including Port Blair convicts.
Preventive detention and persons subject to such detention.
Prisoners.

*Provincial subjects*—cont.

Prisons Act and rules thereunder.

Provincial law reports.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Jail and Judicial Departments.

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 (excluding emigration and immigration in their relation to Labour).

Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.

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 Hedjaz.

Repatriation except in its relation to Labour.

State lotteries.

10. The Hon. Sri B. GOPALA REDDI, Minister for Local Administration. Took his seat on the 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.

Markets.

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. SRI B. SAMBAMURTI.

**Deputy Speaker.**

MRS. A. RUKMINI LAKSHMIPATHI.

**Panel of Chairmen.**

1 RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM.
2 SRI VEMULA KURMAYYA.
3 MRS. KHADIJA YAKUB HASAN.
4 SRI K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR.

**Secretary.**

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

**Assistant Secretary.**

SRI M. SURYA RAO, B.A., B.L.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

## 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 | Adikesavulu Naicker, P. M. .. | Madras City North, General, Urban. |
| 6 | Adimoolam, Jamedar .. | Ranipet, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 7 | Ahmed Badsha Sahib, M. .. | North Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 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. C. .. .. | 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. | Palkonda, 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. |

| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 28 Chandu, Arangil .. .. | Calicut, General, Rural. |
| 29 Chelvapathi Chetti, G. .. | Textile Workers' Trade Union (Madras), Labour. |
| 30 Chengam Pillai, O. .. .. | Tiruvallur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 31 Chidambara Ayyar, S. .. | Villupuram, General, Rural. |
| 32 Chinnamuthu, P. .. .. | Koilpatti, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 33 Chokkalingam Pillai, T. S. .. | Tinnevelly, General, Rural. |
| 34 Damodaram, M. P. .. .. | Kottayam, General, Rural. |
| 35 D'Mello, E. M. .. .. | Anglo-Indian. |
| 36 Doraikannu, M. .. .. | Tiruttani, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 37 Doraiswami Nadar, A. R. A. S. | Tuticorin, General, Rural. |
| 38 Ghouse Mohideen, S. .. .. | Cuddapah, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 39 Giri, The Hon. Sri V. V. (*Minister*). | Bobbili, General, Rural. |
| 40 Gopala Reddi, The Hon. Sri B. (*Minister*). | Kavali, General, Rural. |
| 41 Govinda Doss, D. .. .. | Bellary, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 42 Govindan Nayar, C. K. .. | Kurumbranad, General, Rural. |
| 43 Gupta, V. J. .. .. .. | Vizagapatam, General, Rural. |
| 44 Guruvulu, Saheti .. .. | Chicacole, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 45 Halasyam Ayyar, N. .. .. | Trichinopoly, General, Rural. |
| 46 Hodgson, G. H. .. .. | European Commerce, the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association. |
| 47 Hussain, H. S. .. .. | Mangalore, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 48 Isaac, D. R. .. .. .. | Northern Circars, Indian Christian. |
| 49 Ishwara, K. .. .. .. | Coondapoor, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 50 Jebamoney Masillamoney, Mrs. | Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah *cum* Tuticorin Towns, Women, Indian Christian, Urban. |
| 51 Jogi Nayudu, Allu .. .. | Vizianagram, General, Rural. |
| 52 Kaderkutti, A. K .. .. | Kottayam, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 53 Kadirappa, D. .. .. | Penukonda, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 54 Kaleswara Rao, A. (*Parliamentary Secretary*). | Bezwada *cum* Masulipatam Towns, General, Urban. |
| 55 Kamaraj Nadar, K. .. .. | Sattur, General, Rural. |
| 56 Kannan, E. .. .. .. | Malappuram, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 57 Karant, K. R. .. .. | Puttur, General, Rural. |
| 58 Karunakara Menon, A. .. | Malappuram, General, Rural. |

| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 59 Khadija Yakub Hassan, Mrs. | Madras City, Women, Muhammadan, Urban. |
| 60 Khalif-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur P. | Trichinopoly, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 61 Kolandavelu Nayanar, K. .. | Mannargudi, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 62 Koti Reddi, K. .. .. | Cuddapah, General, Rural. |
| 63 Krishnamachari, T. T. .. | Southern India Chamber of Commerce. |
| 64 Krishnan, S. .. .. .. | Pollachi, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 65 Krishna Rao, G. .. .. | Northern Central Landholders. |
| 66 Krishnamurti, G. .. .. | Railway Trade Union, Labour. |
| 67 Krishnaswami Bharathi, L. .. | Melur, General, Rural. |
| 68 Kulasekaran, K. .. .. | Tindivanam, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 69 Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad. | The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association. |
| 70 Kumaraswami Raja, P. S. .. | Srivilliputtur, General, Rural. |
| 71 Kunhammad Kutty Hajee, P. I. | Calicut *cum* Cannanore *cum* Tellicherry Towns, Muhammadan, Urban. |
| 72 Kuppuswami Ayyar, K. .. | Dindigul, General, Rural. |
| 73 Kurmayya, V. .. .. | Bandar, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 74 Kuttimalu Amma, Srimathi A. V. | Tellicherry *cum* Calicut Towns, Women, General, Urban. |
| 75 Laljan, S. M. .. .. .. | Guntur, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 76 Lakshmanaswami, O. .. | Kurnool, General, Rural. |
| 77 Lakshmanaswami, P. .. | Amalapuram, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 78 Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi .. | Sermadevi, General, Rural. |
| 79 Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi K. | Dindigul, Women, General, Rural. |
| 80 Lakshmi Devi, Dr. N. .. | Bellary, Women, General, Rural. |
| 81 Langley, W. K. M. .. .. | Madras Planters. |
| 82 Luker, F. G. .. .. .. | European Commerce, the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association. |
| 83 Madhavan, P. .. .. .. | Chirakkal, General, Rural. |
| 84 Mahboob Ali Baig .. .. | West Godavari *cum* Kistna, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 85 Manickam, R. S. .. .. | Sattur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 86 Mariemuthu, M. .. .. | Tanjore, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 87 Marimuthu Pillai, S. T. P. .. | Musiri, General, Rural. |
| 88 Maruthai, R. .. .. .. | Ariyalur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 89 Mir Akram Ali .. .. .. | Vizagapatam *cum* East Godavari, Muhammadan, Rural. |

| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 90 Moideen Kutty, P. K. .. | Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 91 Muhammad Abdul Kadir Ravuttar, K. S. | Madura, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 92 Muhammad Abdur Rahman. | Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 93 Muhammad Abdus Salam, Dr. | Nellore, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 94 Muhammad Schamnad, Khan Bahadur. | Puttur, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 95 Muhammad Rahmatullah, K. | Anantapur, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 96 Muniswami Pillai, The Hon. Sri V. I. (*Minister*). | Tirukkoyilur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 97 Murti, B. S. (*Parliamentary Secretary*). | Cocanada, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 98 Muthuramalinga Tevar, U. .. | Ramnad, General, Rural. |
| 99 Nachiyappa Goundar, K. A. | Omalur, General, Rural. |
| 100 Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V. | Tanjore, General, Rural. |
| 101 Nagappa, S. .. .. .. | Kurnool, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 102 Nagaraja Ayyangar, N. .. | Namakkal, General, Rural. |
| 103 Nagiah, S. .. .. .. | Cuddapah, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 104 Nanjappa Goundar, K. N. .. | Gobichettipalaiyam, General, Rural. |
| 105 Narasimha Raju, D. L. .. | Sarvasiddhi, General, Rural. |
| 106 Narasimha Raj, P. L. .. | Vizianagram, General, Rural. |
| 107 Narasimham, C. .. .. | Chicacole, General, Rural. |
| 108 Narasimham, V. V. .. .. | West Godavari *cum* Kistna *cum* Guntur Factory Labour, Labour. |
| 109 Narayana Raju, Dandu .. | Bhimavaram, General, Rural. |
| 110 Narayana Rao, K. V. .. | Bezwada, General, Rural. |
| 111 Natesa Chettiyar, M. G. .. | Dharmapuri, General, Rural. |
| 112 Natesa Mudaliar, P. .. .. | Saidapet, General, Rural. |
| 113 Nuttall, J. .. .. .. | European. |
| 114 Obi Reddi, C. .. .. .. | Anantapur, General, Rural. |
| 115 Orchard, G. L. .. .. | European Commerce, Madras Chamber of Commerce, and the Madras Trades Association. |
| 116 Palaniswami Gounder, V. C. | Coimbatore, General, Rural. |
| 117 Palaniswami Gounder, V. K. | Pollachi, General, Rural. |
| 118 Palat, R. M. .. .. .. | West Coast Landholders. |
| 119 Pallam Raju, M. .. .. | Cocanada, General, Rural. |
| 120 Pannir Selvam, Rao Bahadur Sir A. T. | Tanjore *cum* Madura *cum* Ramnad, Indian Christian. |
| 121 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R. | Chittoor, General, Rural. |
| 122 Pedda Padalu, P. .. .. | Backward Areas and Tribes. |
| 123 Periaswami Gounder, K. S. .. | Erode, General, Rural. |
| 124 Periyaswami Gounder, K. .. | Trichinopoly, General, Rural. |
| 125 Periyaswami, M. P. .. .. | Namakkal, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 126 Perumal Chettiyar, V. R. .. | Salem Town, General, Urban. |
| 127 Perumalla Nayudu, B. .. | Kandukur, General, Rural. |

| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 128 Ponnuswami Pillai, R. .. | Chidambaram, General, Rural. |
| 129 Prakasam, The Hon. Sri T. (*Minister*). | Madras City, South-Central, General, Urban. |
| 130 Prasad, D. S. (Sri Raja Vasi Reddi Durga Sadasiveswara Prasad Bahadur, Manne Sultan). | Bezwada, General, Rural. |
| 131 Raghava Menon, R. .. .. | Palghat, General, Rural. |
| 132 Rajagopalachariar, The Hon. Sri C. (*Prime Minister*). | University. |
| 133 Rajah, Rao Bahadur M. C. .. | Chingleput, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 134 Raja Rao, J. .. .. .. | Guntur *cum* Nellore, Indian Christian. |
| 135 Ramachandra Reddiyar, A. K. A. | Tirumangalam, General, Rural. |
| 136 Ramakrishna Raju, R. B. .. | Tiruttani, General, Rural. |
| 137 Ramakrishna Reddi, T. N. .. | Madanapalle, General, Rural. |
| 138 Ramalinga Reddiyar, D. .. | Cheyyar, General, Rural. |
| 139 Ramalingam, A. .. .. | Tiruvannamalai, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 140 Raman Menon, The Hon. Sri K. (*Minister*). | Ponnani, General, Rural. |
| 141 Ramanathan, The Hon. Sri S. (*Minister*). | Mayavaram, General, Rural. |
| 142 Ramaswami, D. V. .. .. | Viravilli, General, Rural. |
| 143 Ramaswami Goundar, K. S. | Palladam, General, Rural. |
| 144 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M. | Vellore, General, Rural. |
| 145 Ramaswami Nayudu, N. G. .. | Textile Workers, Non-Union, Labour. |
| 146 Rami Reddi, A. .. .. | Guntur, General, Rural. |
| 147 Ranga Reddi, N. .. .. | Rajampet, General, Rural. |
| 148 Rangayya Nayudu, G. .. | Madras City, North-Central, General, Urban. |
| 149 Ratnavelu Tevar, P. .. .. | Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam Town, General, Urban. |
| 150 Reade, G. B. .. .. .. | European. |
| 151 Roche Victoria, J. L. P. .. | Tinnevelly, Indian Christian. |
| 152 Rukmini Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A. (*Deputy Speaker*). | Madras City, Women, General, Urban. |
| 153 Sahajananda, Swami A. S. .. | Chidambaram, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 154 Saiyed Ibrahim, D. .. .. | Ramnad, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 155 Sakthivadivelu Gounder, K. | Periyakulam, General, Rural. |
| 156 Sambamurti, The Hon. Sri B. (*Speaker*). | Cocanada Town, General, Urban. |
| 157 Samu Pillai, V. J. .. .. | South Arcot *cum* Trichinopoly *cum* Salem *cum* Coimbatore, Indian Christian. |

| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 158 Samuel, Dr. M. J. .. .. | Central Districts, Indian Christian. |
| 159 Sarma, P. R. K. .. .. | Madras, City Dock and Factory Labour excluding Textile and Railway Labour, Labour. |
| 160 Saptharishi Reddiyar, K. C. .. | Southern Central Landholders. |
| 161 Sattanatha Karayalar, L. .. | Koilpatti, General, Rural. |
| 162 Shaik Rowther, S. K. .. | Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 163 Sheik Dawood, Khan Sahib K. A. | Salem *cum* Coimbatore *cum* The Nilgiris, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 164 Sheik Mansoor Tharaganar, V. S. T. | Tinnevelly, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 165 Shetty, A. B. (*Parliamentary Secretary*). | Coondapoor, General, Rural. |
| 166 Shanmugam, K. .. .. | Gudur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 167 Shanmuga Mudaliyar, K. A... | Tiruppattur (North Arcot), General, Rural. |
| 168 Seshadriachariyar, B. T. .. | Gudiyattam, General, Rural. |
| 169 Sitarama Reddi, H. .. .. | Bellary, General, Rural. |
| 170 Sitarama Reddiyar, K. .. | Cuddalore, General, Rural. |
| 171 Sivashanmugham Pillai, J. .. | Madras City, South-Central, General, Urban (Scheduled Castes). |
| 172 Srinivasa Ayyar, D. .. .. | Gobichettipalaiyam, General, Rural. |
| 173 Srinivasa Ayyar, P. S. .. | Conjeeveram, General, Rural. |
| 174 Subba Rao, Kallur .. .. | Penukonda, General, Rural. |
| 175 Subba Rao, Karunakaram .. | Vizagapatam *cum* East Godavari, Dock and Factory Labour, Labour. |
| 176 Subba Rao, Marina .. .. | Rajahmundry, General, Rural. |
| 177 Subbaraman, N. M. R. .. | Madura Town, General, Urban. |
| 178 Subbarayan, The Hon. Dr. P. (*Minister*). | Tiruchengode, General, Rural. |
| 179 Subbiah, P. .. .. .. | Ongole, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 180 Subbiah Mudaliyar, C. P. .. | Coimbatore Town, General, Urban. |
| 181 Subbaraya Chettiyar, A. M. P. | Negapatam, General, Rural. |
| 182 Subramanian, A. .. .. | Tirukkoyilur, General, Rural. |
| 183 Swami, K. V. R. .. .. | Rajahmundry, General, Rural. |
| 184 Syamasundara Rao, P. .. | Tekkali, General, Rural. |
| 185 Unnikammoo, Khan Sahib V. K. | Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 186 Valliappa Chettiyar, V. S. R.M. | Tiruppattur (Ramnad), General, Rural. |
| 187 Varadachari, K. .. .. | Chandragiri, General, Rural. |
| 188 Varadachari, N. S. (*Parliamentary Secretary*). | Madras City, South, General, Urban. |
| 189 Varkey, C. J. (*Parliamentary Secretary*). | West Coast, Indian Christian. |

| | Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|---|
| 190 | Vedaratnam Pillai, A. .. | Mannargudi, General, Rural. |
| 191 | Venaudaya Gounder, S. V. .. | Dharapuram, General, Rural. |
| 192 | Venkanna, G. .. .. .. | Ellore, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes). |
| 193 | Venkata Reddi, Gopavaram. | Nandyal, General, Rural. |
| 194 | Venkata Reddi, Grandhi .. | Narasapur, General, Rural. |
| 195 | Venkata Reddi, K. .. .. | Narasaraopet, General, Rural. |
| 196 | Venkatachalam Pillai, B. .. | Ariyalur, General, Rural. |
| 197 | Venkatachari, P. T. .. .. | Hosur, General, Rural. |
| 198 | Venkatanarayana Reddi, B. | Gudur, General, Rural. |
| 199 | Venkatappa Chettiyar, S. C. | Salem, General, Rural. |
| 200 | Venkatappa Nayudu, R. .. | Gooty, General, Rural. |
| 201 | Venkatappayya Pantulu, K. .. | Guntur *cum* Tenali Towns, General, Urban. |
| 202 | Venkatarama Ayyar, P. .. | Kumbakonam, General, Rural. |
| 203 | Venkataramiah, R. S. .. | Palni, General, Rural. |
| 204 | Venkatarao Baliga, B. .. | Mangalore, General, Rural. |
| 205 | Venkata Rao, Kala .. .. | Amalapuram, General, Rural. |
| 206 | Venkatasubba Reddiyar, R. .. | Tindivanam, General, Rural. |
| 207 | Venkatasubbayya, V. .. | Nellore, General, Rural. |
| 208 | Viswanatham, T. (*Parliamentary Secretary*). | Vizagapatam Town, General, Urban. |
| 209 | Walker, G. E. .. .. .. | European. |
| 210 | Yagneswara Sarma, K. P. .. | Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah Towns, General, Urban. |
| 211 | Yakub Hassan, The Hon. Mr. (*Minister*). | Chittoor, Muhammadan, Rural. |
| 212 | Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (T. V. K. Kamaraja Pandiya Nayakar). | Southern Landholders. |
| 213 | Zamindar of Challapalli (Zabdatul Aqran Sreemanthu Raja Yarlagadda Siva Rama Prasad Bahadur Zamindar). | Bandar, General, Rural. |
| 214 | Zamindar of Chemudu (Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur). | Northern Landholders I. |
| 215 | Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Sri Raja Meka Venkataramaiah Appa Rao Bahadur). | Northern Landholders II. |

# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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

**Monday, the 28th November 1938.**

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

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I have given notice of a resolution."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The condolence resolution will be taken up after questions."

### I.—SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following members were sworn in:—

1. MR. G. E. WALKER.
2. MR. W. K. M. LANGLEY.

### II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### STARRED QUESTIONS

*Suspension of the operation of the communal rotation rule in certain departments and posts.*

* 161 *Q.*—KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many departments and in how many categories of posts the application of the Government Order relating to communal rotation in appointments to Government service has been abolished or suspended since the Congress party took up office; and

(*b*) whether the application of the Government Order in the Medical department which was once suspended recently has been restored and whether the suspension order has been cancelled?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"(*a*) & (*b*) Since the Congress Party took office the Government Order relating to communal rotation in appointments to Government service has not been suspended or abrogated in any department of Government nor in regard to any posts under them. By an order, dated 19th October 1937 the communal rule was extended to cover the case of District Munsifs and Registrar of the Court of Small Causes."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that in the case of the Medical department it was stated here in this House before, that the communal Government Order was suspended in view of the fact that the candidates according to the order in the Government Order are not available?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I have stated, Sir, that in no department has it been suspended or abrogated. If the hon. Member means by Medical department any posts not under Government he should put such a question."

*Definition of "National Flag" and Government Order, if any, prohibiting the flying of the Union Jack and the National Flag together.*

* 162 *Q.*—MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the term "National Flag" has been defined in any Government Order; if so, what its definition is; and

(*b*) whether the Government would be pleased to place on the table of the House the Government Order prohibiting the flying of the Union Jack and the National Flag together?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"(*a*) The term 'National Flag' has not been defined in any Government Order.

"(*b*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the demi-official letter to the Commissioner of Corporation, No. 33223-1-A-1/L.A., dated 3rd January 1938, of which a copy [a] is placed on the table of the House."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"Is the Government aware, Sir, that there was some disturbance with regard to this matter in the Ootacamund Municipality?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The Government is not aware of any disturbance, Sir."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"A discussion?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I have read some reports in the press."

*Provision of adequate protection to the life and property of the South Indian Community in Burma.*

* 163 *Q.*—SRI D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any authenticated report from the Government of Burma as to the extent of loss in person and property to the South Indian Community, resident in Burma in the recent Burma riots;

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* Printed as Appendix I on pages 147–148 infra.

28th November 1938]

(*b*) what help the Government have arranged to be given to the victims and their families; and

(*c*) whether the Government will bring to the notice of the authorities responsible for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity of Burma to give adequate protection for the South Indian Community so as to minimise friction and consequent loss to the several communities involved?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The hon. Member is referred to the statement made and answers given to questions on the subject on the floor of the House on the 16th August 1938."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"Has the Government of India, Sir, sent any report in regard to this matter in detail?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The Government of India has not sent any report; but we have received some communications."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"With regard to the destitute refugees who have come from Burma and who belong to the labouring classes, has relief been given to them or have any steps been taken in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The Government has done all that it can do to repatriate them and put them in their homes. As regards further operations to relieve distress among them by way of unemployment the hon. Member will kindly give us the benefit of his views."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether Government have received any report from their Agent and if so, what it is?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"We have been receiving demi-official information from the Agent-General and I might say that he is very busy doing his best for the people there and he is busy also doing his best for the Government in our interest. More than that he has not been able to achieve anything which I can report."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government satisfied with the work of the Agent there and if it is not so, will they send an Indian to do the work more properly?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I do not quite see the logic behind the various supplementary questions. But I can say that Government have no reason to be dissatisfied with the work of the Agent there."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know if the Agent has succeeded in moving the Government to give compensation to those who have suffered in the last two months?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The question of compensation is a matter of correspondence between the Secretary of State and us. The Agent himself can do nothing with regard to that question with the Government of Burma. I might also inform hon. Members, Sir, that the tribunal which has been appointed there will not be able to deal with the question of compensation directly unless the Secretary of State helps and it is for that reason we are in correspondence with the Secretary of State."

*Teaching of military drill to constables.*

* 164 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the nature of training given to constables after recruitment; and

(*b*) whether any military drill is taught to them?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"(*a*) Constables are trained in a Central Recruits' School for six months in Police Orders and Procedure, Law, First Aid and Drill.

"(*b*) They are taught military drill adapted and amplified to meet the needs of a Police Officer."

*Practice of lathi charge in public places.*

* 165 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the present method of lathi charge was introduced;

(*b*) in what respects it differs from the method in force previously; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that this lathi charge is displayed at public places for demonstration purposes?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The present method of dealing with riotous mobs was introduced in 1934. It is not desirable to go into the details of the subject in this place, but I can tell the hon. Member privately.

"(*c*) It is a misapprehension to believe that the lathi charge is displayed at public places for demonstration purposes. Lathi drill, however, is performed on police parade grounds in the same way as any other branch of training is carried out."

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*Enforcement of the orders withdrawing the concession granted to certain sivaijama cultivators in the Velliyur village, Tiruvallur taluk.*

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

(*a*) whether the Government have received the information said to have been called for in the answer to starred question No. 327, clauses (*a*) to (*c*), answered on 17th March 1938;

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a copy of the report of the Tiruvallur Revenue Divisional Officer, after his inspection of fields Nos. 230, 231 and 232 of Velliyur village on the 7th November 1937; and

(*c*) why the District Collector of Chingleput failed to carry out the orders of the Board of Revenue?

Sri T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Sri. T. Prakasam:—" (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (*b*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*c*) The Collector after personal inspection, was of opinion that there was a case for the reconsideration of the Board's orders. After examining the case the Government considered that the Board's order withdrawing the concession was correct and have accordingly issued orders to the Board to instruct the Collector to give effect to its order."

*Grants for minor irrigation works on the basis of a five-year plan.*

* 167 *Q.*—Sri K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to make further and larger grants on the basis of a five-year plan for minor irrigation?

Sri T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Sri T. Prakasam:—" The answer is in the negative."

*Extension of cultivable areas.*

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

(*a*) whether the Government propose to extend the area under cultivation in this province; and

(*b*) if so, what the method they propose to adopt is?

Sri T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Sri. T. Prakasam:—" (*a*) The Government would be glad to see an increased area in the province brought under cultivation.

"(*b*) The best method of facilitating the assignment of land at the disposal of Government in favour of the landless poor is under examination. Meanwhile the advice of the Agricultural department is at the disposal of the cultivators and irrigation and other facilities are also being provided wherever possible to stimulate cultivation."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know with regard to the recent visit of the Hon. the Revenue Minister to the Punjab, evidently the Parliamentary Secretary had been with him, may I know if any steps will be taken for the sake of relieving the educated unemployed by opening economic farms as are done in the Punjab and United Provinces?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Government have not received all the literature about the subject and when they are received, they will consider the matter."

SRI K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether there is any information available as to the extent of land available for such cultivation and if so, what the extent is?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"No information at present; but some time ago a statement was placed on the table in which it was shown that there are 871,000 acres of arable land available for assignment."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"Is the Government aware that there are 11 million acres of land—cultivable waste other than fallow in the whole province proportionately distributed in each district? Will the Government see that statistics are provided for each district and place them on the table?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I was submitting that a statement was submitted some time ago giving particulars district after district and that it was 871,000 acres."

SRI K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether any report was received from the Agricultural Department regarding this matter?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I do not think there is any such report, Sir."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What is the basis of assignment of these lands to people, whether adjacent owners will be given these lands irrespective of the fact that they belong to this community or that community."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I submit the hon. Member knows the existing rules; but a revision of the rules is also under the consideration of the Government."

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*Proposal, if any, for the remission of the entire assessment on holdings below one acre.*

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

(*a*) the total number of holdings below one acre;

(*b*) the total acreage of the same;

(*c*) the total assessment on the same; and

(*d*) whether the Government have got under consideration any proposal to remit the entire assessment on these holdings?

SRI T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Sri T. Prakasam:—"(*a*) to (*c*) The Government have no information.

"(*d*) The answer is in the negative."

SRI K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Government are considering the revision of the whole land revenue system, and in that connexion they will certainly consider this. That being the case, there is no necessity to call for this information at this stage."

*Decision of the Government on the recommendations of the Indian Taxation Committee in regard to the incidence of land revenue assessment.*

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

(*a*) whether the Indian Taxation Committee recommended in 1926 as follows:—

(i) land revenue should be so fixed as to ease the burden on the smallest cultivators;

(ii) the basis of the settlement should be the annual value;

(iii) the rate of assessment should not exceed twenty-five per cent of the annual value;

(*b*) whether the Government have considered these recommendations and have come to any conclusions; and

(*c*) if so, what these are?

SRI T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Sri T. Prakasam:—"(*a*) (*i*) *to* (*iii*) The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee was appointed primarily to consider forms of revenue other than land revenue. Its recommendations on the subject of land revenue were therefore, incidental and general and not made specifically with reference to the conditions in the various provinces. In the course of its remarks on land revenue, the committee explained the practical difficulties of varying the assessment

with reference to the status of the cultivator. It favoured generally the basing of assessment on annual value and stated that, on the materials before it, a standard rate not exceeding 25 per cent of the annual value was desirable.

" (*b*) & (*c*) The report of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee is part of the material which is under the consideration of Government in connexion with their examination of their land revenue policy."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—" Are the Government aware that, at present, in certain ryotwari areas, the annual assessment is as much as 75 per cent of the net income? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" The Government are not aware that the percentage is so high."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—" Is it not a fact that the Tanjore mirasidars have made a representation about it to the Hon. the Prime Minister? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I think that question had better be put to the Hon. the Prime Minister, Sir."

*Measures for the manufacture of electrical goods at the power-house, Mettur.*

* 171 *Q.*—SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any electrical goods or appliances or other articles are being manufactured at Mettur power-house or any factory near by and if so, what they are;

(*b*) whether the Government have taken any steps to advertise the said goods to the public;

(*c*) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of manufacturing bulbs, fans, and other electrical goods at Mettur as are being manufactured in Mysore and if not, why not; and

(*d*) what steps are being taken by the Government to advertise and popularize the use of electricity in the rural parts?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" (*a*) Materials required for electrict transmission lines constructed by the Electricity Department, such as crossarms, structures, gangswitches, etc., are being manufactured in the departmental workshops at Mettur. There are no factories near Mettur manufacturing electrical goods or appliances and other articles.

" (*b*) As the materials manufactured in the Mettur workshops are intended for use on departmental works, steps have not been taken to advertise the goods to the public.

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" (*c*) The Government have not considered the feasibility of manufacturing bulbs, fans and other electrical goods at Mettur. Such materials are manufactured in Mysore by private companies floated specially for the purpose and subsidized by the State.

" (*d*) Distribution of propaganda pamphlets, personal canvassing and demonstration of electric drive are some of the steps taken to popularize and encourage the wider use of electricity in rural parts. The technical knowledge of the departmental staff is placed freely at the disposal of the consuming public. Certain other activities which are under contemplation are—

" Posters and leaflets dealing with the uses of electricity in the village.

" Exhibition of electrical appliances and demonstrations."

SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU:—" Have the Government made any arrangement for the distribution of the pamphlets free to the villagers? "

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" As I have stated the free distribution of the propaganda pamphlets is one of the steps that is being taken to popularize the use of electricity. The pamphlets are to be distributed free."

*Execution of irrigation works in Ramnad district.*

* 172 *Q.*—SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIAR:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and nature of irrigation works carried out by the Government to improve the condition of the ryots in the Ramnad district;

(*b*) whether the Government have under consideration the digging up of any channels in the district; and

(*c*) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" (*a*) Ninety-eight works were taken up during the years 1935–36 to 1938–39 under the special accelerated programme of improvements to irrigation tanks to relieve unemployment among the rural population and to improve the economic conditions of the district. The expenditure for the district on this scheme so far is Rs. 2,37,124. The nature of work done is strengthening tank bunds, repair to silted supply channels, sluices, etc.

" Besides the work under the special accelerated programme expenditure is incurred every year on the maintenance of irrigation works both by Revenue and Public Works Departments. Fifty-seven works were repaired by the Revenue Department during 1937–38 at a cost of Rs. 27,024. Thirty-eight works were repaired and improved by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 26,423.

" (*b*) & (*c*) Sivaneri supply channel which was badly sanded up was repaired under the special accelerated programme. The scheme did not include digging up of new channels. Most of the district is zamindari and there is not much scope for Government to carry out irrigation works of any importance."

SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that the water-sources in the zamindaris are neglected? "

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" Yes, the Government are aware of that."

*Supply of electricity from Mettur to Conjeevaram.*

* 173 *Q.*—DR. P. S. SRINIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) when electric energy will be supplied to Conjeevaram from Mettur;

(*b*) what the causes of the delay in supplying are when the lines to Conjeevaram had been drawn so early as February or March last;

(*c*) whether the Government propose to supply electric energy to agriculturists in the Conjeevaram area and when;

(*d*) why the enquiry as to the probable consumers of electric energy for agricultural purposes in the area was not continued after the start;

(*e*) whether the Conjeevaram Municipal Council has to put off their electric extension schemes on account of the delay in supplying electric energy from Mettur;

(*f*) whether the Government have received representations from the Municipal Council, Conjeevaram, that the engines in the electric power house are not equal to the demand and may even fail if allowed to work without repairs; and

(*g*) what special steps the Government propose to take to supply electric energy from Mettur?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" (*a*), (*b*) & (*g*) Conjeevaram is expected to be supplied fully by the end of the year. The delay was in the erection of sub-station equipment by the contractor, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The line to Conjeevaram was completed on 20th June 1938 and temporary supply commenced on 28th August 1938.

" (*c*) Government will supply power to agriculturists in the area provided such supply is economically feasible. The feasibility of supply for the agricultural purposes will be investigated and supply arranged for.

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" (*d*) A preliminary enquiry was made in September 1937 in connexion with the supply to Kattawakam to determine whether or not it would be convenient for the department to undertake supply. The investigation will be continued after the main line is energised.

" (*e*) As regular supply will be made by the end of this year, the Council need not put off the extension proposals the funds for which are still under consideration.

" (*f*) The answer is in the affirmative. But after an inspection of the power house at Conjeevaram by an officer of the Electricity Department in September 1938 it is reported that with the engines even in the condition they now are there should be no difficulty to meet power demand for not less than six months at least. The Chairman and the Commissioner have accepted that the engines are not in a condition to be viewed with alarm."

*Extension of the supply of hydro-electric power from Mettur to Wandiwash and Tiruvettipuram.*

* 174 *Q.*—SRI D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have approved the proposal of the Chief Engineer for Electricity to extend the supply of Mettur Hydro-Electric Power to Tiruvettipuram and Wandiwash in the North Arcot district;

(*b*) when the work on this line is to be started and finished; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of extending the supply of electricity from Tiruvettipuram to Madurantakam (Chingleput district)?

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

" (*b*) The work on this line is expected to be taken up early in 1939 and completed in that year.

" (*c*) The feasibility of extending the supply of power from Tiruvettipuram to Madurantakam is already under consideration."

*Levy of fees on boats passing through the Orumanayur and Velliangode dams in the Ponnani taluk.*

* 175 *Q.*—KHAN BAHADUR P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how long since the system of levying fee for boats passing through the Orumanayur and Velliangode dams in the Ponnani taluk has been in force;

(*b*) what the fee levied for each boat is;

(*c*) whether the fee for loaded and unloaded boats is uniform or whether it varies according to the cargo;

(*d*) the total amount realized as fee at these dams during the period ending 30th June 1938;

(*e*) whether such fee is collected through contract system or directly by the Public Works Department;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that higher rates are levied from passengers;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that people are being subjected to considerable trouble and annoyance by permitting the boats to pass through the dams only at a certain fixed time every day; and

(*h*) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"(*a*) Since 1871.

"(*b*) & (*c*) The existing rates of tolls are as follows:—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) For each cabin boat ... ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| (2) for each boat laden with goods or carrying passengers ... ... ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| (3) for each empty boat with not more than two men ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |

The above rates are leviable on each passage through the lock or past the toll station.

"(*d*) The amount realized for the period 1st April 1935 to 30th June 1938 is as follows:—

Orumanayur toll station, Rs. 859–14–0.
Velliangode toll station, Rs. 761–5–0.

"(*e*) The toll stations are run by the Public Works Department since 1937 for a period of two years as an experimental measure.

"(*f*) The Government have no information regarding fees charged by owners of vessels.

"(*g*) & (*h*) The number of hours during which boats are allowed to pass has to be restricted to prevent salt water entering the canal and damaging irrigation lands. During the flood season, when the tidal action is not felt in the canal, it may be possible to open the gates and allow the boats to pass at all hours without fear of salt water entering the canal and damaging the crops. Necessary instructions are being issued by the Chief Engineer to fix definitely the months when the gates may be opened at all hours. Some delay at the lock is unavoidable during other months."

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KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether the Government are aware that empty boats and laden boats are alike charged the same rate? "

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" The Government are not aware of it."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether boats are allowed only once in 24 hours and thereby great hardship is caused to the boatmen and passengers? "

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" I can give no other information than what I have given."

*Protest against the procedure laid down for the appointment of the staff of the Education and Public Health Departments in the Salem District Board.*

*176 *Q.*—SRI G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether with regard to the appointment of the staff for the Education and Public Health Departments in the Salem District Board, orders have been sent by Government that these appointments should be made by the President in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Public Health;

(*b*) if so, why such an order was passed;

(*c*) whether such orders have been passed with regard to the appointments in other district boards also;

(*d*) whether the Salem District Board has sent any representation saying that such an order was a curtailment of its powers; and

(*e*) what reply the Government have given?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act as well as those under the Madras Local Boards Act, have for a long time contained a provision to the effect that appointments to certain specified posts in the Public Health Service of local bodies should be made in consultation with the District Health Officer or the Municipal Health Officer, as the case may be—vide Local Self-Government Department Notifications Nos. 1407 and 1408, dated the 8th September 1932, published at pages 925 and 926 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th September 1932. The reference in the question is apparently to certain amendments recently made to the rules, following the foregoing provision, whereby it is required—

(i) that certain appointments relating to maternity and child welfare work should be made in consultation with the Director of Public Health; and

(ii) that appointments to the L.T. or B.Ed. grade in the high school departments of schools should be made in consultation with the District Educational Officer or the Inspectress, as the case may be.

"These provisions apply to all local bodies and not to the District Board, Salem, in particular. This District Board sent certain representations in respect of these amendments. The principle underlying the rules is that in the interests of the efficiency of the services concerned executive authorities of local bodies should have the guidance and advice of Departmental officers in making these appointments. Orders have been issued explaining the position to local bodies. A copy [a] of these orders is laid on the table of the House."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that such orders have the effect of curtailing the powers of the district boards?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is only a matter of opinion."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is the policy of the Government at present to curtail the powers of the local bodies or to liberalize the administration?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member may draw his own conclusions."

*Boarding arrangements for Koya boys in Agency tracts.*

* 177 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the information said to have been called for in the answer to starred question No. 413 answered on 24th March 1938 in regard to boarding arrangements for Koya boys in Agency tracts has been received; and

(*b*) if so, what it is?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is a boarding house attached to the U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School, Ankalagudem, Polavaram taluk, East Godavari district, which admits Koya boys."

*Denial of vacation salaries to temporary teachers under local bodies.*

* 178 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that temporary teachers working under the local boards are appointed in July and are ousted at the end of April;

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 148–149 infra.

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(*b*) whether it is a fact that such temporary teachers are not given any salary in the summer vacation although there is a Government Order (No. 420, L. & M., dated 11th October 1933) directing the Presidents of the Local Boards to pay such teachers proportionate salaries; and

(*c*) if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving effect to the order from this year at least?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Government are not aware that temporary appointments of teachers are as a rule made in the manner referred to. It sometimes happens that posts of teachers are created, strictly limited in duration to school terms, for example, when temporary sections are formed. The Government Order in question does not apply to teachers appointed to such posts.

"(*c*) Does not arise."

*Policy of Government in regard to Scouts organization.*

* 179 *Q.*—MR. J. L. P. ROCHE-VICTORIA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased—

(i) to make a statement about the present position of the unity movement of the Boy Scouts Association; and

(ii) to state the policy of Government with regard to Scouts organization?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press Communiqué [a] issued by the Ministry of Public Information on the 22nd August 1938, a copy of which is placed on the table."

BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether any further progress has been made in this matter?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not understand the import of the expression 'further progress'."

BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask if the Hon. Minister in charge is not aware of the fact that the Chief Commissioner for the entire country of India was here and whether there was any talk between him and the Government, and whether the Hon. Minister was able to ascertain exactly what the future progress of this movement will be?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is impossible to say at the present moment what the future progress of this movement will be."

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 150 infra.

*Learning of Hindi compulsorily by Urdu-knowing Muslim pupils.*

* 180 *Q.*—MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Hindi is made compulsory in the case of pupils whose vernacular is Urdu;

(*b*) whether the Government considered the question of the necessity or otherwise of learning Hindi by pupils who are learning Urdu as their vernacular;

(*c*) whether the Government consulted the Muslim community before it decided on making Hindustani compulsory in the case of Urdu-knowing Muslim pupils; and

(*d*) whether the Government would place on the table of the House copies of the Hindustani texts prescribed for compulsory Hindi classes?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The new scheme of Hindustani teaching in Forms I to III does not apply to or alter the curriculum for boys who are taught Urdu. They are to go on as before.

"(*c*) Does not arise.

"(*d*) A copy will be placed in the library of the Legislature and members can see it."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If the aim of the Government is to compel Indians to know one language, i.e., the language that is spoken in the streets of Delhi and Lucknow, where is the necessity for compelling Muslim boys, whose vernacular is Urdu, to learn Hindustani or whatever language it is called?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am sure the hon. Member is aware as well as I do what Hindustani is, in spite of the fact that he said that he did not know what that language is. If Urdu is taught to Muslim boys as their language, then they are not compelled to attend Hindustani classes."

SRI R. M. PALAT:—"Presumably there is some difference between Hindi and Urdu?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not grant that statement."

*Provision of maternity service in rural areas.*

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

(*a*) what the policy of the Government is with regard to measures to be adopted in rural areas for a well-organized maternity service; and

(*b*) the improvements made since the present Ministry came into office?

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The policy of the Government is to secure an efficient organization for Maternity and Child Welfare service in rural areas. The need for such a service has also been recognized by the district boards who have opened Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and sanctioned the necessary staff for them. The organization is under the immediate supervision of Women Medical Officers and under the control of District Health Officers. Though the Government do not ordinarily give grants to local boards for the maintenance of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres half grants are given for the construction of buildings.

"The Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Public Health Department is being administered by a separate Assistant Director of Public Health.

"During the period of the present Ministry, rural maternity service schemes have been inaugurated in three districts. The School for Health Visitors which had till recently been under the management of the Indian Red Cross Society has been taken over by the Government. Stipends are paid to candidates undergoing the training.

"A post-graduate course has been organized for Women Medical Officers employed in Maternity and Child Welfare work and refresher courses have been arranged for midwives."

SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know what is the area of service that is given to each rural midwife."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I cannot give that answer offhand."

SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the Maternity Centres sanctioned from the Silver Jubilee Fund of His Majesty have all been opened?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I want notice of that question."

*Number of Hakims and Vaids registered in class B.*

*182 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred question No. 523 answered on 28th March 1938—

(*a*) the number of Hakims and Vaids who were registered in class B; and

(*b*) whether it is intended to give these men any short course of lectures in medicine to improve their knowledge?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"(*a*) 4,115.

"(*b*) The Government have approved the proposal that certain practitioners of Indian Medicine who have been registered in class 'B' and who have obtained sufficient theoretical and practical knowledge in allopathic subjects such as surgery, midwifery and medical jurisprudence may be permitted to attend the classes of the A.L.I.M. course as casual students and appear for the A.L.I.M. Examination. On their passing the examination they acquire necessary qualification for registration in class 'A'."

SRI G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"May I know whether there are examinations for private practitioners of Indian Medicine?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I do not know to which class of private practitioners the hon. Member refers. There are all kinds of private practitioners in Indian Medicine."

SRI G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"May I know whether the private practitioners such as Hakims and Vaids are registered?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"They always get themselves registered if they are duly qualified."

*Disputed claim in regard to the payment of the purchase money by the Corporation of Madras for the purchase of some lands in Mambalam zamin.*

*183 *Q.*—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Corporation of Madras purchased in 1934 about 85 acres of land forming a portion of Mambalam zamin from one Sri T. Vasu Nayudu for about Rs. 5 lakhs;

(*b*) whether any petition was presented to the Government by the zamindarini that this Vasu Nayudu possessed only kudivaram rights, and that the melwaram rights remained in the zamindarini and that therefore the Corporation should be directed to withhold the payment of the purchase money to Sri Vasu Nayudu until the claims of the zamindarini are satisfied;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Government issued orders to the Corporation accordingly not to make further payments to Sri Vasu Nayudu until the zamindarini's claims are settled;

(*d*) whether any sums have been subsequently paid by the Corporation to Sri Vasu Nayudu notwithstanding the orders from the Government;

(*e*) what the sum involved in this dispute is; and

(*f*) what action the Government have taken in this matter to enforce their orders?

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (*b*) The Government received a representation from the zamindarini that she possessed melwaram rights in respect of the lands. No request was made by her to the effect that the Government should direct the Corporation of Madras to withhold the payment of purchase money to Sri Vasu Nayudu until the zamindarini's claim was paid.

" (*c*) As various representations were made to the Government regarding the settlement of claims arising out of the purchase of the lands by the Corporation, they asked the Commissioner to keep in abeyance the payment of the compensation due to Sri Vasu Nayudu until further orders. But they withdrew those instructions subsequently.

" (*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

" (*f*) This clause does not arise in view of the answer to clause (*c*) above."

*Transfer of control of all the taluk headquarters dispensaries to Government.*

* 184 *Q.*—SRI B. BHAKTHAVATHSALU NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether there are any proposals before the Government to take up all the dispensaries at the taluk headquarters under their control?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The answer is in the negative."

*Report of the Director of Public Health on the scheme of utilizing the services of rural medical practitioners in furtherance of public health work.*

* 185 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred question No. 445 answered on 25th March 1938—

(*a*) whether the report called for from the Director of Public Health on the working of the scheme of using rural medical practitioners in furtherance of public health work has been received; and

(*b*) if so, what the recommendations are?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (*a*) The final report has not yet been received.

" (*b*) The question does not arise."

*Extent of the cultivable portion of the forest areas, reserved and unreserved.*

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

(*a*) the areas of the reserved and unreserved forests in this Province; and

(*b*) what portion of each is fit for cultivation?

Sri N. S. VARADACHARI (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—" (*a*) The Government presume that the hon. Member refers to reserved forests and reserved lands. The term ' unreserved forests ' is not understood. As to the area of reserved forests and reserved lands both under the departmental management and under the control of the panchayats the hon. Member is referred to the answer given to unstarred question No. 271 on 30th March 1938.

" (*b*) As regards the forests and lands under the control of the Forest department attention is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 401 on 23rd March 1938. In the case of panchayat forests and lands under their control, it is observed from a recent report of the Board of Revenue that some 8,400 acres are available for cultivation. It is not all lands that are fit for cultivation that can be disreserved consistent with other interests that have to be safeguarded."

*The Forest Utilization Department.*

* 187 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Forest Utilization Officers there are in this Presidency;

(*b*) when the posts of these officers were created;

(*c*) the total expenditure incurred by the Government annually by way of salary, establishment charges and travelling allowance of these officers; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that timber merchants used to state the quality, size and species of timber materials while sending their tenders to the Government?

Sri N. S. VARADACHARI (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—

" (*a*) Two. One Forest Utilization Officer and an Assistant Forest Utilization Officer.

" (*b*) In 1919 and 1925 respectively.

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" (*c*) The average expenditure for the last five years was Rs. 37,655.

" (*d*) Timber merchants have long been in the habit of specifying quality, quantity and species of the timber required by them. It is not usual for them to specify exact sizes."

*Formulation of a scheme of rural development for the whole of the Presidency.*

* 188 *Q.*—MR. J. L. P. ROCHE-VICTORIA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have formulated any scheme of rural development for the whole Presidency; and

(*b*) whether the rural improvement carried out through a special officer in Salem district is proposed to be extended to other districts also?

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—" (*a*) All activities of the nation-building departments such as of Agriculture, Forests, Co-operation, Industries and Fisheries have rural development in the whole Presidency as their ultimate goal. The Government of India's rural reconstruction grant of over Rs. 15 lakhs is being spent by District Collectors on the improvement of water-supply, sanitation and communications in the rural areas of this Province, and on the encouragement of loan and sale co-operative societies. Consolidation of holdings will also be helped from the grant. In addition to the Government of India grant, a rural water-supply fund has been created from the Provincial revenues and a programme of rural water-supply has been initiated with a view to providing within a period of ten years all the villages with good drinking water-supply.

" (*b*) The Special Development Officer in Salem is to work in the wake of the Prohibition Act. The question of extending his activities to other districts to which it is proposed to extend the Act is under consideration."

*Alleged wrong advice given by the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Vellore, in regard to the protection of orange trees from the attack of earth-ants.*

* 189 *Q.*—SRI B. T. SESHADRIACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Vellore, advised Messrs. Kaka Mahomed Ismail and Brothers of Oomerabad, North Arcot district, in May 1937, to paint the stems of their orange trees with coal-tar to prevent damage from earth-ants;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the application of coal-tar as advised by the said officer has killed some of the orange trees themselves instead of the earth-ants; and

(*c*) if the answers to the above are in the affirmative, what action the Government propose to take to prevent the repetition of such occurrences?

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—" (*a*) & (*b*) When the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Vellore, was at Oomerabad in May 1937, he visited the orange garden. As he found many trees drying with branches dead, he suggested the cutting of those dead branches and applying coal-tar to the cut surface. He did not advise the painting of the stems with tar.

" (*c*) Does not arise."

* 190 *Q.*—The question was postponed.

*Examination of the possibilities of the development of mica industry in this Province.*

* 191 *Q.*—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the value of mica exported from this Province annually;

(*b*) what portion of it is exported from the Nellore district; and

(*c*) whether the Government have examined the industrial possibilities of mica in this country?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—" (*a*) The value of mica exported to foreign countries by sea during the last six years is as follows:—

| | Rupees in lakhs. |
|---|---|
| 1932–33 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5·49 |
| 1933–34 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9·15 |
| 1934–35 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·72 |
| 1935–36 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10·49 |
| 1936–37 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11·23 |
| 1937–38 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 20·23 |

No information is available in regard to coastwise exports and exports by rail.

" (*b*) No definite information is available; but the major portion of the quantity exported must have been mined in the Nellore district.

" (*c*) The matter is under consideration."

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SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know whether high grade mica is used for electrical purposes?"

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—"I have the information from the hon. Member and I think it is so."

*Revival of the paper mill at Rajahmundry.*

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

(*a*) whether the paper mill at Rajahmundry has commenced work;

(*b*) if so, when; and

(*c*) the quantity of paper produced in each month after such commencement?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Andhra Paper Mills Company, Limited, at Rajahmundry commenced work on the 1st June 1938.

"(*c*) Twenty-one tons of paper were produced in June, 46 tons in July, and 29 tons up to 20th of August 1938."

SRI G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"May I know whether the paper mill at Rajahmundry is now run by the original company that started it?"

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—"I believe now the mill is run by Messrs. Dayaram and Company."

*Functions of the marketing officers in this Presidency.*

* 193 *Q.*—KHAN BAHADUR P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many marketing officers there are in this Presidency;

(*b*) what the expenditure incurred by the Government annually is on account of the salaries, travelling allowance and establishment charges of these officers; and

(*c*) the main functions of these officers?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) One Provincial Marketing Officer and four assistants.

"(*b*) A statement [a] giving the figures for 1937–38 is appended.

"(*c*) Marketing work falls under three main divisions:—

(1) investigation of existing conditions;
(2) development; and
(3) grade standards.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 150 infra.

"The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research meets the cost of three assistant marketing officers out of the five posts mentioned in the answer to clause (*a*) above. These three assistants attend mainly to the first item of work. The fourth assistant has been appointed by the Provincial Government and attends solely to the second item of work. The Provincial Marketing Officer is in general charge of the marketing section, supervises the work of the assistants and collaborates with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser with the Government of India."

*Construction of wells for the benefit of the Adi-Andhras in the Nellore district.*

* 194 *Q.*—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that wells for the benefit of the Adi-Andhras in Nellore district are not being dug until they dig test pits and satisfy the authorities, and if so, why the authorities do not themselves take up the work of trying test pits;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any reports that boring wells have proved successful; and

(*c*) what the average cost of one such well is?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Collector has, however, been instructed not to insist on the scheduled classes sinking trial pits before sanctioning wells. He has also been told that these classes should not be discouraged from sinking trial pits voluntarily.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) The cost of a bore-well varies according to the depth and the hardness of the strata passed through. It has been roughly estimated that the cost is Rs. 5 per foot including the cost of pipes and hire charges, etc., in the case of hand-boring sets of 4 inches size, Rs. 7 of 6 inches size and Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per foot in the case of power drills provided the boring is not entirely through rock."

*Concession, if any, shown to companies in the matter of quarrying metal, earth and clay.*

* 195 *Q.*—SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether any special concession is shown by way of lease to companies, limited or otherwise, in the Coimbatore district, in preference to Departments of Government, the local boards and the ryots in respect of quarrying of metal, earth and clay?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—"The answer is in the negative."

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*Appointment and promotion of clerks in the Judicial department in the South Malabar district.*

* 196 *Q.*—SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact—

(1) that the new rules regulating appointments and promotions in the Subordinate Services issued in 1934 are not strictly followed in the matter of making appointments as clerks in the Judicial department in the South Malabar district and that as a result, persons who entered service before July 1929 as amins, readers and copyists are still not confirmed as clerks while persons who were subsequently recruited to those categories have been so confirmed;

(2) that persons exempted from the Madras Public Services Commission are preferred to persons already holding permanent appointments in the Ministerial Service and consequently much hardship is caused to men in service; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to investigate into the matter and issue orders to cancel irregular appointments, if any, made since the issue of the new rules and order fresh appointments to be made strictly in accordance with the rules?

THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN (Minister for Public Information) on behalf of the Hon. Sri K. Raman Menon:—

" (*a*) (1) The answer is in the negative.

(2) No preference was given as stated in the question.

" (*b*) In view of the answer to clause (*a*) above, the question in this clause does not arise."

*Rule governing the grant of leave for marriages and similar functions of the members of the Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement.*

* 197 *Q.*—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a rule in the Kavali Criminal Reformatory Settlement that in marriages and all other cases leave should be obtained in advance from the Commissioner of Labour and that marriages within the settlement shall not be permitted except with such leave given on the recommendation of the manager;

(*b*) what the object underlying this rule is;

(*c*) whether the settlement was under the management of the American Baptist Mission and whether after its removal to Bitragunta it is managed by the Government;

(*d*) whether the rule is still in force; and

(*e*) what the population of the Bitragunta Criminal Settlement is; whether they are mainly Yerukalas, and how many of them are Christians?

THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN (Minister for Public Information) on behalf of the Hon. Sri K. Raman Menon :—' (*a*) & (*d*) The answer to clause (*a*) is in the affirmative. The rule was revised in 1935. Under the present rule leave must be obtained from the Commissioner of Labour in the case of marriage.

" (*b*) As marriage may involve an additional internment in the settlement, permission of the Commissioner is necessary.

" (*c*) The Kavali Settlement was removed to Bitragunta with effect from the 1st April 1933. The settlement was under the management of the American Baptist Mission until 1st September 1934, when the management was taken over by the Government.

" (*e*) The total population of the Bitragunta, Reformatory Settlement is 79, of which 13 are Yerukalas and 4 Christians. The population does not consist mainly of Yerukalas."

*Inconvenience caused to the bus conductors in the matter of signing the trip registers kept in the police stations at Guduvancheri and Gummidipundi.*

*198 *Q.*—SRI D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that public motor buses plying along the south grand trunk road from Madras to Chingleput have to be left on the road at Guduvancheri on either way and that the conductor has to run to the police station—two furlongs away—for signing the trip register kept for the purpose by the police;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the buses plying on the northern grand trunk road have to deviate from their regular course and proceed to the far away police station at Gummidipundi in the Chingleput district for purposes of the conductor signing the trip register; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of stationing police constables at the places mentioned in (*a*) and (*b*) above on the roadside with the police trip registers, if necessary, for necessary entries being made therein by the persons concerned?

THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN (Minister for Public Information) on behalf of the Hon. Sri K. Raman Menon :—" (*a*) & (*b*) It is a fact that conductors were once required to report as stated. They are no longer required to do so.

" (*c*) In view of the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above, the question does not arise."

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*Proposals for the assumption of State management of road transport services.*

* 199 *Q.*—SRI D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government for taking over the road transport services in the Presidency under State management?

THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN (Minister for Public Information) on behalf of the Hon. Sri K. Raman Menon:—
"The answer is in the negative."

*Application of the provisions of section 61, Civil Procedure Code to agriculturists.*

* 200 *Q.*—SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the powers under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code were ever exercised by the Government for the last ten years;

(*b*) if so, when, in what districts, and under what circumstances;

(*c*) whether the Government have any intention to use the above provision for helping the affected agriculturists; and

(*d*) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN (Minister for Public Information) on behalf of the Hon. Sri K. Raman Menon:—
"(*a*) The answer is in the negative."

"(*b*) Does not arise.

"(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

"(*d*) Because of the difficulty of framing a practicable and equitable rule which will be of real benefit to the agriculturist."

*Failure of the Bobbili District Board to command popular confidence.*

* 201 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that at page 24 of the report on the working of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Madras for 1935–36, it is stated that the Bobbili District Board failed to keep in sufficiently close touch with the people of the district or to command their confidence; and

(*b*) what the reasons are for such a statement?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(*b*) The statement was based on the reports of the local officers."

*Supply of copies of the Sale of Cloth Act to panchayat boards and counting of the service rendered under panchayat boards on transfer to district board service.*

* 202 *Q.*—SRI P. MADHAVAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that although the minor panchayats are authorized to issue licences under the Sale of Cloth Act, the panchayat boards were not supplied either with the copies of the Act or rules thereunder or the Press Communiqués; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that service of an employee in the panchayat board is not counted in his service in the district boards?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) The Act and the rules thereunder were published in the district gazettes. The Government have also issued orders in July last for the printing and supply of copies of the Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Act, 1937, and all the rules framed thereunder up to date to all the licensing authorities including panchayat boards.

"Copies of the press communiqués were not communicated to the panchayats by the Government, but the Collectors were instructed to broadcast the substance of the communiqués in their districts in the languages concerned.

"(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative."

*Removal of the National Flag from the Chingleput District Board building during the presidentship of the Collector.*

* 203 *Q.*—SRI L. SATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the District Collector of Chingleput wrote to the President of the district board that when the Collector assumes office of the presidentship as ex officio President, the National Flag must be removed from the board building; and

(*b*) if so, what the President's reply was?

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Collector of Chingleput did not think that it was proper on his part as ex-officio President to fly the flag on the building as non-official presidents had the right to do and wrote, it is understood, not an official but an unofficial letter on the subject to Sri Muthiah Mudaliyar, the then president, who obliged him by removing the flag before the ex-officio president took charge."

SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—"May I ask whether such a change as removing the flag is necessary when the official president takes charge?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The president himself removed the flag."

SRI D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—"Has the Collector at least by now, understood that he was under a mistaken impression?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Notice Sir."

SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—"Will the Hon. Minister see that such things do not happen again?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It will be considered."

SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—"Is it a fact that the flag was removed from one part of the building to another?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no information."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether it is a fact that this flag was asked to be removed before the Collector took charge? Is the flag recognized by the Government of India or by this Government as Government flag?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Government issued instructions that flags used by the Indian National Congress can be unfurled over the buildings of local bodies, if the council or the board decided to do so."

SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Did the Chingleput District Board pass a resolution to hoist the National Flag?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes."

SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Is it open to the retiring president or the ex-officio president to go against the resolution?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a matter of opinion."

SRI D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—"Is it a peculiar thing with this Collector alone?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not aware."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, why the Collector's attention was attracted to the flying of the National Flag?" (Laughter.)

(No answer.)

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—Sir, I am sorry that I am not understood clearly. May I know, Sir, why the Collector's attention was riveted to the lowering of the National Flag?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not aware of the reasons."

*Conveyance allowance drawn by the chairmen or vice-chairmen of municipalities in the Presidency.*

* 204 *Q.*—SRI L. SATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of municipalities in the Presidency in which the chairman or vice-chairman draws a conveyance allowance; and

(*b*) the maximum amount drawn per mensem by any chairman?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) The chairman of the following eight municipalities are drawing conveyance allowance as shown below. No vice-chairman draws the allowance:—

| Name of the municipality. | Amount of conveyance allowance paid to chairman and nature of conveyance. |
|---|---|
| | RS. |
| Bezwada .. .. .. | 50 per mensem for a motor car. |
| Tiruvarur .. .. .. | 50 ,, |
| Pollachi .. .. .. | 50 ,, |
| Srirangam .. .. .. | 15 ,, |
| Tuticorin .. .. .. | 40 ,, |
| Vaniyambadi .. .. | 30 per mensem for a horse and jatka. |
| Cochin .. .. .. | 15 per mensem for a rickshaw. |
| Saidapet .. .. .. | 40 per mensem for a motor car. |

"(*b*) The maximum conveyance allowance drawn at present by any chairman is Rs. 50 per mensem."

SRI L. SATTANATHA KARAYALAR:—"The Tinnevelly Municipality wanted travelling allowance to be given to its chairman. What was the Government's reply to that request?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I want notice."

SRI L. SATTANATHA KARAYALAR:—"Will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of giving him travelling allowance when he claims it?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I shall consider the proposal when it comes from the municipal council."

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*Investigation of the Takkil Bridge in South Kanara and preparation of estimates therefor.*

* 205 *Q.*—KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the South Kanara District Board has completed the investigation of the Takkil bridge and prepared the estimates to the same as directed by the Government; and

(*b*) if so, whether it has submitted the same to the Government?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) The Government have no information.

"(*b*) The answer is in the negative."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I was told in this very House that the Government had called for estimates from the South Kanara District Board; I got a letter from the Secretary stating that the district board was asked to prepare the estimates. May I ask in what stage the matter is now?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no information."

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

*Production and export of wool in this Province.*

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

(*a*) the quantity of wool produced in this Province;

(*b*) whether any portion of it is exported to other places; and

(*c*) if so, to which places?

*A.*—(*a*) 51·41 lakhs of lb. according to a rough estimate.

(*b*) Yes; there are exports to foreign countries, there are coastwise exports and there are exports by rail. The figures for the past three years are as given below:—

| | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | LB. | LB. | LB. |
| Exports to foreign countries .. .. | 1,111,657 | 1,192,728 | 1,790,652 |
| Coastwise exports .. | 16,233 | 21,500 | 34,740 |
| Exports by rail .. .. | 2,704,073 | 3,641,554 | 2,442,158 |

(*c*) The United Kingdom, the United States of America, Belgium, France, Germany and Turkey (Asiatic). Within India the exports are to Bombay Port, the United Provinces, Mysore and Sind.

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*Government agricultural farms in the Presidency.*

43 *Q.*—SRIMAN Y. V. A. BHASKARA RAO PATNAIK MAHASAYO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many agricultural farms of the Government there are in the Presidency;

(*b*) the places where they are;

(*c*) the average expenditure incurred annually on each of them; and

(*d*) the cash value of the annual yield in respect of each of the farms?

*A.*—A statement [a] containing the information in respect of the year 1936–37 is placed on the table.

*Grant of the privileges of permanent service to the workers employed in the Kerala Soap Factory.*

44 *Q.*—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the conditions of service, scales of wages, hours of work, etc., are of the workers of the Kerala Soap Factory of the Government at Calicut;

(*b*) whether the factory has been working on a commercial basis without any loss;

(*c*) whether the Government have decided to continue the working of the factory; and

(*d*) whether the Government have considered the necessity of extending the privileges of permanent service to the workers employed in the Kerala Soap Factory?

*A.*—(*a*) There are two classes of workmen, skilled and unskilled. The conditions of service and hours of work are laid down in the standing orders of the Institute appended to G.O. No. 1236, Development, dated 19th September 1932, a copy of which is available in the library of the Madras Legislature. The rates of wages of unskilled workmen are regulated by the principles laid down in item 65 of Appendix 12 of the Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume II, and those of the skilled are as shown below:—

| Grade. | Number. | Rate of wages per day. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Rs. 1-11-0 per day. |
| 2 | 1 | Rs. 23 per mensem. |
| | 1 | Rs. 19 per mensem. |
| | 1 | Rs. 18 per mensem. |
| | 3 | Rs. 15 per mensem. |
| 3 | 1 | Re. 0-15-0 per day. |
| | 1 | Re. 0-14-6 per day. |
| | 1 | Re. 0-14-0 per day. |
| | 1 | Re. 0-12-6 per day. |
| 4 | 1 | Re. 0-10-6 per day. |

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 151 infra.

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(*b*) Yes, on the whole.
(*c*) Yes; for three years from 1st April 1938.
(*d*) As the commercial concern is being continued on a temporary basis the question does not arise.

*Workshops run by the P.W.D. in the province and their working.*

45 *Q.*—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many workshops are conducted by the Public Works Department and what the objects and policy of the Government are in conducting them;

(*b*) what the total and up-to-date investment in each of these workshops is and what the recurring expenditure incurred in regard to each of them is; and

(*c*) what the value, volume and extent of work is which could be undertaken in these workshops but have been performed by contractors during the last ten years?

*A.*—(*a*) Three workshops are maintained by the Public Works Department; one each at Dowlaishwaram, Bezwada and Madras. Those at Dowlaishwaram and Bezwada are small concerns and are maintained chiefly to meet the special and urgent requirements of works such as repairs and renewals of floating plants and lock and head-sluice machinery in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas. The workshop at Madras is maintained chiefly to deal with more intricate special repair works and the manufacture of mechanical equipment specially suited for irrigation works. The workshops undertake other Government jobs also, to avoid the shops being kept idle at any time.

(*b*) The total amount invested on buildings and machinery and the working expenses of each of the workshops during 1936–37 were—

| | Investment. | Working expenses. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Madras .. .. .. .. | 9,54,214 | 82,908 |
| Dowlaishwaram .. .. .. | 1,47,620 | 27,427 |
| Bezwada .. .. .. .. | 83,000 | 26,075 |

(*c*) The maximum possible out-turn of the workshops is as follows:—

| | LAKHS. RS. |
|---|---|
| Madras .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Dowlaishwaram .. .. .. .. .. | 2·5 |
| Bezwada .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·2 |

The workshops are not working to their full capacity. Information is not available as to how much of the work that could have been done in the workshops was done by contractors.

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*Nature of work done in the Public Works Department Workshop at Dowlaishwaram.*

46 *Q.*—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether one of the workshops of the Public Works Department is situated in Dowlaishwaram;

(*b*) what the expenditure on labour and supervisory charges incurred in this workshop is and their proportion to each other;

(*c*) what the value, volume and nature of work done in this workshop is;

(*d*) what portion of the work coming into this workshop is done in this workshop departmentally and what portion is allowed to the contractors and other intermediaries;

(*e*) what the value, volume and nature of work done departmentally and through contractors respectively during the last ten years is;

(*f*) what the policy of the Government is in this matter and whether that policy has been observed in all the workshops of the department and if not, why not;

(*g*) whether the smithy work is done departmentally in the Public Works Department Workshop in Madras;

(*h*) whether the same work is done by contractors in the workshop at Dowlaishwaram and what the reasons for this inconsistency and difference are; and

(*i*) whether the workers at Dowlaishwaram have memorialized to the Government requesting the abolition of the contract system and the introduction of the day labour system and what the Government have done in the matter?

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

(*b*) The average annual expenditure on labour and supervisory charges in the workshop and the proportion to each other is as follows:—

| Expenditure on labour. | Supervisory charges. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|
| RS. | RS. | |
| 52,885 | 7,816 | 14·7 |

(*c*) (*d*) & (*e*) The value of work done and the expenditure on contract labour and daily labour during the last ten years were—

| Year. | Value of work. | Contract and piece-work labour. | Daily labour. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | |
| 1928–29 .. .. | 1,25,118 | 46,544 | 11,648 |
| 1929–30 .. .. | 1,58,592 | 34,482 | 12,411 |
| 1930–31 .. .. | 1,63,073 | 24,607 | 17,826 |
| 1931–32 .. .. | 1,09,572 | 28,700 | 15,874 |
| 1932–33 .. .. | 1,26,761 | 25,070 | 12,721 |
| 1933–34 .. .. | 65,367 | 12,757 | 10,675 |
| 1934–35 .. .. | 1,03,339 | 17,328 | 15,099 |
| 1935–36 .. .. | 2,44,707 | 33,149 | 24,035 |
| 1936–37 .. .. | 1,52,833 | 38,404 | 15,767 |
| 1937–38 .. .. | 1,38,971 | 36,527 | 10,773 |

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The work consists of manufacture and repair of screw-gearing shutters, lock gates, etc., for irrigation, masonry works and manufacture of record racks, iron gates, etc., for buildings and maintenance and repair of floating plant in the Godavari Delta System.

(*f*) To run the workshops economically and to avoid loss to Government it is necessary to carry out as much work as possible under the piecework (or contract) system. The Government have recently restricted the adoption of the contract system to certain kinds of works in the Madras workshops while no such restriction has been made in the case of workshops at Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram.

(*g*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*h*) The smithy work in the Dowlaishwaram workshop was done by a contractor previously. On a representation from the Public Works Workers' Union, Dowlaishwaram, this was abolished and the work is now being done by job work system without any intermediaries.

(*i*) A representation was received in the matter. As there are no permanent day labourers in the workshop at Dowlaishwaram and as the workmen are only casual employees, it has been decided that no change need be made in the working of the smith shop and other shops from the job work system to the day labour system.

*Proposal for the abolition of the piecework system obtaining in the Public Works Department workshops in this Province.*

47 *Q.*—Sri P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the attitude of the Government is in regard to the piecework system in the Government workshops, factories and undertakings;

(*b*) whether their attention has been drawn to the recommendations of the conciliator appointed in the Sri Ganeshar Aluminium Factory dispute regarding the piecework system;

(*c*) whether the Government have agreed to give up definitely the piecework system in the Public Works Department Workshop while settling the last labour dispute; and

(*d*) whether the same policy will be followed in the Dowlaishwaram, Bezwada, and other workshops of the department?

*A.*—(*a*) Piecework system is prevalent in the Government Press, Madras. The question of its abolition is under consideration. In the Public Works Department

workshops at Madras, most of the works are done on the daily labour system, and piecework system is confined to certain special works, while in the Public Works workshops at Dowlaishwaram and Bezwada, there is no permanent day labour force and hence all the works are done on job work system which is almost the same as piecework system. In the Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras, day labourers can be required to take up work on piecework rates.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government agreed to give up the contract or piecework system in the workshop except in the case of foundry, pattern, instrument shop, safe and lock repair work, wooden shutter and carpentry work.

(*d*) The Government have decided that no change is called for in the existing system.

*Proposal for the introduction of suitable scales of pay for those working on the piecework system in Government Press, Madras.*

48 *Q.*—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the piecework system is largely prevailing in the Government Press, Madras;

(*b*) what the number of workers working under the system in the Government Press and its branches is;

(*c*) what the average income of workers in each trade category working under the system is;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the workers employed under this system in the Government Press are not its permanent employees;

(*e*) whether, though they are permanent employees subject to all the restrictions, conditions and stipulations, they are not guaranteed regular full day's work every day;

(*f*) whether, when work is not available for them, they are kept idle and denied the remuneration for such enforced periods of "no work";

(*g*) whether the workers have been appealing to the Government to abolish the piecework system and introduce suitable scales of wages instead;

(*h*) how many appeals, memorials, petitions, etc., have been received by the Government and other authorities of the department from the workers and their unions in this matter during the last ten years;

(*i*) how many deputations, interviews and personal representations have been made by the workers or their unions; and

(*j*) what action the Government took so far on the representations, memorials, petitions and deputations?

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*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The existing strength is 627.

(*c*) Based on an average strength of 502 the monthly earnings classified under different stages are as below. The figures are based on the average for the past five years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Above Rs. 70 .. .. .. .. | 24 |
| Between Rs. 61—70 .. .. .. | 20 |
| ,, Rs. 51—60 .. .. .. | 40 |
| ,, Rs. 41—50 .. .. .. | 98 |
| ,, Rs. 31—40 .. .. .. | 160 |
| ,, Rs. 26—30 .. .. .. | 59 |
| ,, Rs. 21—25 .. .. .. | 44 |
| Below Rs. 20 .. .. .. .. | 57 |

(*d*) The establishment consists of both permanent and temporary workers. The existing fixed strength of permanent establishment is 263. The temporary establishment will fluctuate with reference to the pressure of work in the Press.

(*e*) The service conditions of pieceworkers, both permanent and temporary, are almost identical with other salaried employees of the Press and they generally get a day's work except during extreme slack season which is inevitable under the piecework system. The men in the usual course are therefore expected to earn their full day's wages according to their individual capacity to turn out work.

(*f*) No waiting time due to absence of copy is paid to them.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) Some have been received.

(*i*) Some have been made by the workers and their unions.

(*j*) The question is under the consideration of Government.

*Working of the Government Press Workers' Union.*

49 *Q.*—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Government Press Workers' Union was recognized officially by the Government;

(*b*) what its actual membership is and its proportion to the total labour force of the Press;

(*c*) how many representations were made by the Union since the grant of recognition to the Superintendent and other authorities of the department and on how many matters; and

(*d*) how many of the representations have been considered favourably by the Superintendent or the authorities of the department?

*A.*—(*a*) On 11th February 1938.
(*b*) 1,105; 64 per cent.
(*c*) About 130.
(*d*) About 45 by the Superintendent, Government Press. There are now about 20 under consideration by Government.

*Grant of receipts by the village authorities for payment of assessment.*

50 *Q.*—SRI K. VENKATAPPAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any rule making it compulsory on the part of the village authorities to grant receipts for payments of assessment made to them; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to pass such a rule?

*A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.
(*b*) Does not arise.

*Transfer of gazetted medical officers from the City Government hospitals to mufassal hospitals and vice versa.*

51 *Q.*—SRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of gazetted officers in the City Government hospitals who have held the same substantive appointments—
(i) for more than three years; and
(ii) for more than five years;

(*b*) whether other officers qualified to hold the same appointments are available in the service of the Government; and

(*c*) if such officers are available, why opportunities are not given to them to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the City hospitals to equip themselves better and qualify themselves for higher degrees and at the same time to give mufassal hospitals the benefit of the experience gained by medical officers who have served in the City hospitals?

*A.*—(*a*) The number of gazetted officers who have held the same appointments in the medical institutions in the Madras City for more than three years is 7 while those who have held them for more than five years is 21.

(*b*) There are officers qualified to hold some of the appointments.

(*c*) The mere fact that there are officers qualified to hold certain posts in the City State hospitals does not warrant the constant transfer of officers. Transfers are now being made with due regard to the interests and efficiency of the institutions concerned and also to economy.

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*Extension of service to non-gazetted officers in the Judicial department.*

52 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state the number of cases in which extension of service was granted last year to non-gazetted officers in the superior services in the Judicial Department?

*A.*—During the year 1937, extension of service was given to 219 non-gazetted officers in the superior service in the Judicial Department.

*Kitchen arrangements in the Tirumani Leper Settlement.*

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

(*a*) whether the question of having a common kitchen in the Tirumani Leper Settlement has been considered; and

(*b*) if so, with what result?

*A.*—After careful consideration it was decided at the time of the establishment of the settlement that central kitchens should be provided only for children, disabled adults and Anglo-Indians and for hospital diets.

The existing system of having a separate cooking place for each adult patient was dictated by the differences in the diet habits of the different patients, and has worked satisfactorily.

*Expenditure on account of the Leper Settlement, Tirumani.*

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

(*a*) the number of inmates last year in the Leper Settlement, Tirumani;

(*b*) the total cost of the settlement last year; and

(*c*) what portion of it was paid by the Government?

*A.*—(*a*) 671.

(*b*) Rs. 1,39,854 excluding the pay of the Superintendent which is met by the Church of Scotland Mission.

(*c*) The entire amount referred to in the answer to clause (*b*) is borne by the Government.

*Provision of medical relief in the Agency of East Godavari.*

55 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the further steps, if any, proposed to be taken for providing better facilities for medical relief than those available at present in the Agency of East Godavari?

*A.*—There is no proposal at present to open additional dispensaries for the purpose of providing better facilities for medical relief, than those already available.

*Recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee with respect to the Forest Department.*

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

(*a*) what the recommendations made by the Retrenchment Committee in respect of the Forest Department are;

(*b*) whether the present Government have accepted any of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee in respect of the Forest Department; and

(*c*) if so, what they are?

*A.*—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given on 28th March 1938 to starred question No. 528. Some of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee are under the consideration of the present Government.

*Statement regarding the progress made in putting down illicit tapping, distillation and sale of liquor in the Salem district.*

57 *Q.*—Sri K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to make a statement about the progress of the prohibition campaign in Salem district since the time prohibition was started up to now in respect of putting down illicit tapping, distillation, and illicit sale of liquor?

*A.*—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the report of the Collector of Salem on the working of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, up to the end of June 1938, published with the Press Communiqué, dated 19th July 1938, a copy of which was placed on the table of the House on 15th August 1938, with reference to starred question No. 17.

*Action taken on the resolutions passed by the Madras Presidency Panchayat Conference.*

58 *Q.*—Sri K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any of the resolutions passed by the Madras Presidency Panchayat Conference have been accepted; and

(*b*) if so, what they are?

*A.*—The resolutions passed by the Madras Presidency Panchayat Conference are being considered in connexion with the proposals for the enlargement of the powers of village panchayats.

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*Number of tanks under repair in Rajahmundry taluk.*

59 *Q.*—Sri K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to call for information regarding—

(*a*) the number of tanks requiring repairs in Rajahmundry taluk; and

(*b*) the number of tanks under which wet cultivation ceased altogether for want of repairs?

*A.*—The Government do not consider it necessary to call for the information required. If the hon. Member would indicate a specific case or cases in which wet cultivation has ceased on account of failure to execute the necessary repairs, the Government will have enquiries made and the necessary action taken.

*Shares, if any, held by the Provincial Government in the India Gold Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Ltd.*

60 *Q.*—Sri K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Madras Government have got any shares in the India Gold Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Ltd.?

*A.*—The answer is in the negative.

*Industrial concerns receiving State-aid.*

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

(*a*) the names of industrial concerns in each district to which State-aid is given; and

(*b*) the nature of the industries?

*A.*—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 46 asked by Sri P. Virabhadraswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1938.

*Duties and functions of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and his personal assistant.*

62 *Q.*—Sri K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the duties allocated to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and his personal assistant are; and

(*b*) whether these officers make reports of their work to Government from time to time?

*A.*—(*a*) The duties of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards are:

(1) To watch the financial position of municipalities and help them to improve their collections-review of demand, collection and balance statements where the collection is below 80 per cent;

(2) to inspect and report on any matter affecting a local board or municipality as Government require;
(3) to inspect periodically every district board or municipality and report to Government on its administration wherever necessary;
(4) to constitute panchayats and to watch and supervise their administration;
(5) to advise local bodies and give them the benefits of the experience of other local bodies generally with a view to help them in their administration;
(6) to exercise certain powers of Government delegated to him under the Madras Local Boards and Madras District Municipalities Acts;
(7) to distribute grants to panchayat boards for schools—incidentally to augment the spreading of elementary education in schoolless panchayat areas;
(8) to conduct elections to local bodies as election authority; and
(9) generally carry out any special orders of Government and to have a general eye on the working of local bodies and advise Government whenever required.

The Inspector is also ex-officio Director of Town-Planning and a member of the Central Road Traffic Board.

The Personal Assistant helps the Inspector in his work and in the management of his office besides undertaking enquiries and inspections entrusted to him by the Inspector.

(*b*) Reports are made on all matters requiring the orders of Government, or which the Inspector considers should be brought to the notice of Government.

*Purpose for maintaining forests as reserved and unreserved.*

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

(*a*) why certain lands are kept as reserved forests and certain other lands are kept as unreserved forests;

(*b*) when these were formed;

(*c*) whether there has since been any improvement in the annual rainfall in the province; and

(*d*) what that improvement is?

*A.*—(*a*) Reserved forests were constituted for the preservation of timber-producing forests and to improve the sources of fodder grass, fuel, small timber and leaves for manure or litter. There is no such classification

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as 'Unreserved forest.' The hon. Member presumably refers to 'reserved lands.' Some lands are reserved if they are likely to be ultimately required as 'reserved forest,' whether for the supply of timber, of fuel, or of fodder, or are likely to be useful for grazing and not wanted for any other purpose.

(*b*) The reservation of blocks of forest was undertaken from 1883 when the Madras Forest Act came into force.

(*c*) No. No improvement in *rainfall* is expected from forest reservation.

(*d*) The question does not arise.

*Principle of proportion, if any, between area under forests and arable land.*

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

(*a*) whether there is any data with the Government regarding the proportion that the area under forests should bear to the arable land in this province;

(*b*) if so, what that proportion is; and

(*c*) what the present proportion is?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The experts estimate 20 per cent of a country's total area as the happy mean between over-denudation on the one hand and overgrowth of forests on the other.

(*c*) The percentage of the area of forests to the total area of the Madras Presidency was 15·4 during 1936–37.

*Reduction of expenditure under forests.*

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

(*a*) whether any decision has been arrived at by Government regarding the question of reducing expenditure in the Forest department;

(*b*) if so, what this decision is; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

*A.*—A final decision on the question of further retrenchment in the Forest department will be reached very soon.

*Expenditure under the special accelerated programme of improvements to minor irrigation works.*

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

(*a*) the total amount spent by the Government up till the present year under the special accelerated and widespread programme of improvements to minor irrigation works; and

(*b*) what the future policy of Government is?

*A.*—(*a*) Rs. 48·71 lakhs.

(*b*) The programme was for a period of three years from April 1935. It was accordingly wound up by the end of March 1938. Works taken up under the programme and remaining incomplete at the end of March 1938 are being carried out by the ordinary Public Works Department staff.

*Construction of borehole latrines in rural areas.*

67 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what steps have been taken to continue the work started in 1935 to construct borehole latrines in rural areas?

*A.*—The public borehole latrines constructed in rural areas from out of the Government of India grant of Rs. 2·50 lakhs allotted for the purpose have been handed over to the district boards for maintenance. The question of continuing the scheme with the aid of provincial funds is under examination.

*Position of a joint pattadar in zamin area for relief under Act IV of 1938 in cases of default by any one or more of the other joint pattadars.*

68 *Q.*—SRI R. S. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the zamin areas lands comprised in a single patta are mostly held by more persons than one;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the benefits of Act IV of 1938 are denied to ryots in joint patta, when one of the joint pattadars makes default in payment; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to make suitable amendments in the Act to redress the hardship caused to a joint pattadar for no fault of his but the failure of one of the joint pattadars to pay the kist?

*A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information. There may be many cases of joint pattas held by more than one person in zamin areas.

(*b*) When land is held jointly by two or more persons under a patta, their liability for rent is joint and several except when the landholder has agreed to receive from each of the joint holders concerned a definite portion of the rent only. The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938, has in no way altered the situation. The answer to this clause of the question is therefore in the affirmative.

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

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*Ameliorative works undertaken mainly for the benefit of Adi-Andhras.*

69 *Q.*—Sri K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any cases where facilities such as constructing roads, repairing culverts and locating burial grounds have been effected so as to be useful mainly for Adi-Andhras; and

(*b*) if so, what the localities are where such facilities have been rendered?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A statement [a] furnishing the information is appended.

*Stoppage of "Jallikattus" in the villages of the Madura district.*

70 *Q.*—Sri N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that 'Jallikattus' (catching bulls when they are let loose) are held in the villages of the Madura district;

(*b*) how many were held for the last three years;

(*c*) how many accidents there were in each of the Jallikattus; and

(*d*) how many died in each of them and what action the Government have taken to prevent such accidents and loss of life?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 748.

(*c*) Figures for individual performances are not available. The total number of accidents is 76.

(*d*) Five deaths altogether. Police bandobust is given during each performance. The spectators are warned not to stand on the route taken by the bulls. The question of giving first-aid to the injured and equipping the police for that purpose is under consideration.

*Assessment of plantations in the Anamalai Hills.*

71 *Q.*—Sri N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the average value of the production of coffee, tea and other plantations in the Anamalai Hills;

(*b*) the land tax per acre for these plantations; and

(*c*) the basis of taxation for these lands?

*A.*—(*a*) A statement [b] is annexed.

(*b*) The rate is Rs. 3 per acre for developed lands and 10 annas per acre for undeveloped lands.

(*c*) The rates are based on the rates on similar lands in the Wynaads.

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[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 152–157 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix VII on page 157 infra.

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*Details in regard to the disposal of applications from the ryots of the Coimbatore district for quarrying during* 1936–37 *and* 1937–38.

72 *Q.*—SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications received from the ryots of the Coimbatore district, talukwar, requesting permission for quarrying in pursuance of the standing orders of the Collector, dated 13th January 1937, and the number of applications disposed of during 1937–38; and

(*b*) the number of such applications received and disposed of during 1936–37?

*A.*—The information is furnished in the statement below:—

*Statement showing the number of applications received from ryots for quarrying in Coimbatore district.*

| Taluks. | Number of applications. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937–38. | | 1936–37. |
| | Received. | Disposed of. | Number received and disposed of. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Avanashi .. .. .. .. | 88 | 86 | 43 |
| Bhavani .. .. .. .. | 21 | 21 | .. |
| Coimbatore .. .. .. | 195 | 195 | 193 |
| Dharapuram .. .. .. | 68 | 65 | 42 |
| Erode .. .. .. .. | 293 | 293 | 10 |
| Gobichettipalaiyam .. .. | 406 | 406 | 54 |
| Kollegal .. .. .. .. | 40 | 40 | 9 |
| Palladam .. .. .. .. | 118 | 118 | 76 |
| Pollachi .. .. .. .. | 216 | 216 | 157 |
| Udamalpet .. .. .. .. | 270 | 270 | 37 |
| Total .. | 1,715 | 1,710 | 621 |

*Details regarding unauthorized quarrying in the Coimbatore district during the periods from* 14*th January* 1936 *to* 13*th January* 1937 *and* 14*th January* 1937 *to* 13*th January* 1938.

73 *Q.*—SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the number of reports actually received from the village officers and the Forest Department, talukwar, in the Coimbatore district, regarding unauthorized quarrying in reserved and unreserved lands from—

(i) 14th January 1936 to 13th January 1937; and

(ii) 14th January 1937 to 13th January 1938?

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*A.*—The information is furnished in the statement below :—

*Statement showing the number of reports received from the Village Officers and Forest department regarding unauthorized quarrying in reserved and unreserved lands from*

| Taluks. | (1) 14th January 1936 to 13th January 1937. | | (2) 14th January 1937 to 13th January 1938. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reserved lands. | Unreserved lands. | Reserved lands. | Unreserved lands. |
| Avanashi .. .. .. .. | .. | 30 | .. | 240 |
| Bhavani .. .. .. .. | .. | 4 | .. | 11 |
| Coimbatore .. .. .. | .. | 8 | .. | 4 |
| Dharapuram .. .. .. | .. | 10 | .. | 11 |
| Erode .. .. .. .. | .. | 7 | .. | 41 |
| Gobichettipalaiyam .. .. | .. | 14 | .. | 18 |
| Kollegal .. .. .. .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| Palladam .. .. .. .. | .. | 11 | .. | 22 |
| Pollachi .. .. .. .. | .. | 21 | .. | 28 |
| Udamalpet .. .. .. | .. | 3 | .. | 16 |
| Kollegal Forest Division .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| North Coimbatore Division .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| South Coimbatore Division .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Palghat Division in Coimbatore district limits .. .. .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | 4 | 111 | 2 | 392 |

*Details regarding the offences compounded for unauthorized quarrying of earth and silt in the Coimbatore district during* 1937–38.

74 *Q.*—Sri V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of prosecutions launched against the ryots, talukwar, in 1937–38 in the Coimbatore district, for having quarried earth and silt from—

(1) reserved lands (forests), and

(2) unreserved waste lands (kuttais, tanks, ponds, wells and other porambokes);

(*b*) the number of such offences compounded during 1937–38 (talukwar); and

(*c*) the amount compounded (talukwar)?

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*A.*—The information is furnished in the statement below :—

*Statement showing the number of prosecutions launched against ryots in Coimbatore district for unauthorized quarrying*—1937–38.

| Taluks. | Number of prosecutions launched against ryots in the Coimbatore district for having quarried earth and silt from; | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reserved lands. | | | Unreserved waste lands, kuttais, tanks, ponds, wells, and other porambokes. | | |
| | Number of cases prosecuted. | Number of offences compounded. | Amount compounded. | Number of cases prosecuted. | Number of offences compounded. | Amount compounded. |
| | | | RS. A. P. | | | RS. A. P. |
| Avanashi .. | .. | 3 | 2 4 0 | 9 | 253 | 1,855 14 0 |
| Bhavani .. | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | 113 | 208 12 0 |
| Coimbatore. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 16 2 0 |
| Dharapuram. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 18 | 67 1 0 |
| Erode .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 76 | 717 9 0 |
| Gobichetti-palaiyam. | .. | 18 | 31 7 0 | 2 | 18 | 271 3 0 |
| Kollegal .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 2 0 |
| Palladam .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 73 12 0 |
| Pollachi .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 178 12 0 |
| Udamalpet .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | 12 13 0 |
| Total .. | 1 | 21 | 33 11 0 | 34 | 511 | 3,406 0 0 |

*Details in regard to the number of cases compounded and prosecuted in the Coimbatore district for quarrying during* 1935–36, 1936–37 *and* 1937–38.

75 *Q.*—SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the number of cases compounded and the number of cases prosecuted, in the Coimbatore district (talukwar) in the following years, for quarrying in reserved and unreserved areas:—

1935–36;
1936–37; and
1937–38?

*A.*—The information is furnished in the statement [a] appended.

*Rate of assessment on land fit for the cultivation of tea and coffee.*

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

(*a*) the highest and lowest revenue for an acre of land fit for cultivating tea and that for cultivating coffee;

(*b*) what the assessment originally fixed was; and

(*c*) whether this was enhanced thereafter and if so, how many times and at what rate?

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 158 infra.

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*A.*—The assessment is on the land and it is fixed with reference to the productive capacity of the soil. The ryot is at liberty to grow any crop he likes (provided that conditions are favourable for raising such crops). In certain tracts such as the Wynaad, Shevaroys, etc., there is a separate class of lands actually cultivated with special products such as coffee, rubber, etc.; they are called estate developed lands and are assessed generally at Rs. 3 per acre. Previous rates of assessment have varied from time to time and differently according to the history of the tracts. The rates of assessment on such land and the changes therein can be obtained from the various settlement reports of the tracts referred to.

*Details regarding the quantity of imported, mill-made and hand-woven cloth consumed in the Presidency in each of the last five years.*

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

(*a*) the total quantity of cloth consumed in the province in each of the last five years;

(*b*) the percentage imported from outside the country;

(*c*) the percentage manufactured by mills worked by power; and

(*d*) the percentage made by handlooms?

*A.*—The information required is given in the statement below:—

*Statement showing the total consumption of cotton cloth (excluding yents) in the Madras Province, percentage of foreign imports and percentages produced by Indian mills and handlooms.*

| Year. | Total consumption in million yards. | Percentage of imports of foreign origin. | Percentage produced by mills in India. | Percentage produced by handlooms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933–34 .. .. | 468·61 | 19·64 | 25·50 | 54·86 |
| 1934–35 .. .. | 519·19 | 17·66 | 24·92 | 57·42 |
| 1935–36 .. .. | 533·03 | 17·51 | 23·04 | 59·45 |
| 1936–37 .. .. | 542·14 | 14·25 | 26·01 | 59·74 |
| 1937–38 .. .. | 507·81 | 9·77 | 38·18 | 52·05 |

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*Working of the radio sets installed in municipalities and rural areas.*

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

(*a*) the number of radio sets allotted for each district;

(*b*) how many in rural areas and how many in municipalities; and

(*c*) the nature of work done since they were set up?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have undertaken to install and maintain receiver sets only in rural areas, in accordance with the distribution given in the statement [a] annexed. Municipal sets are paid for and maintained by municipalities and the Government supply receiver sets only to such of those municipalities as desire to get the sets supplied through the agency of Government.

(*c*) The question is not clearly understood. On the assumption that the hon. Member desires to know what progress has been made so far, the following information is furnished: Seven sets in Salem, four in Chittoor and one set in Ponneri, Chingleput district (as an experimental measure) have been installed. No sets have yet been supplied to municipalities, but arrangements will be made to supply them after they obtain the licences from the Postal department, which they have been asked to apply for.

*Policy of Government in regard to the establishment of village and panchayat courts in the Province.*

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

(*a*) whether the information called for in respect of question No. 547 of 29th March 1938 (starred) has been received;

(*b*) if so, what the number of villages, without village or panchayat courts, is;

(*c*) the reasons for the same; and

(*d*) what the policy of the Government in this behalf is?

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

(*b*) 10,622.

(*c*) The non-existence of a village or a panchayat court, to exercise jurisdiction over the villages, is due to one or other of the following causes:—

(1) Village headmen are not sufficiently educated, or are not competent to exercise the powers of a village munsif.

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on page 159 infra.

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(2) Village headmen have not applied for sanads.
(3) Village headmen are acting men or do not reside in the village.
(4) Villages are small and are thinly populated. In some cases they are uninhabited.
(5) There is no litigation to be decided by courts.
(6) Higher civil and criminal courts are available in the neighbourhood.

(*d*) The question, as to the steps to be taken to provide courts for those villages which at present have not got one, is under the consideration of the Government.

*Admission of girls not included in the list of 'eligibles' of the S.S.L.C. Examination for collegiate study.*

80 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any Government Order directing the admission of girls into colleges even when they have not passed the S.S.L.C. examination;

(*b*) the number of girls that sought admission in each college in each year since the Government Order was issued;

(*c*) the number admitted during the same period;

(*d*) how many of them secured a pass in the University Examinations; and

(*e*) whether the Government Order mentioned in (*a*) will be continued?

*A.*—The eligibility of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for admission to University courses of study is determined by rules framed by the University authorities. There is no Government Order on the subject.

*Provision of house-sites to Harijans in the Tanjore district.*

81 *Q.*—SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties felt by the Harijans of the Tanjore district for want of suitable sites for houses; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government have under consideration to help them?

*A.*—Government's information is, not that the Harijans suffer from want of suitable house-sites but that they are anxious to own the sites on which their present houses stand. It is reported that 99 applications for the acquisition of such sites are pending with the Collector. The

Government's policy in the matter was explained in G.O. No. 859, Development, dated 27th May 1936, which has been made available to the Press. Specific cases of hardship brought to the notice of the authorities will be enquired into and suitable action taken.

*Repairs to the anicut across the Varathamma river, Ayakudi zamin, Palni taluk, Madura district.*

82 *Q.*—SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the percentage of the enjoyment rights of the Government is in the Varathamma river, Ayakudi zamin, Palni taluk, Madura district;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there are serious repairs in the anicut of the above river;

(*c*) whether the Government have received any information from the Zamindar of Ayakudi, regarding the above matter; and

(*d*) whether it is the duty of the Government or the zamindar to have the above repairs effected?

*A.*—(*a*) There is no definite apportionment of the rights in the river between the zamindar and the Government. Low water was distributed by two vents in the headsluice at the anicut, the right branch supplying only zamin lands and a dividing dam in the left branch diverting the Government share of the water in that branch back into the river.

(*b*) The floods of November 1935 caused serious damage to the anicut.

(*c*) & (*d*) The zamindar submitted petitions to the Collector of Madura on the subject drawing his attention to the damage caused to the anicut and requesting him to have the necessary repairs executed at the cost of both the zamindar and the Government. The Collector, after examining the matter, informed the zamindar that there was no precedent or reason for the Government contributing towards the repair of the anicut.

*Facilities available for the treatment of leprosy in districts.*

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

(*a*) the probable number of lepers in each district; and

(*b*) the facilities available for them for treatment in such districts?

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*A.*—Statements [a] showing the registered number of cases and the number of treatment centres is laid on the table. The number of lepers in the Province cannot be estimated with any accuracy unless a survey over the whole Province is undertaken.

*Details regarding the institutions in the Presidency for the treatment of tubercular patients.*

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

(*a*) the number of institutions where treatment is given to tuberculosis patients;

(*b*) by whom each is maintained;

(*c*) the number of beds in each; and

(*d*) where each institution is situated?

*A.*—A statement[b] showing the information is laid on the table.

*Number of tubercular patients in each district.*

85 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the probable number of tubercular patients in each district?

*A.*—Information as to the number of people suffering from tuberculosis in each district in this Presidency is not available. But a statement showing the districtwar number of patients treated for tuberculosis in all the medical institutions during 1936 is given in the annual returns of the civil hospitals and dispensaries for 1936.

*Selection of candidates by the Madras Public Service Commission last year.*

86 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the revenue derived from applicants to the Madras Public Service Commission last year;

(*b*) the number of applications received during the same year;

(*c*) the number selected; and

(*d*) how many of them have since been appointed?

*A.*—(*a*) Rs. 47,854.

(*b*) 4,465.

(*c*) 1,026.

(*d*) 874.

The above information relates to the official year 1937–38.

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[a] Printed as Appendix X on pages 160–161 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 161–162 infra.

*Number of candidates selected and appointed in each year since the constitution of the Madras Public Service Commission.*

87 *Q.*—Sri K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of candidates selected by the Madras Public Service Commission who were given employment in each year since the Commission was started?

*A.*—The Government have no such tabulated information ready and regret to have to say that the collection and compilation of the tabulated information asked for would involve an amount of time, labour and expense which, in the opinion of the Government, would be quite disproportionate to any useful purpose which might be served.

*Cultivation of Batavia and oranges.*

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

(*a*) the extent of land in each district in which Batavia and oranges are grown; and

(*b*) the value of each such crop raised during the last year?

*A.*—(*a*) A statement [a] is attached.

(*b*) The value of the production in 1935–36 was estimated at Rs. 12,55,300 for all varieties and Rs. 3,76,000 for Batavian oranges.

*Cost of materials purchased from outside India for the Department of Electricity.*

89 *Q.*—Sri K. R. KARANT: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total cost of materials purchased from outside India for the Department of Electricity in the years 1935–36, 1936–37 and for 1937–38;

(*b*) the different countries from which they were purchased; and

(*c*) the amount of purchase from each of the countries in those years?

*A.*—The information required is given in the Annexure [b].

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on page 162 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XIII on page 163 infra.

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*Cost of materials purchased from outside India for the Public Works Department.*

90 *Q.*—SRI K. R. KARANT: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total cost of materials purchased from outside India for the Public Works Department in the years 1935–36, 1936–37 and for 1937–38;

(*b*) the different countries from which they were purchased; and

(*c*) the amount of purchase from each of the countries in those years?

*A.*—The information required is furnished below:—

| Year. | Total cost of materials purchased from abroad. | | | Country of origin and the cost of articles purchased from each country. England. | | | United States of America. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. |
| 1935–36 .. | 1,94,482 | 4 | 6 | 1,93,475 | 1 | 10 | 1,007 | 2 | 8 |
| 1936–37 .. | 62,332 | 1 | 9 | 61,932 | 1 | 9 | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1937–38 .. | 20,535 | 10 | 9 | 17,757 | 9 | 9 | 2,778 | 1 | 0 |

*Progress of expenditure on capital works by the Public Works Department.*

91 *Q.*—SRI K. R. KARANT: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount spent for capital works in the Public Works Department excluding electricity in the five years 1933–34, 1934–35, 1935–36, 1936–37 and 1937–38 and the amount provided for in the budget for the current year; and

(*b*) the amounts thereof in respect of such main heads as (*a*) roads, (*b*) buildings, (*c*) bridges and (*d*) irrigation?

*A.*—The hon. Member apparently wants to know the amounts spent on original works (i.e., excluding works of maintenance and repairs). The expenditure on such works is given in the following statement:—

| | 1933–34. | 1934–35. | 1935–36. | 1936–37. | Revised estimate, 1937–38. | Budget estimate, 1938–39. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. (lakhs.) | RS. (lakhs.) | RS. (lakhs.) | RS. (lakhs.) | RS. (lakhs.) | RS. (lakhs.) |
| 1 Buildings .. | 20·89 | 21·69 | 22·01 | 26·36 | 38·48 | 33·37 |
| 2 Communications* (Roads and Bridges) | 5·63 | 4·80 | 7·00 | 2·58 | 6·81 | 4·61 |
| 3 Irrigation .. | 44·80 | 33·56 | 41·06 | 37·47 | 29·31 | 13·50 |

* Figures are not available for roads and bridges separately.

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*Revenue and expenditure for the different districts.*

92 *Q.*—Sri K. R. KARANT: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the figures for revenue and expenditure of the Madras Government under main heads as actually collected and expended in the different districts of the Madras Province for the latest three years available; and

(*b*) the income and expenditure in respect of central heads of departments of Government which are not covered by the previous clause?

*A.*—(*a*) The figures of revenue and expenditure under the various heads by districts are available only in the books kept by the Accountant-General and considerable time and labour and probably special staff would be necessary in order to compile them separately for all the districts. Even the Accountant-General does not and cannot compile figures by districts under the heads relating to the Forest department and the Public Works Department, since their accounts are kept departmentally and the unit is the division of the department concerned and not the Revenue district. The system of classification in the accounts in force from 1st April 1937 also differs in many ways from that in force in 1935–36 and 1936–37, and a considerable amount of time and labour would be required for re-arranging the figures of 1935–36 and 1936–37 so as to put them on the same basis as those for 1937–38. The Government do not therefore consider that it is worth while to compile district figures for these three years especially as the important transactions relating to irrigation, electricity schemes, etc., could not be included. The figures of revenue and expenditure by districts for 1936–37 under certain heads of account are available with the Government and a statement [a] containing them is laid on the table.

(*b*) This Government has no information.

*Memorandum from Sri K. R. Karant in the matter of the Buckingham Canal.*

93 *Q.*—Sri K. R. KARANT: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government received some time ago any memoranda from the questioner on the Buckingham Canal;

(*b*) what orders have been passed till now on the different points contained therein; and

(*c*) what points still remain for decision?

[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on page 164 infra.

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

(*b*) & (*c*) A statement [a] showing the various points suggested in the memorandum and the action taken by Government thereon is appended.

*Promotion of clerks as Sub-Registrars and their claims for preferments* vis-a'-vis *the Reserve Sub-Registrars recruited direct.*

94 *Q.*—SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of clerks promoted as Sub-Registrars during the last five years districtwar;

(*b*) the number of clerks promoted as Sub-Registrars from the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration during the last five years;

(*c*) the number of direct recruits as Sub-Registrars in the last five years;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that direct recruits as reserve Sub-Registrars are given a preference over those clerks already acting as Sub-Registrars in the matter of promotion; and

(*e*) whether any discrimination is made between a graduate clerk and a non-graduate clerk in the matter of promotion, irrespective of their service?

*A.*—(*a*) A statement [b] furnishing the information is appended.

(*b*) Nine.

(*c*) There is no direct recruitment to the category of Sub-Registrars. Direct recruitment is made only to the category of Reserve Sub-Registrars. The number of direct recruits to the latter category during the last five years is 115.

(*d*) & (*e*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to proviso (1) to rule 2 of the Madras Registration Subordinate Service Rules.

*Contributions, if any, by local boards and municipalities for the treatment of patients at the Government Mental Hospitals.*

95 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the district boards and the municipalities to which the in-patients of Government Mental Hospitals belong make any contribution for their treatment as in the case of persons bit by rabid dogs?

*A.*—The answer is in the negative.

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[a] Printed as Appendix XV on page 165 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XVI on page 166 infra.

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*Government order declining sanction for the payment of conveyance allowance to chairmen of municipal councils.*

96 *Q.*—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the chairmen of municipal councils were permitted to receive conveyance allowance till recently; and

(*b*) whether any Government order has been issued disallowing this allowance?

*A.*—(*a*) Chairmen of municipal councils can draw conveyance allowance after obtaining the sanction of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to whom the power has been delegated.

(*b*) No such order has been issued.

*Publication of the Government Orders directing the admission of Harijan pupils into all educational institutions.*

97 *Q.*—SRI E. KANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Government have issued orders to compel the admission of Harijan children into all recognized educational institutions in this Presidency, and if so, whether those orders will be placed on the table;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Councils have been asked to cancel the recognition of those schools that do not admit Harijan children and if so, on what date that order was issued;

(*c*) what the result of these orders is and what the number is of recognized schools that do not admit Harijans;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that till very recently Harijans were not admitted into certain schools in Malabar; and

(*e*) whether this matter was brought to the notice of the District Educational Council, Malabar, and if so, what the District Educational Council did in the matter?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) One of the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, relating to the recognition of schools, lays down that recognition may be withdrawn from any school which refuses admission to pupils merely on the ground of the caste or community to which they belong. This rule was issued in 1935–36 and District Educational Councils have since then been repeatedly asked to enforce the provisions of the rule, wherever necessary.

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(*c*) There has been considerable improvement in regard to the admission of children of the scheduled classes in schools not specially intended for them after the issue of the rule. The number of schools under public management held in buildings not accessible to these classes decreased from 891 in 1935–36 to 440 in 1936–37. Similar figures in respect of schools under private management are not readily available.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) Does not arise.

*Distribution among districts in the Province of the Government of India grant of 2·75 lakhs for roads.*

98 *Q.*—SRI GRANDHI VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how the Government of India's grant of two lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees for roads has been distributed among the districts; and

(*b*) whether there is any difference between the allotment in the case of the Andhra districts and that in the case of the Salem and the Tanjore districts and why?

*A.*—(*a*) The grant referred to is evidently the amount of Rs. 2·75 lakhs kept in reserve with Government from the Government of India Rural Re-construction Grant. Proposals for the utilization of the reserve have been called for from Collectors.

(*b*) Government make no distinction between the Andhra and the Southern districts. The grants were distributed on the uniform basis of rural population.

*Grant by Government to the Medical College, Vizagapatam, and expenditure on the conversion of the Rayapuram Stanley Medical School into a College.*

99 *Q.*—SRI GRANDHI VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the resolution passed at a public meeting held at Madras under the Chairmanship of Vemavarapu Ramadas Pantulu Garu, expressing disapproval of the Government's action in granting a smaller amount in the case of the Medical College at Vizagapatam and spending a larger amount for converting the Rayapuram Stanley Medical School into a College; and

(*b*) what the Government's reply is?

*A.*—(*a*) Government have not received the resolution but they have seen the newspaper report of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Madras Students' Organization on 13th May 1938 regarding "the just demands of the Vizagapatam medical students."

(*b*) In view of the answer to clause (*a*) this does not arise. The Government, however, desire to state that there is no question of allotting a smaller amount to the Medical College at Vizagapatam and a larger amount to the Stanley Medical College. In the case of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, the buildings which are considered essential and sufficient for purposes of recognition have been sanctioned. There is no additional expenditure to Government on account of the raising the status of the Stanley Medical School to that of a College. The expenditure on account of the construction of additional buildings for the Stanley Medical College will be covered by the savings that would accrue on account of the abolition of the medical schools and by the sale or transfer of the medical buildings which are not required for the Medical department owing to the abolition of the schools.

*Publication of the correspondence of the Provincial Government with the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the resolution passed by the Legislature on the formation of linguistic provinces.*

100 *Q.*—SRI GRANDHI VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government will place on the table of the House the letters addressed by the Government of Madras to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, respectively, in communicating to the said authorities the resolution passed by the Madras Assembly and the Council in respect of linguistic division of provinces;

(*b*) whether the Government have taken note of the strong agitation going on in the Andhradesa for the speedy formation of the Andhra Province; and

(*c*) whether a reply has been received either from the Secretary of State or the Government of India with regard to the resolution of the Provincial Legislature on the linguistic division of provinces; if so, whether the same has been communicated to the Members of the Legislature?

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*A.*—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 63 asked at the meeting of the Assembly held on the 18th August 1938. The Government are doing all that should be done in the matter and deem it inadvisable to publish pending correspondence between them and the Secretary of State.

*Publication of the correspondence, if any, sent after 14th July 1937, by the Prime Minister to the Working Committee of the Congress on the Andhra Province Movement.*

101 *Q.*—SRI GRANDHI VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether subsequent to 14th July 1937 he had sent anything in writing on the Andhra Province movement to the Working Committee of the Congress or to the Secretaries of the said Committee; if anything had been sent, whether there is any objection to publish the same?

*A.*—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative and consequently the second part does not arise.

*Enhancement of college fees and agitation of the student population in respect thereof.*

102 *Q.*—SRI GRANDHI VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons for the enhancement of college fees;

(*b*) the increased income the enhancement of college fees is estimated to yield in the Government colleges in the Province;

(*c*) whether the Government have gone through the accounts and considered whether this amount could be secured by means of retrenchment;

(*d*) whether they have considered the difference in cost between the Honours and the Pass Courses, as far as the candidates who take them are concerned;

(*e*) whether in enhancing the fees equally in the case of all they have taken into consideration the difference in cost to the candidates concerned, between the science and the other courses;

(*f*) whether in the matter of raising the fees equally for all, the Government have considered the feasibility or otherwise of charging higher fees in the case of the well-to-do and lower fees in the case of the poor; and

(*g*) whether the Government have taken note of the agitation among the student-population caused by the enhancement of college fees and of the resolutions passed by them at meetings, urging that the fees should not be raised?

*A.*—(*a*) The increase in college fees was ordered with a view to reduce to some extent the disproportionately large expenditure incurred on education in colleges compared to the revenue realized from tuition fees.

(*b*) Particulars have been called for.

(*c*) Fees may be raised irrespective of any retrenchment that may be effected.

(*d*) *to* (*f*) All relevant considerations have been borne in mind in sanctioning an enhancement of fees.

(*g*) Yes.

*Remission of water-cess in the Polavaram Island Project.*

103 *Q.*—Sri KALA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) in what manner Government have granted remission of water-cess in the Polavaram Island Project;

(*b*) (i) whether the public have demanded that the water-cess in the Polavaram Island Project might be reduced at least to the level of the cess in the rest of the delta; and

(ii) if so, what the Government have decided to do in the matter?

*A.*—(*a*) The sanctioned rate of water-cess under the project is Rs. 10–8–0 per acre for a first wet crop. With a view to encouraging irrigation under the project, the Government sanctioned the levy of a concessional rate of Rs. 7–8–0 per acre during faslis 1344 and 1345. During faslis 1346 and 1347 the rate was still further reduced to Rs. 5–12–0 per acre for a first wet crop in view of the general land revenue concessions granted for the main delta.

(*b*) (i) Yes.

(ii) Please see the answer to (*a*) above. The matter will be considered along with the general land revenue policy.

*Rights of the muttadars of Gudem Agency over the tanks dug by the ryots for irrigation of their lands.*

104 *Q.*—Sri P. PEDDA PADALU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the muttadars of Gudem Agency have got any rights with regard to the use of tanks dug by ryots for the cultivation of their lands; and

(*b*) if so, what those rights are?

*A.*—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

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*Proposals, if any, for the stoppage of further recruitment to the Indian Civil Service.*

105 *Q.*—Sri H. SITARAMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Madras Government propose to move the Secretary of State for India to stop further recruitment of I.C.S. people to the Madras Province?

*A.*—It is presumed that the question is about recruitment in England. The Government have not so far taken up this question.

*Progress of the ten years programme of rural water-supply.*

106 *Q.*—Sri V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of wells sunk in the several districts of the Province in pursuance of the present Government's ten years programme of rural water-supply;

(*b*) the total amount spent on the wells up to date; and

(*c*) whether the sum of fifteen lakhs set apart for the purpose is to be spent by the District Collectors, or through the agency of the district boards?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have called for the information.

(*c*) By District Collectors.

*Alleged paucity of qualified people to teach Hindustani.*

107 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that there are not sufficient number of qualified people to teach Hindustani, Government have exempted and permitted the authorities to employ unpassed but competent persons as Hindustani teachers to teach in both Arabic and Nagari scripts or in any single script?

*A.*—The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1851, Education, dated 4th August 1938, a copy[a] of which is placed on the table.

*Condition of the live-stock during the last two decades.*

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

(*a*) whether the live-stock in this presidency has increased or decreased during the last twenty years; and

(*b*) what the various schemes the Government have on hand are for developing the live-stock and for supplying pedigree bulls?

[a] Printed as Appendix XVII on page 166 infra.

*A.*—(*a*) There has been an increase.

(*b*) Bulls for breeding are maintained at suitable centres in the districts, such as Agricultural stations and Veterinary hospitals. Premia are paid by Government towards the maintenance of breeding bulls by private bodies and individuals on approved conditions. Breeding bulls are also loaned to district boards and municipalities or other local bodies, co-operative societies, etc., for grading up the local stock. The Government have also sanctioned grants to certain district boards for the purchase of bulls. In addition to the breeding station at Hosur, it is under contemplation in connexion with the budget for 1939–40 to open two more farms, one for breeding buffaloes and the other for Ongoles in the Guntur district. The creation of a Livestock Development Fund for the purpose of making grants for livestock improvement is also under contemplation.

*Application of the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act (Act II of 1927) to Jain Religious Endowments.*

109 *Q.*—H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any and what Jain Religious Endowments have been brought under the operation of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (II of 1927) as provided therein;

(*b*) if not, why not;

(*c*) what Act is now applicable to Jain Endowments;

(*d*) whether the Government propose to bring in separate legislation with regard to Jain Endowments; and

(*e*) if not, why not?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) So far no Jain Religious Endowments have been brought under the scope of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. The Government have not received representations for inclusion of Jain endowments within the scope of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The Religious Endowments Act XX of 1863 applies to such endowments. The Government do not propose to introduce a separate legislation with regard to Jain endowments.

*Measures to balance the loss of revenue due to the introduction of prohibition.*

110 *Q.*—H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the estimated loss of revenue in the districts of Cuddapah and Chittoor, respectively, on account of the enforcement of the Prohibition Act;

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(*b*) the total loss of revenue in all the three districts where prohibition has been enforced;

(*c*) what the total excise revenue of the Province was before the introduction of prohibition;

(*d*) how long Government will take to complete its policy of prohibition throughout the Province; and

(*e*) in what ways, if any, the Government propose to make up this loss of revenue to the Province?

*A.*—(*a*) Cuddapah ... Rs. 7 lakhs per annum approximately.
Chittoor ... Rs. 9 lakhs per annum approximately.

(*b*) Rs. 42 lakhs per annum approximately.

(*c*) About 4 crores per annum.

(*d*) No definite statement can be made on this point at present.

(*e*) Retrenchment and new sources of revenue, if the House will extend its full co-operation.

*Missionary aided elementary schools in the Kurnool district.*

111 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of missionary aided elementary schools in Kurnool district; and

(*b*) in how many villages there are missionary aided elementary schools when there is already a Hindu Boys' School?

*A.*—(*a*) On 31st March 1938, there were 413 Mission schools for boys and 7 schools for girls.

(*b*) The information is not readily available.

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

III.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE.

* THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—" Sir, I present the report of the Madras Estates Land Act Committee appointed by a resolution of the House on 25th September 1937 and further I suggest to you, Sir, that 20th January 1939 might be fixed for the consideration of the report."

MR. SPEAKER:—" In consultation with the Hon. the Leader of the House, I have fixed 20th January 1939 as the date for the consideration of the Report of the Estates Land Act Committee."

IV.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION *RE* THE DEATH OF KAMAL ATATURK.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" Sir, before taking up the usual business of the House, I crave your permission to move that 'This House places on record its profound sorrow at the passing away of Kamal Ataturk and its heart-felt sympathy with the Turkish Nation.'

[Sri C. Rajagopalachariar] [28th November 1938

"Sir, the House is aware that on 10th November last, the spirit that chose to abide for a time in the body of Kamal Ataturk cast off its earthly tenement. The illustrious history of the life of the man whom we all learnt to call Ghazi Kamal Pasha—which title he himself discarded later—is brilliant with his defence of Gallipoli against the Allied attack in 1915, and is even more brilliant with the lasting triumphs of peace and in the rapid and successful reorganization of his people. From 1923 onwards he was universally known and admired, and I need not recount these events of his great and glorious life, until his death at the early age of 58. On behalf of the people of this Province, I ask for your permission, Sir, to move this resolution to record our grief and to say that this House joins with the people of Turkey in their grief over the death of their great leader and their President whom they call by the just and unrivalled title of 'Father of the people.' We tender to them our most sincere sympathy on the death of Kamal Ataturk, who was the head of the Turkish Republic and dictator for fifteen years. Amongst all the dictators of the world, he was unique; not a voice was heard by any of us against him either from within or outside Turkey. He was a true father of his own people; unlike other dictators, he was no enemy of anybody else. We do not know whom to admire more, Kamal Ataturk or the sons and daughters of the country which he ruled. May God bless these people and protect them from all harm for all time, even as they were protcted during the lifetime of this great warrior and statesman! I move, Sir, that this House do record its feelings of sorrow and I suggest that you might ask that the approval of the House might be expressed by Members standing in their places in silence."

KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD: —"Sir, I beg to associate myself with this resolution and with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House, and I need hardly tell hon. Members of the House that Kamal Ataturk, though a great idealist, was more than an idealist: he was a great practical statesman. It is needless for me to recount the great services he rendered during the War and the greater services he rendered to his country during the period that followed the War. The world has recognized that, but for this able statesman, Turkey would not be what it is to-day. One important lesson which other nations might learn from his life, is that even in the matter of day-to-day social reform, he was able to carry it out with the consent of the people and without any hitch. He was considered not only by the Turkish nation but by all nations to be a great idealist who had got practical wisdom in administration. He was more than an idealist. It is right when I say that the world has lost in him a great statesman; their country, a very great leader. Our sympathy goes out in a large measure to the Turkish people who have been greatly benefited by his rule."

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ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" It is really fitting that this House do record with profound sorrow the death of easily the greatest man of our times, Kamal Ataturk. The Hon. the Leader of the House has spoken in very suitable terms with regard to the resolution, and he has dealt with briefly the great achievements of Kamal Pasha. Kamal Ataturk's death is not only a great calamity to the Turkish nation, but it is also a great and irreparable loss that humanity has suffered, for in his lifetime he has left for the world many a lesson to follow profitably. The Hon. the Leader of the House has already told us how from very young days he showed signs of leadership, and how, when an opportunity arose, he gave ample proof of that leadership and statesmanship, and above all of what a great soldier he was. He saved his country from the impending disaster which was averted by his ability and by the command that he had over the people that followed him, in those days. Everybody knows that at a time when Turkey was attacked by the Allies and was overrun by the Greek forces, he came up on the scene and rescued the nation from the disaster, and won a great victory at Gallipoli, which turned the trend of events in favour of Turkey and against the Allies, and which made a beginning for a totally different history for the Turkish people and the Turkish nation. But for the coming on the scene of a great leader like Kamal Ataturk, the Allies would have swept Turkey off the map of Europe. Luckily for Turkey, this great hero came on the scene in time, who saved the country and then set out to reconstruct the Turkish nation, so that Turkey could now be considered to be one of the first-rate powers of the world. The country which was regarded as the 'sick man of Europe' is to-day on account of his achivements one of the foremost powers of the world. 4 p.m.

" Sir, he introduced many a reform. It will be wrong and improper for us to get away with the idea that he gave up religion and that he was altogether a heretic, or that he gave up Islam. It will certainly be improper for anybody to say that about that great man. There are records to show that he was a true Muslim, and one who gave Turkey proof of the real spirit of Islam. It will be wrong to say that he was a destroyer of the Khilafat or Islam in his country. It will not be improper to make use of this opportunity to tell us in this country to follow his illustrious example. Sir, his example, illustrious as it is, is good for all nations, particularly for those nations which wish to reconstruct themselves and to rise to a higher place in the comity of nations. It is certainly a very great example for India, and I am sure that we will follow the example that he has left for us, and that we will benefit from what he has shown to us in his lifetime. The Hon. the Leader of the House referred to his dictatorship and showed very clearly that his dictatorship was

different from the dictatorship of others that are available in Europe. His dictatorship was a benevolent dictatorship; it was not aggressive; it was not based on earth-hunger; it was not based on the desire to conquer, or to create any struggle in, the neighbouring countries. The main object of his dictatorship was to raise his country to the level of a first-rate power, and he very greatly succeeded in achieving that object. The one other lesson that we in this country could learn from the great life of Kamal Ataturk is the treatment that he meted out to the minorities in the country. There was no question of treating the minorities differently from the majorities. As a matter of fact, we know in his Cabinet there was almost an equal number of Christians and Turks. He did not bargain or higgle with the minorities in the the treatment that was meted out to them. That is another great lesson that we can learn from him.

" Sir, if it were possible to show our tribute in a practical manner to the memory of the great hero who has passed away, I, on behalf of my group, would have suggested the adjournment of the House for the day. If it were possible, I thought I could make this suggestion, and I am sure the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is agreeable to the procedure, and the entire House agrees, as it has been done everywhere. It would certainly be a very fitting manner in which we can express our respect to the great leader of the Turks."

BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR:—" At the time when we see the conflict between the forces of dictatorship and the forces of democracy, it may rather strike one as strange that we should to-day be passing in this House a resolution mourning over the loss of Kamal Ataturk. Sir, there is room in political philosophy and in the history of the world for dictatorship as well as democracies. It is very often stated that in a country like India, things should move far faster than we see to-day. Probably, Sir, that remark is not quite justified, considering the circumstances and the forces of reaction through which we are passing in the present day. But all the same, there is a time when the democratic forces and the democratic ideals will strike some to be most desirable and most suitable. Sir, the history of Kamal Ataturk does not really stop with his doings for his own country or for his own people. He is to be classed as one of the most successful of dictators. His was a unique life, not like that of Hitler or Mussolini but a type of dictator, who, without force, or the show of force or the use of force, but with the love of all his people, carried on the Government for fifteen years. Though a dictator, he was elected from time to time as the President of the Republic of Turkey. Therein lay the unique feature of his having been the dictator and ruler and at the same time the constitutional President of the Republic of Turkey.

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" Sir, the greatness of Kamal Ataturk lies not exactly in the War that he fought at Gallipoli in 1915, but in the fact that he defeated English diplomacy which was responsible for the dismemberment of Turkey. The failure of Mr. Lloyd George, then Prime Minister, was brought about by the statesmanship and diplomacy of Kamal Pasha and his colleague Ismet Pasha, now his successor. Since then, things turned, and efforts could be made for the reform and rejuvenation of the Turkish nation. Then, Sir, the time was come for Kamal Ataturk to carry out the internal reform and reorganization of his country. He carried out a number of reforms the true meaning and the true spirit of which have not been appreciated by several of us in this distant part of the world. He foresaw that the survival of the fittest was the law of nature, and that law had been ignored for ages past by the Turkish nation—that law is ignored even in this country by some Indians. From the moment he realized that the law of nature was being ignored, he started a programme which he succeeded a good deal in pushing through. Sir, it is a strange irony that in this country of ours while we claim to be on the one hand mourning the loss of the Ataturk, and the loss to Turkey and to the world, at the same time we fail to appreciate in our own midst the true followers and respectors of the ideals of Kamal Ataturk. I desire particularly to refer to sections of the Indian people who are not in favour of any progress being made in the matter of building a nation of our own. The one great lesson which we should emphasize on this occasion is that given by Kamal Ataturk to the world and particularly to the Muslims of this country: that religion was a personal affair and a matter of the individual, and that it shall not be associated with the State. If that lesson had been realized by us in this country, we should be miles and miles ahead of the present generation. He really did not disturb the religious feelings or sentiments of his people; but all those revolutionary forces, all those institutions which served as an impediment or an obstacle in the way of the progress and development of a truly powerful and strong nation, he really wiped out with one stroke of his pen. Sir, he did carry out the That Law, but what is its significance? He brought into existence new laws which were entirely different from the ancient laws; he substituted the Islamic inheritance law by the Swiss code of law. What does it mean? He did bring the Latin script in the place of the Turkish script and he made the students in schools and colleges learn the Latin script. What does it mean again? It all means that the Turkish people were a servile nation, surrounded as they were by the Britishers, the Russians, the Germans and others, that they had to keep pace with the moving times and the moving ideas of the countries around them. If Kamal Ataturk had not

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foreseen that fact and if he had not carried out those reforms and removed all impediments and obstacles in the way of real progress of the nation, the Turkish nation would not be what it is to-day. Sir, he did secure independence to the Turkish nation; but the independence that he secured was more than individual liberty of conscience, or freedom of speech or freedom of worship. In fact he did not meddle with any of these. One standing example of his administration was that there were no murders of Roumanians or of Greeks or of anybody else, belonging to other nations: we did not hear anything of the kind, for the last twenty years. That showed that he followed a policy which was really Turkish and did not want to deviate in any way from the Islamic principles. That, Sir, is a lesson which he has left behind, and it behoves all of us in this country to learn the difference between the liberty of the nation and the liberty of the individual. If that lesson is learnt by us, I assure my colleagues and my countrymen that this country will become, in the not distant time, one like the Turkish nation and will save itself.

" Sir, I do want to speak more on this motion, but I do not want to take up the time of the House. I beg to associate myself with the resolution and with all the sentiments expressed thereon hitherto by the previous speakers."

* MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am impressed with in the life of Kamal Ataturk is this: that there are moments in the life of a person and in the life of a nation, when a person becomes a rebel and the nation follows the rebel for the sake of the country. This is what happened in the case of Kamal Ataturk and Turkey. He was commanded by the Sultan of Turkey in the year 1919 to go to Anatolia, and disband the Army but for the sake of his country he became a rebel, organized the army, organized the country, risked his life and revived his country. Mr. Speaker, as I said, there may be moments in a man's life and in the life of a nation for a person to become a rebel and for the country to follow the rebel. That is what the life of Kamal Ataturk illustrates.

" The second point that I wish to submit is this: For over three hundred years, the East was considered to be inferior to the West. At least there was that inferiority complex in the Easterns. It was Turkey under the leadership of Kamal Ataturk that proved that the Easterns also were at least as good as the Westerns, whether in war or in administration. These two aspects of the life of Kamal Ataturk must be remembered, especially by Indians; and in paying a tribute to him, we will be paying a tribute to the policy and principles which enabled Turkey, under his leadership, to add to the self-respect of the East."

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MR. SPEAKER:—" I want to add a few words before this motion is put to vote. My admiration for the late Kamal Ataturk is based on two grounds—his unshakable nationalism and his extraordinary courage in effecting far-reaching reforms. He himself once said that he had only one principle, 'to see all problems through Turkish eyes and to guard Turkish interests.' He held the view that ' there are no oppressors, nor any oppressed; there are only those who allow themselves to be oppressed. The Turks are not among these; they can look after themselves; let others do the same.' He found Turkey depressed and in a state of chaos; he led it to victory and greatness.

" The reforms effected by him look more like miracles than human achievement, and deserve repeated attention. Immediately after his ascent to power, he, by law secularized the State and got the State separated from religion. He abolished the dervishes and monastic orders and confiscated their properties. He divided the Sultanate of Turkey from the Caliphate and then successively abolished both. He abolished the *fez* and made all Turkish people wear hats. He undertook a wholesale reform of the Turkish laws and introduced the German Commercial Code, the Italian Penal Code and the Swiss Civil Code. He abolished poligamy and revolutionized the laws of ownership and succession. He compelled the parties to a marriage to get clean bills of health before they could marry. He abolished the purdah system, encouraged women to shed their veils, gave them votes, admitted them into the people's party, helped them to become lawyers and doctors, and appointed them as judges and magistrates. He abolished the use of the Arabic alphabet, and introduced the Latin alphabet in its stead. He introduced the metric system and the Gregorian calendar. He ordered that day should be counted from midnight to midnight, and not according to the Islamic system from evening to evening. He encouraged literature, art, music, painting and dancing. It is wonderful that within a short time of fifteen years, he was able to introduce so many reforms and not only introduce them, but make them successful and popular. The magnitude of his achievement can be realized only when it is remembered that until his time, Turkey was a conservative nation. That he was able to achieve all this, shows alike his deep convictions and his daring patriotism and driving power. In respect of the introduction of the Latin alphabet, it is stated that, President of the Republic as he was, he himself went from village to village with blackboard and chalk and gave lessons in open places. No wonder that with such force of character and perseverance, he succeeded in his aims. In fact, he has been hailed as the greatest man and reformer whom the post-war period produced.

" The sincerest tribute which we in India can pay to his memory is to take to our hearts the noble example he has set of freedom from religious bigotry and single-minded devotion to the motherland.

The resolution was put and carried, all the members standing.

### V.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION *RE* THE DEATH OF MOULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I wish to move another condolence resolution, with your permission, Mr. Speaker. . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have not got the motion before me."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I shall send it on, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think it is better we take it up to-morrow, if you don't mind."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I have no objection."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Or, you may formally move it and we shall finish this business."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Just as you like, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I want to know whether the Leader of the House has agreed to this motion; you have not given me a copy of it even."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will remember that I met you yesterday. . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think it is better that, the motion having been handed over to me just now, we consider the matter to-morrow. I was looking into the wording of the resolution; you have made some interlineations in it."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In that case, we may have it to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall consider the question."

## GOVERNMENT BILL.

### VI.—THE MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH BILL, 1938.

4-30 p.m. * THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Mr. Speaker, I beg to introduce a Bill [a] to make provision for advancing the public health of the Province of Madras which has been duly published in the Gazette under rule 73 of the Assembly Rules, and move that it be referred to a Select Committee the names of which I shall read presently, and that the Select Committee be instructed to submit its report as soon as possible.

"Sir, a question like that of public health is a concern of almost every one, man, woman and child that claim this country as the land of their birth, and there will not be two opinions on

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 10th November 1938.

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this question that the State should take up the consideration of this subject as one of the foremost things that should be done in the discharge of its duties. It is necessary for me, therefore, to speak on this Bill as it would be very important and necessary at this juncture. But it would not be enough in introducing a fairly comprehensive Bill of this nature in a legislature, that one in charge of the Bill should not say a few words as to the necessity and importance of it. It is not my purpose here to go into the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill which has been elaborately printed and placed in the hands of hon. Members of the House. The various clauses of the Bill and the summary relating to almost all the clauses of the Bill are mentioned succinctly in the Bill that has been circulated to all Members. My business here to-day is to give a brief resume of the health work in this Province and in the light in which it has been found necessary by us to introduce a Bill of this sort.

" In the first place, I want to take you through the public health work of this Province during the past few years and to draw your attention to the implications of the public health work undertaken by this Government. To-day the subject of medical treatment which is a part of the public health of this Province, has been undertaken by us, and we have in our Province medical institutions to the tune of 1,283 under the control and management of the Government; and on these 1,283 institutions we have to spend a sum of Rs. 81,34,562 annually from the budget amount which is really tax-payers' money; and for this we get an annual attendance of 17,459,434 patients. In fact, the number attending Government hospitals and institutions last year, you will know, was only 16,288,170; and within the space of these twelve months you will see that there has been a jump of nearly over 12 lakhs of people who were attending these hospitals. If you realize the vast amount spent on the treatment of diseases and the ever-increasing attendance in a geometrical progression, you will concede that however much we spend public funds for the creation of hospitals and the treatment of diseases in this Province, you will soon be reaching a stage from which you cannot possibly advance in that direction without necessary finances, and at the end of it we would not have been helpful to our people.

" Treatment of the sick is certainly the primary duty of the State, but over and above that, the right way to deal with the problem is to prevent people from getting ill. To-day the policy of the Government is not so much to multiply hospitals in the hope of giving relief to people, but to direct attention into the more rational aspect of the question, namely, the prevention of disease and thus save the people from getting ill-health. The purpose of this measure, therefore, is really to go radically into the root of the question by providing amenities which are in our possession

and by reducing the amount of disease in the country, and in a way put a limit to the State expenditure and at the same time provide medical relief. That is the present position with regard to diseases and medical institutions in our country.

" Sir, I will now take you over to the Department of Public Health, for that will give you an idea as to what is being done in this Province with regard to public health. I may assure hon. Members that of all the Provinces in India, to-day Madras has the unique distinction of having a perfect and well-equipped sanitary service. That fact has been attested to by no less a person than Sir Frank Connor in a recent announcement he made before the East India Association in London. He was the Surgeon-General of this Province for more than three years and he also held the important post of Director-General of the Indian Medical Service. An utterance from him giving testimony to the fact that the Health Department of our Province is about the best organized in India to-day, is a thing that we should take note of. I may also state that the machinery ready for carrying out the health measures of the Government has been formulated, and not only formulated, but it has also been well laid out by experts, beginning from the Director of Public Health up to the vaccinators, ignoring of course the menials. They have all had a fairly decent amount of training in public health work, and each one has been equipped with the knowledge necessary for the purpose of working the sanitary measures. Therefore, when I say that the health work of this Province is well-manned, I must give you an idea as to how many health officers there are of the rank above vaccinators. The total number comes to 1,478 and for this staff, we are to-day providing a sum of over Rs. 31 lakhs according to the latest budget from Provincial funds and a sum of Rs. 103.4 lakhs from the local bodies. All told, the financial expenditure on the sanitary services, both by local bodies and by the Provincial Government, works up to a figure of Rs. 134.4 lakhs annually, and this sum has been growing rapidly year after year. In the course of one year we have increased the expenditure on this service by over Rs. 6 lakhs. Having spent this amount and having had the necessary man-power distributed throughout, we have not been able to operate the machinery successfully in the past; and it may naturally be asked why even with all these insanitary conditions prevail. It is of course easy for hon. Members to stand up and say, ' You may have laws, but laws won't give you good health.' It is just as much as to say that we have criminal laws in the Province and yet there is corruption. For any law to be acted upon, it must have a thoroughly well-equipped agency to operate it; and at the same time, you must have a number of people who will understand the implications of a measure to put it into practice.

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" Now, you will ask what is the existing Health Department doing? Therefore, I would like to give you a brief history of the propaganda that is being done with regard to health matters. In the year 1937, we had a number of health centres where health week celebrations and health propaganda were being carried on from week to week, and to-day there are 288 such places in the municipal towns, and 8,200 centres in the rural areas, so that the total number of centres from which the knowledge of health is being broadcasted to people both in the city and in the villages amounts to 8,488 centres and 92 lakhs of people have been benefited by this propaganda. This number has now increased to three crores and a larger number is being added from year to year since the year 1923 when first the principle of doing propaganda in health knowledge was introduced. Since then the volume of propaganda work has been growing steadily and regularly. I do not want to add to that list the number of people who take advantage of the radio which has been introduced into this country recently. I am not taking note of that at all. But those who are familiar with it know that an All-India Radio station has been installed in Madras, which has a large number of listeners all over the Province both in the towns and elsewhere. In that station to-day, they have in their programme the subject of health almost every week. An additional factor which one has to take note of, is the work done by the Health Propaganda Board and the knowledge which is imparted through educational institutions in this Province, so that, if you take the average number of people who may have the benefit of broadcasting or the knowledge of health talks, you will easily estimate it to be somewhere about 3 to 4 crores.

" Now, Sir, I have given you an idea of the total amount spent and the man-power employed and the amount of propaganda that is being carried on in respect of health matters. Having said all this, it may be said, in spite of all the enormous and vastly multiplied propaganda and the costly agency which we have provided for, we have not yet been able to achieve the necessary standard of sanitation in this land of ours. There is this peculiarity about it. People may say that health propaganda must be continued and continued for ever. I do not propose to say that this health propaganda that has been so vastly multiplied should be stopped on account of this Bill. On the contrary, the health propaganda will go on increasing in all its proportions till the time comes when a separate machinery takes up the work. Therefore, I would say that in any country, or any race of people, however much they might aspire to in the matter of health, there will still be people who lack knowledge of sanitation, not in villages alone, but also in towns; as a matter of fact, even now in towns we find the laws of health are being flagrantly violated. It is not as if we are a dirty class of people. By temperament,

by heredity and by education, we have all realized that cleanliness 5 p.m.
is next to godliness. Cleanliness is a religious duty imposed on
the people, and cleanliness is indeed the first duty of every
4-45 p.m. individual. But there is this difficulty: while we realize the
need and the necessity for cleanliness in every way in our private
life, we often ignore the need for the same in regard to public
health. We also forget that an individual, however clean and neat
he may be, is capable of disseminating disease by an act of his,
of which he is ignorant and the implications of which he is
unaware. Therefore, it may be said that cleanliness, as it is
applicable to public health, is mostly absent from most of the
people, in spite of the vast propaganda that is being carried on.
Thus, it has become necessary to-day to take additional powers
under the law to deal with such a situation, and the consequences
of breaking the law will be brought home to the people more
effectively than it had been the case in the past. When I say
this, I do not mean to say that health laws are being introduced
for the first time in this country, although this Bill is the first
of its kind to appear in a codified and compact form as a Health
Law. Health laws have been in operation since many years, and
they figure in as many as fourteen or fifteen Acts including the
Criminal Procedure Code and other Acts. Under the present
Bill, all the various sections of these laws as may be found neces-
sary to achieve the above object have been brought under one
compact form; and such of those powers as are found to be neces-
sary in the light of the experiences during the past fifteen or
twenty years are taken. In addition to these, such of those laws
which have been found useful and which other countries have
benefited from by codifying them in their laws, have also been
taken under this law, and to-day, we have been able to put before
you a codified law of health which when it becomes the law of
the land will be more comprehensive to deal adequately with the
existing conditions.

" There is one thing I have got to say to those who presume that some of the powers that belong to local bodies and are exercised by them, are being removed from them by this Bill. That is the sort of criticism that has been advanced both in the press and in the communications that I have received. I can assure the House of this fact that no power hitherto enjoyed by the local bodies in the matter of public health is attempted to be taken away. But experience has shown that executive officers have been made inefficient in the proper discharge of their duties on account of the eager and unwarranted interference by local bodies. So, while the local bodies are empowered to maintain and control the Health Officer and do whatever is necessary in the organization of the Health department, power has been conserved for the Health Officer to discharge his duties independent of the inter-ference from individual members of the local bodies. That is exactly what is sought to be done under this Bill. A local body

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having laid down a policy which is to be pursued in health matters, it is the executive officer who must be left free to discharge those orders in the best manner he thinks fit and in the light of his knowledge in the discharge of those duties. So, I maintain that the local bodies have control over the executive officers. But there is this provision in the Bill, namely, that when the executive officer finds that his advice has been thrown overboard and his plans frustrated by the local body, he is given the power to appeal to the Government for a decision in the matter. That has been made clear under this Bill; for, to-day I know there are local bodies which have thrown overboard the advice of their own Health Officers and consider them as nuisances and as a burden on their finances. I understand also that there are municipalities where their sanitary inspectors have been asked not to attend to sanitation work but to go and collect taxes from the tax-payers. An appeal has been made more than once to the Director of Public Health to save the inspectors from this work and make it impossible for the municipal council to misuse these men and thus defy the Department of Public Health in the discharge of their duties, checkmating them at almost every step from successfully carrying out their duties.

" I wish to bring another matter to the notice of this House. Having taken power to enforce the law in its fullest measure, and having found the necessity for such legislation, we must concede that unless there is a fear—a wholesome fear—of the consequences of breaking the law, the law will not be a success, that is to say, if such a provision is not incorporated in the law, the purpose for which it is intended will be set at nought. We have taken note of the mentality of our people as a whole and particularly of those who do not feel a sense of responsibility for the maintenance of public health. Many of us here know that the authorities both in the city and elsewhere have provided sanitary amenities for the people, and have provided dust bins in front of the houses, and the inmates of the houses are asked to throw their rubbish into those dust bins. But it is also noticed that most people neglect to do this. In such cases, at present there is nothing which the Health authorities can do to enforce the law. Further, there is nothing which the Health authorities can do to prevent the lady who insists on her child committing nuisance in the public street and who would not realize that what she is doing may cause grave danger to the public. Hence, adequate powers are necessary to prevent people from endangering public health by defiling public places, public streets, public paths and sources of water-supply.

" I may also place one other fact before the House. To-day our endeavour in the Public Health department is not to run after epidemics: that is the policy of the Government. We have

decided that in future, the health staff must so arrange their health work as would render forestalling the outbreak of epidemics possible. We have on our staff the Director, the Assistant Directors of Public Health and others, each to work in a particular branch such as vital statistics, epidemics, fairs and festivals, etc., so that each one might become an expert in his own branch. The natural outcome of having such experts would be to know exactly where a particular epidemic is raging, where it started, and how it is spreading. By such knowledge, it would be possible to prevent the epidemic from spreading to other parts of the country. For instance large crowds of people assemble at places like Dhanushkodi, Kodikarai, Mahabalipuram, and other pilgrim centres during festival occasions. At a time when an epidemic is prevalent in those places, in spite of the warning from the Health department, people from many parts of the country go over to those places and the result is that the epidemic spreads to other places and ravages the life of the people for many months. I shall take an example. Recently we had an epidemic in Madras, which almost threatened to take a very heavy toll of life. In this connexion I must congratulate the Health staff of the City as well as other officers of the Health department of the Government on the discharge of their duties and the prompt measures taken in combating the disease. On account of the stringent measures that had been taken, we almost located it to the particular house in the particular street. Had it not been for the stringent measures taken, the epidemic would have spread throughout the city and many lives would have been lost. But I am glad to say, that thanks to the very strict measures adopted, much to the satisfaction and relief of the citizens of Madras, we have lost only 7 lives out of 52 that were affected. That has been possible in a city like Madras. But what about mufassal towns and mufassal villages? You will see that the same measures will have to be taken in all those places if necessary and the same powers will have to be given to the Health staff when this Bill becomes law.

" I may quote one more instance. Many of you may remember that during the recent Srirama Navami festival there was a large influx of people to Bhadrachalam which is situated on the borders of the Nizam's State. Many hundreds of people from the neighbouring territories went there. For want of adequate measures to cope with the situation, cholera broke out and it soon spread to the three unfortunate neighbouring districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah where the toll of life was very heavy. In the taluk of Bhadrachalam the epidemic continued to prevail for well over six months, and in all we lost about four thousand of our people. Therefore it will be found that this Bill seeks to protect the health of the people settled not only in the Madras Province, but in the whole country and the whole world. It is only on that principle that we have formulated this Health Bill

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which is to give us just that power to save human lives. We ask for ourselves the minimum power that is necessary to enforce the measures contemplated by this law. I ask the House to consider the facts I am placing before it.

"I must now tell the House one or two important points which have given room for some criticism. I have now asked the House to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. I have proposed for your consideration that there shall be as many as fifteen hon. Members representing the various sections of this House and ample time will be given to the Select Committee to go into the details of this Bill. I am already receiving representations saying that representation in the Health Board is not as much as one should desire."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is a matter of detail. The Hon. Minister need not take so much time on matters of detail."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I am simply formulating the underlying policy of the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister was referring to representations."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I am stating why the effect of those representations could not be incorporated in this Bill. I am simply touching one or two details of the measure, not all, but one or two which stand out differently, because the Public Health Board is a new thing. This has not been in any of the Acts till now. I therefore thought that it deserved some mention.

"I want to say a word or two about this advisory body. The Government will have the benefit of this advisory body on big Public Health schemes, such as water-supply schemes and the like. They do not want the Board to get into a position where they will not be able to give their advice. If the Board should work in an advisory capacity, it should be of a representative character and should represent all those who in fact are able to give expert advice. Therefore we have included in this Board people who are able to serve in a representative or expert character. We have allotted two members for this House and one for the other House, constituting three Members of the Legislature of Madras in a committee of nine members. The suggestion has been made that some more experts should be added to the Board. That matter shall certainly be considered in the Select Committee.

"But, when you come to the question of the prevention of disease and the various systems of medical treatment in the country, I just want to mention some of those factors which I have noticed. Treatment, as I told you at the outset, a very important consideration, but it is not an important consideration

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from a Public Health point of view. Systems of medical treatment differ, but the question of sanitation, etc., are not matters discussed by them. Prevention of disease or protection against disease is a common point to all systems. The epidemic nature of the diseases demands the protection that is necessary to be given to the people, more particularly to the poor man, the man in the street who may not realize the importance of these provisions of the Bill. It may not be necessary in the case of rich men living in plenty, having plenty of food to eat, in houses isolated from the rest of the people, with good light and neat surroundings, who can command and even defy infection. But this is not the fact in the case of the poor man who lives in groups in miserable huts, famished people, who have no home, no sunlight, no good air and all that. If an epidemic breaks out amidst them and if they get an infectious disease, there is no use telling them, 'we have passed good measures and you ought to have taken precautions.' What is really required is a cheap and universal remedy which should be given to the poor men as protection against an attack of the diseases. That is not the time to discuss as to which method of treatment should be chosen, whether it is going to be Naturopathic or Homœopathic or Ayurvedic or Allopathic. It is a question of giving the best protection to a large number of people who are not acquainted with any particular system of treatment. One form of prevention of disease is to give State help to the extent of the knowledge that is at our disposal; the Government is bound to provide such help which the poor man requires. Therefore, it is not a question of discussing the method of treatment, it is not a question of inoculation for or against, it is not a question of the germ theory, it is not a question of protection against a particular form of vaccination; it is a question whether the large mass of the people can be helped at one stroke by the public health work. The important duty of the Public Health department is to ward off epidemics, and if once an epidemic has developed, to ward it off as often as it is necessary. You cannot ask them to stand out and allow the disease to spread and let them die. It is not the way in which a politician, a statesman, or a Government should tackle such a problem. We have to take a position which will be in conformity with that obtaining in the rest of the civilized part of the world whether east or west. You will find that the work of the League of Nations is so universal in their application that almost every country to-day has not only to contribute towards it but also to see the laws they promulgate are properly adhered to. Therefore, health is an international affair. The position which we in India should take up is this. We must first of all protect our own people, and in protecting our people we also protect the rest of the world against epidemics, to which we are responsible. Therefore, we have taken power which is not only in our own interests, but in the interests of the whole civilized world. In so doing, I would remind hon. Members that these inoculations and other protective measures are not

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methods that are strange to this country. Some people have said that these inoculations are new and that the protection afforded is not good. No. It is not new. Our people were already aware of inoculation and they have protected themselves from infection. Thousands and thousands of years ago, we in India have practised inoculation against diseases. We have protected millions of our countrymen by inoculation. Not only that, we have carried the practice of inoculation and spread it in countries like China and the other countries in the Far East. All these preventive methods were being adopted in India thousands of years ago. In these matters, India has led the way. But through the passing of centuries we have lost all that knowledge of sanitation and cleanliness. Our *sastras* have laid down punishment of Hell for persons who spread diseases. To-day we find our people carelessly and ignorantly fighting shy of being inoculated. It is only here we have taken power to see that the rules of sanitation are enforced and I would now give only one example.

"We have to-day, as a result of the continued propaganda and as a result of re-vaccination for the past five years, this record; in the course of the last 75 years we have recorded this year the lowest death-rates from smallpox, that is, about 2,400 all told for the whole Province. This is the lowest record. I claim that this low record is due to the persistent efforts that have been made through the enforcement of the laws of vaccination. Wherever possible we have protected people by vaccination. Those who have some knowledge of the havoc of epidemics in the past, will know how to-day the modern army is being fully protected from epidemics; every soldier is fully protected against all epidemics. Epidemics took away a greater number of soldiers in the battle-field than actual bullets from machine-guns. Men should be protected against epidemic diseases with a certain amount of care and with a certain amount of knowledge. Now we have taken up a large number of schemes of protected water-supply. We are, perhaps, to the extent to which pure water is responsible for the maintenance of public health, bound to see that the funds necessary for the protected water-supplies are well-utilized. We must realize that under these provisions for the regulation of protected water-supply to which we are giving lakhs and lakhs of the tax-payers' money, we are doing nothing more than what is being done in the rest of the world with a view to prevent or eradicate disease. I thought it was my duty to place before you these various matters that are in vogue to-day in other parts of the world. I have done so within the short time at my disposal with a view to tell you, how far there is compelling necessity which forces this Government to justify this Bill and to place it before you for your acceptance.

"I would certainly listen to whatever criticisms that may be advanced from all parts of the House, provided such criticisms do not affect the vital provisions of the Bill. We shall try to adopt as much as possible such opinions. But I request that the Bill

is not killed by amendments that are proposed by hon. Members. I also request hon. Members to join me in passing this measure and to co-operate with me in this particular endeavour which I have taken up and for which we are spending so much money of the tax-payer. I hope the House will not grudge to give it. Sir, I introduce the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the Hon. Mover of the Bill want to refer the Bill to a Select Committee?"

*THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"In introducing the Bill I have moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Will the Hon. Minister name the personnel of the Select Committee?"

*THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Yes, Sir. I will give the names for consideration—

(1) The Minister for Public Health to be the President of the Select Committee."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Chairman of the Select Committee will have to be nominated by the Chair."

*THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I am sorry, Sir. I am subject to correction. The names of the Members are—

(1) The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar.
(2) ,, Sri B. Gopala Reddi.
(3) Dr. P. S. Srinivasa Ayyar.
(4) Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju.
(5) ,, A. B. Shetty.
(6) M. Ahmed Badsha Sahib Bahadur.
(7) Sri T. T. Krishnamachariar.
(8) Mr. G. B. Reade.
(9) Sri N. S. Varadachari.
(10) ,, V. S. Rm. Valliappa Chettiyar.
(11) ,, N. M. R. Subbaraman.
(12) ,, A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.
(13) ,, K. R. Karant.
(14) ,, Konda Venkatappayya.
(15) The Minister for Public Health (myself)."

MR. SPEAKER:—"And then, does the Hon. Minister want also the instruction to the Select Committee regarding the time-limit to be given?"

*THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I want the report as early as possible."

5-15 p.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"So the motion reads thus: 'The Bill be referred to a Select Committee and that the Select Committee be instructed to submit its report as early as possible.' There is no instruction at all. That means there is no date fixed before which or by which it should submit its report."

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* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The Select Committee is expected to report as early as possible."

MR. SPEAKER:—" That means there is no instruction; it means it will report as early as possible, like any other Bill."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Yes."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has given notice of an amendment, and he will move it."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I might just say, Sir, that there is nobody here on these benches to say . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" That is a matter between the hon. Member and the Party Leader.

" Mr. Krishnamachariar will move his amendment."

* SRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

'*that the Madras Public Health Bill, 1938, be circulated for eliciting public opinion.*'

" In doing so, I want to make my position clear, so that I may not be misunderstood with regard to my attitude towards the motion before the House. I have no idea of retarding the progress of this Bill. My desire is that the Bill should be considered carefully by persons who are likely to be affected by it. My position in the affairs of this Assembly, as I said on a former occasion, is that of a free-lance: it is peculiar position. On a previous occasion, it was said by the Hon. the Premier that people who have not got any interest in the continuance or otherwise of this Government can have no right to offer advice to it. I do not happen to be one of those persons who can have any interest in the non-continuance of this Government. I may repeat what was said by the Leader of the European Group on a former occasion in this House that they had no desire to help to throw this Government out of office as they were not in a position to form an alternative Government. Placed as I am in an almost similar position, I have no interest in seeing the present Government out of office. Besides, Sir, the community which I represent requires a stable Government to enable them to go about their work unhampered and hence my support must be for any Government which is stable and the present Government appears to fulfil this condition.

" Secondly, Sir, criticism of Government measures is a very, really very delicate business. People like myself attempting to criticize measures like this, are liable to the charge, that all this criticism is made to embarrass the Government. To a certain degree, all criticism is embarrassing. Except in that sense I do not intend my criticism to be embarrassing and I have no desire to embarrass Government by moving this motion for circulation of this Bill to elicit public opinion.

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"Sir, agreeably to the convention usually followed in Parliamentary Houses, I wish to congratulate the Hon. Minister on bringing forward this measure. In his keenness to place on the statute book a Public Health Act and the manner in which he has been working to achieve this end the Hon. the Mover of the Bill has been exhibiting an enthusiasm usually characteristic of younger men. As a man much younger than him I envy his capacity for sustained enthusiasm in this cause. The motive underlying this measure is good; the principle is good; and nobody can differ from the Hon. Minister on this score. It is only with regard to the methods to be adopted; it is only with regard to the machinery provided, the extent of the finances available and the temper of the people on whom the Bill is to be enforced that one can differ from the Hon. the Mover of the Bill. It is only these points that I wish to bring forward to the attention of the House in moving this motion for the circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion.

"Sir, the Hon. the Mover of the Bill made a very eloquent speech. He traced the history of the Public Health department; and he told us that the Public Health department are now doing a great deal to combat epidemics by being able to forecast them and by taking preventive measures; and that if that department is put on the basis contemplated in the Bill, the general tone of public health in the Presidency will be improved. I have no desire to controvert that statement. He painted a rosy picture of public health in the Province and the possibility of its being improved. If the facts are as stated by the Hon. the Mover, now, in the Presidency, it probably supports my case for the circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion. For, my point is why should the Bill be pushed through now with any degree of haste, why not wait for some time more until public opinion is elicited on it; why do you want to carry the Bill through at one and the same sitting, when the existing staff are so efficient even to the extent of making timely forecasts and thereby preventing epidemics by taking timely preventive measures? Why not take some more time about it and do it quietly and leisurely? I think the Hon. the Mover of the Bill has really supported my case when he referred to the excellent work being done by the Public Health department now. With the present work his staff has been doing, I have no quarrel. As I said before, the Hon. Minister has shown great enthusiasm for this Bill. But it is often said that enthusiasm is a not-unmixed blessing. The Hon. the Mover of the Bill is probably suffering from the defects of enthusiasm, and a consideration of the provisions of this Bill will reveal that in some matters he has allowed his enthusiasm to outrun his discretion.

"Anyhow it is a matter for congratulation that in these complex matters of activities of Government, this Government did feel the necessity to investigate and adopt what is being done

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in the matter of health service in other countries, and also what is the experience of other countries. We have references to measures carried out in foreign countries in the notes attached to the Bill. The Hon. Minister himself was candid enough to say that he has copied from the example and from the experience of the Public Health measure in England. And a close scrutiny of the Bill reveals the incorporation of several provisions from the Public Health Act of England. I think my European friends in this House will be flattered to see that a Member of a Congress Ministry has thought it fit to draw largely from English experience in this matter. It has been on a previous occasion in this House that the Ministers have no need to learn their political principles from the writings of Western academicians and that they have these and other principles burnt into their soul by suffering and experience. It is refreshing. But that apart, Sir, the first test of any social legislation is to see how it is related to and is in conformity with the standards of the community. My contention is that this Bill is not in conformity with community standards, and therefore it falls short of this test. It is very good, I will say it is extraordinarily good, to copy from countries like England. But, here, Sir, I may be permitted to quote from what the Hon. the Leader of the House said when addressing a gathering of educationists. He said 'How can we have A class education with C class taxation?' What I say is, according to this Bill, we seem to want A class Public Health with C class resources and an Nth class mass education. Our people are illiterate; our resources are poor, and it is not proper that we should saddle the people with additional financial commitments. The Hon. the Mover gave us figures to show what the amount of money available for expenditure on health service is. But the chief consideration that stands in the way of this Bill in relation to our Province is finance, and it is from this point of view that we have to see how far it will be practicable to import the law obtaining in foreign countries. I might, Sir, in this connexion quote from Lord Bryce, if the House will permit me to do so. This is what he says:—

**'The rules which govern the relations of the ordinary citizens must be such as suit and express the wishes of the ordinary citizen being in harmony with his feelings and fitted to the daily needs of his life.'**

"Surely, Sir, it would be presumptuous on my part to say that I know better than the Hon. the Mover himself; because in his professional capacity he must have gathered plenty of experience if the provisions of a Bill of this sort fit in with the standards of our people. Anyhow I feel he is so enthusiastic about this measure, that it perhaps blinds him to the real difficulties.

"The trouble about this Bill is, in my opinion, that it is not easily enforceable. It is all good to have a Bill; you can have a beautiful Act with provisions providing for a perfectly well-organized health staff and penalties provided for breach of rules

and all that sort of thing. But the measure should be enforceable. The difficulties of enforcement lead to disrespect for law and order. I think, surely, this Government stands for law and order. And, therefore it is essential that the provisions of this Bill should not be misunderstood, and they should not be understood as implying a sense of degradation. For we are an extremely touchy people; any slight interference with our daily private life would wound our feelings, and therefore we do not want any measure which will interfere too much with the details of our every-day life. I am not moving any drastic amendment to the Bill; but I am only moving for circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion, so that we may know from people who have the experience and knowledge their views on how the Bill will work, and how far it will affect the people advantageously or otherwise.

"Well, we have at present the Public Health Code; and it has been functioning for the last so many years. I ask, Why should we not go a little slowly? Why not appoint a committee? You are copying the English Public Health measure. The English Public Health measure is made up of a series of piecemeal legislations. Prior to practically every legislation on a Public health matter there has been a committee to investigate and report on the question. Take 'venereal diseases.' They had a committee for that. Take 'backward areas.' There has been a committee for it. Therefore, I ask the Hon. the Mover, if you want to copy the English Public Health measure, why not follow it in all respects and appoint a committee to examine how far that Bill can be adopted here. My chief contention is that this Bill is not suited to our country in its present form, as there are several provisions which cannot be enforced. And so I want greater consideration should be given to this Bill.

"I have already spoken about the financial aspect of this Bill. As has been said, we are already spending a lot of money on this service. And the complaint against this Bill is that it has in view an expenditure of a lot of more money. It is said that about one-third of the income of the municipalities should be set apart for health service. It is this aspect that requires greater attention. Sir, in tracing the history of the Public Health measure in this country, the Hon. the Mover of the Bill started with the Public Health Board. Of course, it is not a new thing. It has been in existence in one form or other ever since 1884 till 1922 and he has told us what the department has been doing all along. I ask, is it necessary to have a change in such a manner as to give the Director of Public Health a statutory status? I do not think the Hon. Minister has made out a case for this. He has not told us whether the Public Health Code has been given a fair trial; he has not told us in what respect it has failed. He has not told us why the Director of Public Health should be given a statutory status. Is there a real necessity for it; or is it simply to satisfy his

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sense of prestige? This is the cardinal principle of the Bill; and I do not think the Hon. Minister has made out a case for this. A recent report of the Director of Public Health, 1936, accuses the public of ignorance and lays the blame for the poor public health progress at the people's doors. What has the propaganda staff been doing? What have the Ministers for Education and Publicity done? What will happen if the Chief Medical Officer of the English Health Ministry writes a report like this? It is an insult to the people and to a popular Government. What will statutory status to the Director mean under these circumstances?

"Sir, I wish I go into the details. The Hon. Minister has referred to the constitution of the board. But what is the good of this amateurish board? It is absolutely a hotch-potch board with two Ministers and three people from the legislatures. What will they do? Where is the engineering element there? You have got to deal with water works and kindred subjects. All these have to be dealt with by the advisory health staff. I think the proposed constitution of the board is wrong. We do not want a board like that. In a local newspaper there was an admirable criticism of the Public Health Bill recently and it proposes an advisory committee of the legislature besides a statutory board of experts. That is a proper way of approach and I think it deserves greater consideration than it has received. But with this board outlined in the Bill nothing can be done. The Bill does not tell us how they are going to link the central board with the districts. We do not know what their intentions are. We do not know if they have any idea of forming District health councils. We are absolutely in the dark. Then, Sir, the central provisions of the Bill all go to strengthening the position of the health staff. The Hon. the Mover has said it is so and he appears to see nothing wrong in it. But my feeling is that it is being strengthened to the detriment of other interests. The charge was brought forward which the Hon. the Mover admitted that the local body was being deprived of most of its powers. He says it is right and that is his opinion. The Hon. Minister's opinion in this matter is rather prejudiced. In a speech at Tanjore I think the Hon. Minister for Public Health stated that he was in charge of drains and that the Minister in charge of Local Administration was in charge of factions. Possibly we may feel that the Local Administration Department need not exist. Even the Hon. Minister for Local Administration has said that these local bodies are not necessary since a popular Government is functioning now. That seems to be the opinion of the Government generally. If it is so, why do you adopt a devious legislative expediency? Why try to destroy the position of the local authority which is a representative elective body in this manner. In the Bill we have before us from beginning to end is the creation of a Health Officer and health staff and endowed with absolutely dictatorial powers. It is under the control of the Health Officer

5-30 p.m.

and the Director of Public Health and not the local administration. They can spend any money they like of the local authority and on the top of it Government take the power to invest the Health Officer with the powers of the local executive authority. What are his duties? They are not found in this Act. He is the best judge of what is public health activity. He can do what he likes. I am simply putting before you a possible instance. Supposing the Minister does not like the administration of the Trichinopoly Municipality, he can appoint an additional Health Officer. If he feels like it he can vest him with powers of an executive officer. The Health Officer can undertake new works like drains and other things and make the municipality pay. If it cannot, naturally it will be superseded. The whole idea is the creation of an *imperium in imperio* in the person of the Health Officer. The Health Officer will be the most powerful factor in the whole administration. He can do what he likes. If he becomes corrupt the Government will defend him. They reduce the salaries of their officers and it is only fair that they should defend them when they are accused of corruption. Then, Sir, it is a new paragon which is being created. What are his duties? He is an engineer according to certain sections of the Act. He is a veterinary officer. He examines food and certifies that meat and other foods are bad. He constructs drains and cesspools, designs water-works and says when water is contaminated. But he takes no responsibility for anything that he does. He even tells the people how they should construct latrines. He does not take the responsibility. All that he has got to do is to make suggestions and if his suggestions are not carried out by a local authority he reports to the Director of Public Health and the Director of Public Health to the Government and the Government say that the local authority is unfit. Well, he can do what he likes because there is no responsibility cast on him. Then what is the responsibility left to the local authority and to the local administration. They have roads and lighting. It is proposed to take away lighting from them if they have electrical lighting and then they will have only roads. Then they have the unpleasant task of collecting taxes. The Hon. the Mover complained that the sanitary inspectors in municipalities are asked to collect taxes. The sanitary inspectors can say to the tax-payer that his drain is not in proper condition and prosecute him. The sanitary inspectors are a power in municipalities. They have got powers of annoying the people and that is why the executive authority wants the sanitary inspector to go round and collect taxes. But he will become a subordinate of the Director of Public Health and the Minister and so this local body will have him no longer to collect the tax. This is not the thin end of the wedge rather it is the whole of it. We just see the crown of the wedge. The whole thing is being driven in with this Bill. Let us see what is the particular training of this valuable Health Officer. Has he any engineering

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training? Is he a surveyor to take levels? Has he had any accountancy training? Because section 97 contemplates accounts being done. No. Qualifications are not prescribed as such. Sir, I shall ask the Minister one thing about these Health Officers who are going to wield so much power. They have been doing conscientiously their work all along. It is said that under the Factories Act they are factory inspectors in their own areas. How many of these Health Officers have submitted notes of inspection of these factories? Have they really been doing it? And now you expect them to do more and more work. It is very easy so long as you do not ask them to take any responsibility in regard to the carrying out of the provisions in the Bill. I do not want to deal with the Bill section by section. But there are certain facts which have got to be mentioned. I will now deal with regard to water-works. I wish the Hon. the Mover has spoken more about it. We have had few instances of inefficient water-works in Vizagapatam, Salem and Coimbatore. They have formed subjects of adjournment motions and subjects of interpellations. Has the Government allocated blames on the officers concerned and dealt with them? Similar instances will happen again. The Health Officer has no responsibility. Only under the Act he lays down the law regarding water-works. Sir, there is another thing which is very amusing. I have heard of the omniscience of a Collector of a district, but I see the Collector of the district is now supposed to decide when water is contaminated under this Bill. We come to the crucial point regarding water-works taxation. The additional taxation takes the form of 25 per cent of the present tax. The odium of collecting it has to be taken by the local authority. They lose the powers they have now got but they have got to collect more tax. I would like that particular clause is taken out and made the subject of a special Bill. Let that be done and you will know what the people think of you when you go to them for their vote. One other point is the question of latrines. The Bill says such and such type of latrines is necessary. The Health department in tropical countries has made researches and nobody has yet succeeded in bringing out a suitable design for conservancy latrines. And yet you are asking the house-owner to have a model latrine. If he does not do so you will prosecute him. Then coming to definitions, premises, prostitutes and all these do not find a place in the definitions. Sir, then I come to one of the most important portions of this Bill with regard to infectious diseases. The provisions are most impracticable. Take the case of the notifications of diseases. There has not been notification of all types of infectious diseases even in some of the European countries. What are those that have to be notified? Malaria is not an uncommon illness. It has got to be notified. I was myself subjected to malaria. Quite a number of people here might be subjected to malaria and all of them have got to be notified. What facilities are provided for people notified to be treated? Have the local authorities got enough finance for opening

more and more hospitals? I think there is no point in notifying without adequate provisions for relief and treatment being made. Have you got any statistics to show what notification will cost the State and local authorities? There was the mosquito curtain theory that was trotted out some time back. Does it apply to this case also?

5-45 p.m. "Then, Sir, there is one other controversial point, that is, with regard to venereal diseases. People never want to take even a doctor into their confidence in regard to these ailments. One never wants to talk about them. But, still, according to this Bill every physician who treats a case known to be one of venereal disease should report such case to the Health Officer of the area in which the patient resides. The Hon. Minister proposes that in this manner every man's life should be laid bare. Under the provisions of Part II of Chapter VII of this Bill it is no exaggeration to say that every person suffering from a venereal disease will have to go about with a sort of card round his neck announcing the fact that he is suffering from a venereal disease. His life is thus proposed to be rendered as miserable as that of a person who comes under the purview of the Criminal Tribes Act. The doctor who treats such a patient will have to notify to the Health Officer by symbols the existence of this unfortunate person, giving details of his occupation, address and so on. If supposing a deputy collector in a town suffers from this disease, the Health Officer need not worry. He can find it out easily from the report of the doctor. (Laughter.) If the man is transferred from one place to another, say from Saidapet to Vizagapatam, the Vizagapatam Health Officer will know that the deputy collector who comes to the place suffers from venereal diseases and if he does not go and get himself cured, he will have to be punished. If a man goes to a doctor and says, 'I have venereal disease,' the doctor must notify the Health Officer and if he fails to do so, both the persons will be punished. In this connexion if the Hon. the Mover will only recall his experience—he must have had a few dozen cases of this kind—he will realize how chary people are to own they are victims of this disease. Further, most people do not know how and when they got this disease. They probably get it through some casual mischief. (Laughter.) In these circumstances, Sir, I ask the Hon. the Mover, through you, Sir, whether he has read the report of the English Commission's Report of 1917 on Venereal Diseases. The Commission reported against notification and suggested the opening of few venereal clinics and prevention of quacks from treating venereal patients. Doctor Newsholme who is a well-known authority on public health matters, to-day, in his latest book, has dealt with this question. I do not want to quote extensively from it. He says that the man who contracts the disease will escape and that it is only the woman that will be caught. The prostitutes will not be caught. It is only the casual offenders that will be caught. If prostitutes cannot

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be caught, Sir, I do not know of what earthly use these provisions are. I would ask the Hon. the Mover to read some more literature on venereal diseases.

"It is best to eliminate this chapter from the Bill. Unless you are prepared to open centres in which people can get free treatment and instruction in regard to these diseases, it is no use making these provisions on paper. If the local bodies have got money, let them open centres where people can go unnoticed and get advice and help; it will be good. But if anybody says that a certain doctor is a venereal specialist, nobody will go to him. That is the common experience of all. Our doctors know these things. I cannot understand why the Hon. the Mover should bring in impracticable propositions of this kind. I ask, Sir, do the Government contemplate licensing the prostitutes? Do you contemplate regulating the immoral traffic? Why then provide for compulsory medical examination of prostitutes? You go on at a tangent and legislate without consulting your Colleague who is in charge of the Brothels Act. Have you consulted him? Has he given his opinion about this measure? I say, Sir, this Bill has been framed by the Hon. the Mover unilaterally, off his own bat. I say that none of his Colleagues has given any attention to it. They might have agreed to it and signified their consent but they have never thought about it. I would advise the Hon. the Mover first to start clinics and encourage people to go to the doctors there. They should be sympathetic to the patients. I may mention in this connexion, Sir, that even in America and other countries where they have compulsory notification, the incidence of gonorrhoea has not gone down. They have done something to lower the ravages of syphilis. These provisions in this country will drive the scourge underground, and no more. We must remember also that the Allopathic is not the only system which gives a cure for these diseases. We have got the Unani system and we have got the Ayurvedic system. Every Tom, Dick and Harry practices these systems of medicine.

"Then, Sir, you start by interfering with the chemist. I am personally not in favour of it. But it is not easy for you to carry out your intention that all chemists should keep records of the sale of drugs intended to cure venereal diseases. There are various medicines in the hands of quacks which they will go on selling without control. When that is the case, what is the use of your having a provision which you cannot effectively carry out? The provision is therefore bound to be a dead letter. Why put it in at all?

"Another important question is the mosquito control. This Bill leaves the local authorities free to allow people to go on digging pits as they like for quarrying. These quarry pits are the breeding grounds for mosquitoes. If you are not going to control quarrying, you cannot effectively carry out mosquito control. There is no provision in the Bill for this purpose.

"Then about residential areas. The sections relating to these are really redundant being merely repetitions of the provisions in the Town-Planning Act. I think the Hon. the Mover is responsible for the administration of that Act also. That is a dead letter. We have got a Director of Town-Planning and he does nothing. The sections of that Act have been simply repeated here. There is a peculiar provision to the effect that back-to-back houses should not be built; but such back-to-back residential quarters are permitted in respect of tenements. Why object to back-to-back houses in middle-class localities?

"There are then numerous provisions for the inspection of private houses. These provisions are bound to be very troublesome. Section 91 gives power to the Health Officer or any of his subordinates not below the rank of a sanitary inspector to enter and inspect any building."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think the hon. Member is going too much into details."

*SRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"I am finishing, Sir, very soon. This inspection business is a very important feature of the Bill, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can be brief in his reference to it."

*SRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"All these points are important, Sir, for my motion for the circulation of this Bill.

"As I said, under section 48, the right of inspection is given. But the latter sections go further progressively and allow inspection by the Health Officer or his minions at any hour either by day or by night. That is why I said this inspection business is going to be very troublesome.

"There is then section 143 which is an all comprehensive one. It is very important. It says—

**'If any provision contained in any other enactment in force in the Province of Madras is repugnant to any provision contained in this Act, the latter provision shall prevail.'**

"The provisions contained in this Act will therefore be the deciding factor. This kind of legislative drafting is yet unknown in our land. You do not amend or repeal particular Acts or provisions. You merely say that notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act, the provisions of this Bill shall be the deciding factor. This, Sir, is really going against the first principle of drafting. You cannot have two provisions covering the same ground: both in force and one overriding the other. The Hon. Minister being new to legislation, like myself, might have erred; but the point is, what is the drafting department of which the Hon. the Minister for Education is in charge doing? If they had no time why should they not say: 'This cannot be done. Let us wait.'"

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MR. SPEAKER:—"It would be convenient if the hon. Member leaves the details to the Select Committee."

* SRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"I am finishing, Sir. But these are vital points. Several clauses of the Bill show bad drafting and bungling. That is why I say, we should wait and get public opinion on the Bill which will give the necessary time to remedy the drafting defects in the Bill. The Select Committee cannot get this done, nor can it say that clause (*a*) is bad or (*b*) is not well drafted and so on. I have read the Bill a number of times during these two weeks, and I cannot say I have fully mastered its provisions. In the circumstances what can the Select Committee do within a short time? If we make many changes, we will be throwing an enormous burden on the Secretariat of the Assembly. I say, therefore, let us recommit the Bill to the public. Let them comment on it.

"I would once more state, Sir, that this kind of drafting cannot be allowed. Section 143 cannot remain. Notwithstanding the fact that I am a layman, I can say that this is a badly drafted Bill and that there is no need for hurrying on with it. I am not against the principle of the Bill. I do not say it is not a good thing to have a public health law. But I say that it should be a law which is suitable to this country. Its provisions should be suitable to our conditions. There is no use having a new dictator in the shape of the Health Officer. Why add to the number of the oppressors of the public? The police are there. That is my case. I would request the House through you, Sir, to accept my motion to have the Bill circulated for public opinion."

* SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second the motion, Sir, and, in doing so, wish to make a few remarks. I shall be brief. After the exhaustive speech made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnamachariar, there is no need to make any long speech. I shall therefore simply say that there is a feeling that this Bill is being rushed through. It is a large Bill containing 144 clauses. It was first published on 10th November and placed in our hands on the 12th November and on the 28th it has been put before us for discussion. Hardly a fortnight has elapsed since the publication of the Bill. The time before us has been very short for the consideration of an important Bill of this kind with its 144 clauses breaking new ground in almost all the clauses based upon various Public Health Acts such as the English Public Health Act, American Act, the Public Health Act of other provinces in our country, not to speak of the District Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act, etc. Members have not had the necessary time to study this Bill carefully.

"Such an opportunity has not been given to the Members 6 p.m.
of this House, and I think it is not right for this Government to

take advantage of the majority they have here to rush through such an important legislation. That is what I want to place before this House. No doubt the question of public health of the Presidency is a very important matter and there are no two opinions on that point. But unfortunately the method adopted for that purpose is not quite consistent with parliamentary practice. The Bill is a very important measure and it covers the whole field of public health of the Province, and as such, I think a good deal of time must be given to the public to go into the whole question, because it affects them vitally. There are new and important changes brought about and most of the clauses I should say—so far as we are able to say at present—are revolutionary in their nature. So, Sir, if this Bill is hurried through at the present moment, I think it will be another example of the Congress Government hustling through their Bill. We have been complaining about the hasty attitude of the Government with regard to legislation in this House, and we have been answered by the Government saying that the Opposition Members are not able to make out the difference between 'hustle' and 'speed.' Whatever the explanation that the Government may offer for their action in rushing through such legislation, I feel no doubt that they have no right to rush through an important legislation like this. Whatever explanation may be given by the Government, I am firmly of opinion that if the Government want to get through such a legislation as this, then the Bill ought to be circulated for public opinion and the fullest possible expression of public opinion should be brought up on it by its being circulated to the local bodies, responsible institutions and persons who can speak with authority on the subject. And, especially, when Government themselves speak of 'magnitude and complexity' of the measure, I submit that that is the very reason why the Bill ought to go before the public. Of course it may be very easy for the Government to say that we can go through the various sections of the Bill in a short time. The Hon. Minister has said that one could study the Bill in three hours! But any responsible person or any responsible Member of this Legislature, if he has gone through the Bill, must have felt it absolutely impossible to get a full grasp of the implications of the various clauses of the Bill within such a short time, considering that there are 144 clauses in the whole Bill. It is not a newspaper or any other light matter to be read so very lightly. It is a serious and important matter which affects the whole Province, and it has got to be studied seriously.

"With regard to the various changes made in the Bill, we see that autocratic power has been given to the Director of Public Health. He is actually made a Hitler of the Public Health Department and the local bodies are relegated to the back-ground with the scantiest consideration.

"The Bill is silent with regard to certain important matters such as maternity and childwelfare and the problem of nutrition.

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The Hon. Minister might have known that in our country for a population of 340 millions there are only 8,000 beds for maternity cases! I greatly deplore this defect in the Bill. I do not want to go into details. The Hon. the Mover of the Bill has not spoken a word about it. It is a very important matter vitally affecting the people of this Province. More than a lakh and a half of the expectant mothers die for want of adequate treatment every year.

" Then there is the question of ear-marking of revenue for public health purposes. There is the question of police powers being given to the public health officers. All these things must be carefully gone through such as the granting of police powers to the lower rank of the Health Officers as they might cause harassment to the people and the powers conferred on these persons might be abused. I do not want to go into details. I will content myself by saying that this is a very important measure, and Government would be failing in their duty if they are not going to refer this matter for public opinion. I support the motion."

(Mrs. Yakub Hasan then took the Chair.)

* Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my privilege to be the first person to address you on your assumption to the chair. I am not sure as to what is the proper manner of address in the circumstances, but if I address you as 'Mr. Speaker,' you will, I am sure, understand that I do so with the greatest possible respect for the chair. The circumstances are rather unusual and I am not sure what is the accepted mode of address.

" Mr. Speaker, during the past six months I had been privileged to travel abroad on my country's business not unconnected with Trent Bridge, Lords and the Oval. When I left this hon. House, it was, I thought, in the position of a python which was trying to digest the enormous legislative meal which it had had to swallow during the preceding twelve months. When I returned after the six months' absence and even before the python has fully digested its previous meal, I find that more and more and quicker and quicker—I can only hope that better—legislation is placed before it for consumption. Practically all this legislation means an additional impost ushered on the rate-payer or the employer or the land-owner, who seem to be the unfortunate persons who are called upon to pay for it all. It would be becoming on the part of the Hon. the Premier if he could once and for all address a mass meeting or adopt some other method which might be equally suitable and let us know what legislation we have to face during the next three or four years while he and his Government may be expected to remain in office. No sooner have we faced one enormous piece of legislation—I hope the Hon. the Premier will admit this as cheerfully as possible—than we have again to face a fresh legislation which, although very excellent in itself, is going to

place a further financial burden on the agriculture, commerce and industry by which this Presidency lives. This particular Bill which is now before us is a case in point.

" But before I come to consider this particular Bill I wanted to mention my fear that practically every Member of the Treasury Bench has got some other Bill of his own in his pocket which he is only awaiting his chance to put before us and which will again throw a still further impost on the unfortunate tax-payer and others who are actually called upon to bear the burden of paying the Bill. When the Hon. Minister for Public Health was justifying his action in introducing this Bill he was chastizing us with whips; but his hon. Colleague the Minister for Industries and Labour will no doubt soon come forward with *his* Bill possibly with equally as much, if not more, justification and will be chastizing us with scorpions and so it goes from one Member to another of the Treasury Bench. The only reason which may prevent the Hon. Minister for Local Administration from bringing forward any measure seems to be that he will be the unfortunate person who has to persuade all the local boards to find money to finance all these admirable projects. However, as he is the best-looking member of the Cabinet (laughter), his task will probably be lighter and even he will have something to produce before us in the future.

" While we do, as I have already indicated, accept this Bill in principle, we do suggest that as in the case of almost every other previous Bill, it is being rather rushed through and it is for this reason in the first place that I support the amendment which has been put forward by my hon. Friend, the Member for the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. And in fact, so long as this method of throwing these Bills on us with such tremendous haste and rushing them through the House continues, my group will on principle invariably support any motion for the circulation of such Bill for public opinion. I think the Hon. the Minister for Public Health—so I have always been given to understand—had a high reputation in his own profession. When he was practising, he must have treated a number of patients who were suffering from serious illness, and I think he would be the last person to advocate anything in the nature of a lightning cure for his patients. If that is the case with regard to a private patient, surely when the whole mass of this Presidency whom this Bill affects, as the Statement of Objects and Reasons shows, is suffering very seriously from the effects of generally bad health, it is more appropriate that a Bill of this nature should be treated as cautiously as possible and not rushed through this House. It seems to me that a Bill affecting the whole life and social structure of the people of this Presidency requires the most careful consideration, so that it might be started on the soundest possible lines. We have had only a fortnight to study this Bill. I myself have only had an opportunity of studying it actually during the last 48 hours, and I do feel that it requires more consideration, especially

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in the case of some particular chapters to which I shall presently refer, than it can receive at the hands of the Select Committee without the guidance of the public's views, properly expressed. If the Select Committee is asked to report within a week and if the Bill is then immediately passed through this House, the very important provisions contained in the chapters to which I have referred will become absolute law a fortnight hence. It is too rapid for so important a measure.

" The necessity for this Bill cannot be disputed by anybody. 6-15 p.m. Anybody who has travelled in this country must have been struck by the conditions under which the mass of its population lives; even one who has only travelled by road or by railway must have noticed the inadequate housing and thoroughly bad social conditions of the people in the villages through which he has passed. Even the railway stations are indicative of these poor conditions. Although according to the census report the total population of India is something like 330 millions of people, if the census were only to be taken of those who are in thoroughly good health it would disclose a healthy population, I should think of only something like 30 or 40 millions—and perhaps even this is an overestimate. The need for such a Bill as this is too obvious for me to need to add anything to what has already been said by the Hon. Minister when he introduced the Bill; in its general grounds the group that I represent gives the Bill its most hearty support, and will do its utmost to see that this Bill goes through in Committee and in due course in this House. But that does not alter the fact that the Bill is on an almost unmanageable scale, as it stands at the present moment, with its 15 chapters and 144 clauses. I might remind the Hon. Minister for Public Health, and even the House itself, that when Moses formulated rules for public and private hygiene for the people of Israel on which all other kindred rules in the history of civilization have been based, his entire code was contained in five chapters of the Book of the Leviticus.

" The Bill unhappily will, as I have stated already, cause the levy of very heavy and additional imposts on rate-payers and others. The Hon. the Mover has already pointed out that, at the present moment, the expenditure on sanitation and on public health generally in this Presidency amounts to Rs. 134 lakhs and is still growing. I have no doubt that a Bill of this nature will add enormously to that very heavy expenditure, when the poverty of the country is considered; this House has got to face that fact. That being the case, it seems to us that it is most opportune to point out that we should go very cautiously with all the provisions of this Bill in order to make absolutely certain that this very heavy expenditure is fully and completely justified and is going to be genuinely well spent. Attempts should be made to see that the expenditure is not simply and completely wasted and thrown away.

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"And immediately we seem to be faced with the question of personnel. Is it possible, with the present qualifications which obtain among the Health Officers and the actual number of men at present qualified to be adequate Health Officers under this Bill—is it possible with that personnel—to ensure that all the wide and varied duties imposed by the provisions of the Bill will be adequately and properly carried out? Personally I very much doubt it, and that is why I sound a note of caution as to the far-reaching effect of some provisions of this Bill and the advisability of going slowly and taking the Bill bit by bit, and building up the health organization as the Hon. the Premier is already doing with his experiment in prohibition. He did not extend it to the whole Presidency straightaway; he took up one district first with the idea of making it a success in one district and gradually extending it to others. I do not say on this occasion that we should go district by district, but I do say that we should go through the Bill very carefully clause by clause and chapter by chapter.

"Then another point which occurs to us is this; the success of the Bill very largely depends upon the powers that are given to the Health Officers; it seems to me that this Bill gives extraordinarily wide powers. We have given notice of a number of amendments, which are comparatively minor amendments but which, we believe, will have the effect of curbing the dangerous powers to be placed in the hands of the people of the calibre of Health Officers in this country—or indeed in any country. I do not believe that we should place such wide powers in the hands of any man, whether he is a Health Officer or a Collector or anybody else. Such powers should be carefully curbed. In this Bill there are a number of provisions which vest wide powers in the hands of these Health Officers. Again, Sir, some of the provisions entrusting these powers to the Health Officers, seem to cut right across the provisions of the Factories Act and the Municipalities Act. Any employer in this House will, I think, agree with me in thinking that already industry is in danger of being unnecessarily harassed by some of the exacting requirements of the present Factory Inspectors. I am saying nothing against the Factories Act or against the Factory Inspectors; I consider it is a good Act and well administered. I can only hope that the Public Health Act will be as well administered. But the fact remains that we have already to meet the very large demands and requirements of these Factory Inspectors under the Factories Act. There seems to be considerable danger that the orders that might be given by Health Officers under the present Bill when it becomes an Act, might overlap the orders of the Factory Inspector under the Factories Act; not only factory owners but also employers of labour generally will be involved in very heavy additional expenditure. I hope, therefore, that the provisions which govern factories and workshops under this Bill, will be very carefully

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considered, and that any representations which we may make hereafter in the Committee stage may be very carefully and sympathetically considered by the Hon. the Mover of the Bill.

" Then again, we find in this Bill—the matter has been very fully dealt with by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnamachari—that there is no provision for appeal against the decisions of the Health Officers; it seems to me that in this matter the provisions in the Bill are not altogether satisfactory. I think we agree that, in all Acts, it is most important that there should be adequate opportunities of questioning the decisions of various officers, so that this Act shall be an instrument of public health and not an instrument of oppression.

" Then again, we notice that there are particular provisions which show how necessary it is that the Bill should be adequately considered. There is a curious clause which deals with the question of infectious diseases, and which lays down at present that all dispensaries and all other hospitals should be required to have adequate provision made for a separate ward for infectious diseases. The Hon. Minister for Public Health is an expert; but surely this provision is absolutely contrary to the theory and practice of dealing with infectious diseases, and surely it will be impossible, in any case, to have a separate ward in every dispensary for infectious diseases. It is wrong in principle; it is impossible in practice; and it seems to me that it is going to damp down the whole flame of private philanthrophy in this country. This provision of dispensaries in far-away places represents one of the best possible forms of private philanthrophy. Well, it seems to me that, if you are going to attach all these penalties to the smallest dispensary, you will damp down that particular form of philanthrophy, which I venture to suggest would be most regrettable. I sincerely hope that this particular clause will receive most careful consideration.

" Now I come to the question of venereal disease and the chapter which deals with that most important point; I spare the House details; my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnamachari has given them just now; I find the clause provides for fines and penalties; the treatment of venereal diseases is a very serious matter not only here but all over the world; it seems to me that this Bill seeks to deal with this terrible scourge in just the way as to drive the disease underground and make it even worse in the future than it is at present. The whole principle of the method of dealing with venereal diseases in every country is to maintain secrecy as far as possible, and as long as there is a social stigma attached to this disease, this will continue to be so. I could give a long disquisition on this subject, but I will spare the House. But this particular provision of requiring doctors to notify the Health Officers of anybody that comes to them with a disease of this nature, when the present state of human society is considered, seems to be the most dangerous provision; not only is it dangerous,

but it seems to me that if we pass the provisions as they are in the Bill, we are immediately going to find ourselves in considerable difficulties as legislators; because I believe that according to the code of the medical profession, at all events of those members of it who are members of the British Medical Association—and there is a very large number of them in this country, both European and Indian—all doctors are strictly bound by the rules of the Medical Association, and these rules lay down the principle of secrecy in the most unqualified terms. I am perfectly certain that the British Medical Association would visit with the severest disciplinary action any doctor who reported to a Health Officer as required by this Bill, and would not regard the requirements of such an Act as any justification.

6-30 p.m. "It seems to me that this chapter is fraught with the greatest possible difficulty. Indeed, I would suggest to the Hon. the Mover of the Bill that in view of the fact that Government does not intend to bring the chapter relating to venereal diseases into immediate operation and in view of the fact that the chapter treats of medical problems in a fashion which is going to create great difficulties for the medical profession, the chapter should be left out of the present Bill and perhaps brought up again either as an amendment to this Bill or as a separate Bill at a later stage after consultation with the medical profession, and I suggest, with the British Medical Association also. I feel that this is the proper way of dealing with this matter and that a carefully considered separate Bill dealing with the venereal disease problem could receive the support of my group and of the people in this Province generally.

"Well, Mr. Speaker, I think I have covered the general remarks I have to make on the subject of this Bill. I hope that the Hon. Minister for Public Health will not consider that I have been too critical when I bring these matters to his attention. We feel compelled to point out certain general principles which we think ought to be observed and to point out all the possible dangers and difficulties which may arise with a Bill of such far-reaching nature as this, but on the general principles of the Bill, we can only congratulate the Hon. Minister for Public Health on the courage, the skill, the experience and the knowledge he has brought to bear on the Bill, which when it becomes law will, I believe, have a far-reaching effect on the health and the well-being of this Presidency."

* RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"I must offer my heartiest congratulations to the hon. Member of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce on the very able and instructive speech which he delivered in moving the resolution. Obviously he has devoted a lot of time and thought to the Bill which is now being sponsored by the Hon. Minister for Public Health and after the exhaustive remarks made by him, I should not have thought it necessary to get up at all. I do so, however, as I feel that I must express my thanks to the Hon. the Minister for Public

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Health for his comprehensive and illuminating speech which he made about the medical services and public health services of our Province, as being the best in the whole of this vast country. This is the best possible tribute that could be paid to the work of the past Ministers who were in charge of the departments. It is a great and precious heritage which this Ministry has received from its predecessors and I would only appeal to the present Ministry to cherish and nourish those services. The schemes of the present Ministry for the revision and reform of the medical services leads one to shudder at the future prospects of the medical services of our Province. I particularly refer to the system of honorary men in the medical services. But as regards the public health services, we have had so far no innovation of this kind. The present Bill however seeks to confer autocratic powers in those services and may thereby reduce their efficiency. My friends, Messrs. Krishnamachari and Krishna Rao referred to the haste with which this Bill was sought to be hustled and rushed through. I must disagree with that statement. As regards this Bill we have been treated very much better than on previous occasions and when other Bills were being sponsored by other Ministers. We have been allowed 17 days from the 10th November to the 28th November. There is time enough to read through it at least once, 15 chapters and 144 sections. I thank the Hon. the Minister for Public Health also for the consideration he has shown in allotting some time for the different stages of the Bill. He is considerate enough to propose a Select Committee. He originally intended making it returnable by a particular date. But he has been good enough to alter it to as early as possible and I am glad, Sir, that at your suggestion, even this qualification has been omitted. So the Select Committee, without any instructions from this House, I am sure will take as long as it is necessary and not as early as possible, before it submits its report. I have no desire to go into details. I wish to refer only to one point. And that is the interference with the local bodies. I ceased to be president of a district board eight years ago, and I may state that I have no ambitions in that direction. So it is not because of any considerations of a personal character that I make this criticism. The Hon. the Minister for Public Health paid tributes to the medical and public health services and said, and rightly said, that our public health services were not far behind the times. It is however to be admitted that we have yet much headway to make yet. But are we to sacrifice everything for that? It may be all right in a Totalitarian State where the people are supposed to exist for the State, but under a democratic government, where the State exists for the people and the fitness of the body is not the be-all and end-all of life, there is such a thing as the soul and I say that in a political State soul has its origin in local institutions. But session after session we see Bills brought up affecting the freedom of the local bodies and no day of this House passes without some power or other of those bodies being curtailed.

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" The Hon. the Minister for Public Health had said that those local bodies had not behaved themselves properly. I do not challenge that statement. But can it be said that even the Ministers always do the right thing? There are black sheep everywhere but that is no reason for putting all local bodies in one class, shear them of their powers and keep them as your mere tax-collectors to incur all the odium. I would submit that this Bill may produce healthy subjects, and healthy subjects alone, without an aspiring soul in them, would not be of much use to the public weal. In conclusion, I would only say this, that I am extremely thankful to the occupants of the Treasury Benches for considering that this part of the House to which I belong cannot make any contribution to the consideration of the Bill in the Select Committee. I am at the same time thankful for the varied representation by way of communities that has been given to it. Out of the 15 members of the Select Committee we have got a Brahman, a European and a Muhammadan and as far as non-Brahmans are concerned, we have a plethora of them, all from that side of the House. There is therefore communal representation, if you like, but I fail to understand why it is that the Ministry have thought that my own block of the Opposition do not deserve any representation on this Select Committee. Personally I welcome it because we should feel ourselves all the freer and unfettered when the Bill comes up for discussion later on, and we shall also be able to tell the country that we were not given an opportunity by this popular Government representing the millions of the Province. (Interruption by the Hon. the Prime Minister.) I shall not press this matter further in view of what the Prime Minister says—I understand that the list is being revised in the light of certain recommendations made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. I shall conclude by saying that nothing would be lost by circulating the Bill for public opinion, more particularly to the local bodies whose interests are affected, whose powers and responsibilities are proposed to be curtailed though it is they that have to pay for the amenities that are to be provided. They are the people who have to collect the resources for all the schemes that you are promulgating. Is it fair, is it right to ask the local bodies to incur the odium and take the responsibilities of collecting the money, of hoarding it up and handing it over to you to be used as you like? I would only submit that local bodies—I know that they are very well represented on the Select Committee, my own district is going to be represented by my friend, Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai—and the local board presidents might themselves welcome the public opinion of the members of their boards. I would therefore strongly recommend that this Bill may be circulated for public opinion, and in particular to local bodies for their opinion."

6.45 p.m. * H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, no doubt we must all be very grateful to the Hon. the Minister for

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Public Health for the great pains he has taken in drafting this Bill on public health. I may also say that this important measure has been long overdue, but I feel that what my hon. Friend, Sri T. T. Krishnamachariar, has stated is also true, because of the importance of this measure. The Bill has been before the public only for two weeks, and this is a pretty long Bill. I am sure many of the hon. Members of this House might not have had either the time or the convenience to go carefully through the Bill, section by section. That being so, it is necessary that some more time should be given for this Bill to be considered by the public at large, especially by the local bodies, which are, in my opinion, primarily concerned with the working of the proposed legislation. These local bodies have to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the provisions of the Bill; we know that most of the local bodies of the Province have not got sufficient funds and that some of them are practically on the verge of bankruptcy. They are not even able to carry out their legitimate duties to the satisfaction of all. Therefore, Sir, if a measure like this is to be considered by us here, the opinion of the local bodies is as important as the opinion of the medical men who may be experts on problems relating to health. No doubt the Hon. Minister who has introduced this Bill is an expert himself, and we also feel that he must have given his best thought and attention to the measure; but all the same, this is a measure of far-reaching and vital importance to the whole Province. Of course it may be said that the Minister being himself a medical man is competent to put through a measure like this whatever the public opinion might be. But that is not it. What we want is public support and the support of the local bodies which have a dominating voice in matters connected with this Bill. So, Sir, for the reasons already given, I feel I must support the motion of my friend, Sri Krishnamachariar, to circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion.

" Sir, the Bill which has got as many as 144 sections and the Statement of Objects and Reasons of which runs into as many as ten pages, is a comprehensive measure which should not be rushed through within a few days, whether it be ten days or fifteen days. Every section of the Bill, in my opinion, requires careful consideration and attention. Under clause 130 of the Bill, for instance, it is provided that local bodies should earmark a certain portion of their revenues for purposes of this Act. As I said just now, the local bodies are not in a position to meet even the ordinary demands on their purses, and if, under this Bill, 30 per cent of the income of the Municipalities is to be earmarked for the purposes of this Act, and 12½ per cent of the income of the district boards also is to be earmarked, I want to know how they can do so. It will be a great burden cast on the local bodies which are not even able to carry on their legitimate duties and take up some useful activities. If they

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are compelled, as under this measure, to earmark a portion of their income for this purpose, I am sure they will have to cut down their other legitimate expenditure and curtail their useful activities. All these aspects, Sir, should be considered before we take into consideration a measure like this. It is therefore quite in the fitness of things that this measure should be circulated for eliciting public opinion, especially the opinion of the local bodies. This is a measure which is the first of its kind, introduced in our country, and our Province, perhaps, is going to be the first to have such a measure. Indeed, I am glad that the Hon. Minister has, in introducing this measure, set an example to the other Provinces; but in his eagerness he should not show undue haste because it is a measure which is, as I said, of far-reaching importance to our Province and vitally concerns the welfare of all local bodies.

"Again, Sir, authority is being sought to be given to the Health department. No doubt, generally such a course might be welcome; but at the same time, when such authority is sought to be given to individual officers, we must consider the position of the local bodies, the municipalities, the district boards and the panchayats. They should not be reduced to a position of impotence, and they should not feel that they are going to be bossed over by yet another man, the head of the Public Health department. They must be willing and prepared to co-operate with the Health department in a spirit of good will. Only then the operation of the provisions of this measure will be really useful to the people of our Province. Otherwise, there will be heart-burning.

"So, though as far as possible I am willing to support a measure of this kind, I must on this occasion advise hon. Members of this House, if they are inclined to take my humble advice, —and perhaps they may say that I am not in a position to give them advice on this matter, so I shall put in a suggestion—that some more time should be given to the public and that this Bill should be circulated for public opinion. With these words, I beg to support the motion of my hon. Friend Sri T. T. Krishnamachariar."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister in charge may now reply."

(Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed and the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar both rose in their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, wish to speak?"

BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Yes, Sir. But I give preference to the Hon. the Prime Minister."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members must rise in their seats if they want to speak."

BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I do want to speak, Sir. Mr. Speaker, I do welcome the Bill before the House. It has been a long-felt measure; the general principles underlying the Bill must have been in force much earlier than now. But at the same time it cannot be forgotten that all the provisions which are now included in this Bill are already found to some extent in the various laws existing to-day, such as the Local Boards Act, the District Municipalities Act, the City Municipal Act, the Food Adulteration Act, etc. All these Acts do contain provisions of a similar type, and yet there has been a necessity felt for a measure such as this. It may be asked, 'why?' The main reason seems to be that whereas the laws have existed all along, those laws have not been put into operation for want of adequate machinery to put them into force, and consequently there has been no improvement in public health. So far as my personal knowledge goes, I may say that almost all the provisions of this Bill are in a way contained in the City Municipal Act and the Health department of the City Corporation is a large and extended separate department. Notwithstanding the efficiency of a well-organized Health department in the City of Madras, we see that public health is as bad as it could be in the City. Hundreds of cases are found where action could be easily taken by the Health department, and yet that department does not take any action to prevent nuisance, and the commission of offences against the laws of public health. Several instances are being brought to the notice of the health authorities, and yet no action is taken and no effective check could be made over, or for the prevention of, these offences. Even so with regard to the Municipal Act in the districts, and even so with regard to the Local Boards Act. What is the reason? The reason has been, for one thing, the absence of an independent and educated public conscience. There has been no civic sense developed so far; the National Health Association has been doing a sort of propaganda to inspire a certain amount of civic sense in the public at large. There was also the Health Propaganda Board which has been doing some work in the direction of developing a sense of what is right and what is wrong in regard to public health in the minds of the people. All the same, the position continues to be what it was years ago and has given room for thinking that although there is ample scope for offenders being punished, still offenders go unpunished. In the City of Madras, for instance, we see streets regularly converted into big latrines. It was only the other day that Colonel Wright of the Medical department said that the Madras Marina is the longest latrine in the world. That does not give us much credit. My friend here says, 'It does not look so,' but some who go along the Marina have had occasions to bring such

things to the notice of the Minister for Public Administration or the Minister for Public Health, as the case may be. It may be that what Colonel Wright stated was an exaggeration, but it cannot be denied that there are certain portions of the Marina which in certain parts of the year are most insanitary, and it is intolerable to walk through those parts. No doubt, it may be
7 p.m. due to various causes; it may be due to the City municipality itself, or it may even be due to the conservancy staff or the employees of the Corporation itself. But, Sir, the fundamental fact remains that there is no effective machinery invented to prevent crime against laws relating to public health. Of course, many of the items relating to public health are covered by the Bill. For instance, there is food control. Sir, the Food Adulteration Act has been in existence for a number of years since 1918 and it has undergone many amendments. All the same, the number of cases that have been brought up before the magistracy for the prevention of adulteration of food is negligibly small; and there are several areas in the Presidency to which the Food Adulteration Act has not been extended. Though there have been innumerable number of cases of food adulteration, yet no effective steps have been taken to prevent them. Sometimes cases are launched; sometimes they are withdrawn, and again there are cases which continue for one year or even two years. Such things are not going to achieve the purpose. You might have laws, effective laws, but still unless and until there is an adequate machinery to put them into effect you will not achieve the object for which legislation is now sought to be introduced. Taking the case of lodging houses in the City of Madras, I submit they are fruitful sources of public nuisance and yet the Corporation has found it difficult to remove even one lodging house within the period of a year, since there are many lodging houses which deserve to be closed. Of course prosecutions take place, and since the procedure involved is so interminable, they think the mere levy of a fine would be sufficient. But the levy of a fine alone is not adequate to bring about the result. Therefore these lodging houses continue from year to year notwithstanding the fact that prosecutions have been launched.

" In the City of Madras, the greatest nuisance is the beggar problem. The ill-clad, dirty and unhealthy or diseased begger is going about in the streets and committing every imaginable nuisance. Unfortunately, Sir, I searched in vain the whole of this Bill to see whether there is any provision or clause in it to deal with this nuisance by beggars. Except the very vague definition of the word ' nuisance,' there is nothing to prevent the greatest injury and the greatest harm done by these beggars, these indigent beggars, to public health. I would have welcomed the Bill still more if there is a provision dealing with this problem effectively. There is nothing in the Bill.

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" Again, Sir, in regard to the diseased beggars, at any rate, there is no power given to the Health Officers or their authorized subordinates to segregate them, with a view to prevent the further spread of the disease. Sir, time and again the Corporation of the City of Madras has been agitating for an effective law to put down this nuisance which adversely affects the public health, but nothing could be done. Even this measure is disappointing in that respect.

" There is a good deal of centralization that is sought to be achieved by this Bill. I thought, Sir, the principle was one of decentralization; but instead of that, in very many respects, under the several chapters of the Bill there is a good deal of centralization by the Government taking absolute powers and responsibilities upon themselves to do things in the way which they think fit. Such a kind of centralization is certainly derogatory to the powers that are already vested in the local authorities. The local authorities, instead of being called upon by the Act to put into operation the various sections of the Bill, are sought to be rid of these powers. I do not think it will be helpful at all for the development of public sense.

" Then there are very many clauses in the Bill which call upon the local authorities to levy taxes on water-supply, taxes on vehicles and for various other things, and bear a percentage of expenses of the health services. It may be that certain municipalities are able to cope with this taxation; but then there are various other provisions which involve further commitments on the slender resources of the municipalities. The Bill does not provide so far for any definite Public Health Fund. Of course there are the Public Health Boards, but they are made merely advisory —advisory in regard to matters that may be prescribed and advisory in regard to matters that may be referred to them by the Government. But with regard to the actual finances required for the administration of this Act, nothing is to be seen in the Bill. I would expect Government to take courage in their hands and say that such and such fines or such and such sources of levy shall be constituted into a Public Health Fund which can be administered for the purposes of public health. The municipalities are sought to be taxed over and over again, but they are not shown any extra sources of income. I know that taxes used to be suggested by the City Corporation but they did not receive the sanction of the Government. Such being the case, the aspect of taxation that is involved in this Bill is a serious matter.

" Then there is the question of obtaining the opinion of the party concerned. As already pointed out, the time given is too short. I have always pleaded that legislation should not be made in a hurry. No doubt there are occasions when discussions could take place in a hurry, but nothing will be lost by postponing

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this measure for another month or two. There are certain provisions in the Bill as a result of which certain sections and certain communities will be affected seriously. For instance in the matter of food control, the opinions of non-vegetarians will have to be respected in regard to this. I think, Sir, that is a matter on which certain sections of the people would like to express their views and the time given is not adequate for the purpose.

" Besides, Sir, there is also the question of taking large powers under clauses 143 and 144 of the Bill. True, the Government expect that in a measure like this there will be very many difficulties to be overcome; and a huge measure with all its magnitude is certainly such that it threatens complications which require easy solution by executive authority. It has now become the practice of the day that every measure shall have a provision saying that members shall be removed by the executive orders of the Government. And then, as was pointed out already, clause 143 is a fundamental one. There seem to be certain powers vested in the Government, but if you traverse through the sections, against every section you will see the rule-making powers of the Government.

" Then, Sir, with regard to appeals against the orders of the Health Officer, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or the local authority or the Local Government. In certain cases it is provided that there shall be a certificate obtained before a person could occupy a house; but no provision seems to have been thought of for the speedy disposal of such certificates or licences as the case may be; and if within the prescribed period if it is not disposed of, it is presumed to have been granted. But, in a case where an entry is to be made in a house, it is not stated what is to happen if the Health Officer or the authority concerned delays the issue of the necessary certificate for the entry. I will concede this, that in times of epidemic, or in times of great nuisance or danger to public peace or public health, there should be proper limitations prescribed against the abuse of such entry in the house at any hour or part of the day. But it cannot be said that such unlimited powers should be given to Health Officers in general. I welcome that the Health Officers should have final powers and they should have the right of arresting persons who commit offences on the spot and putting them before the courts, but unfortunately there is no further machinery than that provided in the Bill. Certainly the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Bill will entail much more work on the magistracy and the criminal courts of the Province, but there seems to be no addition to the list of magistrates who will try such cases. Here again it is well-known that law's delays are enormous and the criminal courts take months and years to decide cases concerning public health and offences against municipal laws, and unless an effective machinery is

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created under the Bill, we are not going to easily and speedily dispose of offences against public health and there will be no use of a Public Health Bill of this type. I would suggest that in all these directions there is need for amendments. True, Sir, the Select Committee will be given opportunity to go into all these aspects and make amendments, but then, as usual in Select Committees, there will be only very short time at their disposal. If the Bill has to be brought back to the Assembly within a week or ten days, the Select Committee must have been able to obtain public opinion in this Province, and if no time is given to them to know what exactly is the public opinion, there is certainly no use. It may be too much to expect any useful contribution from the members of the Select Committee towards the moulding of this Bill in proper shape. Considering all these aspects, I would say there is justification for delaying the consideration of this Bill for a reasonable time. I do not want to suggest that the Bill should be delayed for a year or six months, but if the Bill could be delayed for a reasonable time, say another month, it could be possible to obtain public opinion. In fact no opinion has been obtained from any local authority whose powers are sought to be taken away, and no investigation has taken place as to why the municipalities have failed to discharge their functions in bringing about a decent standard of public health in spite of the laws that have been in existence for decades. If there had been such an investigation, and if opportunity had been given to local authorities to show the causes for these real nuisances, and why they were not able to give effect to many of the salutary provisions in the matter of developing the standard of public health, it would have been helpful for us to legislate in this session.

"No opinion has been ascertained from local bodies. At any rate the Hon. the Minister has not referred the Bill to elicit such opinion. 7-15 p.m.

"Further, this Bill is one that requires a certain amount of engineering skill on the part of the executive authority. I would suggest that the Board if it is constituted with the Sanitary Engineer as one of its members would be able to contribute a good deal by way of advice on matters prescribed and referred to it. Again, there is a lot of construction of drainage works, and water works. These works are not really within the purview of the Health Officer. The Health Officer who is given power over water-supply works as well as the construction of drainage works is not the competent authority. The competent authority for the purpose of drainage works and water-supply works will be some civil engineer with experience in the said works. I would suggest that you must make the distinction between these officers in the discharge of their respective functions. I think there is need for public opinion in that respect as well. I therefore submit that

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while the Bill is a necessity, and it ought to be pushed through within a reasonable time, there is need for various improvements in various directions. This can be given effect to only if the Hon. Minister is able to give time to the public to know exactly what its shortcomings are, and in this case, the opinion of the local bodies which are likely to be affected by this Bill will be of utmost help in putting this measure on a very sound basis."

* DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—" Sir, having heard a *resume* of the work done by the Public Health department for the last so many years, and the remarks made by the Hon. Dr. Rajan, the Public Health Minister, I would like to offer a few remarks at the fag end of the session to-day.

" Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Public Health quoted facts and figures to show that the country is ready to work this Public Health Bill. He has stated that the health weeks that were being celebrated every year were an indication of the readiness of the country in the matter of working the Public Health Bill. I, as a medical practitioner from the mufassal, working in the rural parts for fifteen years, wish to say something on this. I know that in the villages these celebrations are being conducted by a few interested persons here and there, just to show themselves that they are public health workers, while in reality they are not propagating the health of the village. Therefore, I think, Sir, the country is not ripe to accept this Bill or to work it out, inasmuch as the people are so ignorant of this. Much propaganda work has to be done, as it was done in the case of the introduction of Prohibition in Salem and other places where people have been educated that prohibition of drink is a good thing indeed. My humble opinion is that the Bill has not reached even a few in the country. Only last week, I had the occasion to meet a few of my medical friends in the district and I asked them for their opinion on the Bill; but not a single man was able to say a word on the subject. Even the District Health Officer could not give a few remarks on this important Bill. Therefore I honestly think, Sir, that the Bill should be circulated to and placed before the local bodies and before medical associations for their opinion and advice.

" Sir, as a medical practitioner, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Dr. Rajan who has taken so much pains and showed so much patience and tact in getting up the Public Health Bill. The proposal that public health should be the concern of a Board whose authority should extend over the whole of the Province is commendable. But the personnel of the Board is too meagre and does not give any representation to the large body of medical men working both in Government and private institutions. Another association which is existing in this country for the past many

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years, viz., the Christian Medical Association of India, Burma and Ceylon, having nearly 500 institutions under its care in India and maintaining nearly 22,184 beds for treating in-patients has no place in this Board. There are surgeons and physicians in this association who can contribute their quota towards the working of this Act and who can benefit the country by their sound advice. I therefore suggest that when they consider this Bill at the Select Committee, amendments might be made to give representations on this Board to the medical associations in the country.

"The intention of the Bill to place the Director of Public Health as its executive head is laudable and the success of the Bill will be assured. It is very pleasing to note that all the victimization of the subordinate staff of municipalities and other local boards is put an end to by placing the subordinate health staff under the control of the district or municipal health officers. The proposals regarding water-supply and drainage are admirable; and the public must be willing to co-operate with the Government in putting the various schemes adumbrated in the Bill into practical utility.

"At this stage, Sir, I would like specially to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Public Health on having put all his knowledge of medical science into practical utility by making provisions in the Bill to tackle the problem of venereal diseases. The incidence of the disease in the land is appalling. While I do not have the correct figures, I think I may say that one out of every five is infected with some sort of venereal disease or other. The disease has eaten into the vitals of the nation, and the manhood of the nation can only be resuscitated by bringing the disease under control. While the Bill has therefore been conceived with the best of intentions, I am sorry to state that the provisions of the Bill with reference to the control and treatment of venereal diseases are defective.

"The Bill is defective firstly in that no provision is made for ensuring well-equipped and properly qualified staff of health inspectors in local areas. I do not know how far the Bill is justified in entrusting to unqualified hands the work of reporting suspected cases of venereal disease. Of course provision is made for secrecy in treatment of the disease. As the hon. Members of this House are aware, the contraction of venereal disease is said to be a social stigma and degradation of one self in the society. I am afraid the powers given to a physician or other person may be misused by the persons authorized to report cases for exposing the so-called venereally infected persons to the close scrutiny and examination by the local authority, who may not know the rudimentary principles of diagnosis in this dreadful disease. I have known cases where a simple case of urethritis has been mistaken

by a qualified medical practitioner for a case of venereal disease and treated accordingly on up-to-date lines with all sorts of vaccines and chemico-therapy.

"It may be remembered that the majority of the health inspectors employed by local bodies are persons who have had no medical training and as such provision has to be made for substituting a suitable agency for such inspection.

" Secondly, the Bill provides for a real obligation on the part of a purchaser of a specific, to disclose whether it is intended for him or for another. But no provision is made as to the liability of the purchaser in cases where it turns out that the person for whom it is alleged to have been intended is not a person suffering from venereal disease. While a legal obligation has been cast on the medical practitioner to report cases of infection, what about the large body of indigenous practitioners, some of whom are qualified and clever but the others could only be classified as 'quacks'? That is why it is necessary that the legal obligation should be cast on the patient only. A legal obligation must be cast on every person who is reported to have purchased the drug. I believe, Sir, that as under the Prohibition Act, the burden of proof of innocence ought to be thrown on the person purchasing a specific from a druggist.

" The Bill provides that the medical practitioners shall report cases of persons who have not been completely cured and for action to be taken by the Health department. The certainty of a complete cure in at least one case of venereal disease has been recognized by the medical profession as a matter of doubt. Assuming that complete cure is possible and that persons who have not been completely cured can be compelled to undergo the treatment, may I know whether the Government has provided in the Bill the grants necessary for such cures? As most of the members here know, the treatment of venereal disease is a very costly one. As far as my knowledge goes a complete treatment for cure of syphillis at least requires Rs. 50. I want to know whether this Bill has made any provision to supply all the necessary drugs and other equipment for the treatment of venereal diseases."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I had not known that I would be called upon to intervene even for a few words. But the member from the European group drew the attention of the House to the consequences that may follow from this Bill, and said that it would cost more taxation, and possibly lay greater burdens, apart from the tax-payers, upon the employers of labour and so on. He invited me to follow some method, even should it be addressing a mass meeting, to explain exactly the amount of new burdens and new taxes that would involve the tax-payers and employers of labour in. So I am coming in, and I crave the indulgence of this House at this late hour to say a few words on a few salient points in this connexion.

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" I wish to explain, Sir, that this Bill, as has been remarked by many, does not give money; it is not a cash Bill, it is a Public Health Bill. There is no money offered in the Bill, it is true. But there are a few points to be brought in these various clauses with regard to the money side of the matter. One of the essential principles running through this Bill is that certain proportions are sought to be fixed with regard to expenditure incurred by local authorities over public health measures. These proportions are already exceeded in some cases by various local bodies. At the same time, in order to make a beginning of compulsion in regard to the relative attention to be paid to public health, it has been suggested in this Bill to lay down a principle of a minimum proportion of local authorities' expenditure in regard to public health. I may, at the same time, assure hon. Members that in laying down such proportions, no attempt has been made to exceed the existing average expenditure reached for various local bodies. It is true that new powers of additional taxation are given to local bodies, but local bodies may be expected to take care of their own limitations; it is only the proportion that is fixed; further taxation by local bodies is left entirely to them to suit the exigencies of various local bodies. 7-30 p.m.

" Another principle that runs through this Bill is based on our experience. It is true that local public interest is the final solution for all these difficulties. But hon. Members should not mistake decentralization of service with decentralization of power. Experience has taught us that if local bodies are asked to exercise authority in respect of matters of compulsion which impinge the liberties of individuals, they will be loathe to exercise them. And we will have to choose between two evils; either leave matters of this unpleasant kind unattended to, or take over the burden of unpleasantness on the central authority and leave the local authorities to the decentralization of services which they alone can do. But decentralization of penalties without exercising authority over individuals, experience has shown, cannot be and will not be properly exercised by local bodies. The principle, therefore, that is maintained in this Bill is this; it is, as the Member for the European Group very rightly pointed out. He said, ' The cost of reform has not been calculated, the Bill is so many sections long, new duties have been laid down, vast attractive schemes of work are planned out by sections; how are you going to meet all this cost? " He was right in asking this question. I am only touching the general principle. I am not going into the detail, but I am seeking to answer that. It is a dilemma before us. We are pledged to reform; we are pledged to make life tolerable in this country, if not first class. It is necessary to attend to public health. It is a growing evil, everybody admits it. Even those who want to be moderate, admit that this must be attended to immediately. But the dilemma is this. If we attend to it immediately, well and efficiently—efficiency alone can justify interference with private

affairs of this kind—if we have to attend to it, the cost will be very great. True. But the cost will be very great if the present rate of cost prevails. If we must maintain the present rate of payment for labour of this kind, or supervision of this kind, or control of this kind, I frankly confess it is an impossible work. We have to choose to allow the country to rot. I admit that. Putting the observation of some Members which prove conclusively that the cost is very great, together with the observations of some hon. Members who say that it must be attended to at any cost, I could come only to this conclusion, that the services in the matter of public health must be widened, everybody must be made to take part in this work, and not merely a few paid officers. The second conclusion that I come to is that even those who have to be paid for their services must work for less payment. These are the two conclusions that I come to. I frankly admit the niggardliness of this position; I frankly admit this is a very commercial Bill, so to say, commercially-motived Bill, which tries to lay down duties on varied people who are not to be paid at all. Secondly, perhaps, if the Finance Minister is to be believed, the Bill proposes to make labour and service cheap also. I confess that this is our intention, this is our policy. Otherwise, the only alternative is, not to touch public health in this vast country that abounds with villages which cannot be managed properly or efficiently and must be left to remain oriental as they are. I submit we cannot agree, the present Government cannot agree, to that alternative. The other alternative is this: it is not enough to employ a few highly paid officers in the department to work harder. It is not enough to window-dress the business. We must lay down duties for looking after the health of the country over a wider circle of people, and do our best to get that service done, and try our best to get service rates compatible with the condition of our country and the needs of the country. If this observation of mine is looked upon with disfavour, this Bill is bad. But if this observation of mine is looked upon and approached with sympathy, then this Bill contains valuable material and the country can benefit by it. But, if we do not get the men, if men cannot be made to work without service payments or at lower payments, then I admit at once that this Bill will be only another piece of window-dressing. I frankly confess that it will fail. We cannot leave it at that. We must try to see if there is some public spirit in this country, if there is public spirit enough, not merely to take part in elections and the like, but also for doing work. We shall succeed. That is the hope behind this Bill. 'Decentralization,' 'powers of local bodies being robbed;' all these were referred to. All these must be translated in the language that I have now employed. We want to give enormous powers to local bodies to do the work of securing public health. We want to give enormous responsibility to local bodies to do the work of securing public health. But if the authority of interfering with individuals is the one thing that local bodies want,

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all that this proposal seeks to do is to have a series of arrangements by which every man who is asked to do something or other can go from officer to officer, from the overseer to the supervisor, from the supervisor to the commissioner, from the commissioner to the local body, from the local body to the board. Everyone having enormous amount of liberties written down for him, advocates may appear on their behalf, litigations will be thrashed out. In this, there is no aspect of public health. If the Select Committee revises this Bill in that direction, it will become a ' Public Litigation ' Bill, and not a Public Health Bill at all. We hope that the officers of this Government will be secure, will be honest, will be just, will be judicial, will have commonsense and will have a sense of proportion and act properly. If we do not feel properly, appeals will not protect this country; appeals will only cost this country. They will not protect this country by any means. Therefore, I unhesitatingly refuse to accept the proposal to make the litigation element in this Bill fuller and more effective. I want the confidence element in this Bill to be made more effective, and if the confidence element proves ineffective, the services must fail, and the Government must fail and the Bill must fail. I do not think that providing for statutory appeals against orders with regard to public health will ever protect a country. As regards local bodies, as I said, they will have the fullest power with regard to policy. They will have the fullest power with regard to activities, will have the fullest power with regard to financial schemes and having them thoroughly thrashed out and doing the work. It is only when they came into conflict with one another that the Government propose to interfere; because they hope that the Government will be able to protect the general interest in such cases far more effectively than the local bodies themselves can manage in their own local areas. If these principles are accepted, I submit, the Bill is a good Bill.

" The Bill looks large, because, it is a synopsis, it is a culling together of the provisions which now lurk behind a number of Acts which are in force. They are all brought together here. There is the Local Boards Act, there is the District Municipalities Act, the City Municipal Act and a number of other minor Acts; and the provisions relating to public health in all these Acts are brought together. Hence it looks very large. Secondly this Bill does not deal with ordinary matters of legislation. This is an administrative Bill. It deals with how we have to deal with day-to-day difficulties in regard to public health. Therefore, necessarily, it cannot be a short Bill. It is bound to be a big Bill and I challenge hon. Members versed in the legislative measures in other countries to produce a good Bill which will be much shorter than this. Any health Act that may be produced in any other country must be an enormously big volume. I have no doubt, that our Health Minister has been somewhat considerate in making it only with 150 sections. I hope it will be filed up by a number of other rules issued under

the various sections, whenever doubts and difficulties arise. Therefore, a long Bill need not frighten anybody. In fact, the longer the Bill, the lesser the litigation. If an Act is short the legal acumen available in this country will try to increase litigation. Sections will look small in number, but litigation will increase. The larger the number of sections in a Bill, the greater will be the security and the less of bother and disputes consequent upon the Bill. It is only to assure hon. Members I am to make them more confident with regard to the length of this Bill which need not frighten anybody. Let us take our own Constitution Act, the Government of India Act, which consists of 360 sections. Whether they are good or bad, there is a section for everything in that Act. If there had been only a few sections, there would have been an enormous amount of litigation in the Federal Court and long litigation would have been the consequence. So the length of the Bill need not frighten anyone. As I already said, most of the clauses are old sections. They are only old friends in a new dress. If you take the various other Acts, you will find the same language. But the difference brought out here is, as I already stated, these principles that I referred to, and the difference that comes between the old provisions and the provisions proposed here. Hon. Members who referred to various matters may rest assured that the Select Committee will thrash it out and will give the utmost consideration to the various points of detail that were brought out in the course of this debate. For instance, supposing there is power which is too much, the Select Committee will cut it down and will provide safeguards. Provided the principle is kept in mind, the Select Committee will be given ample room for consideration of the various difficulties or doubts raised as regards detail.

" As regards circulation, I may point out that this Bill, on the whole, has received warm welcome in all quarters. In fact, the only criticism that has been heard is only that heard to-day, in this House; because we are near business, the attention of Members has been drawn to business and rightly drawn to defects and objections. At the same time, it is only in the matter of details. The public as a whole, the profession as a whole, bodies, organizations and associations as a whole have not raised any objections to the Bill as such, saying, ' We must read this Bill many more times over and we must have further time for circulation of the Bill.' I do not believe that that was the response that was received for this Bill. Therefore, there is no reason for circulation of this Bill at this stage. I assure hon. Members that if they accept these principles, the details will look after themselves."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Does the Hon. the Minister for Public Health think that it is necessary that he should say anything by way of reply? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" I have got the right of reply."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Will you exercise that right? "

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7-45 p.m.

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Sir, it is understood that, under this Bill to-day, we are not to go into the details of the Bill; But, yet, I am afraid, in the course of the debate, the details have been considered more than the general principles. On the whole, I may say, the one criticism made, or at least as I understand it, the general charge levelled against this Bill, is that we are rushing through this legislation. I do not know what is meant by that; I cannot understand what people mean when they say ' rushing through legislation.' We have to get this legislation at some time or other, and hence this measure is now before the House. This is not the first time when we have a measure like this; this is not an entirely new piece of legislation. It is only a consolidating measure, and I do not see any reason why people should say that we are rushing through this legislation. Every effort has been made in the composition of the Select Committee to give representation to as many groups as there are here in this House, and there is ample time and full scope in the Select Committee stage to deal with the Bill in all its aspects. I, for one, will be only too glad to receive from any member of any party such amendments as may be thought necessary, which would help in making this Bill a success. I do not think any amount of time spent in that way is wasted. As I said in the beginning of this debate, I want the co-operation of all Members of the House in getting this Bill accepted.

" I wish to repudiate here and now the statement made by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar that the Government have fought shy of this matter, in that they have simply signed the Bill without examining the implications thereof. And he also said that Government have not taken into confidence anybody in the framing of the Bill. It is certainly not the case; every available legal talent has been utilized; every expert opinion was availed of; every aspect of the case was gone into thoroughly. It is rather strange that a Member of his standing should make such a remark.

" Sir, I do not wish to detain the House long, as the Hon. the Leader of the House has already discussed the matter clearly. He has also said how and why the Director of Public Health should be given a statutory status. And he has also said how the whole health service should be given a statutory basis. I know even panchayat boards will not grudge to spend sums on public health service; they are willing to spend money even to the extent of 20 to 30 per cent of their revenues; and I have come across unions in which the members are ready to spend even to the extent of 60 per cent of their revenues in this matter. We have got records to substantiate this statement. And therefore I may say that financially this Bill is all right.

" Then mention was made about the conflict of duties that will arise between factory inspectors and health inspectors. I have taken great pains to see that such things do not occur, and every effort has been made to demarcate the duties and functions of each of

these officers. And I do not anticipate any conflict of duties. I assure the factory-owners and owners of plantations that this Bill is intended to improve the health of labour in their areas. The Bill is not intended to put obstacles in their way. As compared with other countries, the number of factories in the province is very very small; and hence factory-labour population is very small. I have gone to various plantations and factories, inspected personally the condition of labour prevailing there, and I recognize that while in some respects extraordinarily good things have been done, many other things were left undone. In fact, I have pointed out one or two cases of meagre or inadequate health measures taken and brought it to the notice of the administration concerned. It is not as if the factory owners are going to be tyrannized. Far from it. I am sure owners of factories and employers of labour would co-operate with the idea of providing healthy labour, because it is to their own interest more than to the interest of the Government or of any party that they should have more healthy labour. And therefore, one need not run away with the idea that the labour force will be affected adversely by this Bill. On the other hand, this legislation will enhance the strength of the labour force by making them a healthy unit of work, which means more profit to the employers.

" With regard to the drafting of the Bill, something was said. One hon. Member said every effort to improve the Bill has not been made. And he himself confessed that he is not an authority on the subject, and he went even so far as to say that I am an authority on the subject. I may assure him that sufficient legal talent has been brought to bear on this Bill, expert opinion on the subject has been obtained, and it is open to the Government to receive such advice as is available to-day.

" Mention was made about the poor attendance of patients in the hospitals with regard to venereal disease. I may say this: every hospital is provided with the necessary materials, and the tendency of people to attend venereal clinics is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is only the poor people—I will not say poor people, I will say the middle class—who do not go to hospitals and who fight shy of the medical help offered there.

" With regard to veneral diseases, complete provision has been made to see that the doctor is not allowed to reveal the names of people who consult them and steps are also taken to see that they are not coerced by anybody to reveal them. We have also provided for preventing the spreading of venereal diseases. It is a more dangerous disease to the society than to the individual concerned; for the whole progeny is affected, if it is not arrested in time. In the absence of this provision, you will be simply perpetuating the disease from generation to generation. So, we have taken power to take steps to put such people under treatment. Then again there are cases where people are apparently cured, and if only they are put under treatment for some time more, the diseases can

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be cured completely. To provide for such things, we have taken power under this Bill; the provision is not intended for respectable classes of people who obey all laws; it is more intended for persons who try to evade treatment. This is all the idea underlying this provision. If the Bill is defective in some respects and if it requires amendment, we are willing to take all possible steps to amend it suitably. It is not our intention to expose our people to public ridicule; the idea is to save our people and to give proper treatment as long as infection is liable to be transmitted from one person to another. It may be that in some advanced countries, this extreme provision has not yet been adopted. But if we do so here, in our province, it is only on scientific lines that we proceed. And we have records to show that our move in this direction is quite sound. I do not desire to detain the House any further; and I propose with the assent of the Hon. Leader of the House and other leaders of parties, a revised list of the names of the Members of the Select Committee. The names, as revised, will be as follows:—

1 The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar.
2 The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi.
3 Dr. P. S. Srinivasa Ayyar
4 Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju.
5 Sri A. B. Shetty.
6 Sri T. T. Krishnamachariar.
7 M. Ahmed Badsha Sahib Bahadur.
8 Mr. G. B. Reade.
9 Sir A. T. Pannir Selvam.
10 Sri V. S. Rm. Valliappa Chettiyar.
11 Dr. Muhammad Abdus Salam.
12 Sri A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.
13 Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
14 Sri K. Venkatappayya Pantulu.
15 The Hon. the Mover of the Bill (the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan)."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I will now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

' *that the Madras Public Health Bill*, 1938, *be circulated for eliciting public opinion.*' "

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—" I will now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' *that the Madras Public Health Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the* 15 *persons named by the Hon. the Mover of the Bill.*' "

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—" I appoint the Hon. the Minister for Public Health as the Chairman of the Committee." (Applause.)

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

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

* 1. *Statement showing particulars regarding the representation of Muslims on district boards and municipal councils.*

* 2. *Communication furnishing information regarding the absorption of ex-taluk board servants under local bodies, with reference to the supplementary questions to question No.* 211 *asked at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 23rd September* 1937.

† 3. *G.O. No.* 1854, *Development, dated 30th July* 1938, *adding a new rule* 14-*B to the rules framed under section* 19 *of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act,* 1922 (*Madras Act V of* 1923).

‡ 4. *G.O. No.* 1475, *Development, dated 13th June* 1938, *amending rule* 22 *of the rules framed under section* 19 *of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act,* 1922 (*Madras Act V of* 1923).

§ 5. *G.O. No.* 2070, *Development, dated 24th August* 1938, *confirming certain amendments to rules XV and XXII of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act,* 1932 (*Madras Act VI of* 1932).

‖ 6. *Supplement to the* Vizagapatam District Gazette *for August* 1938, *containing the scheme report for the settlement of the* 103 *Agency villages of the Palkonda taluk of the Vizagapatam district.*

¶ 7. *G.O. No.* 2259, *Development, dated 12th September* 1938, *confirming a draft amendment to rule II of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act,* 1932.

8. *Return of officers who held permanent, temporary, acting or probationary appointments, under the Government of Madras on the 1st April of each of the years* 1924 *to* 1938.

9. *G.O. No.* 2315, *Development, dated 16th September* 1938, *amending rule* 8 *of the rules issued under section* 19 *of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act,* 1922 (*Madras Act V of* 1923).

10. *Notification appended to G.O. No.* 2288, *Development, dated* 14*th September* 1938, *issuing certain amendments to the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules,* 1935.

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* Placed on the table on 19th August 1938.

a Printed as Appendix XVIII on pages 167–168 infra.

† Despatched by post on 10th September 1938.

‡ Do. 26th September 1938.

§ Do. 7th October 1938.

‖ Do. 14th October 1938.

¶ Do. 4th November 1938.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 162 asked by Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 28 supra.]

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

*Dated the 3rd January* 1938.

D.O. No. 33223-1-A-1/L.A.

DEAR DIWAN BAHADUR,

[Your demi-official, dated 11th September 1937, regarding the hoisting of flags on the Ripon Buildings.]

G.O. No. 1231, Public (Political), dated the 8th July 1937 (of which I enclose a copy) prescribes the occasions on which the flag (the Union Jack) shall be flown over public buildings; the term "public buildings" has been defined to mean only "buildings belonging to Government used for public purposes." Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 1520, Public (General), dated the 11th August 1937, wherein local bodies (including the Corporation of Madras) were informed that the Government had decided not to prohibit the hoisting or flying of the flag used by the Indian National Congress on buildings belonging to or occupied by local bodies. There is thus no conflict between the orders quoted above.

The Union Jack will be flown over Government buildings on the occasions mentioned in G.O. No. 1231, Public (Political), dated the 8th July 1937; and the Congress flag may be hoisted on the buildings occupied by local bodies on all important occasions either of festivity or on the visit of important persons. The kind of flag to be flown and the occasions on which it should be flown are matters entirely within the discretion of the local bodies concerned. It should, however, be understood that on no occasion should the two flags referred to above be flown over the same building at one and the same time.

Yours sincerely,
L. J. MACIVER.

To M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. Subbayya Nayudu Garu, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

Copy to all Presidents of District Boards.
" Executive Authorities of Municipal Councils.

ENCLOSURE.

**G.O. No. 1231, Public (Political), dated 8th July 1937.**

In supersession of G.O. No. 287, Public (Political), dated the 8th February 1937, the Government direct that on the following occasions the flag will be flown over public buildings:—

(1) New Year's Day (1st January).

(2) Birthday of Princess Elizabeth (21st April).

(3) Empire Day (24th May).

(4) Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Mary (26th May).

(5) Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen (4th August).

(6) Armistice Day (11th November).

(7) Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession (11th December).

(8) * His Majesty's Birthday (14th December).

(9) Each day on which an important person, e.g., His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Governor or Hon. Minister, visits the premises.

(10) Important local festivals.

* Also on any day appointed for the official celebration of His Majesty's Birthday.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
*Chief Secretary.*

To Departments of the Secretariat (all sections).
„ all Heads of Departments, including Collectors and District and Sessions Judges.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 176 asked by Sri G. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 40 supra.]

**G.O. No. 2881, P.H., dated 12th August 1938.**

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 756, P.H., dated 24th February 1938.

From the President of the Salem District Board, dated 6th April 1938, No. 1129-38-A-6.

*Order—No.* 2881, *P.H., dated* 12*th August* 1938.

In G.O. No. 2577, P.H., dated 18th December 1936, the Government published certain draft amendments to the rules regarding the appointment and punishment of officers and servants

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of local boards and municipal councils. After the expiry of the time allowed for the submission of suggestions and criticisms, the Government considered all points of view and confirmed the amendments, in G.O. No. 756, P.H., dated 24th February 1938.

2. Only very few municipal councils and district boards submitted criticisms and suggestions. Now after the rules have been confirmed, the President, Salem District Board, protests against the amendments to the rules. The amendment lays down that no person should be appointed to the post of a Woman Medical Officer or Health Visitor or a Midwife for Maternity and Child Welfare work under a local board, except in consultation with the Director of Public Health. The objection of the President is, that by this amendment, the Government are 'mutilating' the executive powers of the District Board President, and they are actuated by a deep feeling of distrust. The Government regret that such a misunderstanding should have resulted from a measure intended to be in the interests of the local bodies themselves.

3. The reasons actuating the Government in passing these amendments are, that Maternity and Child Welfare work in this Presidency being in its infancy, the officers and servants appointed to carry out the work should be capable and conscientious workers, with a record of conduct and service above reproach. The Government are given to understand that in the past local bodies have consulted the Director of Public Health freely and still continue to do so in regard to the appointment of Maternity and Child Welfare staff. In the course of such references many instances of unsatisfactory workers leaving one local body and seeking employment under another, evidently suppressing the facts relating to their past service, have been brought to light. It is to deal with situations like these that the Government prescribed consultation with the Director of Public Health, because as a central authority he would be able to know the merits and demerits of a particular candidate much better than the local officers, the District Health Officers and the Municipal Health Officers, who could not possibly be aware of the antecedents of every candidate, who applies for a post under the local body. The procedure is meant to secure proper candidates and to increase the efficiency of the Maternity and Child Welfare service and not to curtail the executive powers of the District Board Presidents.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C. H. MASTERMAN,
*Secretary to Government.*

[28th November 1938

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 179 asked by Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 41 supra.]

The following Press Communiqué is issued:—

### PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 22ND AUGUST 1938.

The Government have been in touch for some time past with the Boy Scouts Association, Madras, and the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, Madras, with a view to ascertain the progress made in the efforts to effect union between the two associations; they had also a conference with the representatives of the two bodies on the 8th August 1938. It is found that an agreed plan of union is not yet in sight. As the question has naturally been engaging public attention the Government now make the following pronouncement of their policy in the matter:—

While there is no objection to both associations or either working in any place in the Presidency, the Government consider that they would not be justified in incurring further expenditure on the payment of grants so long as more than one association functions. The Government grant hitherto paid to the Boy Scouts Association has accordingly been stopped. It is open to any school to organize troops affiliated to either association.

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## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 193 asked by Khan Bahadur P. M. Attakoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 49 supra].

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Expenditure from Provincial Revenues— | | | |
| (1) Pay of Provincial Marketing Officer and the Assistant Marketing Officer for development .. .. .. | 9,854 | 5 | 0 |
| (2) Pay of establishment .. .. .. .. .. | 1,846 | 9 | 0 |
| (3) Other compensatory allowances—Presidency allowances and Madras house allowance .. .. .. .. | 986 | 4 | 0 |
| (4) Travelling allowances .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,911 | 6 | 0 |
| Total .. | 15,598 | 8 | 0 |
| II. Expenditure from the grant of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research— | | | |
| (1) Pay of the Assistant Marketing Officers and special pay to the Provincial Marketing Officer .. .. | 11,460 | 7 | 0 |
| (2) Pay of establishment .. .. .. .. .. | 2,278 | 13 | 0 |
| (3) Other compensatory allowances—Presidency allowances and Madras house allowances .. .. .. | 1,253 | 6 | 0 |
| (4) Travelling allowances .. .. .. .. .. | 3,834 | 12 | 0 |
| Total .. | 18,827 | 6 | 0 |

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## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 43 asked by Sriman Y. V. A. Bhaskara Rao Patnaik Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 58 supra].

| Serial number and name of station. | Expenditure in 1936-37. | Cash value of crop yield during 1936-37. |
|---|---|---|
| | ROUNDED TO | ROUNDED TO |
| | RS. | RS. |
| 1 Agricultural Research Station, Anakapalle * .. .. | 40,752 | 8,463 |
| 2 Do. Samalkota .. .. | 26,522 | 5,100 |
| 3 Do. Guntur .. .. .. | 30,404 | 6,328 |
| 4 Do. Hagari * .. .. .. | 44,694 | 2,702 |
| 5 Do. Nandyal .. .. .. | 18,930 | 1,823 |
| 6 Do. Palur .. .. .. | 11,208 | 6,786 |
| 7 Do. Tindivanam .. .. | 11,321 | 2,088 |
| 8 Do. Kovilpatti .. .. | 30,403 | 4,929 |
| 9 Do. Taliparamba .. .. | 14,664 | 3,185 |
| 10 Do. Nileshwar I (Pillicode). | | |
| 11 Do. do. II .. .. | 18,170 | 3,575 |
| 12 Do. do. III .. .. | | |
| 13 Do. Kasaragod .. .. | | |
| 14 Do. Nanjanad * .. .. | 29,447 | 11,000 |
| 15 Central Farm, Coimbatore .. .. .. .. | 31,739 | 21,171 |
| 16 Millets Breeding Station, Coimbatore .. .. .. | 8,729 | 2,508 |
| 17 Cotton Breeding Station, Coimbatore .. .. .. | 8,026 | 2,959 |
| 18 Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore .. .. .. | 10,259 | 4,127 |
| 19 Do. Maruteru .. .. .. | 26,717 | 3,719 |
| 20 Do. Aduthurai .. .. .. | 28,512 | 5,537 |
| 21 Do. Pattambi .. .. .. | 28,614 | 4,873 |
| 22 Agricultural Research Station, Pattukkottai .. .. | 7,988 | 1,943 |
| 23 Rice Research Station, Berhampur (since closed) † .. | 21,547 | .. |
| 24 Pomological Station, Coonoor and the Burliar and Kallar Fruit Stations .. .. .. .. .. | 10,523 | 3,774 |
| 25 Sugarcane Research Station, Gudiyattam † .. .. | 13,618 | 4,230 |
| 26 Fruit Research Station, Kuduru † .. .. .. | 19,415 | 152 |

* Stations financed partly by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

† Stations financed entirely by the Imeprial Council of Agricultural Research.

## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 69 asked by Sri K. Shanmugam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 71 supra.]

*Statement showing the facilities provided for Adi-Andhras.*

| Taluk and village. | Have roads, pathways and footpaths been provided ? | Has any construction or repair of culverts and new bridges been made ? | Has any provision of burial grounds been made ? |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Nellore district—** | | | |
| **Gudur—** | | | |
| Yerur .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Rudravaram .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Gudur East .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kadivedu .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Vendod .. .. .. | Yes | .. | .. |
| Budanam .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Muttambaka .. .. .. | Yes | .. | .. |
| **Rapur—** | | | |
| Chittalur .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Yetur .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Palur .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Pulikollu .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Podalakur .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Dachur .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Alturti .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kanupurpalli .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Khambalapalli .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kesamanenipalli .. .. | Yes | .. | Do. |
| Kanuparti .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Chipinapi .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Varileru .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Nernoor .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Gulimcherla .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Talacherla .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Siddavaram .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Pallakonda .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Chinagopavaram .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Pedagopavaram .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| **Nellore—** | | | |
| Mypad .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Kallurpalli .. .. .. | Yes | .. | .. |
| Kakupalli .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Varigonda .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Allipuram .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Nedimusili .. .. .. | .. | Yes | .. |
| Gangapatnam .. .. .. | Yes | .. | .. |
| Indukurpet .. .. .. | .. | Yes | .. |
| **Kovur—** | | | |
| Allupad .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Singapet .. .. .. | Yes | .. | Do. |
| Maneguntapad .. .. | Do. | .. | Do. |
| Annareddipalli .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Dandigunta .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |

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| Taluk and village. | Have roads, pathways and foot-paths been provided ? | Has any construction or repair of culverts and new bridges been made ? | Has any provision of burial-grounds been made ? |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Nellore district—*cont.*** | | | |
| Atmakur— | | | |
| Atmakur | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Battipad | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kondamidikondur | .. | .. | Do. |
| Vasili | .. | .. | Do. |
| Chiramana | .. | .. | Do. |
| Lakshmaraopalli | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kandukur— | | | |
| Appalapad | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Pydipad | .. | .. | Do. |
| Ravur | .. | .. | Do. |
| Chevur | .. | .. | Do. |
| Senampudi | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kondapi | .. | .. | Do. |
| Darakanipad | .. | .. | Do. |
| Anakarlapudi | .. | .. | Do. |
| Jillaikamudi | .. | .. | Do. |
| Mopad | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kannupalla | .. | Yes. | Do. |
| Karedu | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kondikandukur | .. | .. | Do. |
| Pandulapad | .. | .. | Do. |
| Palitipad | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kovur | .. | .. | Do. |
| Vogur | .. | .. | Do. |
| Konurpad | .. | Yes. | Do. |
| Kavali— | | | |
| Manubolupad | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Dundigam | .. | .. | Do. |
| Chamadala | .. | .. | Do. |
| Chinakraka | .. | .. | Do. |
| **Bellary district—** | | | |
| Hospet— | | | |
| Metri | .. | .. | Yes. |
| **East Godavari district—** | | | |
| Amalapur— | | | |
| Ainavilli | .. | Yes. | .. |
| Ainapuram | .. | Do. | .. |
| Kandikuppa | .. | Do. | Yes. |
| Perurulanka Tota | .. | Do. | .. |
| Anatavaram | .. | Do. | Yes. |
| Razole— | | | |
| Kothapeta | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Ramachandrapur— | | | |
| Vedurupaka | .. | Yes. | .. |
| Pedaparti | .. | Do. | .. |
| Ventur | .. | Do. | .. |
| Cocanada— | | | |
| Coringa | .. | Yes. | .. |
| Turangi | .. | Do. | .. |

| Taluk and village. | Have roads, pathways and footpaths been provided? | Has any construction or repair of culverts and new bridges been made? | Has any provision of burial-grounds been made? |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Kistna district—** | | | .. |
| **Gudivada—** | | | |
| Perur .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Pomarru .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Imanipudi .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Gangaramudi .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Maheswarapuram .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Ventrapragada .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Ramanapudi .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Bhushathagallu .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Mothur Malapalli .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Dokiparru .. .. .. | .. | Yes. | .. |
| Kowtaram .. .. .. | .. | Do. | .. |
| Kayegudan .. .. .. | .. | Do. | .. |
| Aripirala .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Chavalapalli .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Nandivada .. .. .. | .. | Yes. | .. |
| Gudavalluru .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Pedayarikipadu .. .. | .. | Yes. | .. |
| **Kaikalur—** | | | |
| Bujabalapatnam .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| **Bandar—** | | | |
| Pedama .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Kalapatan .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kanchadam .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| **Bezwada—** | | | |
| Pedapulipaka .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Kanur .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Poranki .. .. .. | Do. | Yes. | .. |
| Gunadala .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| **Gunnavaram—** | | | |
| Mamkonda .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Vuyyuru .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Tarigoppala .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Davulur .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Mukkapodu .. .. .. | .. | Yes. | .. |
| **Divi—** | | | |
| Pedasanagallu .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Vemulanada .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Chinamuttevi .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Panachivara .. .. .. | Do. | Yes. | .. |
| Salempalem .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pedapalem .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Maddavalle .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malapalli .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pedapalem .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Vakavalle .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malapalli .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kottapalem .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Movva .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Naragampalem .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Talagada Divi .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Pedasanagallu .. .. | Do. | Yes. | .. |
| Bhattapemmaru .. .. | .. | Yes. | .. |

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| Taluk and village. | Have roads, pathways and footpaths been provided ? | Has any construction or repair of culverts and new bridges been made ? | Has any provision of burial-grounds been made ? |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **West Godavari district—** | | | |
| **Ellore—** | | | |
| Vennavallivaripeta | Yes. | Yes. | .. |
| Vatlur | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Pedapadu | .. | .. | Do. |
| Duggirala | .. | .. | Do. |
| Agadallakka | .. | .. | Do. |
| Chettunuapadu | .. | .. | Do. |
| Vempadu | .. | .. | Do. |
| **Chintalapudi—** | | | |
| K. Gokavaram | .. | .. | Yes. |
| **Kovvur—** | | | |
| Settipeta | .. | .. | Yes. |
| **Guntur district—** | | | |
| **Tenali—** | | | |
| Patareddipalem | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Sangamjagarlamudi | Do. | .. | .. |
| Alapad | Do. | .. | .. |
| Gudivada | Do. | .. | .. |
| Kolakalur | Do. | .. | .. |
| Vetapalem | Do. | .. | .. |
| Kopalli | Do. | .. | .. |
| Mandur | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Buripalem | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kuchellapad | .. | .. | Do. |
| **Repalle—** | | | |
| Bandlavandlamalapalli (hamlet of Dhulipudi). | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Allaparru | Do. | .. | .. |
| Chandole | Do. | .. | .. |
| Pamidimarru | Do. | .. | .. |
| Karumur | Do. | .. | .. |
| **Guntur—** | | | |
| Etukur | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Kornepadu | Do. | .. | .. |
| Budampadu | Do. | .. | .. |
| Mangalagiri | Do. | .. | .. |
| Karlapalem | Do. | .. | .. |
| Nowjur | Do. | .. | .. |
| Koritepad | Do. | .. | .. |
| Godavarru | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Mutlur | .. | .. | Do. |
| Visadala | .. | .. | Do. |
| Venigandla | .. | .. | Do. |
| Narakodur | .. | .. | Do. |

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| Taluk and village. | Have roads, pathways and footpaths been provided? | Has any construction or repair of culvets and new bridges been made? | Has any provision of burial-grounds been made? |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Guntur district—*cont.*** | | | |
| **Bapatla—** | | | |
| Gopapuram .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Machavaram .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Bapatla .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Perali .. .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Ganapavaram .. .. | Do. | .. | Yes. |
| Perala .. .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Ramanappapalem (hamlet of Nandur). | Do. | .. | .. |
| Karamchedu .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Kesavarappad Agraharam .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Brahmanakodur .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Nutalapad .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Garikipad .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Munipalli .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Vadlamudi .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Hanumajipalem (hamlet of Inkollu). | .. | .. | Do. |
| Retur .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Pallapad .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| **Ongole—** | | | |
| Pedakottpalli .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Mattigunta Vemulapad .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Velagapudi .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Chimakurti .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Karavadi .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Surviredipalem .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Budavada .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Nelatur .. .. .. | Do. | .. | Yes. |
| Turpu Maidupalem .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Maddirala .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Dharmavaram .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Boddurvanipalem .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kotapadu .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Doddavarappad .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Santanutalapadu .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Muppavaram .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Nidamalur .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| **Narasaraopet—** | | | |
| Velur .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| **Sattenapalle—** | | | |
| Siripuram .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Ponugupad .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| **Anantapur district—** | | | |
| Selukanacheruvu .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Reddipalli .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Matlagondi .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Kodigipalli .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Bukkarayasamudram .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Chiyedu .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Chennampalli .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Mandalapalli .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| A. Gownivaripalli .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Chelukur .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |

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| Taluk and village. | Have roads, pathways and footpaths been provided ? | Has any construction of repair of culverts and new bridges been made ? | Has any provision of burial-grounds been made ? |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Anantapur district—*cont.*** | | | |
| Hindupur .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Anantapur .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Peddamushtoor .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Bathalapalli .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Dosaludiki .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Mallenipalli .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Yedurur .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Dharmapuram .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Pamadurthi .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Haviligi .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Tatrakallu .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Guntakal .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Ganjikunta .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Pandikunta .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Somandapalli .. .. .. | .. | .. | Yes. |
| Zulekunta .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Gudibanda .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Palharam .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Gudibanda .. .. .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Arkativemula .. .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |
| Kummanamala .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Dosaledu .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Motukepalli .. .. .. | Do. | .. | .. |
| Kummanamala .. .. | .. | .. | Yes |
| Gowdanahalli .. .. | Yes. | .. | .. |

## APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 71 asked by Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 71 supra.]

*Statement.*

| Crop. | Average annual production in the Anamalai hills in lb. | Value of production in column (2) in rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Tea .. .. .. .. .. | 12,202,500 | 61,01,250 * |
| Coffee .. .. .. .. .. | 951,000 | 2,54,732 * |
| Cordamoms .. .. .. .. | 124,500 | 1,55,625 * |

* The value of tea has been assumed to be 8 annas per lb., that of coffee Rs. 30 per cwt. and that of cordamoms Re. 1-4-0 per lb.

## APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 75 asked by Sri V. C. Palaniswami Goundar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 74 supra.]

*Statement showing the number of cases prosecuted and compounded for quarrying in reserved and unreserved lands in Coimbatore district.*

| Taluks. | Number of cases compounded and prosecuted for quarrying. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In reserved lands. | | | | | | In unreserved lands. | | | | | |
| | 1935-36. | | 1936-37. | | 1937-38. | | 1935-36. | | 1936-37. | | 1937-38. | |
| | Compounded. | Prosecuted. | Compounded. | Prosecuted. | Compounded. | Prosecuted. | Compounded. | Prosecuted. | Compounded. | Prosecuted. | Compounded. | Prosecuted. |
| Avanashi .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4* | .. | 75 | .. | 46 | .. | 257 | 9 |
| Bhavani .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1* | .. | 57 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 113 | 9 |
| Coimbatore .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dharapuram .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 8 | 1 | 24 | 2 |
| Erode .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 7 | 2 | 76 | 2 |
| Gobichettipalayam .. .. | .. | .. | 3 * | .. | 18 * | .. | 16 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 21 | 3 |
| Kollegal .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 6 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Palladam .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 9 |
| Pollachi .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 36 | .. | 21 | .. |
| Udamalpet .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 1 |
| North Coimbatore—Forest Division .. .. .. .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South Coimbatore .. .. .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kollegal .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Palghat .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 4 | .. | 8 | .. | 23 | 1 | 242 | 24 | 128 | 16 | 542 | 37 |

* Relates to panchayat forests.

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## APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 78 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 76 supra.]

Vizagapatam district—
Bobbili.
Chodavaram.
Chipurupalli.
Singupuram.
Kasimkota.

East Godavari district—
Anaparti.
Yeleswaram.
Venkatakrishnarayapuram.
Nagaram.
Gokavaram.

West Godavari district—
Narasapur.
Tanuku.
Nidadavole.
Undi.
Pentapadu.

Kistna district—
Pedasanagallu.
Kolavennu.
Gannavaram.
Pedana.
Gundlavalleru.

Guntur district—
Tekkellapad.
Ananthavaram.
Pedaravur.
Ammanabrole.
Repalle.

Nellore district—
Gudur.
Kandukur.
Kavali.
Atmakur.
Udayagiri.

Kurnool district—
Peapalle.
Dhone.
Markapur.
Atmakur.
Pattikonda.

Cuddapah district—
Kodur.
Siddhavattam.
Badvel.
Chennur.

Bellary district—
Alur.
Yemmiganur.
Kampli.
Hadagalli.
Ujjini.

Anantapur district—
Gorantla.
Uravakonda.
Agali.
Kadiri.
Penukonda.

Chittoor district—
Palmaner.
Thamballapalle.

Chittoor district—*cont.*
Kallikiri.
Chandragiri.

Chingleput district—
Ponneri.
Kovvur.
Ikkadu.
Ozhalur.
Acharapakkam.

North Arcot district—
Ambur.
Kaveripakkam.
Ranipet.
Arni.
Jalarpet.

South Arcot district—
Vanur.
Nellikuppam.
Kallakurichi.
Pennadam.
Mannargudi.

Salem district—
Taramangalam.
Krishnagiri.
Attur.
Komarapalayam.
Dharmapuri.
Namakkal.
Rasipuram.

Coimbatore district—
Kunnathur.
Satyamangalam.
Perienaikanpalayam.
Annur.
Anamalais.

Trichinopoly district—
Musiri.
Arasangudi.
Perambelur.
Kulittalai.

Tanjore district—
Kuttalam.
Tiruvadi.
Papanasam.
Nannilam.

Madura district—
Kiranur.
Vedasandur.
Usilampatti.
Teni.
Melur.

Ramnad district—
Kamudi.
Tiruppattur.
Elayirampannai.
Sivaganga.
Ramnad.

Tinnevelly district—
Nanguneri.
Melapalayam.
Tenkasi.
Kovilpatti.
Sankarankoil.

## APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 83 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 79 supra.]

*Statements showing the registered number of cases and the number of treatment centres.*

STATEMENT I.

| Districts. | List of registered cases of leprosy in the various districts in the Presidency. Registered cases. | Out-patient treatment facilities are available in 451 Medical Institutions—A districtwar list of which is given below. Out-patient treatment centres. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Vizagapatam .. .. .. | 12,097 | 30 |
| 2 East Godavari .. .. .. | 8,614 | 24 |
| 3 West Godavari .. .. .. | 7,767 | 14 |
| 4 Kistna .. .. .. .. | 2,910 | 12 |
| 5 Guntur .. .. .. .. | 2,648 | 15 |
| 6 Kurnool .. .. .. .. | 1,174 | 12 |
| 7 Anantapur .. .. .. .. | 359 | 7 |
| 8 Bellary .. .. .. .. | 444 | 5 |
| 9 Cuddapah .. .. .. .. | 784 | 9 |
| 10 Nellore .. .. .. .. | 3,816 | 15 |
| 11 Chittoor .. .. .. .. | 8,782 | 19 |
| 12 Madras .. .. .. .. | 7,660 | 9 |
| 13 Chingleput .. .. .. | 13,360 | 22 |
| 14 North Arcot .. .. .. | 11,257 | 30 |
| 15 South Arcot .. .. .. | 41,280 | 37 |
| 16 Salem .. .. .. .. | 22,002 | 43 |
| 17 Trichinopoly .. .. .. | 11,987 | 23 |
| 18 Tanjore .. .. .. .. | 9,104 | 18 |
| 19 Madura .. .. .. .. | 15,312 | 23 |
| 20 Ramnad .. .. .. .. | 3,667 | 17 |
| 21 Tinnevelly .. .. .. | 4,067 | 15 |
| 22 Coimbatore .. .. .. | 3,010 | 18 |
| 23 Malabar .. .. .. .. | 7,652 | 24 |
| 24 South Kanara .. .. .. | 1,300 | 10 |
| Total .. | 201,055 | 451 |

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STATEMENT II.

12 *In-patient Leper institutions which will accommodate about 2,000 inmates are in the following places.*

| | Name. | Station. | District. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Leper Asylum "Philadelphia" .. | Salur .. .. | Vizagapatam. |
| 2 | Leper Asylum .. .. .. .. | Vizianagram .. | Do. |
| 3 | Leper Mission Asylum .. .. | Ramachandrapuram. | East Godavari. |
| 4 | Bethesda Leper Hospital .. .. | Narsapur .. | West Godavari. |
| 5 | The Salvation Army Leper Colony .. | Bapatla .. | Guntur. |
| 6 | American Lutheren Church Mission Leper Asylum. | Kodur .. .. | Cuddapah. |
| 7 | Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement .. | Tirumani .. | Chingleput. |
| 8 | The Debendranath Mullick Leper Home. | Vadathorasalur .. | South Arcot. |
| 9 | Mission Leprosy Hospital .. .. | Kumbakonam .. | Tanjore. |
| 10 | Dayapuram Hospital and Homes for Lepers. | Manamadura .. | Ramnad. |
| 11 | Leper Asylum .. .. .. | Chevayur, Calicut. | Malabar. |
| 12 | St. Joseph's Leper Asylum .. | Mangalore, Kankanady. | South Kanara. |

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## APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 84 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 79 supra.]

| | Name of the institution. | By whom maintained. | The number of beds. | Where the institution is situated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore. | Government .. | 10 | Vellore. |
| 2 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary. | Do. .. | 8 | Bellary. |
| 3 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore. | Do. .. | 12 | Coimbatore. |
| 4 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah. | Do. .. | 8 | Cuddapah. |
| 5 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Cocanada. | Do. .. | 2 | Cocanada. |
| 6 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Guntur. | Do. .. | 12 | Guntur. |
| 7 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore. | Do. .. | 6 | Mangalore. |
| 8 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Masulipatam. | Do. .. | 10 | Masulipatam. |
| 9 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool. | Do. .. | 6 | Kurnool. |
| 10 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Madura. | Do. .. | 4 | Madura. |
| 11 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Calicut. | Do. .. | 20 | Calicut. |
| 12 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore. | Do. .. | 12 | Tanjore. |
| 13 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Palamcottah. | Do. .. | 6 | Palamcottah. |
| 14 | Government Headquarters Hospital, Trichinopoly. | Do. .. | 4 | Trichinopoly. |

| Name of the institution. | By whom maintained. | The number of beds. | Where the institution is situated. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Government Rayapuram Hospital, Madras. | Government .. | Cases are kept and treated in the verandas of the wards and medical sheds. | Madras. |
| 16 Government General Hospital, Madras. | Do. .. | 21 | Do. |
| 17 Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras. | Do. .. | 80 | Do. |
| 18 Tuberculosis Sanitorium, Tambaram. | Do. .. | 40 | Tambaram. |
| 19 Women and Children Hospital, Calicut. | Do. .. | 12 | Calicut. |
| 20 King George Hospital, Vizagapatam. | Do. .. | 22 | Vizagapatam. |
| 21 Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitorium, Arogyavaram near Madanapalle. | Private management (union mission). | 236 | Arogyavaram near Madanapalle. |
| 22 Visranthipuram Tuberculosis Sanitorium, Rajahmundry. | Private management. | 55 | Rajahmundry. |

## APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 88 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 80 supra.]

*Statement showing the area cultivated with oranges during* 1936–37.

| District. | Area cultivated with oranges of all varieties. | Batavian. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| | ACS. | ACS. |
| 1 Cuddapah .. .. .. .. .. | 2,850 | .. |
| 2 East Godavari .. .. .. .. | 1,180 | 770 |
| 3 Guntur .. .. .. .. .. | 3,090 | .. |
| 4 Chittoor .. .. .. .. .. | 500 | .. |
| 5 Madura .. .. .. .. .. | 900 | .. |
| 6 Salem .. .. .. .. .. | 400 | .. |
| 7 Kurnool .. .. .. .. .. | 800 | .. |
| 8 The Nilgiris .. .. .. .. .. | 640 | .. |
| 9 North Arcot .. .. .. .. .. | 520 | .. |
| 10 Malabar .. .. .. .. .. | 640 | .. |
| 11 Nellore .. .. .. .. .. | 200 | .. |
| 12 West Godavari .. .. .. .. | .. | 350 |
| 13 Other districts .. .. .. .. | 1,730 | 340 |
| Total .. | 13,450 | 1,460 |

## APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstrred question No. 89 asked by Sri K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 80 supra.]

*Statement showing the cost of Stores purchased outside India for the Electricity department during* 1935–36, 1936–37 *and* 1937–38.

| Year. | Total cost of materials purchased outside India. | Country and amount of purchase in Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | England. | Germany. | Czecho-slovakia. | Switzer-land. | America. | | Japan. | Belgium. | Holland. | Sweden. | Italy. | Country of origin not known. |
| | | | | | | U.S.A. | Canada. | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1935-36 .. .. .. | 46,77,000 | 44,54,000 | 11,900 | .. | 36,600 | 74,500 | .. | 2,900 | 10,000 | 57,300 | 26,400 | 600 | 2,800 |
| 1936-37 .. .. .. | 39,92,200 | 31,15,000 | 1,89,300 | 1,72,900 | 41,800 | 69,700 | 3,54,100 | 5,000 | 41,000 | .. | 3,300 | .. | .. |
| 1937-38 .. .. .. | 51,22,200 | 36,62,100 | 2,83,900 | 3,49,200 | 2,39,900 | 1,51,500 | .. | 37,200 | 2,42,000 | .. | .. | .. | 1,57,300 |

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

# APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 92 asked by Sri K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 82 supra.]

| | Accounts, 1936–37—Receipts. | | | | | | Accounts, 1936–37—Expenditure. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Land revenue including portion due to Irrigation. | Excise. | Stamps. | Registration. | Miscellaneous departments including receipts from Motor Vehicles Acts. | Total of columns (2) to (6). | Registration. | Education. | Medical. | Public Health. | Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Credit. | Industries. | Compensation to local bodies for loss of income from tolls and taxation of motor vehicles. | Grants for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, village communications, etc. | Total of columns (8) to (15). |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. |
| | RS | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Vizagapatam .. .. | 27·00 | 21·63 | 8·72 | 1·78 | 1·75 | 60·28 | ·98 | 14·37 | 6·72 | ·84 | 2·11 | ·47 | 2 05 | 5·90 | 33·44 |
| Godavari, East .. | 49·21 | 21·83 | 8·77 | 1·28 | 1·62 | 82·71 | ·89 | 13·55 | 2·15 | ·64 | 1·76 | ·25 | 1·69 | 2·21 | 23·14 |
| Godavari, West .. | 39·56 | 13·47 | 7·03 | 1·13 | 1·30 | 62·49 | ·85 | 6·44 | ·82 | ·49 | ·85 | ·01 | 1·01 | 1·79 | 12·26 |
| Kistna .. .. .. | 33·29 | 16·89 | 7·74 | 1·24 | 2·02 | 66·18 | ·73 | 8·96 | 1·56 | ·85 | 1·07 | ·41 | 1·35 | 3·45 | 18·38 |
| Guntur .. .. .. | 51·60 | 10·23 | 9·97 | 1·64 | 1·99 | 75·43 | 1·02 | 12·15 | 1·81 | ·43 | 1·48 | ·02 | 1·43 | 2·34 | 20·68 |
| Nellore .. .. .. | 26·51 | 5·57 | 4·36 | ·57 | 1·25 | 38·26 | ·59 | 6·37 | 1·19 | ·40 | ·93 | ·25 | ·50 | 2·16 | 12·39 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 16·17 | 6·46 | 2·29 | ·37 | ·70 | 25·99 | ·35 | 4·58 | ·99 | ·28 | ·72 | ·12 | ·73 | 1·54 | 9·21 |
| Anantapur .. .. | 13·96 | 11·41 | 2·55 | ·36 | ·72 | 29·00 | ·36 | 5·61 | ·84 | ·34 | ·72 | ·01 | ·54 | 2·20 | 10·62 |
| Bellary .. .. .. | 16·44 | 12·82 | 3·06 | ·48 | 1·07 | 33·87 | ·48 | 4·77 | 1·25 | ·65 | 1·38 | ·28 | ·58 | 2·36 | 11·75 |
| Kurnool .. .. .. | 19·46 | 14·24 | 3·60 | ·58 | ·91 | 38·79 | ·55 | 5·70 | 1·01 | ·29 | ·91 | ·08 | ·93 | 3·00 | 12·47 |
| Madras .. .. .. | 3·20 | 33 21 | 22·16 | 1·10 | 10·77 | 70·44 | 1·67 | 31·01 | 32·84 | 7·70 | 6·41 | 5·14 | 1·94 | ·04 | 86·75 |
| Chingleput .. .. | 20·86 | 18·38 | 5·02 | 1·05 | ·85 | 46·16 | ·72 | 10·96 | 2·57 | 2·86 | 1·04 | ·19 | 1·48 | 2·19 | 22·01 |
| Chittoor .. .. .. | 11·28 | 8·32 | 3·35 | ·53 | 1·01 | 24·49 | ·64 | 5·81 | 1·13 | ·44 | ·65 | ·06 | ·58 | 1·89 | 11·20 |
| North Arcot .. .. | 29·77 | 18·10 | 7·67 | 1·34 | 1·70 | 58·58 | 1·37 | 9·37 | 1·42 | ·47 | 1·32 | ·26 | 1·90 | 3·63 | 19·74 |
| South Arcot .. .. | 49·48 | 19·78 | 8·09 | 1·51 | 1·29 | 80·15 | 1·69 | 10·52 | 1·39 | ·47 | 1·46 | ·26 | 1·41 | 1·84 | 19·04 |
| Tanjore .. .. .. | 74·35 | 27·08 | 11·72 | 1·96 | 2·03 | 1,17·74 | 2·04 | 11·58 | 3·84 | ·71 | 1·86 | ·60 | 2·78 | 2·28 | 25·69 |
| Trichinopoly .. .. | 30·32 | 16·69 | 8·86 | 1·60 | 2·22 | 59·69 | 1·38 | 8·48 | 1·37 | ·72 | 1·16 | ·30 | 1·42 | 2·70 | 17·48 |
| Madura .. .. .. | 30·01 | 12·80 | 10·72 | 1·65 | 3·23 | 58·41 | 1·49 | 8·80 | 2·77 | ·58 | 1·45 | ·35 | 3·75 | 4·03 | 23·22 |
| Ramnad .. .. .. | 13·96 | 8·68 | 8·65 | 1·37 | 1·96 | 34·62 | 1·48 | 6·79 | 1·52 | ·44 | ·51 | ·08 | 2·56 | 2·34 | 15·72 |
| Tinnevelly .. .. | 26·80 | 12·10 | 9·60 | 2·13 | 2·36 | 52·99 | 2·07 | 11·70 | 1·78 | ·39 | 1·29 | 1·44 | 1·97 | 1·93 | 22·57 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 31·78 | 28·59 | 12·91 | 2·10 | 4·11 | 79·49 | 1·57 | 9·66 | 2·69 | ·81 | 7·36 | ·82 | 4·14 | 3·41 | 30·46 |
| The Nilgiris .. .. | 1·66 | 5·50 | 1·23 | ·12 | 2·02 | 10·53 | 0·09 | 2·41 | 2·20 | ·82 | ·91 | ·17 | 1·07 | 1·66 | 9·14 |
| Salem .. .. .. | 27·14 | 26·52 | 7·34 | 1·55 | 2·30 | 64·85 | 1·31 | 6·74 | 1·60 | ·69 | 1·81 | ·11 | 2·10 | 1·81 | 16·17 |
| South Kanara .. .. | 24·70 | 10·35 | 6·01 | ·88 | 2·14 | 44·08 | ·86 | 9·79 | 1·74 | ·25 | ·93 | ·51 | ·55 | 2·84 | 17·47 |
| Malabar .. .. .. | 40·57 | 12·21 | 15·33 | 2·92 | 3·23 | 74·26 | 3·74 | 28·70 | 4·57 | ·66 | 1·73 | 2·15 | 1·75 | 4·85 | 48·15 |
| Adjustments .. | ·22 | 2·72 | — 1·67 | ·05 | ·79 | 2·11 | ·05 | 1·51 | 11·19 | 1·34 | ·70 | 8·53 | ·04 | — ·07 | 23·29 |
| Total .. | 7,14·30 | 3,95·58 | 1,95·08 | 30·69 | 55·94 | 13,91·59 | 28·92 | 2,56·33 | 92·96 | 24·37 | 42·52 | 22·87 | 40·25 | 64·32 | 5,72·54 |

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## APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 93 asked by Sri K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 83 supra.]

*Statement showing the main points contained in Sri Karant's memorandum on the Buckingham Canal and the action taken by Government.*

| Points contained in the memorandum. (1) | Action taken by Government. (2) |
|---|---|
| 1 Keeping open the sea bars and the construction of a sand bag lock at Pulicat bar. | The suggestion to keep open the bar has been adopted as an experimental measure. A sand bag lock is being constructed every year as a temporary expedient and the question of constructing a masonry lock will be considered in connexion with the Budget of 1939-40. |
| 2 Maintenance of the locks in order.<br>3 Prompt closing of the breaches. | Steps have been taken by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) to repair or renew the locks wherever necessary and also for the closing of breaches. |
| 4 Proper silt clearance .. | All possible steps are being taken to maintain a navigable depth in the canal. The question of adoption of suitable measures to popularise canal transport with a view to further improvement of canal traffic and also the feasibility of dredging the canal by means of a steam or other mechanical dredger are also engaging the attention of Government. |
| 5 Opening of a register of complaints at Basin Bridge and Barbers Bridge wharfs. | The Chief Engineer has been asked to issue necessary instructions for the opening of registers of complaints. |
| 6 Insanitary condition of the Basin Bridge wharf. | The Chief Engineer has been asked to submit a report in the matter and it is awaited. |
| 7 Provision of water tap, lighting, etc., at Basin Bridge wharf. | Orders have been issued allowing the existing tap at the place to be used by men having bonafide business at the Basin bridge wharf. |
| 8 Insanitary condition of the canal within the limits of the city and encroachments on canal bunds. | The question is under consideration. |
| 9 Construction of a lock at Alambarai. | A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and it is awaited. |
| 10 Employment of additional staff in Public Works department offices for the speedy preparation of plans and estimates. | The Chief Engineer will take action in the matter as and when necessary. |
| 11 Reduction of licence fees and insufficient headway of the railway bridge at Elephant Gate. | The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter. |
| 12 Alleged practice of giving particulars of traffic in the canal to railway traffic canvassers. | The Chief Engineer has been asked to report on the point and his report is awaited. |
| 13 Payment of licence fees in instalments. | Orders have been issued permitting the payment of licence fees in three equal instalments at intervals of a month. |
| 14 Prevention of corruption among Public Works department subordinates.<br>15 Illegal payment of money for the free occupation of canal berms. | The Chief Engineer has been asked to take necessary preventive action in the matter. |
| 16 Appointment of an advisory committee. | The Government do not consider it necessary to appoint an advisory committee. |

## APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 94 asked by Sri V. S. R.M Valliappa Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 83 supra.]

*Statement showing the number of clerks promoted as Sub-Registrars during the last five years district-war.*

| District. | Number. | District. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Arcot .. .. .. | 2 | North Malabar .. .. | 1 |
| Bellary-Anantapur .. .. | 1 | South Malabar .. .. | 4 |
| Chittoor-Cuddapah .. .. | 1 | Negapatam (old) .. .. | 1 |
| Coimbatore .. .. .. | 1 | Nellore .. .. .. | 1 |
| East Godavari .. .. | 2 | Palamcottah .. .. .. | 3 |
| West Godavari .. .. | 2 | Salem .. .. .. | 1 |
| Guntur .. .. .. | 2 | Tanjore .. .. .. | 2 |
| South Kanara .. .. | 5 | Trichinopoly .. .. .. | 3 |
| Kurnool .. .. | 1 | | — |
| Madras-Chingleput .. .. | 1 | Total .. | 39 |
| Madura .. .. .. | 5 | | — |

## APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 107 asked by Khan Bahadur Mahamud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th November 1938, page 89 supra.]

**G.O. Ms. No. 1851, Education, dated 4th August 1938.**

In continuation of G.O. No. 1394, Education, dated the 17th June 1938, the Director of Public Instruction is informed that where Hindustani teachers with the full qualifications as laid down in the Government Order are not available, persons trained by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha may be employed provided that they have a knowledge of the local language and their Hindustani qualification is of one or other of the standards mentioned in paragraph 2 (*a*) (iv) of the Government Order. Where persons so qualified are not available, persons who have at least the Hindustani qualification referred to above may be entertained as a temporary arrangement.

2. Cases have been brought to notice of Hindustani teachers *already* employed in schools, either for teaching of Hindustani as part of the middle school course or as an optional subject, who have not the qualifications prescribed in the Government Order in question. These teachers may be retained provided that their qualifications at least in Hindustani are of the standard prescribed in paragraph 2 (*a*) (iv) of the Government Order.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C. H. MASTERMAN,
*Secretary to Government.*

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## APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide item VII (2) on page 146.]

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

U.O. NOTE No. 8288-1-A-1, L.A., DATED 30TH JULY 1938.

[SUBJECT.—*Communication to the Assembly.*]

With reference to the answer given to question No. 211, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 23rd September 1937, the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Administration was asked by means of supplementary questions whether information will be called for in regard to—

(i) the absorption of ex-taluk board servants under local bodies, and

(ii) the appointment under the Erode District Board of raw hands in preference to ex-taluk board servants. The Hon'ble the Minister stated that reports on these points would be called for.

2. The appended statement which is a summary of the reports received on the first point is laid on the table. With regard to the other point, it was ascertained from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards that ex-taluk board servants have been provided for in preference to outsiders.

L. J. MACIVER,
*Secretary to Government.*

APPENDIX.

| District board. | Statement of affairs as on | Total number of ex-taluk board servants in waiting list. | Number absorbed in permanent vacancies under district board, panchayat or municipal council. | Number employed in temporary or officiating vacancies. | Number employed elsewhere. | Number remaining to be absorbed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur .. | 4th January 1938 .. | 6 | 5 | .. | 1 | Nil. |
| Vellore .. | 13th January 1938 .. | 9 | 5 | 1 | .. | 3 (one died) |
| Tiruvannamalai .. | 22nd December 1937 .. | 11 | 6 | 4 | .. | 1 |
| Cuddapah .. | 5th January 1938 .. | 20 | 19 | 1 | .. | Nil. |
| Villupuram .. | 27th December 1937 .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | Nil. |
| Bellary .. | 23rd December 1937 .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | Nil. |
| Chingleput .. | Do. .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Chittoor .. | 4th January 1938 .. | 8 | 6 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Coimbatore .. | 23rd December 1937 .. | 22 | 16 | 5 | .. | 1 (whereabouts not known). |
| Erode .. | | | | | | |
| Cuddapah .. | 22nd December 1937 .. | 9 | 8 | 1 | .. | Nil. |

| District board. | Statement of affairs as on | Total number of ex-taluk board servants in waiting list. | Number absorbed in permanent vacancies under district board, panchayat or municipal council. | Number employed in temporary or officiating vacancies. | Number employed elsewhere. | Number remaining to be absorbed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cocanada .. .. | 8th January 1938 .. | 28 | 23 | 5 | .. | Nil. |
| Rajahmundry .. | 29th January 1938 .. | 11 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Ellore .. .. | 31st December 1937 .. | 18 | 13 | 5 | .. | Nil. |
| Narsapur .. .. | 26th December 1937 .. | 15 | 4 | 10 | .. | 1 |
| Guntur .. .. | 5th January 1938 .. | 16 | 15 | .. | .. | 1 (refused appointment) |
| Ongole .. .. | 16th February 1938 .. | 13 | 7 | 6 | .. | Nil. |
| South Kanara .. | 24th December 1937 .. | 11 | 10 | .. | .. | 1 (removed from waiting list) |
| Kistna .. .. | 8th January 1938 .. | 12 | .. | 10 | 1 | 1 (since removed from waiting list) |
| Bezwada .. .. | 25th December 1937 .. | 10 | .. | 9 | .. | 1 |
| Kurnool .. .. | 29th December 1937 .. | 8 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 (removed from waiting list) |
| Madura .. .. | 22nd December 1937 .. | 30 | 19 | 8 | .. | 3 (one died and two declined appointment) |
| Malabar .. .. | 24th December 1937 .. | 27 | 16 | 11 | .. | Nil. |
| North Nellore .. | 15th January 1938 .. | 15 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 |
| South Nellore .. | Do. .. | 12 | 1 | 7 | 4 | Nil. |
| The Nilgiris .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| North Ramnad .. | 26th December 1937 .. | 10 | 4 | 6 | .. | Nil. |
| South Ramnad .. | 25th December 1937 .. | 9 | 1 | 8 | .. | Nil. |
| Salem .. .. | 6th January 1938 .. | 12 | 8 | 4 | .. | Nil. |
| Dharmapuri .. .. | Do. .. | 7 | 4 | 3 | .. | Nil. |
| West Tanjore .. | 23rd January 1938 .. | 20 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 1 (died) |
| East Tanjore .. | 24th December 1937 .. | 18 | 16 | 2 | .. | Nil. |
| North Tinnevelly .. | 28th January 1938 .. | 15 | 8 | .. | 1 | 6 |
| South Tinnevelly .. | 11th May 1938 .. | 7 | 6 | 1 | .. | Nil. |
| Trichinopoly .. .. | 1st December 1937 .. | 22 | 8 | 12 | .. | 2 (died) |
| Chicacole .. .. | 25th December 1937 .. | 13 | 9 | 4 | .. | Nil. |
| Bobbili .. .. | 27th January 1938 .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | Nil. |
| Vizagapatam .. | 14th March 1938 .. | 8 | 7 | 1 | .. | Nil. |