THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 5th March 1938.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Protest against the alleged proposal of Government to invest the village munsif of Bellupada (Ichapuram) with the powers of a village court.

* 269 *Q.*—MR. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any petition was received by Government about the high-handed interference of the village munsif of Bellupada (Ichapuram) in the panchayat board elections;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that he, along with some others, was responsible for beating Congress volunteers when they were going through the bazaar in a peaceful procession;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that he had intimidated and threatened voters not to vote for the Congress candidates openly in several wards, taking advantage of his position as a village munsif and bench magistrate;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to confer on him the powers of a village court at present;

(*e*) whether the Government would consider it desirable to entrust the powers of a village court to an individual who is a partisan and who had always identified himself with one party or the other during elections; and

(*f*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take against the said village munsif and whether the Government at least propose to hold an open enquiry as was demanded by the petitioners?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam:—"(*a*) In September 1937, the Government received a petition, dated 27th August 1937, containing certain allegations against the headman of Bellupada village regarding his interference in the panchayat board elections. The petition was transferred to the Board of Revenue for disposal.

"(*b*) & (*c*) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

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

"(*e*) Does not arise.

"(*f*) No action on the part of Government is necessary as the local Revenue Officers are competent to deal with the matter."

MR. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—"Is the Government aware that the Tahsildar Magistrate and the Collector had lodged the original petition in the first instance without making any enquiries into the matter, and that only after the Revenue Board reference was received the subject was taken up for enquiry?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"I think they have only done well to enquire into the matter when it was referred to them."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"If I heard the Parliamentary Secretary correctly, I think the answer given to (*d*) was 'The Government have no information.' But the question is 'whether it is a fact that the Government propose to confer on him the powers of a village court at present.' I think the answer may not be quite suitable to the question."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"There seems to be some terminological inexactitude."

Assignment of assessed unoccupied land for cultivation.

* 270 *Q.*—MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the total area of occupied and unoccupied Government assessed cultivable land in Makalanayakanahalli hamlet in Ramayanahalli village, Harur taluk, is;

(*b*) what the extent of occupied Government assessed land is;

(*c*) whether the unoccupied Government assessed land is available for assignment for cultivation;

(*d*) if not, why not;

(*e*) whether the unoccupied Government assessed land was converted into panchayat forest;

(*f*) if so, when;

(*g*) whether the assessed unoccupied land was available for assignment before 1902 Revenue Settlement;

(*h*) whether any representation was made by the people of Ramayanahalli and adjoining villages in respect of the assignment of the unoccupied land; and

(*i*) what the policy of the Government is in respect of the assignment of assessed unoccupied land in general?

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

"(*i*) The Government are considering the question."

5th March 1938]

Location of channels from the Palar and its tributaries in the North Arcot district.

* 271 *Q.*—MR. B. T. SESHADRI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of river channels from the Palar river and its tributaries in the district of North Arcot; and

(*b*) whether there is any record to locate the head of such river channels or the exact place where they take their source on the river beds?

MR. K. R. KARANT (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan:—" (*a*) The particulars are given below:—

River channels (including channels fed by irrigation systems) in charge of the Public Works Department.	47
River channels in charge of the Revenue Department.	193
Total ...	240

" (*b*) The location of the head and the exact place of the source of the river channels in charge of the Public Works Department is indicated in the map attached to the list of minor works, Public Works Department, for the district and in the Tank Restoration Scheme memoirs and group maps of the minor basins concerned. Similar information in regard to channels in charge of the Revenue Department is not available in a majority of cases. In a few cases where the information is available in the " Water—Mamool nama," the places mentioned cannot now be identified owing to constant changes in the bed of the river during floods."

Uneconomical primary schools in the Province.

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

(*a*) how many primary schools in this province are declared to be uneconomical;

(*b*) what the average strength of each is;

(*c*) the number of teachers that are employed in those schools which are proposed to be abolished; and

(*d*) the average pay of each teacher during last year?

MR. C. J. VARKEY (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—" (*a*) Recommendations were made to the District Educational Councils in regard to 206 uneconomic board schools and 627 uneconomic schools under private management.

" (*b*) Approximately 16.

" (*c*) The schools were all single-teacher schools.

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

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know how the Government is concerned in regard to the schools under private managements?"

MR. C. J. VARKEY:—"Though they are managed by private agencies, Government are financing them to a certain extent."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it by way of paying at so much per boy?"

MR. C. J. VARKEY:—"No, it is by the usual method of allotting grants."

Official dress for Government servants.

* 273 *Q.*—MR. P. MADHAVAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that when the touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon appeared in his national costume before Mr. Venkataratnam Chetti, G.M.V.C., the District Veterinary Officer at Calicut, at the end of October 1937, he was asked to get back and dress in the proper way; and

(*b*) if so, why he was asked to do so in spite of the Government communiqué regarding dress of Government servants?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Government understand that the allegation is not true."

Cases of illicit distillation in the Salem district since the introduction of prohibition in the district.

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

(*a*) the number of cases of illicit distillation reported since prohibition was started in Salem district on 1st October 1937;

(*b*) the number of cases compounded, if any; and

(*c*) the number of cases prosecuted up till now?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) 54 up to 9th February 1938.

"(*b*) The cases are not compoundable.

"(*c*) 49 up to 9th February 1938."

Silk cloth produced by the factories working in this Province.

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

(*a*) the total production of silk cloth by the factories working in this province;

(*b*) the value of such production; and

(*c*) whether the same is consumed in the province or exported to foreign countries?

5th March 1938]

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) No figures of quantity or value are available.

"(*c*) Most of it seems to be consumed locally, though a certain amount of export takes place to Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and the Punjab. Details of exports to foreign countries by sea from this province for the year 1934–35 and 1935–36 are furnished below:—

	1934–35.	1935–36.
	RS.	RS.
Goods of silk mixed with other materials.	31,153	68,544
Piece goods	95,292	36,246
Total ..	1,26,445	1,04,790"

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it possible to get figures with regard to the other articles?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"The department will consider the question."

Names, qualifications and scales of pay of the several secretaries to district boards in the province.

* 276 *Q.*—MR. H. S. HUSSAIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many district boards in the province have got secretaries;

(*b*) what the respective names, qualifications and scales of pay of these secretaries are; and

(*c*) whether any distinction is made in the scales of pay of these secretaries, and if so, why?

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) All the district boards in the province have got secretaries.

"(*b*) A statement[a] as on 18th February 1938 is laid on the table of the House.

"(*c*) Varying scales of pay have been fixed for secretaries of district boards with reference to the size and importance of district boards or the qualifications, merit and ability of the incumbents of the posts."

MR. T. S. CHOKKALINGAM PILLAI:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of abolishing the grade of Rs. 250—25/2—400 in the case of secretaries of district boards since they are now executive officers, and the scale is too much?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is under the consideration of the Government."

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 371 infra.

Alleged maladministration of the Madurantakam Panchayat Board.

*277 *Q.*—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the audit report of the year 1936 of the Madurantakam Panchayat Board shows that the state of affairs of the board is very bad; and

(*b*) if so, why no action was taken by the Government till now on that report?

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

" (*b*) The duty of dealing with the audit reports of panchayat boards has been entrusted to presidents of district boards."

Grants made to village panchayats by the District Economic Councils.

*278 *Q.*—MR. N. RANGA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what were the conditions imposed by Government for drawing the grant made to village panchayats by the District Economic Council;

(*b*) whether any order was issued to the panchayats that contribution should not be made from the panchayat funds for drawing the grant and if so, on what date;

(*c*) whether panchayats executed the works by contributing from the panchayat funds and if so, the number of such panchayats; and

(*d*) whether the Inspector of Local Boards has objected to the same?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" (*a*) The only condition imposed by Government in regard to the disbursement of the Government of India grant by District Economic Councils was that the rural area to be benefited should contribute a third of the cost of the schemes financed from the grant.

" (*b*) No such orders have been issued. On the other hand, Collectors have been permitted to accept contributions from panchayats in cases where all attempts to obtain contributions from villagers have definitely failed.

" (*c*) Yes. In the Cuddapah district, for example, six works have been executed with a contribution of one-third of the cost of the works from the panchayat funds. The Government have no information about other districts.

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

5th March 1938]

Reinstatement of the village officers dismissed on account of their participation in the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements.

*279 *Q.*—MR. KALA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government were pleased to pass any orders as regards the restoration of the village officers dismissed in the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Hon. Minister will place the list of persons so restored on the table of the House?

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"(*a*) The cases of 27 village officers have been disposed of. Seventeen have been ordered to be restored to their posts. The rest were found to be not cases wherein restoration could be ordered with good reason. Other cases are being examined in due course.

"(*b*) Orders are being intimated from time to time as and when they are passed. The list will be placed on the table as soon as it is got ready printed."

MR. KALA VENKATA RAO:—"May I request the Hon. the Revenue Minister to read the list of the seventeen names of those restored?"

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"The names are . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—"Cannot the Government lay the list on the table? It is a long list of names and so it may be placed on the table."

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, it [a]will be done before this evening."

MR. V. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether there are any revenue inspectors who have been dismissed in the non-co-operation movement under similar circumstances and have applied for restoration?"

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"It does not arise out of this question."

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether there are still some more petitions pending disposal in respect of the various cases and appeals connected therewith?"

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"As I have already stated, there are some more petitions and they could not be disposed of because the reports called for have not arrived yet."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As regards the Short Notice question (No. 280) of Mr. Hussain, the Hon. the Minister wants ordinary notice and it will be answered in due course."

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 372 infra.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Education of the backward community in certain taluks of the Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts.

150 *Q.*—Mr. P. PEDDA PADALU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many high schools, higher elementary schools and elementary schools there are in Srungavarapukota taluk and Gudem taluk, Vizagapatam district, and Yellavaram taluk, East Godavari district, for the backward community;

(*b*) if there are high schools and higher elementary schools, in what places they are situated; and

(*c*) the number of educated people in those areas and the number of such educated people that are without employment?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) There is a middle school at Srungavarapukota (plains) under the management of the District Board, Vizagapatam. It is not, however, specially intended for the backward communities. There are no higher elementary schools in any of the three areas referred to in the question. There are 89 lower elementary schools, 9 in Srungavarapukota taluk (8 in the plains and 1 in the agency tracts), 42 in the Gudem and 38 in the Yellavaram taluks. The eight elementary schools in the plains portion of the Srungavarapukota taluk are intended for the backward communities. The other schools in the Srungavarapukota and Gudem taluks are intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes. The schools in the Yellavaram taluk generally serve all communities and the mission schools which are 13 in number are intended for the depressed classes.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

Expenditure on account of the stay at Ootacamund of the Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board during the summer of 1937.

151 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that all or any of the Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board were camping at Ootacamund for the summer recess of 1937, and if so, how long;

(*b*) whether the Commissioners transacted any official business at Ootacamund; and

(*c*) what the total expenditure involved on account of this summer exodus of the Commissioners is?

5th March 1938]

A.—(*a*) Four Commissioners stayed at Ootacamund between 9th May 1937 and 22nd June 1937 under orders of Government. The President of the Board stayed in Ootacamund from 10th May 1937 to 21st May 1937 in his capacity as Commissioner in charge of the Nilgiri district.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 236–3–6—Rs. 94–6–6 on account of the transmission of files, and the balance Rs. 141–13–0 on account of the travelling allowance and daily allowance of the clerks and peons who accompanied the Commissioners to the hills.

Measures for the preservation of the Pallava gopuram and the thousand-pillared mantapam of Sri Ekambareswaraswami temple at Conjeeveram.

152 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that cracks have appeared in the Pallava gopuram of Sri Ekambareswaraswami temple at Conjeeveram;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that 300 pillars have fallen away in the thousand-pillared mantapam of Sri Ekambareswaraswami temple;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that both the Pallava gopuram and thousand-pillared mantapam are ancient monuments; and

(*d*) whether the Government took any steps to preserve the same; and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) & (*d*) The gopuram and the mantapam are not Central Protected Ancient monuments, nor are they included in the list of historical monuments. Their preservation by the Government does not, therefore, arise. The question whether this should be declared a protected monument will be considered.

Insufficiency of accommodation for the Muhammadan High School, Guntur.

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

(*a*) whether the accommodation for four classes out of eight is insufficient for the Muhammadan High School, Guntur, at the rate of 11 square feet per pupil as required by rules;

(*b*) whether ordinary classes are being located in the laboratory and manual training shed for want of accommodation; and

(*c*) what steps have been taken by the Education department to provide the required accommodation for the school?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Yes; two classes.
(*c*) Proposals for constructing additional class-rooms have been under consideration for some time past, but it has not been possible to undertake the work for financial reasons. The question of erecting a temporary shed is now under consideration.

Payment of travelling allowance to certain elementary school teachers transferred by the Labour department in the South Kanara district.

154 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—
(*a*) whether it is a fact that some of the teachers have been transferred by the Labour department in South Kanara on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector of Schools;
(*b*) the number of elementary school teachers transferred from one place to another place last month, and the grounds on which they were transferred;
(*c*) the number of transfers effected;
(*d*) whether the teachers concerned were given travelling allowance; and
(*e*) what was the total amount paid as travelling allowance?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.
(*b*) Two teachers were transferred on administrative grounds
(*c*) Two.
(*d*) & (*e*) The travelling allowance due comes to approximately Rs. 13-8-0 but has not yet been paid.

District Labour Officers and Labour Inspectors serving in this Province.

155 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—
(*a*) the number of District Labour Officers serving in the Madras Presidency;
(*b*) the number of Non-Brahmans, Indian Christians, Muslims, Brahmans and Depressed Classes among them;
(*c*) the number of Labour Inspectors serving in the Madras Presidency; and
(*d*) their starting scale of pay?

A.—(*a*) Fourteen.
(*b*) Five Non-Brahmans, four Indian Christians, four Muslims and one Brahman.
(*c*) Nineteen.
(*d*) Rs. 30.

5th March 1938]

Education of prisoners in jails.

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

(*a*) the percentage of prisoners who were regularly given education last year;

(*b*) the agency employed—whether paid teachers or educated men among the prisoners; and

(*c*) the cost incurred on the education of prisoners last year including the books and stationery purchased for them?

A.—(*a*) 25·10 per cent.

(*b*) Paid teachers were employed in all the jails except the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. Educated prisoners were also employed as teachers in six jails.

(*c*) Rs. 16,922-4-11.

Continuance in office of the Chairman of the Udamalpet Municipal Council after his absence from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council.

157 *Q.*—Mr. S. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the present Chairman, Mr. U. S. Sivasubramania Goundar, absented himself from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Udamalpet Municipal Council towards the end of the year 1935, and whether he has continued unauthorized as Chairman in contravention of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 50 of the District Municipalities Act and the other provisions therein;

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, what action the Government propose to take against him for continuing illegally and unauthorizedly as such; and

(*c*) whether any action is contemplated by the Government in view of the resolution of the Council on the 28th August 1937, condemning the action of the Chairman, in not answering the interpellations of certain Congress Councillors, and adjourning the House as a pretext for the same?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) Does not arise.

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

Alleged Maladministration of the Udamalpet Municipality.

158 *Q.*—Mr. S. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any petition signed by five Municipal Councillors of Udamalpet Municipality has been received by the Government; and

(*b*) what action the Government propose to take to rectify the defects in the administration of the municipality by the Chairman and the Commissioner?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have received a petition, dated 28th January 1938, signed by four Municipal Councillors of Udamalpet which is under consideration.

Grant of City allowance to the non-pensionable Government servants transferred to the City from the mufassal.

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

(*a*) whether non-pensionable Government servants in the Jail Department who are transferred to the City from the mufassal on account of exigencies of service are allowed to draw the City allowance; and

(*b*) if the answer be in the affirmative, what the number is of such employees in receipt of the allowance, and if the answer be in the negative—

(i) what the number is of such persons who are not drawing the allowance; and

(ii) whether the Government will consider the need for granting the allowance in such cases?

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

(*b*) (i) The number of such persons who are not getting the allowance is three.

(ii) The question will be considered.

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

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1938-39—*cont.*

* MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" Sir, yesterday, I was speaking on the question of labour. With regard to that, so far as this province is concerned, most of the labourers are agricultural labourers. There are no fixed wages paid to them in all localities but they are paid according to the occasion and the question adjusts itself between supply and demand.

" With regard to the criticism about prohibition, it was said that though prohibition has been completely introduced in one district and though it is going to be extended to two other districts soon, the excise revenue is going up. It is of course true that revenue is going up but it is certainly due to some other causes. It is not true to say that revenue is going up because there is prohibition in one district. Some hon. Members seem to be under a misapprehension that on account of the introduction of the scheme of prohibition in one district, the people of the other districts are resorting to drink more extensively.

5th March 1938] [Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

" The Excise revenue in 1920–21 was Rs. 5,45,00,000 and in 1929–30 it was Rs. 5,92,00,000. From that time forward it went down bit by bit. In 1930–31 it was Rs. 5,28,00,000; in 1931–32, Rupees 4,28,00,000; in 1932–33 it was Rs. 4,31,00,000; in 1933–34 it was Rs. 4,29,00,000; in 1934–35 it went down to Rs. 4,24,00,000; in 1935–36 the revenue was Rs. 4,11,00,000. In 1936–37, the revenue further went down to Rs. 4,00,00,000. Of course during the previous year a portion of this Presidency was transferred to Orissa. But in 1937–38 it showed a slight increase and went up to Rs. 4,03,00,000. It would thus be seen that the Excise revenue was the highest in 1928–29. It went down gradually from that year on account of the depression. The prices were going down and the depression began in full swing. As there was a rise in prices there was also a rise in Excise revenue. The reason is not as stated. It is not as if people in other districts are drinking more intensively and on account of that the revenue has gone up.

" Much has been made about the crushing of the motor industry by taxing motor vehicles. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, submitted, all the traffic was being carried by bullock carts. In the villages the only occupation other than agriculture—if not the only one, at least one of the major means—is carrying agricultural produce for hire. They are now being deprived of that now and it is but just that the tax should be levied on motor lorries and some portion of it must go to the benefit of the village. It is not right that we should burden an already overburdened person, namely, the agriculturist.

" Sir, it has been said that it is unwise to release persons from jail before their term was over; for it would be construed that the Government were sitting in judgment over the verdicts of courts and thereby the sanctity of their findings would be violated. The hon. Member representing the Indian Chamber of Commerce said that it was done only with a view to save some money. The only reason is that a person ought not to be kept in prison for very very long when he is convicted for certain offences. It is not as if the Government are revising the judgment or sitting in appeal over the findings of the courts. The release is ordered under certain conditions. Hon. Members know that in some countries a person undergoing a sentence is sometimes allowed to live with his family for a month or two. It is being done so that he may not lose contact with his family. Such a system does not obtain in this country. The Government are only releasing persons who are convicted for the first time and such persons who were convicted for offences which will not be repeated even if they were released before the expiry of their sentences.

" It is said that enough money has not been provided even for paying . . . "

* Mr. SPEAKER :—" Does the hon. Member want to cover the whole field and reply to each Member? This is the last day of the general discussion and the Hon. the Premier will be giving an exhaustive reply."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" I am only trying to reply to some of the points. I will not be taking much time except to refer to certain points."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member will conclude his observations soon."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" My hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, referred to the question of unemployment among the educated men and others. It is true that this matter is to be attended to; but it will take some time before the figures are gathered and it will perhaps be done in a way suggested by some hon. Members."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" And it may not be attended to. Is the hon. Member speaking on behalf of the Government when he says that it will be attended to?"

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" The Hon. the Premier is aware of all these things; and I feel confident that he would do something as he sees the necessity for it."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" I do not think it is open to the hon. Member to give an assurance on behalf of the Government."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" I am only expressing my hope. I have no right to give any assurance on behalf of the Government.

" It is said that the revenue from the Sale of Cloth Act is very low. But we have not received the complete figures. If they are calculated, I think that we would be getting Rs. 1,75,000. My hon. friend representing the Indian Chamber of Commerce has only taken into account the figures as they stand to-day; he has not looked into the figures that may ultimately be reached. If all the economic measures that are taken by the Government were taken into account, I am sure we would ultimately get about Rs. 38,75,000. We get so much on account of the introduction of the honorary system of medical service, conditional release of prisoners and things like that. So far as the budget goes, there is every attempt made by the Government to save money.

" The only other question I want to refer to is the question of the Andhra Province. This is a subject, I am afraid, which . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" Does not relate to the budget."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" None of the previous speakers touched on it. It is a very very important subject and it has been agitating the minds of the Andhras and they feel that it has been delayed rather too long. Two or three resolutions were passed in the old Legislative Council but they were not given effect to situated as things were at that time. Now that the Congress has taken the reins of Government in this province I hope it will be done as early as possible. This is a matter on which there are no two opinions so far as the Andhras are concerned. The area of the Andhra districts comes to 88,000 square miles and we have . . ."

5th March 1938]

MR. SPEAKER:—"The details need not be gone into."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"And we have got a sufficient population there for a separate province. The services that the Andhra area gets are much smaller in proportion to the revenue it contributes to the exchequer of the province. Under these circumstances, it is expected that the Government in power would introduce this subject and carry it through the House without any delay whatsoever."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. Speaker, my predecessors have already covered most of the ground that is relevantly connected with the appreciation of the budget. Therefore, Sir, I do not think much is left for me in that direction."

*MR. SPEAKER:—"Then the hon. Member's speech would be short and sweet."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I would only confine myself to a cursory examination of some of the principles involved in budget and finance and also I beg to be allowed to make a few remarks on the policy that has been adumbrated by the Hon. Finance Minister. I must invite the attention of the Hon. Premier to the fact that if the budget memorandum is looked into, it would be seen that during the last 16 years, there have been surpluses in 11 years and deficits in 5 years. As a result of the surplus the Government were enabled to liquidate debts which they owed to the extent of 5½ crores of rupees. Three crores of rupees were used for paying off debts to the Government of India. During the last 16 years, pre-1921 debts and also subsequent debts incurred for the Mettur Dam and the Pykara Project Scheme have been liquidated to the extent stated already. Taking that on an average about thirty lakhs of rupees were annually paid off for debts, one would have expected that this year also, a like provision would have been made for the re-payment of pre-autonomy debt. No such provision has been made for this purpose. On the contrary nearly 3½ crores have been added to the debt of this province during the last two years. How do our liabilities compare with our assets? With a debt of nearly 15 or 16 crores, we have only a net asset of about 12 or 13 crores. I would submit for the Hon. Premier's consideration whether this is sound finance. There have been more debts than assets. In the circumstances, I would have very much liked that the annual payment of thirty lakhs was made towards our debts.

"Sir, coming to the augmentation of the revenues of this province, I must state that this budget does not contain any new scheme, any new idea as to how exactly the Government is going to increase its resources in spite of the large commitments that it has already undertaken and expects to undertake in the future.

"Taking for instance land revenue the budget does not show any means by which it is sought to be increased. No new lands have been brought under cultivation and the extent of cultivated lands remains

3–30 p.

in the same old position. There is no possibility of the resources of Government increasing under the head of Land Revenue. On the other hand, under the head of Court-fees and Stamps there is a possibility of the resources of the province being reduced. This budget shows that there will be a still larger decline in that direction. I do not know what the Government are going to do to place this source of revenue on a steady and sound basis. Perhaps the Government may say that their policy is to reduce litigation. But how far that Utopian theory can be put into practice successfully is a matter of opinion. I do not think it will be possible to prevent people from resorting to litigation. As long as there is a tendency in human beings to be dishonest, to encroach on other's rights and to be covetous, as long as the sense of right and wrong is not properly developed in them, it will not be possible for the Government to prevent the citizens from resorting to courts of law and paying court-fees. The Government should have come forward with a proposal to prevent leakage in court-fees and stamps. Of course, they have appointed some officers for the purpose but it has not proved very effective and only the fringe of the problem has been touched. The Government should appoint a special officer experienced in this matter in order to revise the entire Court Fees Act in the light of the suggestions that have been made here and by the commissions appointed by the Government. Unless and until a special officer is appointed for the purpose there is no meaning in working on the theory of preventing litigation by means of propaganda.

"With regard to forests and industrial resources of the country I must say that they have been left untouched.

"With due deference to the Hon. the Minister for Industries I must say that he has only been dealing with strikes and other internecine quarrels between capitalists and labourers. But so far as the industrial development of the province is concerned there has been no new orientation in the budget, and no policy foreshadowed in it, apart from Rs. 18,000 subscribed to the Kollegal Silk Company. The resources of the country are enormous but they have not been exploited in the least. In particular, in the mining branch of the industry nothing has been done. With regard to the manufacture of articles which could be manufactured easily from the raw materials available here, nothing seems to have been done. If all the seven autonomous provincial governments under the Congress could combine they could establish the biggest factory in the world to manufacture motor cars and other steel articles. I do not think there are any impediments to prevent a project like this. One Tata Iron and Steel Company is carrying on with bounties from the Central Government. It is covering a good portion of the field. Nothing will be impossible if the seven Congress Governments put forward an all-India scheme as I have suggested. That will prevent the export of a lot of raw material to other countries and relieve unemployment in this country. Many tons of scrap iron are shipped to Japan for the purpose of manufacturing munitions of war. I do not see why the Government

should not wake up and approach the Imperial Government and ask them to levy a heavy duty on the export of scrap iron which we require for our own factories. Such factories ought to be started by Government themselves and also by private bodies with the help of Government support. Private enterprise will, of course, be shy unless the Government set an example. What a single Government may not be able to do all the seven Governments combined may be able to achieve. I will request the Hon. Minister for Industries to see that a heavy duty is imposed on raw materials which we require and which are exported out of India.

" With regard to increase of revenue only one source seems to have been tapped. I refer to registration fees. Long ago it was laid down by the Government of India that registration fees ought not to be made a source of revenue to the Government, and that they must be levied only at such rates as would enable them to meet the cost of the staff appointed for the purpose. An increase of 5 lakhs of rupees from registration fees is expected during the next year. This is an iniquitous impost upon the poor parties who go to transact business in registration offices. People who sell or mortgage their properties resort to registration offices and instead of reducing the fees payable by them the Government are asking them to pay double the fees for the same services. What is the justification for this increase? The same service is being given even now and parties have to wait for 5, 10 or 20 hours as the case may be to have their documents registered. There is also a legal issue involved in this. The Government can reduce or increase the registration fees by executive action. That is very pernicious from the point of view of the citizens. If the Government want to increase registration fees, they ought to come before the Legislature and get its approval for the increase. No taxation should be imposed by mere executive fiat. This tax of 5 lakhs of rupees that is sought to be derived from the people is certainly a very unjust imposition.

" There are two very big schemes undertaken by the Government which would mean loss of revenue. One is prohibition and the other is the reduction of grazing fees. The loss in the one case will be about 3 lakhs and in the other case about 11 or 12 lakhs. There will be a total loss of about 14 to 15 lakhs next year. What has the Government done to counterbalance this loss of revenue? I find nothing in the budget. I see only small flea bites here and there. The net result of these financial adjustments for the next year will be a loss to Government of about Rs. 1,12,300. There is no saving and no further income has been shown in the budget. The ultimate loss calculated on the next year's basis will be about Rs. 18,97,300. If roughly about 19 lakhs are to be given up, some provision should have been made by the Government to make up this loss of revenue. I fail to see why the Government is so bankrupt in the matter of enhancing its resources to make up the loss of revenue. After taking credit for the additional revenue expected under certain schemes the

net loss to the Government is Rs. 11 lakhs recurring against a non-recurring additional revenue of Rs. 50,000. Just consider what it means to have a recurring loss of 11 lakhs as against an additional revenue of Rs. 50,000. I leave it to the hon. Members of the House and the Hon. Ministers to say whether it is sound finance or unsound finance.

" The net expenditure on revenue account for new schemes in 1938–39 is roughly Rs. 4 lakhs. The non-recurring expenditure on that account is Rs. 13½ lakhs. The ultimate recurring cost is Rs. 5 lakhs and the non-recurring cost is about Rs. 34,10,200. Thus we have a net expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 11 lakhs yielding only Rs. 50,000. I leave it to hon. Members of this House to consider whether this is really a sound system of finance.

" There are one or two good features in the budget but I do not think that the present treasury bench can take credit for them. During the pre-autonomy period there has been a good amount of decentralization of the balances held by the Government of India. There was also the policy of consolidation of debts. A very good principle has been worked out in favour of this Province. As a result of the decentralization I have just mentioned a good deal of the debt due by this Government was wiped out and only a small balance has been left. The pre-autonomy debt which was mainly for the purpose of the Mettur and Pykara Projects was again consolidated into a single debt payable at a reduced rate of interest. The position to-day is that a debt of seven crores is to be repaid by the Government by means of equated payments of 39 lakhs a year for 45 years. If there had been an augmentation of the revenues of the Government and a further substantial reduction in expenditure we could have made larger provisions for the liquidation of the debts earlier.

" With regard to the new loan floated by the Government I fail to see whether any amount has been provided for the sinking fund. The Government borrowed 1½ crores for the current year and they are borrowing 1¾ crores for the next year. A small provision has been made for the payment of interest. But how are they going to make repayments of the loans? Are these loans going to be repayable or not repayable? Are they going to be an eternal burden on the provincial revenues? It behoves the Hon. the Premier to say what provision he has made for the payment of interest and for the sinking fund. I do not know why that has not been disclosed in the budget.

" One notable feature of the existing position is the proportion between the expenditure on the primary functions of the Government and the expenditure on the development services. Before the introduction of provincial autonomy this proportion had remained more or less steady. But a Government which works for the prosperity of the nation ought to show a great variation in the proportion. 41·2 per cent of the total amount was spent on the primary functions of the Government, 50·2 per cent on the development services and the

5th March 1938] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

balance was intended for charges common to both. This has been the steady proportion kept up. The test of a good budget is to be found in the way in which this proportion is worked in the reverse direction. I submit, Sir, that 20 per cent for the primary functions of the Government and 80 per cent for the development services would be a very good proportion. The present budget is not very encouraging from the point of view of the nation's prosperity.

" Sir, the famine relief fund has reached the maximum of Rs. 60 lakhs. But the way in which famine relief works are carried out has not changed. The present autonomous government is going on in the same way as the old autocratic or bureaucratic government. We have heard complaints time and again that only the form has changed but the spirit has been the same. It is indeed a good thing that the Government have constituted this famine relief fund although the Government of India Act has not insisted upon it. But what is the use of having accumulated a fund like this when three or four districts suffer from famine every year? We have been going on in the same spirit in which we have been going in the days of our predecessors. The entire Famine Code must be changed so as to take the changed circumstances into consideration. The other day an hon. Member complained that for working 10 to 12 hours in a pit 10 feet deep and in a hard soil the labourers were paid one anna or one anna and a half. Is that the way in which famine relief is to be carried on? I have it to the hon. Members on the Treasury Benches to say whether this is the best way in which the famine relief fund can be administered.

" With regard to hydro-electric schemes, it is a good thing that a depreciation fund and a reserve fund have been constituted. Certainly any commercial undertaking should have these funds. They should have been constituted earlier. But I want to urge, Sir, that these funds should not be allowed to accumulate at the cost of the consumer. The consumer ought to be given relief by reductions in the cost per unit of electricty for industrial and agricultural purposes. The Hon. Minister ought to make the benefit available to the general consumer also.

" I now come to the land revenue policy of the Government. It has been said time and again that they are considering and considering. This has been an age-long question. There are no two opinions on it, unless the Congress Government are going to change their views now. There is nothing new in it. The Government have not stated definitely how they are going to reduce the burden on the land in ryotwari areas so that agriculture may be really profitable from the point of view of the cultivator. They have simply stated that they have taken the Report of the Marjoribanks Committee as the starting point and that they are considering schemes and schemes. The mere abandonment of resettlement operations does not give any relief and that is not the only relief that was sought for by the ryots. These

resettlement operations must be put on a statutory basis. No doubt the ryots are happy for the time being because the resettlement operations have ceased to exist. But to-morrow again, if not this Government, some other Government without the consent of the House might recommence resettlement operations. Unless and until these resettlement operations are abolished once for all or are put on a legal and statutory basis, there will be no salvation for the poor cultivator. Remissions are no doubt given. The Congress Government have no doubt increased the remissions from about Rs. 50 lakhs to about Rs. 75 lakhs. But mere grants of remissions at the fancy of the Government will not help the poor agriculturists. The agriculturist must feel sure that he is once for all going to pay only so much at a reduced rate and nothing more for his land. Then only he will have a genuine feeling of relief. If the grant of remissions is again made to depend on the sweet will and fancy of the Government of the day, I do not think it will be a sound proposition. The rates of assessment on dry lands and the water charges are a bug-bear of the agriculturists. These rates are increased at every resettlement. Every 30 years these rates are increased with the result that in the course of 60 to 90 years the rates are doubled or trebled. The whole thing becomes a mill-stone round the necks of these poor agriculturists. On these dry lands a dry assessment and a water-rate are charged for the first crop. If a second crop is grown on the same land, dry assessment and water-rate are charged again a second time for the second crop. No doubt the rates charged for the second time are half the dry assessment and half the water-rate which were charged for the first crop. But there is great injustice and inequity in it. The land remains the same and the cultivator has paid the dry assessment once. He of course takes water for the second crop and he is made to pay the water-rate. But why should he again pay half the dry assessment for the second time? That is the real crux of these resettlement operations. That is the way in which injustice is done to the poor agriculturists. Considering all these things, if the suggestions made by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms long ago had been carried out it would have been certainly in the interests of these ryots. The previous Government on two occasions, once when Sir Mahomed Habibulla was Revenue Member and another time when Sir Norman Marjoribanks was Revenue Member, brought forward two bills with a view to place the resettlement rules on a statutory basis. I do not know whether this Government also after an examination of the old records is contemplating to place the resettlement rules alone on a statutory basis. If that is so, Sir, I respectfully submit that it will not serve the purpose. We want the very principle of land taxation to be placed on a statutory basis. The fundamental basis of land-tax must be altered and placed on a legal and statutory footing. I ask, Sir, what is it that the Government are going to do for the ryotwari landholders when they have already appointed a committee to go into the question of

zamindari landholders and tenants. Is the position of ryotwari landholders better than the position of zamindari tenants? When the committee was appointed to enquire into the working of the Estates Land Act, another committee should have been appointed simultaneously to enquire into the conditions of ryotwari landholders. But the Government have done nothing of the kind. There is no justification for leaving the ryotwari landholders in the same old position. It is high time that the Government appointed a committee to go into the question of ryotwari landholders and the system of taxation in ryotwari areas.

"With regard to the question of fresh taxation the Hon. the Premier has said that the question is under examination 'by no unskilful hands.' I want to ask, Sir, whether this House should not know what is the method adopted by the Government for the purpose. If the Government are conducting an enquiry what is the means by which they are conducting the enquiry, what is the method and the procedure of their enquiry? Is it after all going to be merely an enquiry by A, B, or C or probably by some I.C.S. officer in whom the Hon. Minister might have absolute confidence? I submit, Sir, that for formulating new taxation proposals that is not the proper policy to be adopted."

"If any such measure is intended, the people's representatives 4 p.m.
ought to be taken into confidence and asked to say what will be the sources and what methods are to be adopted in taxing the resources. Instead of that we are now merely told that examination is going on and all that sort of thing. It does not carry us further. We, the elected representatives of this House would like to know what is the procedure adopted by the Hon. the Prime Minister. What is the method that he is going to follow in this matter of examination and enquiry into the question of the expansion of the resources of Government with a view to tapping them for any new taxation."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already taken 35 minutes. His is the longest speech."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I have got a few more words to say and I will be done. I submit I may be given a few minutes more. For the purpose of raising fresh taxation a method was foreshadowed even by the Dyarchic Government. I remember the then Finance Member, Sir G. T. H. Bracken, proposed that he would institute an enquiry into the question of raising new taxation and the various resources to be tapped therefor. Those proposals I think were put forward some four years ago. Have the present Government looked into the records of those proposals? If so, what is the decision arrived at? Let the Hon. the Finance Minister take this House into confidence and say what is the stage that has been reached in regard to this matter of examination of these new resources for fresh taxation. I don't think I ask for very much. After all these are things which any representative Government, any democratic Government ought to feel and put before the House.

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [5th March 1938

" There are several economy measures that have been liberally referred to by the Hon. the Prime Minister. I submit in all humility that these economy measures put forward by the Hon. the Premier are not sufficient, are not adequate and some of them are not really useful. The salary reduction has been looming large. I am glad to see that the Government did not carry out its original intentions of effecting the reduction in the case of every incumbent who holds a post here. All the same, to some extent there has been room for grievance. The present Members who expected for long years to get promoted to higher posts, ought not to be affected. The salary reduction proposed applies not only to those who are new entrants but also the promotees. I cannot conceive how promotees are classified as new entrants who enter services under the new conditions and rules laid down. It is a misnomer to call promotees as new entrants. Those who have rendered service long ago and who did not bargain as to the question of reduction of their salaries, it is a misnomer, I once again say, to call them new entrants; and according to the interpretation I now give, these promotees should be treated on a different footing altogether. I hope the Hon. the Prime Minister will look into this matter. There is no use of our bawling out all the time when the Hon. the Premier is engaged otherwise. I will wait till the Hon. the Prime Minister attends to what I am saying."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member must know the rule that 'No member, except a Government Member or the Leader of the Opposition, or a Member moving a " No Confidence " motion against the Ministers or a Minister shall speak for more than 30 minutes.' He has been allowed to go on, though he has exceeded that time limit, and he now wants to claim recess also because the Hon. the Finance Minister is engaged otherwise. That shall not be allowed."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I may respectfully submit, Sir, that I am not here to have any recess. I wished to know . . ."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" Why then should the hon. Member sit down? We have been giving only the best attention to his speech. It is not proper for him to wait and sit down."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" What I want to submit is that when we are talking, making suggestions and criticisms, the Hon. Ministers are holding a conference in this House. Is it not fair that the House should hear them? "

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may know that the Hon. the Finance Minister is preparing notes for replying; and is he not to consult his colleagues for that purpose, because the hon. Member himself has traversed the whole field of administration? "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I accept your explanation on behalf of the Hon. the Premier."

5th March 1938]

* MR. SPEAKER:—" I can give no explanation on behalf of the Hon. the Premier! (Cheers.) I hold no brief for the Government. It is not proper that the hon. Member should make such remarks."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I did not mean any disrespect to any person. All that I wanted to say is that when I was referring . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member has had the utmost hearing by the House, by the Chair and by the Hon. the Finance Minister. He will kindly finish his speech because he has already taken 40 minutes."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" It is also due to me, Sir, to be permitted to say that I am speaking just the truth when I say I am giving my earnest attention to every one, and let them not imagine that when I am not looking at them, my ears are not attending to what they are saying." (Laughter.)

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I am thankful to you, Sir, and the Hon. the Premier. I was speaking about economy measures. I will now rush through the other provisions." (Laughter.)

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member wants to 'rush through.' He has already taken about an hour. I think the time of the House is very valuable."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I have submitted that the scales of salaries that are newly introduced ought not to be made applicable to the new entrants in so far as they are promotees. I would also like to know whether the Hon. the Premier has taken into consideration the question of abolishing a number of intermediary posts with a view to effecting retrenchment. There has been a cry all through that the Board of Revenue should be abolished. I submit that an independent Committee should be appointed to examine the question as to whether the Board of Revenue ought to be abolished or not. Again there is the establishment of Police department under the autonomous Government. There is still the reserve force. There is the armed force and there is the Presidency armed force and the district armed force. I do not see the necessity for all these armed forces and reserved police. For very good reasons the other provinces have adopted this very principle and they have abolished several of these special and so-called services which are intended to be requisitioned in times of disorder and danger to peace and tranquillity. The Dyarchic Government was justified in keeping these forces to put down the Congress. But there is no reason now why these should be continued except it be that no attention has been paid to the matter. There are four Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. They are merely intermediaries between the District Superintendents of Police and the Inspector-General of

Police. These posts, I say, should be abolished. In the United Provinces, and in the Central Provinces they have abolished some two or three such posts. Why then these small things should not be done here? It is these small things that will bring a very large revenue.

"There are certain highly paid officials doing small services. The salaries of listed posts have not been touched. The Provincial Government, I seriously contend, have got the power with reference to these listed posts. I speak subject to correction, the Government has not applied to the Secretary of State for increasing the listed posts, for if the number is to be increased, several provincial men could be appointed.

"I now come to the honorary medical service. This system is pernicious. It is not conducive to the interests of the general citizen who seeks medical aid."

*MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is simply repeating what has already been dealt at length."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Then I leave it. (Laughter.) The Government are pursuing a policy of releasing prisoners in large numbers. I submit that release of prisoners alone will show a very small saving. At the same time Government should abolish some two or three jails. When prisoners are released, what are these jails for? There is a jail in Madura. There is a first-class jail, in Cuddalore and another in Tinnevelly. Between these two places why should there be another jail in Madura? Government could very well abolish such jails and then a considerable saving could be effected.

"With regard to education policy, I wish to say a few words, because I am interested in that and I am keen in the matter of educational affairs and educational policy in many directions. I am sorry to see that the Hon. the Minister for Education is not here. But it does not matter. The educational policy of the Government is bankrupt. Apart from the progress so far made, what are the Government's schemes for liquidation of illiteracy and what are its schemes for adult education? There is connected with this educational policy the question of broadcasting. I see that Government are going to install broadcasting stations and provide receiving sets for the villages. I say that this is not going to serve any useful purpose. Even after two or three days they have been set up, they will become boring and no villager will resort to them. (Laughter.) Instead of wasting money in buying these sets—and now in India these sets are being manufactured—other useful means of spending the same could be found. I think this was the scheme of Mr. Lloyd George. He had many schemes on hand when he was the Prime Minister of England. Whenever there was agitation to relieve unemployment he said 'We will put forth new schemes.' Several of his schemes turned to be nothing, and this broadcasting was one of them. Probably those radios which had been manufactured in England have been now dumped into India. (Laughter.) My respectful suggestion to the Hon. the Minister in charge is 'give up this scheme.' The poor villagers are

5th March 1938] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

suffering for want of food and clothing. Instead of supplying them their needs, you are going to give them entertainment and music! The immediate need is the liquidation of illiteracy. Appoint the unemployed graduates in this Presidency—there are thousands of graduates unemployed in our Presidency who are willing to serve even for Rs. 30 a month—send them in battalions of ten thousands or even 50 thousands to villages, as has been done in the United Provinces for the purpose of liquidation of illiteracy. Instead of doing that, if money is spent in purchasing radio sets, I warn the Government that it is a colossal waste.

"I now refer to Muslim education. I am anxious that the Government should put up a special scheme for the education of the Muslim community and place it on the same footing as that of the European community. The policy in regard to education of a backward community must be definitely understood and definitely safeguarded. Of course there are separate schools for the Muslim community. But I am not one of those who believe in separate schools. On the other hand separate schools have worked to the detriment of the Muslim community. I want mixed schools on certain conditions, and these conditions are very simple and they are recommended by the 'ad hoc' Committee and the Muslim Education Committee appointed under the Dyarchic Government. I therefore invite the attention of the Hon. the Premier to the reports of these two committees and request him to give effect to them. I believe in joint study. I believe in people of different communities coming together, rubbing shoulders with each other, understanding each other's religion, social customs and manners. I therefore request the Hon. the Premier to look into the recommendations of the committee, provide joint schools and see that they are given effect to, in due course, if he can.

"Then, Sir, with regard to rural water-supply scheme. This scheme has no doubt been brought forward before by previous Governments. And it is a great thing that the Hon. the Premier has provided as much as 15 lakhs. But may I respectfully ask him why it has been spread over a period of ten years? Sir, drinking water is the barest and every day necessity of every being in this world both animate and inanimate. That being so, does the Hon. the Premier expect all of us to wait for ten years before we can get drinking water? (Laughter.) Does he expect the whole Presidency to go on without drinking water for ten years? (Laughter.) Sir, I submit this is a matter which cannot brook delay. It should be limited to a very short and more reasonable period, say, two or three years. It is not necessary to start the year with a huge figure, spend only a fraction of that sum during the course of the year and then say at the end of the year we have a surplus of so many lakhs under this head and we are going to constitute it as a water-supply fund and all that. Do Government seriously think they can spend the whole sum of ten lakhs this year? Sir, I know what happens in the case of loans to agriculturists. The sum of 18 lakhs in the budget seems to have been saved

out of the funds earmarked as loans to agriculturists. It is not saving at all. It is mere money not utilized by the agriculturists. It only shows that proper opportunities were not afforded to the agriculturists to utilize that amount. So it is more a censure on Government and not a saving to be jubilant over. Is it conceivable that a Government which allows such a large sum to be unexpended would be efficient? Sir, I shall reserve my further remarks on this head when the Public Accounts Committee Report comes to be taken into consideration, for then is the time to show what amount was allotted, what amount was spent, why the balance, if any, could not be spent, and how far there was over-budgeting and so on. So, so far as expenditure is concerned it is too early for me to say anything now. Any amount that has been placed for rural water-supply, any amount that has been placed for relieving rural indebtedness and for rural development ought to be spent within that year. Why, the Public Works Department are able to spend it, and similarly why not Government in this sphere also do the same? If only Government put the proper man with the proper money for each purpose, there cannot be any lapse at all at the close of the financial year.

"Then, coming to the Agricultural department, agriculture has remained in the same position all along for the last several years. The department is a huge department. Several demonstration farms have been started, and several demonstrators are working them. But has there anything been done to spread the results of the research carried on in the farms among the agriculturists? How many people go to the farm to take advice? How many demonstrators go to the people from place to place informing the people what seeds to adopt, how to take care of seedlings when to transplant them, how to cultivate lands and so on? I have known Government officers approaching demonstrators for the purpose of purchasing good seeds, but the poor agriculturist is not able to get them. So unless and until the Department of Agriculture carry out in actual practice the results of their experiments, it is worth while abolishing the whole department altogether. That is my humble opinion. Perhaps I may be mistaken. Then what is the policy that is followed in the Agriculture department. I wish I reserve my further remarks on this head to the time of voting of grants. (Laughter.)

"I would therefore close with one thing, and that with your indulgence, Sir. (Laughter.) Sir, the allotment of non-official days has been placed now entirely in the hands of the Hon. the Leader of the House. Only one day has been allotted for this in the whole of this year, and there is a lot of non-official work pending. Every time when meetings are held, they are held just immediately after the non-official day, or they close just before the non-official day. The very object with which the power of the Governor in this behalf was wrested from him has been frustrated by the Leader of the House. And even when the House meets on a Wednesday the work of non-official business is suspended under the Standing Orders."

5th March 1938]

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I venture to submit this is not a debate on the budget. This point really does not arise. As far as I am able to understand the rule, it says, any policy underlying the budget can be discussed. Under the old order of things, there was no responsibility for the House for the whole policy of the Government. It was allowed as a matter of compromise between 'democracy' and 'autocracy', when any matter of Government was allowed during budget debate. But in the present arrangements, the rules are specific, the sections are specific."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I am sorry, even a reference to it . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not a reference. You want to make a speech on it? (Laughter.) You have already taken up 57 minutes."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Only five minutes, Sir. (Laughter.) This is my last point, and even in that it is not fair for the Leader of the House to say that this is not a matter . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member proceeds to speak on that point, I rule that he is absolutely out of order. I invite the attention of the hon. Member to the Financial Business Rules. The rule relating to the budget says, 'the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein.' This is not a principle involved in the budget. I rule the hon. Member may speak on his last point, or resume his seat."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, proceeding to the housing of the two chambers of this Legislature, no reasons for giving up the scheme of building a new structure have been adduced. We are still in the dark why it has been given up. All that we know is that Government are paying a sum of Rs. 1,500 as rent to the University of Madras, and from newspaper reports we see that the Assembly is to be housed in the Council Chamber. If only Government will consider the amount of convenience they are denying the legislators by abandoning the scheme of erecting a new house altogether they will not do that. After all 10 lakhs is not a big figure. Twenty lakhs may be a luxury. Knowing as I do the Council Chamber for the last fifteen years, I know its limitations. The Hon. the Premier has been there only for a short time. It is not a building where one can carry on his business with ease and comfort. It is necessary that the two houses should be housed in one and the same building. We know how difficult it is for us to be going up and down to Fort St. George and back too often, and that this impedes transaction of business. Therefore I submit a Parliament House should be constructed soon. After all it is no waste of money.

"There is another thing, Sir (laughter), and that is, there has been an increasing dominance of some of the services over the affairs of the country. I submit the members of the Congress as representing the Congress autonomous Government ought to dominate the services, and not that they should be dominated by them. Greater regard and respect should be paid by the I.C.S. to the Indians. It may be that

these Services are recruited by the Secretary of State. All the same, it should be the policy of the Government to see that these Services are brought within the Provincial Autonomous Government. I fear the Members of the Treasury Bench are not asserting themselves against the Services that be. I submit the Services ought to really feel that they are subordinate to the Government of the day, and not asserting themselves. I may be wrong. I may be wounding the feelings of the Premier, or any other Member of Government when I say this. I apologize, if I have done so. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" No question of ' may be.' He is wrong."

* KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming as I do at the close of the debate, I shall try my very best to avoid details, and particularly so, after the eloquent speech of my friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, who has covered most of the important points that should be covered in this debate. Sir, the Hon. the Premier, in introducing the budget has referred to the clouds that darkened the political horizon in two provinces of India. He also saw in those clouds that haunting ghost of old Diarchy. But I will not go into the details of that controversy, as it has terminated very happily and as we are now under a very good atmosphere both in and around us. But my object in referring to the constitutional crisis at the very outset of my speech is to give public expression to the profound satisfaction with which the news of the settlement was received in all quarters. Sir, the restraint and goodwill that prevailed on either side on this occasion is, a matter of great gratification to all, and I should think marks a great step forward in the constitutional progress of our country. I hope very confidently that approached in a similar manner the path of Federation will be found not strewn with thorns, and hence I am unable to share the apprehensions of the Hon. the Leader of the House with regard to the future of responsible Government in this country.

" Sir, coming now to the Budget, to me as a financier and businessman, the most appealing feature is the great concern which the Hon. Gentleman in charge of the Finances of this Country has shown to maintaining the financial strength and stability of the province. When I was speaking on the last occasion when the previous budget was introduced, I dealt elaborately with this aspect of the question saying that ' the financial credit, the greatest asset of our province, should be the anxious care of any Government.' I shall not detain the House on that point. I am glad to see the Hon. Gentleman, the Finance Minister recognizes that ' budgeting in any province should rest solidly on the foundation of maintaining a complete equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure that would satisfy an exacting critic.' If this should be the motto, Sir, as it has been hitherto of the present Government, for the future also, no body will be more delighted

5th March 1938] [Kumararaja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

than myself. I can assure on behalf of the Opposition and the public that what we expect of the Government is caution, which they have adopted so far in the financial field, with regard to the administration and finances of this province. I am very glad, Sir, that this policy has been adopted to some extent even in their expectations of the future; I see that the Hon. the Finance Minister saying that he does not reckon income-tax dividend which he has received this year and for the next year from the Government of India, to be a recurring factor for all time to come, and he has also rightly debited back commutation charges to revenue. Sir, I shall not refer in detail to the various ameliorative schemes for which money has been provided except to say that I am glad. They have continued the essential services which were taken care of by the previous Government. They have also tried to put some more money for water-supply schemes and for the redemption of the small peasantry and for the work of the Harijans and also for certain other institutions. I will mention the name of one institution only. Though the amount is small, the institution is big enough to be mentioned here, I mean the Pachiappa's College. I am glad the Hon. the Premier has recognized that the proposal to re-house the Pachiappa's College in a new and suitable locality can no longer be justly opposed or delayed.

"Sir, with regard to water-supply, reference has been made yesterday. I wish only to say that it is a very nice idea of the Government not to insist on contribution from the villagers as well as from the district boards. My own feeling is, Sir, that it will depend much on the working. We wish the Government gave us more details with regard to the working of the scheme. I expect the Hon. the Minister in charge of water-supply to let the House know when the Public Health Department is taking up more details about the scheme than he has given. If he does so, probably, that will allay the apprehensions of some Members.

"Sir, I have now come to the parting of the ways. The most important item of revenue comes from land and the Land Revenue policy has always had a big share of the debate in this House. But it is rather disappointing to know from the Hon. the Premier that we could know nothing from him about the Land Revenue policy on this occasion. He admits the importance of the subject but we only heard him say that he cannot be expected to say anything at all at present. Sir, what was expected of Provincial Autonomy was that the first subject which would be tackled was that relating to Land Revenue. But every thing is vague. We hear only one pleasant remark from the Treasury Bench and that is with regard to Sir Norman Marjoribank's Committee. I am happy to know that the services of the committee have been acknowledged now and recognized even though in a small measure. I have no doubt as the Hon. the Prime Minister has said, that the report and the conclusions of the committee will be a very good starting point for the future. I do not

[Kumararaja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [5th March 1938

think, it should be beyond the wisdom of any Government to give out a welcome and acceptable policy with regard to the Land Revenue system.

" Sir, I was sorry to note that the operation of the Agricultural Loans Act was suspended even for a short period. I wish they did not stop it and lent all the money that they intended to lend. I am glad that they have now made a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs. I am disappointed to note that there is nothing said about the machinery that they are going to set up. Unless a proper machinery is set up all the help that is sought to be rendered will not be adequate. The machinery should be a simple one so that agriculturists would find no difficulty in getting relief through this Act.

" Sir, with regard to major irrigation schemes I should like to make a small reference. It is with regard to the Tungabhadra and Bhavani projects. The Prime Minister has given us an idea of the preliminary discussions and the negotiations that are going on with regard to these projects but nothing more is known. Sir, mere words and endless discussions will not go any further. I will only urge the Government to go forward with the schemes and come to decisions. I realize that the transactions and negotiations with neighbouring States would be delicate. I do not mean that they should be hustled. At the same time one feels that there should not be any delay in the matter.

" Sir, the budget as usual and as was probably expected contains a few lakhs for the hand-spinning and hand-weaving. My objection to this, Sir, is not based on politics. We are not told with what result the two lakhs have been spent this year. Another objection which could have been easily removed by the Government has not been removed. It was pointed out during the last debate ' Why should this money be entrusted to a political association? ' The Congress Party, though a political party, now happening to be in office can certainly entrust it. . . (Interruption) I hear from the Hon. the Prime Minister that the All-India Spinners' Association is not a political body. I stand corrected. Though I certainly am satisfied personally with the assurance given me, I must also inform the Hon. the Premier and this House that the general feeling among the public or some section of the public is that the All-India Spinners' Association is a sectional association or an association which has its leanings towards a political party, and that is the Congress Party which is in office and they are the Government. I do not think Government should find any difficulty in getting these two lakhs distributed through the numerous Co-operative Societies which are under their control. Have Government no confidence in their own co-operative societies? If they have no confidence and if they find any difficulty in distributing this money, the House is entitled to know that difficulty or that lack of confidence in those societies.

5th March 1938] [Kumararaja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

" In this connexion, I should like to say a word with regard to the licence fee levied on a certain section of the cloth dealers. It was said that it was for the regulation of the trade of cloth dealers with a view to encourage the use and production of handloom products. But now, I suppose, one is able to find the emphasis is more on the revenue side of the measure, though it was not intended to be a taxation measure.

" Sir, let me have a word about the economy measures. I should whole-heartedly give my support to the Government in all their measures for economy and at the same time, I say that I am not one of those who share the view that economy and cuts will not affect the efficiency. I am for all economy and cut, but with some discrimination. My only point is that the economy and cut in the scales of pay is being adopted by the Government without discrimination between services and services. What I am at is that there are certain services in this country which have been kept up at a very high level of efficiency. I may say that it is not myself alone, but a large section of the intelligent public of the country, that share the view that I put forward now before the House. The services, especially the members of the judiciary who are discharging their duties efficiently will also become discontented. I would urge upon the Government to reconsider at least the cut in salary of the judiciary. One other matter with regard to the salary cuts. I would like to refer to the position of the promotees. These unfortunate people though not new entrants have been in service expecting higher salaries on their promotion. If they are to be promoted, they should have been honest, faithful and diligent in their work. If they satisfy all these conditions, I would ask the Premier, ' Should they be denied all the privileges that will accrue to them on promotion.' I should venture to suggest that the case of promotees is very hard and they deserve separate consideration, whichever Government is in office.

" The most important point is with regard to the policy of prohibition which the Government are pursuing. Mr. Dixon's report no doubt will gladden one's heart, but there are many who do not share to the full extent the opinion expressed by Mr. Dixon. There are several people who are of the view that in Salem the scheme has not been as much a success as it is advertised to be. I should have expected the Hon. the Premier who is such a protagonist of the Prohibition Scheme to have come out with more details to this House and explained to us in what manner the scheme has worked in Salem. Probably he has reserved it for his reply. Sir, he has been very very careful in that paragraph of his relating to prohibition. He has quoted Mr. Dixon completely all right and so far as his opinion is concerned, he has also stated very carefully that ' so far, there is not concrete and reliable evidence to show that the drinking classes (in Salem) have saved money as a result of Prohibition.' I am very glad that he has had the courage to make this statement on the floor of this House. One of the objects, at any rate an important object, has not been achieved. I do not think

[Kumararaja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [5th March 1938

that my memory fails when I say that the Hon. the Prime Minister said when introducing the Prohibition Bill that they (the Government) may lose ¼ of a crore in Salem under the Excise head, but it will enrich the poor people by four times that money. I believe, that, as yet, the expectations have not come true. Probably they may come true in the future. I wish him good luck, if it will come true in the future. But in spite of the loss in revenue due to the loss in excise duty in Salem and the two new districts the total excise revenue is still high. I should think that the present Government is more lucky than the previous Governments with regard to finances. But this cannot be an unalterable position for all time to come. Therefore, it is, Sir, that we want to warn the Government—I would say though not warn, we want to show our anxiety—that the finances of this Province should not be imperilled by these wild schemes being carried quickly. It is therefore that we urge that there should be caution with regard to the areas to be included for prohibition.

"In this connexion, I believe that a mild hint has been thrown with regard to new taxation. Even on the last occasion, I said that the success of the loan raised by the Madras Government was mainly due to the fact that the Madras Government were not rushing through hasty taxation measures in trying to balance their budget. I assure the House that it was that, that was responsible for the success of the last loan. I believe the present balanced budget of the Government, as it is not coupled with new taxation will go a great way to assure the investing public with regard to the new loan. I have no doubt that the new loan will also be a success, if there is not going to be any announcement of new taxation, before the new loan is floated. Sir, with regard to the loan policy, some hon. Members have expressed their doubts. I am not one who would express any doubt with regard to the loan policy. I am one who thinks, that normally, consistent with the financial condition of a province, loans can be raised. But I should say, Sir, that the machinery of public confidence is a very very delicate machinery which will be affected too quickly and it would stop once it is affected. It is on account of that reason that I urge upon the Government to pause and pause before they embark upon taxation measures. It has been admitted by the Congress party, times without number, that the limit of taxation has been reached and that the country cannot bear any more taxes. I can assure the Government that there is no section of the public in this country who can afford to pay more taxes. That also must be taken into consideration. Some people seem to think, Sir, that the middle classes and the well-to-do classes can afford to pay more taxes; but I may point out to the Government on behalf of them that the middle and well-to-do classes are no better than the poor people in this country to-day and that they cannot bear fresh taxation. Sir, fresh taxation will have very vicious results. Retrenchment will be effected by all on whom fresh taxes are levied and the poor will be hit. Therefore I urge upon the Government, in the general financial interest of the province in which we are all

equally interested, not to embark upon fresh taxation. I wish to associate myself with the Government in their concern for the financial stability of the province. It is in that feeling that I urge upon them that any measure of taxation should not be rushed through in the present situation. Also I see no necessity for fresh taxation.

" Next, Sir, I should like to refer to one important matter and that is the educational policy of this Government, relating to the teaching of Hindi in our schools. On this matter, I am fully conscious of the fact that the few words that I speak will be drowned in this House because the Congress party is pledged to support the Congress policy with regard to the introduction compulsorily of Hindi. And yet, if I speak about it, it is because mine is not a lonely voice. It is the voice of millions of people of this province. (Voices: ' Question.') I can answer questions beautifully, but I do not want to waste the time of the House. (Laughter.) I can assure hon. Members that the objection to the compulsory introduction of Hindi is absolutely genuine. It is not a political objection. This objection is not born of party faction. It is not the objection of the Justice party or any other party. It is not at all based on politics. It is an objection founded on the grievances of the people. People feel genuinely that the curriculum of studies is already overloaded and that it is not possible for the young boys to be burdened with this addition. They have no objection to Hindi being made an optional subject instead of a compulsory subject.

" Now, Sir, I wish to join with the Hon. the Premier and tender thanks to Mr. Jones and the Finance Department of the Madras Government and also join with him in the tribute which he has paid to the efficient arrangements that were made by the Reserve Bank of India for floating the loan for the Madras Government and in the tribute which he has paid to the investing public of this country."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" Mr. Speaker, I am highly obliged on the whole to the Members on the opposite side for their very moderate chastisement in some matters and for what I may claim to be approval of the larger policies. I am obliged to the courtesy also that has been throughout shown by the Members who have been criticizing the proposals in dealing with me personally. What embarrassed me more, Sir, was the congratulation from Members on the side of the Government itself. I value congratulations greatly; but sometimes, Sir, they are too embarrassing when they come from quarters which, on the face of things, are interested in supporting the Government.

" The standards of criticism of the main Opposition Benches will have to be referred to by me, and I hope I shall not be misunderstood in any part of my remarks. Sir, I am not speaking of the Leader of the Opposition at all; he was not guilty of what I am going to say. Sir Pannir Selvam should certainly be classed with the main opposition

forces. Mr. Bower representing the Anglo-Indian community who led the debate, appeared to employ a curious test with reference to this Budget: 'It is good, but it is not good on account of you.' That is the offence. 'It is a windfall you have taken advantage of. What if the Budget is good? It is nothing worth mentioning.' Sir, it was not to get personal compliments that I presented these estimates. It was not to exhibit ability or experience in this direction, which I say is nil, that I presented these estimates. I have only attempted to do the best that I can. And if it is even accidentally good, Sir, I am delighted. I therefore submit that even if this Budget happens to be good, it is all that we are here to give expression to, as far as the House is concerned, and that is enough joy so far as I am concerned. Whose credit is it? Nobody's credit. It is the credit of the province and it is the joy of the province if the Budget is good; at least for a year it shall be the joy of the province.

"Then, Sir, another class of criticism came, not from the main Opposition groups, but mostly from Members on the Government side of the House. It was detailed criticism. Yes, if the general scheme of the Budget is good, certainly, criticism can be only of details and, therefore, if the Opposition did not do that part of the work as you, Sir, observed, Members in support of the Government did their duty by bringing up the details before the House. I shall presently come back to this subject. I am not making fun of my side as will be seen presently. The congratulations to which I referred and which, I said, embarrassed me because they may be suspected to be born of loyalty to one's own side, did not come entirely from that quarter. I must therefore, thank the Members of the Muslim and the European groups for a certain amount of approval and congratulation that was offered by them. My first duty is to thank them. As regards the criticism that came from the Congress side, I wish to make a lesson of it if I may.

"Sir Pannir Selvam, I thought on a former occasion, expressed a great desire to have a party as docile as my own. I think many others were committing the same mistake as Sir Pannir Selvam was doing. They thought that ours is a party so thoroughly combined in unity not only of purpose but even of method and that such fine solid discipline was almost objectionably good. (Laughter.) They thought it is a delightful and easy party to lead. What a lucky man this Prime Minister is? Very many people besides Sir Pannir Selvam might have thought so. I am glad, therefore, Sir, that an actual demonstration has been made of the error of this opinion. But that is not my joy. I am glad it has been demonstrated that there is some truth in the claim of the Congress that it is not a party, but a reflection of the national composition of opinion as well as of people. The Congress is a true reflection, and that is its glory, of the nation. Some men try to belittle that claim and make out that it is only a party. Here there was yesterday a perfect demonstration of the fact that the

Congress refuses to become a party and will claim always and will try always to be reflecting the national will which may be different from section to section; but it would not give up that proud privilege of being a reflection of the nation however temporarily it may enjoy office as a Government, because it is a disciplined party. The claims not only of territorial divisions, the claims of interests, the claims of trades, the claims of various classes of people and, if the theory of the materialist explanation of politics is correct, even the claims of castes, are represented fully in the Congress. No communal party is as such necessary, Sir, because the Congress is there to take care even of particular communities. If only everybody will see the truth of my claim on behalf of the party to which I belong and will help and render the Congress completely reflective of the nation in many respects, I think it will be seen that what I say is not merely a theory, but an actual fact and that is the proud privilege of the Congress. As long as the fight is between nationalism and foreign control, this particular feature of the Congress may not be perceived.

" But when the Congress is seen to stand for all communities and 5 p.m
for all interests, for all trades and for all strata of society, it should also be recognized that it stands for one more important principle, that it stands for the unity of all communities and classes which cannot be seen in any other organization. That is the difference which might confuse certain groups sometimes. If, yesterday, Members of the Government Benches began putting forward various detailed criticisms of the Budget somewhat to the merriment of certain Members sitting opposite, I was laughing in a different spirit and considering in my own mind that everything has a lesson and perhaps this demonstration of the peculiar characteristics of the Congress group will be of permanent value, of more permanent value than merely the carrying of the Budget successfully through this Assembly. I do hope however, Sir, that nobody will imagine that this is a sign of declining discipline. Let me warn Members opposite that this demonstration has nothing to do with the discipline of the party, and that they must be prepared for solid voting at all times when the party system is at work. When there is no detailed criticism on the other side, we will furnish that detailed criticism for the benefit of the House. . ."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—" On a matter of explanation, Sir, you stated that there should be no detailed discussion of the budget at the time of its general discussion."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I accept the explanation, Sir, as very valuable. There must really be difference between detailed criticism of the Budget and the details of the Budget itself: detailed criticism, for instance, there was, though not on particular heads. But I need not labour the point further. There have been criticisms, general as well as detailed. But I claim that the Budget is, on the whole, good and there should naturally be detailed criticism. But let me make a personal statement that, on a debate on cuts, surely

my party cannot be expected to vote with the Opposition. The Government Benches cannot join when the cut motions are moved by way of detailed criticism; therefore perhaps, the Members of my party were willing during the general discussion to give their help to the Opposition in this connexion, because they cannot do so later on. But these are details of parliamentary arrangement.

" That apart, let me come to the next point. There was one thing which is worthy of special mention. There was great detailed criticism that a certain district did not have enough, that a certain trade or interest did not have enough. One hon. Member for Labour actually stated that this Budget did not satisfy the general expectations of the Labour party of the Congress. In that connexion he referred to Mr. Langley. It is my duty, Sir, to point out that the criticism was accompanied by language which might have been avoided—blood-suckers, parasites, etc. Perhaps gentlemen who were there have heard them so often that they might not mind hearing these phrases once again; but that is hardly necessary. I should like to say that those who have experience of the hunger and starvation of the labouring classes have nothing to choose between one type of blood-suckers and another type of blood-suckers. I say, Sir, if there is any big Indian farmer, any big Indian planter, any big Indian factory owner, providing welfare, good wages, nice treatment, charitable treatment, humane treatment to Labour, then it is time that we on our side might be permitted to indulge in language of that kind when dealing with a particular body of employers. When you are actually dealing with and going through the experience of hunger and starvation prevailing throughout the country, you lose even the taste for swadeshi, even the taste for the claim that money remains in the country; that is enough and it does not matter to whom it goes. It is difficult to be satisfied with such theories. But when one actually deals with the position of Labour in general, we should have an appreciation of the whole picture and not make the work of the Congress more difficult than it is, in trying to execute the desire of the people as a whole during the necessarily short tenure that the Congress—this national organization—can command with regard to its office as Government. There are interests of all kinds which the Government has to deal with. If you touch cloth, all the retailers, all the whole-sellers, all of them join and say ' don't tax cloth, tax anything else.' If you touch the interests of the banks and the money-lenders, not only they, all the lawyers, all the dependents on these various interests combine together; if you touch salaries, not only the new entrants, all the promotees or would-be promotees but also all the persons interested in the would-be promotees, even the creditors of these promotees will combine against the proposal; if you touch drink—not touch in the other sense—if you touch the drinking interests, not only those who drink but those who are interested in their drinking, the newspapers, the companies, the associations, all of them combine to make very serious propaganda against the measure even in the most courteous style—let nobody imagine that I am deluded by courtesy; even in the most courteous style, in season and out of season propaganda

is carried on against the drink policy of this Government. Touch tobacco; let the Congress Government only try to tax tobacco, you will see no trouble in Chirala; manufacturers, labourers, retailers, sellers, agriculturists even, everybody will combine to work against the Government. Government is not easy and therefore if the Budget does not satisfy everybody, I would beg of Members either on that side or on this side, to consider the matter a little more deeply and say whether we have not done well or whether we have done ill on the whole and under the circumstances. Even claiming all these difficulties to be the case, I claim that this Budget is good.

"What did the Rayalaseema representatives ask? Just consider it for a moment; I think more than one representative stated, had the courage to state, 'you are giving land revenue remissions; it is a bit, it is a trifle for each pattadar; it makes Rs. 75 lakhs on the whole; don't waste it like that; spend these Rs. 75 lakhs on Rayalaseema in improving the irrigational facilities of Rayalaseema; don't distribute these concessions throughout the presidency in this manner and fritter it away like that; let land revenue be collected as it was; but spend these Rs. 75 lakhs on Rayalaseema for improvement of irrigation and you will have better return.' Mind you, not the land revenue remission of those particular districts, but the land revenue remission of the whole province comes to Rs. 75 lakhs' and so on. They state 'stop the concessions throughout and give irrigation facilities'; not a bad claim, if only the whole House and the whole country would accept it. (An hon. Member:—Yes, do so.) I have no objection to it personally. But this illustrates the process of co-operation involved in the poor man's Budget. If you do not want new taxes, if you want the poor man to be attended to, we will have to combine in a different way, not district after district, interest after interest, class after class, coming up and each putting forward its own claim, but by putting our heads together and then finding if really we cannot achieve something even within our very many limitations. It is possible but I dare not do it, when Member after Member says, 'your water-supply scheme is not enough, your medical scheme is not enough, your hygiene scheme is not enough, you have not spent enough over industries; you have not added enough to education; you have done nothing at all.' They say 'reduce land revenue; it is not enough—these Rs. 75 lakhs; reduce it once for all, reduce it more liberally.' Member after Member rises and most contradictorily asks us to increase our expenditure and to reduce land revenue, the only revenue that we have, if we exclude Excise. That is a mistake. The European group say, 'you should not give up Excise revenue; who asked you to? That was the golden goose that we started with.' I must say that I enjoyed that speech very greatly coming from first speaker, the hon. Member for Anglo-Indians, who called the drink revenue the golden goose. Sir, let me ask him one question. I have an evil repute for parables and stories; the method of parables was not invented by me; people who have read the Bible know the use of parables in the

art of persuasion, in the art of interpretation and understanding of one another. Let us take the goose story; which is the goose that lays the golden egg, let us see for a moment? The worker in the country is the goose that lays golden eggs, and you are ripping open his belly and you give him drink, to take gold immediately from the worker and not allow him to lay his egg one by one, day after day; the worker makes the wealth of the country and instead of allowing him to make the wealth of the country, you want to take the golden eggs out of his belly straightaway and once for all; so you give him drink, to give you income, which is valuable and which you want for expenditure; the worker is the goose and that goose you want to rip open and take the golden egg straightaway.

5-15 p.m. "I did not hear Mr. Bower's speech properly. It was very good when I read it in the papers. It was a very nice speech. I think, Sir, that my story is the proper story and not the story that the Member for the Anglo-Indian community gave. Let me make an appeal to him specially. He referred to windfalls and said that I should not claim credit for this Budget on account of that great windfall. I do not claim credit for anything except that I have not been foolish with a windfall, that I have not been wicked with a windfall. What have previous windfalls done to us? This present windfall under the Neimeyer Award, it is not a windfall by any means, it is only the restoration of stolen property. The income of this province from the upper classes and the better off people who pay income-tax—is that money not ours? Is not the money they pay, ours? Is it to be called a windfall, if I get it back? And is the drink money the only proper and natural revenue of this province? Is the land revenue which comes with the hot tears of the farmer, the only legitimate revenue of this province and not the income-tax? Sir, I say it is wrong and I say it is even dangerous and also injurious to the future of this province and its financial stability to refer to the Neimeyer Award income as a windfall."

MR. E. H. M. BOWER:—"As a matter of personal explanation, I wish to make it clear that I did not say the award itself was a windfall, but the amount that award produced in that particular Budget and I also stated that the amount of money to be paid to the provinces under that Award depended partly on the Railway receipts and inasmuch as the Railway receipts will be falling during the next year there may not be so much as the Budget took into consideration. To that extent alone I said it was a windfall; that is all."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, that I had to put the hon. Member to this trouble. (Laughter.) A wind that blows regularly and which can be taken account of by the meteorologist and comes to us systematically and scientifically is a wind and not a windfall. (Laughter.) The income-tax is not merely a wind; it should also blow as regularly as the Indian monsoon which works like clockwork.

5th March 1938] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.]

"The hon. Member is right in saying that the wicked condition which has been attached by the Constitution to the monsoon dropping its water upon us is a thing on which we cannot depend when the Railway finances may not be so stable, and that therefore we should not budget on that basis. But, Sir, why should I be warned by the hon. Member for the Anglo-Indian Constituency? Have I not stated even before the debate began that this payment will be subject to adjustments in the accounts and that the same process will be repeated in each subsequent year of the five-year period during which the distributable amount depends upon the Central Government's receipts from Income-tax and Railway contribution? Within that period income-tax cannot be regarded as an assured source of revenue for the provinces. I said so even when I introduced the Budget; so there is not much of caution to be given to me, but merely an argument against the credit which possibly might be given to me for the Budget. That is all the defence that I can put forward for dwelling on this subject. But I was going to say, Sir, that is not a windfall. Prohibition is a windfall for the community which my hon. Friend represents. ('Hear, hear.') If Mr. Bower will only co-operate with us freely, if he will put his whole heart and the energy he has into this business, then I assure him that there will be a better windfall for the community which he represents than any windfall which we claim for budgeting for one, two or five years. I want him not to make fun of Prohibition, not to call it a goose laying golden eggs and all that rubbish."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"I think it is not technically allowable."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I take it that Mr. Bower does not misunderstand me and I refer to the golden goose as rubbish."

MR. E. H. M. BOWER:—"As a matter of personal explanation, I say, if I introduced the story of the golden goose, it was not with the intention of making fun of the Hon. the Premier at all. It was merely as a point."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Not fun of the Premier but fun of Prohibition."

MR. E. H. M. BOWER:—"I merely meant to say that inasmuch as we have not begun to feel the financial effects of Prohibition, we should have to look at it as opening a way for a very onerous succession of fresh taxes in the future."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"That is right; that is the very point, Sir. That is to say, I appeal to the hon. Member not to frighten people about the new taxes, when I am trying to impose Prohibition on his people. I want him to realize that I am giving every Anglo-Indian home a goose that will lay golden eggs and he need not be afraid of taxes. That is my appeal; he may not agree with my view. But my appeal is that I want him not to make

Prohibition either a matter of ridicule or a matter of fright, or a matter of financial impossibility. I want him to co-operate with me, whether he will or not it is for him to decide. But I do say that this Prohibition will be good to all communities in the land, will do good to some of those who are suffering under the evils and the temptation of drink, which is placed before their workshops, near their houses, near their dinner tables and near everywhere, wherever they may go. I claim, therefore, the co-operation of the hon. Members particularly of those communities, whose interest it is, whose lasting interest it will be, to put this temptation away from near by.

" Sir, talking of parables, let me go to another parable. More than one Member, I think, just more than one, just two Members tried to make out that the Hon. the Minister for Labour had not pressed his case and that the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture had not pressed his case, for a greater share and that they had not grabbed enough and that the Finance Minister was not responsible and, therefore, they told these various Ministers to try each one to grab as much as he can and make the Budget better in that way. The story that I refer to is another story from the same source as the golden goose. There were three bulls grazing in a forest and they never kept apart from one another. They remained together always whenever the lion that was watching over them looked on to attack. The lion could have swallowed goats, could have swallowed asses and donkeys and so on; but it could not separate these three bulls. These three bulls were a mighty combination always and so the lion persuaded these three bulls to separate a little and graze apart and then the rest of the story we know. (Laughter.) The various Ministers have been asked to graze apart from one another. They are asked to graze separately a little bit and not so much together. We cannot be led into this separate grazing business; we must graze together. We cannot graze apart. We do graze separately and sleep separately when we are in our safe homes; but when we graze outside we have to be together. We know the lions are near about. (Laughter.) May our compactness ever be the despair of everyone on the other side of the table. (Laughter.) But, Sir, it was not merely the other side of the table; I find Mr. Swami just now sitting on the other side of the table. (Laughter.) Take up this idea of asking the Ministerial bulls to graze apart, or asking the Hon. Mr. Giri to graze a little apart. If the departments fight and districts fight and Ministers fight, we know what the consequences will be. I want all Members of this House to realize that we are working not under a system of self-government borrowed from America or France; but we are working a system of self-government borrowed from England, which, without the party system, will fail. It is not possible to work it in that way. If we had an irremovable executive operating for a definite period of time as in America or, say, in France, it is possible for districts to fight with one another, for interests to fight with one another and yet for self-government to go on. But under the Parliamentary System of Government of the English

pattern, the party government is inextricably mixed up with self-government for good or for evil. It is not that I admire it at all and, therefore, it should not be thought of as an error on the part of the Ministerialist side if they work together as a party in spite of difference of opinion. And, therefore, Sir, it is I say that in spite of every difference of opinion, whether expressed or unexpressed, votes will go up and hands will go up according to the order of the party. Otherwise this system of government that has been forced on us by history and by the Government of India Act on the English pattern cannot work.

" But, from that, Sir, let me proceed at once to what the hon. Member for Labour said. And I think the hon. Member for Muslims from the West Coast also expressed great dissatisfaction with this budget. It is not a budget for much praise as regards Labour; it is not a budget which is Congress in character. If I remember right and if I heard him right, Mr. Abdur Rahman said so. Sir, it is all right; but let me explain why it is not a labour budget, why our Legislature has not been tackling labour legislative programmes and why it has not paid adequate attention to labour. Let me give a word of explanation. We have not been allowed by Labour itself to do that. Is it right to keep the Hon. the Minister for Labour on his legs, not standing, but running about from place to place? Is it right to keep him fully engaged in this manner and is it right at the same time to expect him to use his brains, his time and his energy for legislation? It is not possible. We must also try to restrain ourselves, if we want lasting benefits. There has been a certain confusion as to which should be done and which should not be done. By and by we will be able to clear all this confusion and we will be able to deal with this subject. But, let me sound a note of warning, Sir, on this occasion. There are certain medicines which are good for external application and others which are required to treat one's ills internally. An ointment is very good for external application, but it is not good to drink as an internal tonic. There are methods and sanctions which can be applied externally but which cannot be applied against one another.

" I say this particularly because, unless we understand this distinction between methods external and methods internal, it is not possible for the Congress Government to function to the satisfaction of all—the Socialists or Labour Leaders or the other particular interests that are concerned and that have built up high hopes on the Congress. If the hopes are justified—and the hopes are perfectly sound—I do not deny the responsibility, but, Sir, we must be given the opportunity and the time to fulfill those expectations. 5-30 p.m.

" Then, Sir, a comment, more or less general, was, ' You have not spent enough on the nation-building programmes. It is all very well. The budget is very good, but you have not spent enough on what are called nation-building programmes.' I want hon. Members to know that I do not grudge comparison with other provinces. Oftentimes the slogan has been raised here that, ' this has been done in Bombay, this has been done in Bihar, this has been done in United Provinces,

and why have you not done it?' Once for all, let me tell these friends who put forward these arguments that I am in somewhat more intimate touch with my Colleagues in other provinces than the persons who make these claims on behalf of other provinces. We are not good at putting forward mere ideas as accomplished facts; we are not good at putting up measures in the public print, but I do want my friends who very rightly want our province to lead in all matters to remember, that different things cannot be compared, but similar things only can be compared. A mere plan of another province cannot be compared with an achievement in this province; a mere aim in another province cannot be compared with an actual accomplished fact in this province. Let me now ask people to remember that no province has done better than we have done in regard to these nation-building programmes. If I also added up all the nation-building items in the Budget and gave only the sum-total to the Associated Press, it is not difficult for me to show one crore, but even more. You must remember, Sir, that we can misread news very easily and you must not, therefore, allow yourself, I submit, Sir, to imagine that our province is doing ill. It is a bad complex, it is a wrong complex, we must get rid of it as early as possible. Let me therefore help in the getting rid of this complex. Our population, Sir, may be classed along with the population of Bengal, and the United Provinces; these are all from 47 to 50 millions. The population of Bombay is less, i.e., 20 millions; but in revenue, Bombay, Madras, Bengal and United Provinces all range from 14 to 16 crores. Now, we are fairly even. Let me tell hon. Members, Sir, that in Education, the Bengal Budget is 137 lakhs, the Madras Budget is 262 lakhs normally, but this year, it is plus 3 lakhs. On Medical Relief, the Bengal Budget is 54, Bombay Budget 43, United Provinces 35 and the Madras Budget is 97 lakhs and this year it is 98 lakhs; not less, but one lakh more. Of course, it is difficult to progress as you go on and you cannot heap the burden on the tax-payer on a liberal scale year after year. Remember, it is not a burden that the Finance Minister bears, but it is a burden that the tax-payer has to bear.

"On Public Health, Bengal spends 34 lakhs; Bombay 32 lakhs; United Provinces 24 lakhs and Madras 34 lakhs, and 39 lakhs this year, i.e., 5 lakhs more.

"And then, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation and Industries, things to which all people refer while talking on nation-building. As the House must be aware, criticism was offered that all these agricultural demonstrators, these veterinary inspectors and all these so-called officers are running about here and there doing nothing; the thing is nothing really for the poor man; the nation is not built, but mere demonstrations go on. Views may differ, but yet these are important nation-building services. We spend 76 lakhs on Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation and Industries. In regard to *Agriculture*, Bengal spends 12 lakhs, Madras 23 lakhs; for *Veterinary*, Bengal 5 lakhs, Madras 11 lakhs, and for *Co-operation*, Bengal 14 lakhs, Bombay

7 lakhs, United Provinces 6 lakhs and Madras 14 lakhs—15 lakhs this year. In regard to *Industries*, Bengal spends 17 lakhs, Bombay 9 lakhs, United Provinces 18 lakhs and Madras 27 lakhs, not a bad record for our province.

" Then, Sir, why should we have this constant feeling that we are always behind and doing nothing? Sir, let me remind hon. Members that when the camel is loaded heavily, the last straw may break its back. But every year it is not the same. There may be an increase, but people should not estimate the services rendered merely by the flush of the year. It is not the last straw alone that would feed the cattle, but the entire bundle of straw and, therefore, do not count by mere last straws, but take all the nation-building departments as a whole, Education, Medical Relief, Public Health, Veterinary, Agriculture, Co-operation, Industries, and Scheduled Classes, all together. It is good, Sir, that I mention that Bengal spends 274 lakhs, Bombay 271 lakhs, United Provinces 336 lakhs, Madras 482 lakhs, i.e., for last year and 490 lakhs this year.

" Now, Sir, I do not think that figures count only when they are quoted against me, and figures are nothing when I quote them in defence. These figures are not mere figures. They are, on the one hand, the taxes that we, with great difficulty and with sorrow, extract out of those who are unwilling and unable to pay, and at the same time, these represent some return to the poorer people in the country. Let us not imagine that we do a wonderful and creditable thing by taking more and spending more in these departments. You may ultimately give much less than what you take and, therefore, it is that even a Congress Government will have to hesitate to spend on these nation-building departments liberally if it can be done only by ripping open the belly of the goose that lays the golden eggs, namely the worker, the agriculturist in the land, the peasant.

" I think, Sir, it was Mr. Krishnamurthi that remarked, ' This Prime Minister is a very clever man and if only he sets his mind on a thing he can accomplish it; his attention must be drawn to it, that is all; he will achieve anything but he should only make up his mind.' Sir, it was the most embarrassing compliment that I ever got in my life. I want him to have a little more faith in my judgment and to make a little less estimate of my capacity. I want him to have more faith in my judgment, let me repeat it, and have less faith in my cleverness. If I have not rushed with certain things, he should remember that it was for very sound reasons; because he admits I am a clever man and because he admits I am a good man, I hope he will have that faith in my judgment and put off his criticism.

" Talking, Sir, about the manner in which we have used our opportunities, take the previous opportunity that this province had once upon a time—the Meston Award. That was also an award, just as the Niemeyer Award, which brought a certain round sum in. The Meston Award brought in not a few lakhs, but a few crores. How was it used?

I may not be entitled to much credit for making the present estimates that I presented to the House; no credit may be due to me, but I can at least claim that I have not spoiled the chances. I claim that if we had ruled over the destinies of this province at the time of the Meston Award, I could have got prohibition then without making so many people angry as I do now, because it was possible to introduce prohibition straightaway then. And it was not necessary for me to have incurred the wrath of many interests; it was not necessary for me to incur even the wrath of the big mirasidars of certain districts who, perhaps, think, though they have not told me explicitly in so many words, 'why should he now take up the question of prohibition; why not reduce land revenue instead of taking to his fad of prohibition?' It might not have been necessary for me to have incurred the displeasure of this kind if, for instance, the Meston Award had come in now. So many lakhs saved by way of contribution to the Central Government were wasted. How was that money used?"

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"I am asking for information, Sir. On previous occasions, whenever references were made to previous administrations, we were called to order. Will you permit us to reply at a later stage when the Demands are taken up, to the criticisms made by the present Ministry about previous administrations."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Is it a point of order?"

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"I am only asking for information whether on future occasions when the Demands are taken up, we would be given an opportunity of justifying the action of the previous administration."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Do you want an assurance?"

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"In the past, I was pulled up when I was making such references."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"When a point of order is specifically raised at any time, a ruling will be given."

MR. KALA VENKATA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Gentleman represents the previous administration here?"

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Whatever it is, the Chair will give a ruling only when a point of order is specifically raised. Nothing will be said in advance."

5-45 p.m. THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I have been entirely misunderstood. It is not to criticize the previous administration at all but to claim that, because it is possible to waste the windfall I am entitled to credit for not having done so. I say it was possible to waste the Niemeyer Award. It was possible to say, 'Let me not reduce salaries; let me not do this or that and incur the displeasure of so many people.' I have avoided that mistake and I claim

that credit for the estimates that have been placed before the House. The windfall may be well-used or ill-used. It is creditable if it is well used. That is the proposition that I have put forward. It is creditable that the windfall has been properly used and I claim it. Let me explain. Is there any more straightforward way of using this Award than by saying 'Let the sum of 12 lakhs which was borrowed for the commutation of pensions be written back to revenue?' I say it was right and I am surprised at Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed still not being able to see the financial rectitude in it which he must have seen with all his experience. He was absent during a part of the debate and that may perhaps be responsible for this. I do say that the commutation of pensions is a marginal affair which is rightly debited to capital when necessary and written back to revenue when possible. I say that when the pensioner is given the right to capitalize his monthly pension, the State is entitled to capitalize that liability into a capital head and when the State has got the funds to write it back to revenue it is bound to write it back to revenue and that is the marginal rectitude on either side that I wish to stand upon. I say that I am entitled any year to refuse to give commutation of pensions or to borrow for the purpose of giving commutations and I am also entitled to ask the House to vote on a capital head for it. But I am bound when I get a windfall like this to explain to the House how I have got this money and, perhaps like an honest and good accountant, use part of this money immediately to repay back that from capital head to revenue and that is what has been done. I say, Sir, that is a good and proper use of the windfall."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I understood the Premier to say that to provide for commutation from revenue account was not good finance. Now he says that it is possible."

The Hon. Mr. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"There is absolutely no difficulty about understanding my position. I think that sometimes fixed ideas make it difficult for one to follow what the other has to say.

"Let me explain, Sir, what good use this windfall has been put to. If we do not use it, it would lapse into a mere balance and what will happen? Lapsing into balances, it could be used for unremunerative capital purposes. Let me explain for those who are not acquainted with the practice of budget-making that it is proper to borrow for capital expenditure only for remunerative purposes. At any rate that is the law that I have put forward in regard to financial propriety and I should not ask the House to permit me to borrow for unremunerative purposes; unremunerative capital expenditure will have to be met from the balances we hold. If I had not properly made use of this windfall within this year, it would go into the balances and it could be used for unremunerative capital expenditure. I could build a house with it; I could build the Parliament House; I could build residences for the Ministers with it and I could undertake other

unremunerative civil works for which I could not borrow. It would be a handy sum for meeting this demand and a handsome sum too. We did not do so. We have earmarked 15 lakhs of rupees for starting a fund for rural water-supply. Is it not a wise way, is it not a proper way of using the windfall? May I not claim credit for that? I submit, Sir, that we are fallible and may make mistakes. But if we have not made mistakes, that is all. I think in these difficult days the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister can claim that as credit. We do not wish to commit mistakes and if Members opposite will help us not to commit mistakes, it is a credit and we do not want anything more. We have paid towards the depreciation fund of our electrical undertakings a year in advance of what we normally were expected to do. We have started paying into the depreciation and reserve fund in the fifth year itself, that is, a year in advance of what we were normally expected to do. Is it not a wise thing? Is it not a proper thing? I could easily have made a sensational use of that money. I could have used it for more sensational purposes than to pay in a depreciation fund which will not satisfy anybody or any constituency unless it is a constituency that is well acquainted with commercial undertakings and with profit and loss. Members like my hon. Friend representing the Indian Chamber can well congratulate me on being so wise and having set apart funds towards the depreciation fund a year even in advance of what we were bound to do.

" Then, Sir, the loan policy of the Government came in for a good deal of criticism. I am sorry to see that there is nervousness about the loan policy in certain quarters of this House. They seem to imagine that it is a very dangerous thing that we are doing. They keep on saying, ' Borrowing being bad as you yourself have said on previous occasions even for private individuals, how could it be good for the State? ' ' It is a dangerous thing, do it cautiously ' said one hon. Member. ' Do you make a habit of it ' said another hon. Member. ' Use it carefully ' said the Member for the Chamber of Commerce. He was right. We must borrow. He did not deny that. Only we must use the money carefully. That is correct criticism. I can claim that we have always used and we still propose to use the money carefully because I say that every pie of this borrowed money is to go to finance definite remunerative schemes. It will not be used for financing any unremunerative schemes whatsoever. Is that not a careful use of the money? If a scheme is passed by our Finance Department as remunerative, it is passed with great care and almost with stingy and overstingy precautions. I say that borrowed money will be used most carefully and according to the estimates as put before the House. Mr. Palat said that it was very dangerous and wanted us to take advice. Sir, we have taken advice before borrowing. It is not as if I sit somewhere and start off borrowing on the principle that we may borrow when we have no money. It is not so. It is only done after very careful consideration and consultation. We take the advice of those who are best entitled to give advice as experts and then only we decide it. Let not the House think that the borrowing policy of

5th March 1938] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

the Government is merely the whim and fancy of the Finance Minister or anybody else. Very good advice has been taken and it has not been done in haste. Then, Sir, Mr. Appadurai Pillai, Mr. Hussain and even the old and experienced Hameed Khan expressed an amount of nervousness about this bad habit of borrowing. They said that it was a dangerous thing. Let me say just a word by way of explanation. But I am glad that the Leader of the Opposition has given his token of approval for that policy. He has not at any rate suggested that it was a dangerous policy. Of course, he would watch and see that it is properly used. What is this borrowing? We are not in a socialist society; we are in a capitalist society; we are in the grip of capitalistic organization. Now, people are allowed to make money. In this scheme of things what is the justification for the savings of money? What is the justification for people putting their money by? The only justification is that those moneys will be available for use as capital for the State and for the people. When we want big schemes started for the benefit of posterity, money must be found and it is unjust to expect one generation to give by way of taxation the capital that is necessary for starting a remunerative scheme for the benefit of posterity. It is unfair to ask tax-payers to pay and it would be wrong to ask tax-payers to pay it. Therefore, the capital retained in the hands of the people in the present economic organization must be tapped and can be justifiably tapped in order that we might build remunerative schemes for posterity, for the future. Therefore, it is that the State borrows by which means the money saved by individuals comes into a hotchpot, not for nothing, but for a fixed return by way of interest on guilt-edged securities, for being utilized as capital to be invested on remunerative schemes for the benefit of the people who pay taxes and who previously contributed towards this capital by taxation or by work or otherwise. Therefore, borrowing is necessary for any patriotic nationalistic Government. Let it not be mixed up and confused with private borrowings and frighten away people. On the contrary you should be frightened if we allow money to remain in private pockets without being taken over for the benefit of the State, of course with some interest. We must borrow and we should borrow. Those who hold such capital are not afraid of lending and we are not coercing them to give money to us. We offer the assets of our province; we offer the condition of our province to be examined and investigated; we offer the past and the future to be examined by experts. 'We hold so much' we say, 'if you like you may give us' and we take only the lowest tender and we do not take from those who demand higher rates of interest, and then after all this, if money flows into our borrowing programme, who can object? Therefore, I submit that we ought not to be afraid of our programme of borrowing. On the contrary, we should press for such borrowing and I have shown it is a prudent and careful programme which will bring in money from people who are capable of examining the credit of our province and lending only when they are satisfied. Therefore, Sir, all the criticisms and apprehensions that were expressed in respect of the loan policy are

wrong and have no basis whatsoever. If I heard Sir Pannir Selvam aright, I think that he referred to the free balances of one year and another and said, ' This is dangerous; you had so much of free balances last year and it is only less this year; you are going into a very bad system of finance.' I may say, Sir, that we should not allow free balances to accumulate unnecessarily; it is a bad ways and means Minister who allows unnecessary free balances to remain over in that way; and therefore it is I submit that nobody should be misled by apprehensions of that kind being expressed.

" Then, Sir, Sir Pannir Selvam referred to the land revenue remissions. He said, ' we did it before . . . "

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—" I did not say that, Sir. I said, we are exactly where we were on the day you took charge."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I do not think, Sir, it is a distinction with a difference. However, there is no matter here for explanation at all either on his part or on mine. It is a matter of fact that I am dealing with, viz., that the land revenue remissions were declared no doubt by the previous Government at Rs. 75 lakhs. I wonder why they did not declare it at Rs. 150 lakhs. It is a different thing to give the remissions and to square the budget and not to incur the opprobrium of having not done this thing or that thing and that necessary thing or this necessary thing and all that. That is the difference between giving the Rs. 75 lakhs remission and doing all that we do and declaring it at Rs. 75 lakhs and making it difficult for us to make it even Rs. 73 lakhs, if necessary. That is the difference from actually dealing with facts. I claim that we gave Rs. 75 lakhs last year. I challenge any one to say ' no ' or that anybody else gave it; I say we gave it and we give it again this year. Therefore it is not a failure; it is not a no-progress programme. We cannot be going on giving more and more remission until we get to the bottom of it. Sir, we have been presented with Provincial Autonomy, with Land Revenue and Excise. There is a story in the Upanishads where the son complained about his father's sacrifice merely consisting of gifts of toothless old cattle and barren cows. The son said, ' What is the good of your performing this yagna where you give toothless cows that have finished all their grazing and can no longer graze or eat grass, which are barren and can no longer bear calves or give milk? Give me away in sacrifice, I am dear to you, that is the way to make a sacrifice.' A fine old story, with a different moral altogether. I am reminded of that story. Sir, when I think of our own case, this Provincial Autonomy has been given to us with two old toothless barren cows—the land revenue and the excise revenue. The original Sanskrit is very beautiful; it says the cows have finished all their eating; they are *nirindriya;* they cannot bear hereafter. That is land revenue. Not only can it not bear hereafter, but it is going on the march the other way about. As for the excise revenue, it is finished, toothless and barren, both together. Well, these two cows are here

and Mr. Pannir Selvam says, 'Why don't you remit more, why don't you observe a better policy about land revenue, why don't you spend more and bring up more satisfactory estimates?

"Dr. Samuel—I must congratulate him, Sir, on his fine speech, because representing a particular community, he advanced not a single argument for communal claims, but only arguments for all the communities including his own. He spoke for many districts together, because he represents that community for all those districts. He spoke for all the Ceded districts, but I was waiting till the very end to see whether he would not say, before sitting down, 'do this for the Christian community.' He did not. Remarkable self-restraint. Not that if he had done so, it would be wrong; but I say he set an example to communal groups (Hear, Hear). I must therefore be permitted, Sir, to congratulate an hon. Member who makes his maiden speech in that manner."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Only on that account."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I do not think, Sir, if Dr. Samuel is here, he will take these interruptions to mean anything or to lead to anything. He will take my congratulations in the spirit in which they are offered. It has become so rare in our country to hear such a speech; at least for that reason, I must feel happy about it. I do not want him not to make references to his community or to the interests of his community; otherwise, under the scheme by which he is returned for that community, he would not be doing his work unless he brings the particular demands of his community before this House. It is right for him to do so; it is proper for him to do so; but it is a matter for joy that on the first occasion when he rose, he does not launch off in that way; but thinking of the enlightened members of his own community, he is confident that if only he tries, he can convince members of his own community that this is the line that should be taken rather than the all-pleasing line of placing particular interests of particular communities before the House. He has the courage and the faith in his own capacity to deal with his community in that way. He knows his community. I say and I know that the Christian community will not find fault with him for not making those claims. I know that Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan is not in the same fortunate position. (Laughter.)

"Now, Sir, let me plunge into Muslim education straightaway, though it is not in the order of my notes. Sir, if I were asked: 'What will you do?', more than anything else, I would say, 'if I could, I would spend money like water on Muslim education.' Why? Because I have the conviction that it is only Muslim education that will solve communalism (Applause). The more we spend on the education of communities that have got this communal complex, the better it will be. I claim it is the only final solution. For it is not by giving this job or that job, by doing this or that temporary alleviation, but by building up the foundation for nationalism, which is education, that we

can solve the problem. Therefore, I do not at all differ from the suggestion made; I accept the suggestion that we should spend more and more for Muslim education, that we should spend money, if we could, like water—I say again—because it is the best nation-building programme that could possibly be launched upon by the House. But let nobody imagine that this is an unlimited programme. It is limited, it is restricted by the resources that we have. But I wish to give the assurance at this opportunity that if any proper good suggestion is made for the extension of Muslim education, it will receive from this Government all the consideration that is due on the background of what I have now stated. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: 'Free from any sting?') Absolutely no sting; it should not be understood to be a sting. It may be taken to be a sting so long as that complex continues to some extent (Applause); it is not a sting of this party, nor of any other vicious insect, but it is the sting of, say, the surgeon's injection needle, if you like. (An hon. Member: 'Love.') It is love also; true love is patient. But let me not speak in parables. Let me explain. This is not my statement. I have been advised definitely—I may say on behalf of my party—by the whole of the Congress. The whole of the Congress will be behind us if we spend money like water or as much as we have, for Muslim education, for the education of any particular class that stands in need of it, because, in the case of any class that stands in need particularly of education, we must set the equilibrium right first before we go further. There is no doubt about this proposition, and there is no sting about it whatsoever. I say it is necessary for the nation-building that we are out to see before our lifetime, if possible.

"Sir, I might just leave that subject there and deal with the scheduled classes for a moment. There was a demand for education and more ameliorative works. There is a demand which is always present before us, whether it is stated or not. I am here again tempted to point out that this province has got the credit of saying and claiming that it spends Rs. 11 lakhs—Rs. 10 lakhs last year and this year it is Rs. 11 lakhs in round figures. This item has to its credit Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 lakhs, whereas—and members may not believe me when I say it—the amount that is spent in Bombay is Rs. 1 lakh and in the United Provinces Rs. 1 lakh, and no figures are available in the budgets of the other provinces. It is practically nothing in those other provinces. It is not credit that I claim; it is not as if we are not alive to the needs of the scheduled classes. I beg to submit here, let there be no mistake, it is not a thing initiated by this Ministry; it is an old programme. I am always ready to render my obligations; my party would find fault with me if I did not do so. Because the previous Government started this, it should not be understood that we have no credit for it. I think, Sir, that the ultimate credit for all these schemes for the amelioration of the scheduled classes, goes to the national programme which is represented by members on this side. A nation grows all round together.

5th March 1938] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

It is impossible for a nation to concentrate on political advance, without thinking of social advance, social reform and the removal of disabilities of large classes of people. So, it is an axiom. I admit it is a necessary incident of progress with the Congress and the national leaders who guided the Congress long before our period. We are responsible for this realization of the duties of the State towards the scheduled classes as they are now called. They started many years ago, I do not deny, but, Sir, at no time has the programme been so vividly kept continually burnished and kept before the country as during the present time, and it is right that we should therefore remember it on this occasion when we speak about budgets. The amount has not fallen, but we have added about a lakh more to this expenditure.

" Coming, then, to measures—merely speaking of rupees, annas and pies won't do—the whole of the prohibition programme is a programme that will benefit all unfortunate classes who stand in need of help. It was stated, Sir, by the Leader of the Opposition, ' You started saying about prohibition that it will put money into the pockets of the people, four times the money that the Government spend; but you have admitted in your statement made now after three months' experience, " not much evidence yet of money having been saved by those who were formerly drinking ".' Sir, it is because I did not wish to keep back anything, that the whole of it is put before the House. I did not wish to keep back anything because I have the responsibility of taking this prohibition from district to district, and it would not do to live on stories. We have to take all sides of the matter. But what exactly is the position? A little confusion has arisen there, which I wish to remove. Money has not been saved. Why? Because the people who were drinking were starving themselves before, did not buy cloth which they should buy, did not eat what they should eat. I would ask the Opposition to read the report again and to read my speech and admission again. I say more money has been put in food, more money has been spent to get better and more food, to get more clothes, but as yet, we have not seen that money has remained over in cash by way of savings, and we hope for it. Sir, a period of three months is not enough. If we want water here and if the Red Hills must fill up and reach a certain height before we can get the water along the pipe here, we cannot say, ' it has been raining, why is not the water coming here? ' It has to fill up there before it comes here. So also in the peasant's home, in the homes of the drinking classes, to a certain extent, money cannot be saved from the very beginning. But what does that prove? It proves that it would have been wicked to keep the toddy shops open under those conditions. Of course, I could have said that money has been saved; but hon. Members would have at once turned round and said: ' Therefore, it was not true that they were starving themselves before. Money was not saved, and drink is not a positive evil. Money should come either as excise revenue or you should leave the money into their pockets and they should misuse it.' I say it is right and it is good that money

has not been saved so far. It is impossible. If we were right in our estimates before, we would have to wait a good while before money could be saved in that manner. But money is really saved—not money exactly, but the men have been saved by more money going into food, more money going into clothes and by less crime and in every other manner. And I do hope to show to hon. Members—I have that faith in this programme—that by and by money will be saved. Sir, let us wait for a day when we will float a loan when one can lend sums like Rs. 5 towards it and we may get a few investors from the countryside also. It is not impossible if only we proceed all together.

"In that connexion, Sir William Wright said, 'I am not quite sure that we have got all the sides, my friend.' Nor am I quite sure. But that does not matter; I am getting all sides right enough. But nobody need be sure. Sir William Wright said—I only heard him, I did not read his speech—he seemed to make a joke saying—'it looks as if the people are having only a healthy exercise along the roads; they are marching across the frontier and drinking at long distances instead of drinking in their own places.' Well, if it should be so, let it be so. I admit it is only a district prohibition. I admit there is a border all round; I admit that a man can walk three miles or five miles, especially if he does not drink every day. I think it is good for him that he walks, even if he should drink at the other end. I think that other people also should walk, and if it be so, let it be so. But it is not a tragedy for the whole district; it is a tragedy of the border; so, let us unite to make that border less and less. Let us see that there is no drink at the end of the walk. If Sir William Wright will help me, we shall do it. I am not an admirer of this healthy exercise for the sake of the drink; but it is better than drink tumbling into many houses. If it should be taken only after a long and bitter walk and if the effects were to wear away by the return journey, I say, so far so good for the family and for the men also. But we are doing our best, Sir, to reduce this margin.

"Here I come to Mr. Palat who seems to have forgotten his geography. Let me say that Chittoor is contiguous to Salem and Cuddapah is contiguous to Chittoor. But if the suggestion is, 'Why don't you take a district much more contiguous to Salem like Coimbatore or North Arcot?', then he is right. But one is not permitted always to try mere contiguity experiments; there are other things also to be taken into account, and therefore contiguity along with other matters should be taken together. We have tried to get a larger area with the minimum margin and with a plan to make even a lesser margin later on. That is the explanation with reference to the geographical objection that was raised by Mr. Palat.

"Again, Mr. Palat referred to some waste in buildings. He pointed out a place here or a place there where some police official had been given a house, according to the Part II Schemes, which was a great sin. If the Part II Schemes are examined, it will be seen that only very necessary cases have been sanctioned and that too most grudgingly

after the most careful examination in respect of buildings of that kind. Instead of appreciating our fight against the old order of things, Mr. Palat has chosen to point out a plausible case here or there. I want hon. Members to study that list and see what we have done.

"Somebody else remarked, very improperly I think, if I may be permitted to say so, that the Government and the Ministers are being dominated by the Services. Instead of taking responsibility for that statement, the Member seemed even to say that it was said by the people generally. It is as improper towards the Ministry as it is towards the Services. It is most improper either way. It is untrue; it is not my plan to dominate over people; but it is not our plan either to be dominated over by anybody else who has no right to so dominate. I think that the Services will resent such a remark that they have been disloyal to the law, disloyal to the people under whom they are serving. It is a very serious charge, and I wish the hon. Member had not let himself go in that manner. My temperament automatically resents it and that is why I take the liberty of dwelling on it. I wish sometimes that I had been more patient with people who interfered with me; but my fault is not what Mr. Basheer Ahmed imagines it is. Let me tell him once for all that there is no such thing as the Services dominating over the Government and that he should not allow himself to speak in that manner hereafter."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I accept the statement of the Hon. the Premier, but I thought, Sir, I was in duty bound to give expression to what was being felt in some quarters that there was an inferiority complex prevailing on the Treasury Benches. That is all."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I am very sorry, Sir, that the hon. Member, coming forward to admit my statement of fact, repeats the mistake again. (Laughter.) It is not the way to find fault with the Ministry, if one wishes to find fault with it. There are other ways of criticising the Ministry than this. I want the utmost use to be made of the intelligence and the capacity of Members of the Opposition or anybody else to find fault with us; but I do not want them to make improper accusations of this kind, improper both to us and to the Services with whom I am dealing as a satyagrahi should deal. Let hon. Members know that I am not a satyagrahi only in the Congress; I am using the weapons of non-violence not outside the Government only, but even inside the Government. It is a method with which the Government, representing as it does the Congress, is bound up in all matters. I am dealing with Mr. Basheer Ahmed in the same spirit, and I want him to know that I am dealing with every member of the Service in the same manner. Surely, the hon. Member here should know that if I could speak to him thus here, I should not be afraid of members in the Services with whom I have no connexion, to whom I am not attached in any way. Why should the Ministry have the inferiority complex? Is there any reason why they should be very happy in the present position and unhappy in

the other position? Absolutely wrong. I could have passed on, Sir, immediately to other subjects had not the hon. Member again, with a fixed idea in his mind, come forward to repeat the story, instead of doing his duty by contradicting such a story when he heard it elsewhere and not repeating it here."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I have done it."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Thank you. Talking of the Services naturally takes us to the question of salaries. Sir Pannir Selvam asked: 'At the time of the last Budget, you said you would ask the Secretary of State to permit the reduction of salaries of existing incumbents of posts; we want to know what orders have been passed by the Secretary of State and what you have done' and so forth. I must explain, therefore, the position. It is true that last time, when I introduced the Budget, I said so and I had intended to follow that course. The legal position is this: it is not as some Members have understood it. That is why it is necessary for me to say something now. It is not true to say that we have to ask the Secretary of State for permission to reduce the salaries of present incumbents of posts all round. We claim, according to the law as it stands, that this Government have the right to reduce the salaries even of present incumbents of posts if they had been appointed after 1922. It is not right to say that every man who has been appointed before 1937 has a right to ask for the sanction of the Secretary of State before we can reduce his salary. That is not the law as we understand it. The law as understood by this Government even before we took office is that the only limitation is with respect to officers appointed before the year 1922. The Government of India and the Secretary of State have not yet decided it; the Government of India took a different view of the matter.

"But apart from that legal position which I do not wish to concede on behalf of the Government, as put forward by some Members, it may become necessary later on to use our full powers. So it is, I claim, our right to reduce the salaries according to the interpretation of the law as it stands. But it was not on that question that we did not do it; let me tell Sir Pannir Selvam and other Members who wanted the information, we did not apply to the Secretary of State for sanction. Here also let me say that I acted on the same principles to which I referred a minute ago. I want to proceed as a satyagrahi would proceed. I did not find that atmosphere that I had hoped for. I say it was a concession that I made deliberately and let me claim on behalf of the Ministry that I represent, that it is not a question of the Secretary of State having turned it down or anything like that. We stopped it ourselves. We did not ourselves apply. The position however is this: Hon. Members say, 'why then the cut to the promotees also?" Some hon. Members urged that the promotees should be saved, and some other points were urged in connexion with salaries. It was stated, 'You must make distinctions between various kinds of posts.' I think the Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Member for the Indian

5th March 1938] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

Chamber of Commerce urged, 'You should not bring the steam-roller cut on all, but you should distinguish between Services and Services.' Sir Pannir Selvam and the Leader of the Opposition said that judicial posts should not be touched. 'Should this agency be touched, they may become corrupt. The duties to be fulfilled by them may not be fulfilled properly. You may reduce other people's salaries.' But I think Mr. Krishnamachari said . . ."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"As a matter of of personal explanation, Sir, I did not say that you might reduce other people's salaries. I only stated that so far as the Judicial department is concerned, it stood on a different footing and so you should not interfere with their salaries without the consent of the Chief Justice of the High Court. That does not mean that I said that you can interfere with other people's salaries."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I do not claim that interpretation. But I am referring to the objections. Sir Pannir Selvam said, 'get the Chief Justice's approval, because he alone has the right to reduce the salaries of his subordinates and so he has the right to be consulted.' Mr. Krishnamachari said 'I wonder why you don't lower the salaries of the munsifs; on the reduced salaries you can get men with excellent equipment and character for these posts.' Probably one of them is right to a certain extent. We can get excellent men, and yet there may be dangers. But, Sir, I may give this information to the House in this matter; if only I had the right to make distinctions between posts and posts and if I had said 'I will cut down for this post so much and for that post so much' and if I put forward a scheme to that effect, sympathetic Members sitting on the Opposition side will kindly try to visualize how much of opposition that proposal would have raised; what kind of opposition would have been raised on each head; how many letters would have appeared in the press on each particular post—they are now appearing with respect to promotees and new entrants and that is all—and on each post we find difference of opinion, different considerations, different interests, and I wonder if those who recommend that procedure imagine that we can get through in the matter of reduction of salaries by going along those lines. After all, I want this to be allowed, not merely because of its convenience but on the more substantial ground, and I say that we are right because of this: Is it only the judiciary that dispenses justice? It is an entirely wrong understanding of the scheme of life in this country. The Revenue Officer has more to deal out justice than the judiciary, more occasions when he can do injustice. The police constable has occasions to render justice or injustice. Every official, every limb of the administration, has the opportunity to do justice or injustice in this land of ours, and therefore, it will not do to say that it is no use reducing the salaries of the judges but you may perhaps try with respect to others. It is entirely a misappreciation of the relevant proportion of honesty in this country. Every one has to

be honest, every official has to be honest if our country is to be prosperous and happy, and we do hope that we shall have that condition which we have not got now.

"But, Sir, I do not think that this question of corruption has anything to do with the reduction that we are proposing. If a man can be honest on Rs. 200 to-day, he can be honest on Rs. 250 tomorrow. It is not true, nor right, nor necessary to imagine that because he hoped to make Rs. 300 but he makes only Rs. 250, he proceeds to take bribes. This is wrong. I want the hon. Members to have faith in the nation and the intelligentsia of the country who are equipped for accepting these posts of responsibility. I believe that members of the services will be honest in spite of this or any other cut. I believe that there is a point at which the arithmetical proposition, that the more you pay the more the man would be honest, must stop. There is a point at which a man will become dishonest. With regard to salaries that we touch, that is those above Rs. 100, there is no relevancy for the talk about corruption. As for the Chief Justice's opinion that was asked about, does Sir Pannir Selvam think that I can or should or may give these various opinions received from various departmental heads? Can I disintegrate the Government machine in that manner? Can I publish opinions received from various departmental heads and other responsible persons whom we consulted; and can I allow people to compare and contrast and infer? It is not possible for me to do so. But if at any time it becomes necessary and becomes proper, all the documents that can be published will be published. But I may generally tell you, Sir, that reduction of salaries was not generally approved of by the Services or the heads of the Services. I may say so straightaway. But it does not mean that they disapproved of that. They were consulted because of their experience and they have got a right to advise the Government and we have had the advantage of considering all those suggestions, and as a result of comparing and contrasting them with our own policy in the matter, what has been done has been done. But there is nothing more to be said about it and let us hope that it will not dislocate the reputation that the Services in our Province possess."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"What about the listed posts?"

The Hon. Mr. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The hon. Member is wrong in imagining that we can cut them down. I think that is all that I need say at the present moment. But if the hon. Member tells me and proves that I can cut them down, I give him my promise that I shall do so.

"Then, as regards the prison release. It came in for some remarks. I think Sir Pannir Selvam said that it is a dangerous policy to let off criminals like this. Mr. Palat said it is an arrogation of judicial powers to release them like this. But Mr. Krishnamachari had his usual solution for the business. 'Appoint a Law Commission,' he

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5th March 1938] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

said, ' we want an expert to do this thing, you should not do this. Appoint law commissioners and let them examine the law and decide the matter. You have no right to trifle with the law as it stands and tinker with it and release prisoners like this. You must allow the law to work out. Either you must change the law or you must allow it to function until it is changed '."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" As a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I would like to state that I did not object to the release of prisoners, but what I stated was only a corollary to the Government of India Act."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" As regards the law commissioners, I do not object to the matter being examined by law commissioners, especially, if the law commissioners ask for no salaries during the interval. (Laughter.) Otherwise I am inclined to get on with the law as it stands.

" But coming to the point of release of prisoners, I am grateful to Mr. Krishnamachari for admitting and approving of our policy with regard to the conditional release of prisoners. That is what I wish to tell Mr. Palat if he were here. It is not an arrogation of judicial functions at all. It is not even the exercise of mercy which the executive government has the right to exercise. It is a criminological policy. If a man has been kept in prison for a long time, say, five years—hon. Members opposite may calculate five years only from the days but some of us here know what five years mean actually (Ministerial cheers)—six years, eight years, or ten years, and if he has not changed and if our object is not vengeance but reformation, we must give such prisoners a chance. This policy of releasing prisoners after they have suffered adequate periods of their sentences, this release of prisoners on condition of good behaviour, is not a discovery of this Government. It is a well-known policy towards criminals and prisoners in modern countries. It is not a dangerous policy, Sir, and I think all sections of the House should welcome it. The cases are examined; dangerous types are kept out; it is only non-dangerous types that are taken; we do not sit in judgment over the original cases; it is the non-dangerous types that are given the benefit of a conditional release on good behaviour, and if they go bad again, unfortunately they come back to prison. Therefore, hon. Members need not be frightened by the references made about this dangerous policy pursued as between one set of criminals and another set of criminals.

" Then Sir, reference was made by Mr. Palat, I think, to the policy of public prosecutors being chosen in a different way. I do not know if he approved of it or disapproved of it. He seemed to advocate the appointment of Advocate-General by this method. That was what I heard him say. In regard to the appointment of public prosecutors, what we have recommended is that only those who command the confidence of the bar with whom they work, and those who command the confidence of the party who engages them as public prosecutors, namely, Government, will hereafter be appointed. Thus two confidences

are necessary for good working, one, the confidence of the client, namely, the Government, and two, the confidence of those with whom and among whom the public prosecutors have to work. If this system fails to work properly, we have no objection to withdraw it.

"But, Sir, will it be done for the Advocate-Generalship, it was asked. We had not got a chance in this. The present Advocate-General was appointed before we came in."

(At this stage Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan said something without rising from his seat, apparently audible to the Hon. Premier and those very near him.)

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I do not know; I am not anxious to shake him off, nor am I anxious to shake off anybody else. It is necessary to consider that question only when it arises. But for the present, I want to assure hon. Members that this is, as far as I think, a better policy than what has been hitherto followed."

(Again Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan was heard to say something without rising from his seat.)

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Will the hon. Member kindly not interrupt me in this way? It is rather too late to receive interruptions without being heard by the Speaker. I welcome interruptions, as sometimes they are helpful to the debate. But this is not a convenient time to interrupt.

"As regards another great point made against the budget and against the administration incidentally, namely, the enhancement of registration fees, I should have been surprised if hon. Members opposite had not taken advantage of it. It is the one thing that one can see on which to criticise Government, and if the Opposition had not done so, then they are not fit to occupy the Opposition benches. Sir, no doubt, registration fee has been enhanced. But what I wish to point out in this connexion is this. No enhancement has taken place in respect of documents below two hundred rupees. It is well that every one knows the case properly so that there may not be any room for any point of attack against the administration under this head. At the risk of repetition I say, we have not enhanced any fees for documents below two hundred rupees."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"There is no registration fee for documents below two hundred rupees." (Laughter from the Opposition Benches.)

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I would welcome such interruptions; but we cannot get along in this way, as there is hardly time before us."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members will allow the reply to go on without any interruption."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"As I said, documents for two hundred rupees and below are saved from this enhancement. Above two hundred rupees, what is the situation? As

5th March 1938] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

I said, this enhancement is a matter on which the Opposition could base their criticism. Of course opposition for opposition's sake is not all right. A just Opposition should be helpful in a case of this kind and not be merely finding fault, because the facts of the case are these. For documents above two hundred rupees, the fee in Bombay is three rupees, and the fee in Madras as now enhanced is two rupees. For documents below five hundred rupees the fee is four and eight rupees respectively in Bombay and Bengal, but three rupees in Madras as enhanced. In Bombay the fee is six rupees for seven hundred and fifty rupees, and in Madras it is four rupees as enhanced. In Madras for documents of one thousand rupees the fee is five rupees and for documents of five thousand rupees the fee is fifteen rupees, though in Bombay it stands respectively at six rupees and eighteen rupees; thus in both cases it is above the amount of fee levied here even after enhancement. Therefore, is it just to say that this Ministry has enhanced the registration fee? Is it just to say, 'what a great burden has been heaped on the people?' Let hon. Members compare the rates here with rates obtaining in Bengal and Bombay. If only they will do that, they will find that the fees that now stand are well below those prevailing in those provinces. But, Sir, what is the justification, asks Mr. Basheer Ahmed, because it helps him to say so. The justification is this. In Madras we have 611 sub-registrars, whereas in Bengal they have only 387, and in Bombay 243. Sir, six hundred and eleven sub-registrars to serve, as against three hundred and eighty-seven in Bengal and two hundred and forty-three in Bombay! And the rates now prevailing still well below the rates of those provinces, and for the documents of the poor below two hundred rupees, no enhancement at all! Is this a great point for a just Opposition to lay its finger on? Sir, I leave it at that.

"If the Opposition want Government to run this department as a commercial department, if the Opposition want Government to run this department as a self-supporting department and not getting anything extra, I ask, what shall we do with those departments which bring in no revenue at all, what shall we do with those departments of expenditure pure and simple; and who is to pay for them? I claim this is not the Postal department, this is not the Railway department to be self-sufficient and self-supporting. I am prepared to run all departments of Government as commercial departments if only hon. Members will show me how to run them so, and if only hon. Members are prepared to bear the burden of running those departments of expenditure pure and simple.

"Then, Sir, reference was made to Hindustani, and it gave an occasion to Sir Pannirselvam to say that we are not responsive to public agitation, we are not responsive to public demonstrations and agitations. I claim, Sir, this agitation against Hindustani is the result of, or rather I attribute it particularly to two friends of mine, good friends also, one cursed with the prejudice of anti-Aryanism and the other cursed with the feeling of anti-Congress. It has nothing to

do with the school curriculum as far as I see. That is what I claim, and I do not think they admit it. I claim the agitation is entirely due to the energy of my friend, Mr. Ramaswami Naicker and the wrong prejudice of another friend of mine. It is not a real agitation; it is not an educational agitation; it is an agitation entirely based on grounds other than educational.

"Of course, the argument is that Hindustani would be too great a burden. It is on the assumption that it will not be so, that we proceed. We are convinced that Hindustani would not be too a great burden for the first, second and third form boys, and therefore we have introduced it. If the Ministry is convinced, if the Government is convinced, that it would be a burden, we would not do so. And even if it proves too great a burden, it is not due to the language burden; but it is due to other causes, which we must tackle. It is not true, as some people imagine, Sir, that it is a fad; it is not owing to a liking or a partiality for that language it is introduced. It is also necessary for me to say this, for it is true; my friends who oppose Hindustani do not know how much I dislike that language myself; they do not know how much inferior to Tamil, it is, knowing Tamil as I do, it being my mother-tongue. Yet I admit the importance of Hindustani, yet I admit the need for Hindustani. It is not because I am fond of Hindustani that this Ministry is forced to introduce it in the school curriculum. Tamil is a much better language, though other Members may not agree. I say it is born not out of any fad or partiality in my mind when I say I think Hindustani is inferior to Tamil."

(At this stage Mr. Hameed Khan said something without rising from his seat, apparently audible only to the Hon. the Premier and others near him.)

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I am sorry to hurt Mr. Hameed Khan's feelings, it being his mother-tongue. But he must admit, he must have the same consideration to my feelings also. (Laughter.) It is necessary that facts must be faced. It is the one language of Hindus and Muslims of all-India and it is the language of the majority of Indians, be they Muslims or Hindus. For dialects of Hindustani are the mother-tongues of the majority of Indians, Hindu or Muslim. Therefore we must face these facts. It is possible some may say, 'why do you bother about all-India? Let us bother ourselves about our own province.' I ask, then why bother about all-India Federation? We claim to be an integral part of India. And that is also the claim of those who are opposed to our aspirations to some extent. It is claimed that not only the province of India but the States of India also should be united with you and that you should carry the burden of all Indian States on your back if you should have a Government of your own. Well, under these circumstances, and with this background, how can you say, 'I do not care what language is spoken by what majority. I want Tamil, and therefore let our boys learn Tamil.' That argument is not good. I know Hindustani is

necessary for our boys. I do not think that we, Members, responsible for Government in this country, do not love our boys, or do not know the boys of our province. If we see that this is a bad thing for our boys, or anything else which is bad for that matter, we shall be in a hurry to give it up. But we know we would be unfair to our boys if we do not give them this Hindustani. They do not complain. I have seen them in groups, I have seen them not only now but on many an occasion, and the bright eyes and the beaming intelligence come before my mind's eye even now so clearly that I think those boys told me in so many words, 'Hindustani will be no burden to us; we shall master it, despite all the pessimism of those who speak against it.' I have no doubt in my mind that Hindustani will not be a big burden for our boys as English has not been and as any other subject has not been. Then that takes me, Sir, immediately to the Wardha Scheme.

"'It is a famine coolie business,' said Mr. Palat, 'Bright idea that! You are going to sweat child labour.' Yes. And he followed it up by saying 'Government members had better start schools and try' and so on and so on. But Sir William Wright also said, 'Do not be hasty with that scheme, be cautious.' All right. I will only talk a word. I will not take the time of the House much on the subject. The policy should be understood. What is the Wardha Scheme? That is understood in a word. It is that culture, literacy and education, should be built round an occupation instead of round a printed book. Round a printed book we are now giving culture, literacy and education. What the Wardha Scheme wants to do is to build this literacy, to build this education and to build this culture round a good, sound and useful occupation which the child must also learn. This is all the Wardha Scheme. It is also a part of the hope in that scheme that this is a cheaper way of running education than building education and literacy round a printed book. (Interruption.) It is bound to be cheaper. It does not mean that we may succeed in making it cheaper at the very outset. Many things which are started will not be as cheap as they really should be when you are to change from one system to another. I am quite certain that if gentlemen in Madras who own and maintain a motor car were asked to buy a coach and horse and maintain them, they do not know to maintain the horse cheaply these days and they will spend more on the coach and horse than they would on a motor car, if they buy one. Manners have changed, experiences have changed, and people have got used to a certain line of conduct that they won't save if they exchange even a bullock cart for a motor car; but that difficulty is transitional. It may be that to build education round an occupation may, for the time being, prove more costly than to build education round a printed book, but when you look ahead, it is bound to be cheaper than building the national education round a scheme of mere book education. That is all that I wish to say about it, Sir.

"The exodus was the point of some attack again by Sir Pannirselvam. He said, 'What you save by half a lakh by stopping the

Ootacamund move you spend otherwise now, by Ministers moving about all over the Province.' If he had not offered that argument, and if any one else had offered it, I need not waste the time of the House on this subject. But, Sir, he was responsible to know, he had the opportunities to know the difference. Moving all over the Province gives opportunities which moving to Ootacamund does not give. But even as a matter of fact, Sir, the six Ministers who functioned before our time for 3½ months . . . (Interruption.) I am sorry, Sir, that Sir Pannirselvam referred to the subject, otherwise I should not have even thought about a comparison that I wish to make; but how can I allow the statement made as against the present Ministers' 'wickedness' in moving about the Province, when he referred to that? I must say exactly what the Ministers are responsible for, for we are now holding office. They have moved about for 6½ months—not six, but ten of them, the whole gang (Laughter)—ten of them have moved for 6½ months round the country and have spent Rs. 20,000 odd. Six Ministers only functioning before us, moved about for 3½ months, not 6½ months, and spent Rs. 28,000 and more. (Hear, hear.) Rs. 28,000 against Rs. 20,000 is not a very great difference that we should be proud of. But let me help gentlemen who call for a cheer to realize that 3½ months multiplied by six Ministers, when compared with 6½ months multiplied by ten Ministers, gives a difference of ratio, which would permit us to spend, to be on a par with our predecessors, Rs. 86,500. If I had spent Rs. 86,500 on this account, I would have done bare justice to my predecessors and kept company with them; but we have done it within Rs. 20,000. I have got one more factor. I think we have moved over greater lengths than they did. (Laughter.) We have not multiplied the amount with the distance that we have covered and if we did that you will get a figure too large to be fully realized by hon. Members, for after a certain limit we do not think concretely in figures; but the difference came out of the method of travelling also. Sir, with all this, is it right to contrast this useful journeying round the whole area of the country, for which we are responsible, where we have to come into contact with people and deal with situations, and to understand the position from time to time, is it good to contrast this with the saving we have, for the first time, made in regard to the move of the whole of the Government to Ootacamund? Nearly Rs. 40,000 is saved there. Contrast it with the Rs. 20,000 we have spent in going round, obviously uselessly—because we hold different views as regards the Government. Sir, that is not right. It was not right or wise for Sir Pannirselvam to have put things in that manner and it has led me to make this contrast; because I have a certain conscience about it, still, I made it. I think that we had spent too much even now, I think we could spend less. I wish we could travel second-class, but not merely to cut the whole compartment into a berth and all that. But, I am the biggest sinner of all. If you will permit a personal statement, I am the only sick man among my colleagues. I sometimes feel that I am the only man who spends a little more than others. All others are spending barely the

minimum. Nobody should imagine that our Ministers are extravagant in going round the country. These subjects, Sir, may, on occasions like this receive a wide publicity and when a statement like that is made by Sir Pannirselvam, much mischief, I fear, may be created and that is the only justification for my making this contrast.

" I do not think, Sir, that I should deal with other matters of comparatively smaller importance except that I should make a few remarks with reference to the labour situation to which Mr. Langley made reference. I shall not thank him for the congratulations and compliments he paid us. He is known for that courtesy and it is not a matter that I should take to our own credit. It is to the point with reference to the labour situation to which he referred that I am coming now. He said, Sir, that the situation was getting dangerous and that if the Ministers are doing their best, some of the Ministers' followers, —' followers ' within inverted commas—, were not considerate and careful and were making matters difficult. I think, Sir, I am entitled to say on this occasion and it is right that I should say, that this is needless alarm. I should think, Mr. Langley takes an unnecessarily alarmist view of the situation with regard to labour. I do not think there is any need or cause for this. I also wish to add that as I understand the situation, not only with regard to rural labour or plantation labour, but with regard to all kinds of labour including industrial labour, it is the non-recognition of the unions of labourers that causes all the difficulties. If only employers and managements of business or industrial enterprises could agree with me that the recognition of labour unions and occasional consultations with the representatives of labour unions would lead to peace and harmony, I think that we shall have solved many of the difficulties and this province will get on very well. The recognition of the labour unions is the key, I think, to harmony and peace.

" They do not know the genius of our people. If only we meet, we become friends. We do not meet and we exaggerate the angularities of one another. If labour unions are treated as I suggest, Sir, on this occasion, I do not think, Mr. Langley and his friends or leaders of industrial enterprises in this province will have any occasion to confront difficulties. It will be the greatest service which employers would render to this Government to whom they give the credit of good intentions. If only employers will recognize the need for meeting the representatives of labour unions constantly and without any difficulty or prejudice, it will help us so greatly that we can do much more towards industrial peace than we have been able to do up till now.

" As regards Government, Sir, it may be taken for granted by both sides, if we may call them sides, that Government will not take sides in any matter of this kind, or in any dispute. And therefore, it should be possible for the advice of Government on the issues in any particular case to be received by both sides with the respect and the attention with which the advice of Government should be received.

" If therefore, Mr. Langley, leaders of labour and industrial enterprises, employers and managements will all do, each a very little bit, I do not think that the Government, as it is constituted now, will find much difficulty in seeing that peace rules over industrial enterprises and over plantations of this province. I do not think that any alarmist view need be taken of the situation. My own personal view is that this so-called bargaining—individual bargaining and collective bargaining—is equally crude; we know individual bargaining; we know the village lady who goes to the seller of brass vessels or *kalchettis* on the pial and says, ' you want one rupee; I shall pay 10 annas '; the lady has to walk half a furlong the other side and she must close up the door; the seller must come back, knock at the door again and say ' take for 14 annas '; ' no, 12 annas.' That is individual bargaining, a very crude business. Our modern trading instincts rebel against that kind of bargaining; somehow or other I think that collective bargaining also is of the same kind; collective bargaining is supposed to be very good, very right and very modern. I think, Sir, that this is also very crude. Neither individual bargaining nor collective bargaining is the best way of dealing with business. But the history of British trade union labour has given us certain fixed notions and we have to get along with collective bargaining for the present, if not, for all time.

" I must say that this is my own opinion; I must save my Colleague, the Hon. Minister for Labour, from any concern or part with this notion of mine, because I think he must pay more consideration than I need, towards the British heritage of collective bargaining and British trade unionism. But my personal remarks are relevant for this reason only: Here is no ground for anybody being alarmed and we ought to be able to devise ways and means not only for temporary make-shifts but towards ever-permanent peace in our country, in our province. If we put our heads together, we can avoid misfortunes and suffering, disturbance, dislocation and things of that kind.

" Sir, I have taken far too much time, but, I hope I have not taken time uselessly. On the whole, Sir, I claim again that the Budget is a wise one; the estimates are good and the House had better accept them. I thank you, Sir, for the indulgence shown to me to take up so much time of the House."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" Voting on Demands for Grants will begin on the 14th instant. The House will now adjourn and meet again on the 14th at 3 p.m."

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 276 asked by Mr. H. S. Hussain, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 5th March 1938, page 311 supra.]

Name of District Board. (1)	Name of Secretary. (2)	Qualifications. (3)	Scale of pay. (4)
Anantapur ..	B. Krishnaswami Rao ..	B.A. and Account test	125—10/2—175.
North Arcot ..	G. Punyakoti Mudaliyar ..	Matriculation and Account and Revenue tests.	125—10/2—175.
Cuddalore ..	A. Alagappa Mudaliyar ..	S.S.L.C. and Account, Revenue and Translation tests.	175—15/2—250.
Villupuram ..	N. Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar.	Part II in B.A. and Account test.	125—10/2—175.
Bellary ..	A. Nanjundayya	S.S.L.C. and Revenue, Account, Translation and Criminal Judicial tests.	125—10/2—175.
Chingleput ..	B. Ranganadham Nayudu.	S.S.L.C. and Account, Revenue and Criminal Judical tests.	125—10/2—175.
Chittoor ..	C. Shanmughavelu Mudaliyar.	S.S.L.C. and Account test, Type-writing (Intermediate).	125—10/2—175.
Coimbatore ..	R. David	B.A. and Account, Revenue, Criminal, Judicial and Translation tests.	175—15/2—250.
Erode ..	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar..	Matriculation and Account, Revenue and Translation tests.	125—10/2—175.
Cuddapah ..	A. Raghava Reddi (on other duty as Commissioner).	B.A., Account and Revenue tests.	175—15/2—250.
	D. Ramachandra Reddi (Officiating).	B.A., B.L.	175—15/2—250.
Chicacole ..	Y. Govindarao Nayudu ..	S.S.L.C. and Account test ..	125—10/2—175.
Cocanada ..	P. Venkatarayudu ..	F.A. with English and Telugu branches of old B.A. Examination and Account, Revenue and Translation tests.	125—10/2—175.
Rajahmundry ..	Vacant	(Will be filled by the President, District Board, shortly.)	125—10/2—175.
Ellore	K. Subba Raju	B.A. and Account tests.	125—10/2—175.
Narasapur ..	S. Subba Rao (on probation).	B.A., B.Ed.	125—10/2—175.
Guntur	G. Balaramiah	Exempted from qualifications under the old rules.	125—10/2—175.
Ongole	J. Ramakotayya Choudhari.	B.A. and Account test.	125—10/2—175.
South Kanara ..	M. Sunder Rao	B.A., L.T., Account and Revenue tests	125—10/2—175.
Kistna	V. Lakshmipathi	B.A. B.Ed. and Account test ..	125—10/2—175.
Bezwada ..	D. Sriramulu Nayudu ..	Government Middle School Examination and Account test.	125—10/2—175.
Kurnool	G. Parameswaran Pillai ..	B.A. and Account test	125—10/2—175.
Madura	C. Vedachalam Pillai ..	B.A., B.L., Account, Revenue, Criminal and Translation tests.	250—25/2—400.
Malabar	K. P. Sankunni	B.A. and Account test	175—15/2—250.
North Nellore ..	G. Rajendra Rao (on other duty as Commissioner).	M.A. and Account test	125—10/2—175.
	N. Mangapathi Nayudu (officiating).	B.A., B.L.	125—10/2—175.
South Nellore ..	K. Ramachandra Rao ..	Matriculation and Account and Translation tests.	125—10/2—175.
The Nilgiris ..	K. Viswanathan Nayar ..	B.A., passed S.A.S. Examination ..	175—15/2—250.
North Ramnad ..	M. P. Alexander (on probation)	M.A., B.L.	125—10/2—175.
South Ramnad ..	S. N. Panchanadha Ayyar.	S.S.L.C. and Account, Revenue and Translation tests.	125—10/2—175.
Salem	M. S. Thayappa Pillai ..	B.A. and Account test	250—25/2—400.
Dharmapuri ..	M. Dattathiriya	S.S.L.C. and Account test	125—10/2—175.
East Tanjore ..	T. P. Murugesam Pillai ..	Matriculation and Account test ..	125—10/2—175.
West Tanjore ..	L. Marghasahayam Pillai ..	B.A. and Account, Revenue and Criminal Judicial tests.	125—10/2—175.
North Tinnevelly.	T. S. Krishna Ayyar (on leave).	B.A. and Account, Revenue and Criminal Judicial tests.	125—10/2—175.
	S. Sivakolundu Mudaliyar (officiating).	B.A. and Account test	125—10/2—175.
South Tinnevelly.	R. Sankaranarayana Pillai (temporary).	Matriculation and Account test ..	125—10/2—175.
Trichinopoly ..	M. M. Krishnaswami Pillai.	B.A., B.L. and Account test ..	250—25/2—400.
Vizagapatam ..	K. Sanyasi Raju (on other duty as Commissioner).	B.A., B.L.	175—15/2—250.
	K. Ranga Raju (officiating)	B.A., B.L.	175—15/2—250.
Bobbili	Ramaswami Nayudu (on probation).	M.A. (Hon.)	175—15/2—250.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 279 asked by Mr. Kala Venkata Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 5th March 1938, page 313 supra.]

Serial number.	Name of district.	Name of taluk.	Name of village.	Nature of office held prior to removal or dismissal.	Name of village officer.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Vizagapatam ..	Patapatnam ..	Thungatampara village.	Headman ..	Prava Yagneswara Sastri.
2	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karnam	Nagulakonda Venkatachalam.
3	West Godavari.	Kovvur ..	Viravilli	Deputy Karnam.	Naraharisetti Suriprasada Rao.
4	Kistna ..	Gannavaram ..	Kesaripalli ..	Assistant Karnam.	Bommakanti Nageswara Rao.
5	Do. ..	Gudivada ..	Angalur	Acting headman.	T. Pattabhi Ramayya.
6	Do. ..	Kaikalur ..	Kondur	Do. ..	Konduri Narayana Rao.
7	Guntur ..	Tenali ..	Pedakondur ..	Headman ..	Putambaka Sri Ramulu.
8	Do. ..	Do. ..	Edlapalli ..	Do. ..	Chava Chittayya.
9	Nellore ..	Kovur ..	Rebala	Registered minor headman.	M. Veeraraghava Reddi.
10	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pedaputtedu ..	Deputy Karnam.	P. Subrahmanya Acharlu.
11	Tanjore ..	Tiruturaipundi	Venganagar ..	Headman ..	Siva Nataraja Tevar.
12	Do. ..	Mayavaram ..	Asimolitevan ..	Do. ..	B. Nagalingam Pillai.
13	Do. ..	Shiyali	Olayamputtur ..	Karnam	Arunachala Mudaliyar.
14	Do. ..	Papanasam ..	Semmangudi ..	Headman ..	M. Subrahmanya Vairayar.
15	Trichinopoly ..	Perambalur ..	Naranamangalam.	Do. ..	Ganapathi Reddiyar.
16	Coimbatore ..	Udamalpet ..	Mannupatti ..	Do. ..	Velappan Nayakan.
17	South Kanara.	Kasaragod ..	Padre	Do. ..	Vishnu Kadambalithaya.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

8-DEC 1938
MADRAS LEGISLATURE

INDEX TO MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1ST TO 5TH MARCH 1938.

Volume V (Nos. 1 to 5).

A

PAGES

Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—
Bill—
Traffic Control Bill, 1938 .. .. 87-88, 134, 135, 136
Budget, general discussion of — 274-280
See Questions and Answers.

Abdur Rahman, Mr. Muhammad —
Budget, general discussion of — 292-298
See Questions and Answers.

Abdur Rahiman Khan, Mr. K.—
Bill—
Traffic Control Bill 131-132
Budget, general discussion of — 228-230

Abdul Rawoof, Mr. D.—
Bill—
Traffic Control Bill 129-130

Adult Education—
Question *re* amount spent on — 28

Agricultural incomes—
Levy of tax on — by the Panchayat Board, Madhavaram, West Godavari district 169

Aided Elementary Schools —
Question *re* Fall in the number of — in the Nellore district 170

Aided Industries—
See Industries.

Albaka Estate—
See Nugur and Albaka Estates.

Anantapur Veterinary Dispensary —
Question *re* conversion of — into a hospital 110

Anantarajupet—
Question *re* fruit canning at— 104

Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur, A. —
Bill—
Traffic Control Bill, 1938 116-17
Budget, general discussion of — 188-193

Appeals —
Question *re* appeals received by Government under rules issued with Notification No. 30, Public (Services), dated 19th January 1937 .. 42
Question *re* appeals to Government by certain teachers of the Municipal High School, Vizianagram, regarding promotion 54

A—*cont.*

PAGES

Arbitration courts—
See Labour disputes.

Assessment of revenue—
See Dry and wet lands in ryotwari villages.

Assessed unoccupied land—
Question *re* Assignment of, for cultivation — 308

B

Backward community—
See Education.

Bahuda river—
Question *re* flood bank of the — extension 170

Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.—
Bill—
Traffic Control Bill 118, 119, 122, 123, 124, 142–44
Budget, general discussion of — 321–334
See Questions and Answers.

Batliwala, Mr.—
Question *re* prosecution of — 46

Bellupada—
See Village Munsif of Bellupada.

Bench Magistrates—
See Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

Bhadrachalam taluk—
See Zamindaris.

Bhaskara Rao Mahasayo, Sriman Y. V. A. —
See Questions and Answers.

Bills—
Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill —
Bill considered and passed into law 81
Traffic Control Bill, 1938—
Bill introduced 81
Motion to take Bill into consideration 81–85
Motion to refer Bill to Select Committee (passed) 85–88, 92
Report of Select Committee presented 113
Bill considered 113–138
Motion to pass Bill into law (passed) 138–149

Books and periodicals—
See Libraries attached to jails.

Bone-meal and other artificial manures—
Question *re* manufacture of — proposal for starting a factory 165

Bower, Mr. E. H. M.—
Budget, general discussion of — 175, 176

Boys and girls of school-going age—
See Primary education.

Budget for 1938–39—
Presentation of — 57–80
General discussion of — 175–235
.. 252–305, 318–370

Buses—
Question *re* half-yearly inspection of 168

PAGES

Canning—
See fish-canning industry.

Causeway or bridge across the Pennar—
Question *re* construction of —at Tadpatri on the Cuddapah-Bellary road .. 37

Ceded districts—
See Famine relief.

Central Medical Store—
Question *re* proposal for the establishment of — for indigenous medicines and drugs — 44

Central museum—
See Local industry.

Certificates—
See Elementary school teachers.

Chairman of the Udamalpet Municipal Council—
See Udamalpet Municipal Council.

Budget, general discussion of — 298–299

Chandramouli, Mr. K.—
See Questions and Answers.

Chengam Pillai, Mr. O.—
See Questions and Answers.

City allowance—
Question *re* grant of, to non-pensionable Government servants transferred to the city from mufassal 318

Civil disobedience—
See Village officers.

Commissioner(s)—
See Hindu Religious Endowments Board.
See Vizianagram Municipality.

Communal basis—
See Engineering service.

Compounding fees—
Question *re* payment of — to forest panchayats 173

Conjeeveram Municipal Council—
Question *re* prosecution of chairman of 106

Question *re* proceedings of — submission of garbled versions to the Collector by the Chairman 107

Conjeeveram Municipal Funds—
See M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Sambasiva Chettiyar.

Conjeeveram Municipal records—
See M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Sambasiva Chettiyar 169

Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society, Limited, Kallakurchi—
Question *re* profit and loss account of — 43

Co-operative movement—
Question *re* measures for the revitalization of — 249

Co-operative Societies—
See Libraries.

Corruption in Registration Department—
Question *re* alleged cases of — 26

Cows—
Question *re* number and cost of cows maintained for dairy purposes in each of the last ten years 42

Cultivation—
See Assessed unoccupied land.

Cycle owners—
See licence fees.

D

PAGES

Dam across Cheyyar—
Question *re* construction of a permanent masonry dam across the Cheyyar river for feeding the Uttiramerur tank during periods of flood in the river — .. .. *

Depressed class teachers—
Question *re* Depressed class teachers under District Board and Municipalities in the South Kanara district 39

Dharapadavedu toddy shop—
Question *re* removal of — 50

Disciplinary action—
See Religious Instructor, Government Muhammadan Training School, Guntur 166

Dispensary at Nidugurthi—
Question *re* opening of a rural dispensary at Nidugurthi, Gudur taluk, Nellore district 174

Dispensary at Santa Kaviti—
Question *re* Abolition of the regular dispensary at Santa Kaviti in the Bobbili Zamindari 41

Distillery—
Question *re* proposal to erect a new distillery in the Northern circars for the supply of liquor — 46

District Board of South Kanara—
Question *re* extension of the term and increase in the strength of — .. 246

District Boards—
See Secretaries to District Boards. 51

District Boards and Municipalities—
See Depressed class teachers.

District Boards of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai—
See Papers laid on the table of the House.

District Economic Councils—
See Village Panchayats.

District Labour Officers and Labour Inspectors in the Province—
Question *re* number and pay of — 316

Dress, official—
See Government servants.

Dry and wet lands in ryotwari villages—
Question *re* Assessment of revenue on — 26

Duty—
See Spirituous medicinal preparations.

E

East Godavari Agency—
See Peshkash payable by Zamindars.

Edamichi tank—
Question *re* improvements to the channel of — in the Conjeeveram taluk. 101

Education—
Question *re* Education of backward community in certain taluks of Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts 314
See prisoners.

Edward VII Coronation Fund—
Question *re* transfer of the sum of Rs. 4,000 standing to the credit of the fund unutilized since 1910 to the Villupuram Municipality 30

Ekambareswaraswami temple at Conjeeveram—
Question *re* measures for the preservation of the Pallava Gopuram and the thousand pillared Mantapam of — 315

Elections in superseded municipalities—
Question *re* dates of elections in superseded municipalities subsequently restored 250

E—*cont.*

PAGES

Electricity—
Question *re* Generation of — at the Mettur power station 40
" supply of — to Calicut and other places in Malabar from Pykara 163

Elementary school teachers—
Question *re* suspension by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools of the certificates of—under Madras Educational Rule 154 49

Elementary school teachers in South Kanara district—
See Travelling allowance.

Elementary schools—
Question *re* fall in the number of aided — in Nellore district 170

Engineering service—
Question *re* alleged non-recruitment of candidates to the Engineering service on communal basis 56

Extension of term—
See District Board of South Kanara.

F

Factories—
See Silk cloth.

Famine relief—
Question *re* famine relief operations in the Ceded Districts for the last 40 years 48

Filature concern at Mudigudem—
Question *re* Financial help to — under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act 111

Fines under Motor Vehicles Act—
See Motor Vehicles Act.

Fish Canning Industry—
Question *re* extent of fish canning industry in the Province 246

Fisheries—
Question *re* The Madras Fisheries Service Rules and the amendments thereto 239

Fisheries research—
Question *re* Fisheries Research Station at Tanur 238

Fisheries research work at West Hill—
Question *re* estimate in regard to the completion of 109

Flood bank—
See Bahuda river 170

Foreign liquors—
Question *re* Import and sale of — in this Province 47

Forest grievances—
See Jalanthra estate 161

Forest Panchayats—
See Compounding fees 173

Fresh water wells in Podili taluk—
Question *re* provision of fresh water wells in Podili taluk, Nellore district. 56

Fruit canning industry—
Investigation of — 103
See Ananterajupet.

G

Ghatana Reservoir Scheme—
Question *re* report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on and the orders passed by the Government on the proposal 49

Girls' Training School, Calicut—
See Stipends.

G—*cont.*

PAGES

Glass factories—
Question *re* number and output of—in this Province 104

Government doctors—
Question *re* attendance of—on Government servants in their houses free of charge 55

Government notifications—
Question *re* failure on the part of some village munsifs of this Province to publish Government notifications in their villages 39

Government servants—
Question *re* official dress for — 310

Grant (s)—
See Harijan hostel in the Alur taluk.
See Village Panchayats.

Gundlakamma river project—
Question *re* the stage at which it is 164

Gun licences—
Question *re* number of—cancelled in Malabar district after 23rd November 1937 241

Gupta, Mr. V. J.—
See Questions and Answers.

H

Half-yearly inspection of Buses in Malabar—
Question *re* protest against the holding of the inspection at Calicut, the headquarters of the Inspector of Motor Vehicles 168

Handloom Industry—
Question *re* utilization of the amount set apart for the handloom industry in the Budget for 1937-38 31

Harijan hostel in the Alur taluk, Bellary district—
Question *re* refusal of the Labour Commissioner to give grant to — .. 53

Harijan student(s)—
Question *re* application of a Harijan student, Perumal, for a labour scholarship in 1937 52
,, scholarships granted to the Harijan students for higher studies in the Presidency 52

Hindu Religious Endowments Board—
Question *re* expenditure on account of the stay at Ootacamund of the Commissioners of — during the summer of 1937 314

Hindu temples—
See Untouchability.

Honorary Presidency Magistrates and Bench Magistrates—
Question *re* measures for increasing the efficiency and usefulness of — .. 241

Hours of sitting—
Discussion *re* — 88-92

House-sites—
See Scheduled castes.

Hussain, Mr. H. S.—
Budget, general discussion of — 280-283
See Questions and Answers.

I

Ichapuram—
See Village Munsif of Bellupada.

Illicit distillation—
Question *re* cases of—in the Salem district since the introduction of prohibition in the district 310

Indian boys—
See St. Michael's European High School.

Indigenous medicines and drugs—
See Central Medical Store.

I—*cont.*

PAGES

Industrial concerns—
See Loans.

Industrial development—
Question *re* scheme for the promotion of industrial development to combat the heavy imports 34

Industries—
Question *re* industries aided or managed by Government 239

Inspection of buses in Malabar—
See Half-yearly inspection of buses in Malabar 168

Irrigation—
See Ghatana Reservoir Scheme.

Ishwara, Mr. K.—
See Questions and Answers.

J

Jails—
Question *re* manufactures undertaken in jails last year 35

Jalanthra estate—
Question *re* Forest grievances of the ryots of the — 161

Jalanthra Estate Ryots' Conference, 1937—
Resolutions of — Action taken by the Government on 162

Jamabandi—
See Travelling allowance 170

Jangareddigudem dispensary—
Question *re* maintenance of — 29

K

Kallakurchi—
See Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society, Limited.

Kannan, Mr. E.—
Budget, general discussion of — 301–303

Karunakara Menon, Mr. A.—
Budget, general discussion of — 286–288
See Questions and Answers.

Kolandavelu Nayanar, Mr. K.—
See Questions and Answers.

Koti Reddi, Mr. K.—
Bill—
Traffic Control Bill 130–31

Krishnamachariyar, Mr. T. T.—
Bill—
Traffic Control Bill 127–29, 137, 141–42
Budget, general discussion of — 223–28, 256
See Questions and Answers.

Krishnamurthi, Mr. G.—
Budget, general discussion of — 288–89

Krishnan, Mr. S.—
See Questions and Answers.

Kumararaja of Chettinad—
See Muthayya Chettiyar of Chettinad, Kumararaja.

Kumaraswami Raja, Mr. P. S.—
See Questions and Answers.

L

PAGES

Labour department—
Question *re* conversion of the Labour department into a permanent department— 51

Labour disputes—
Question *re* Settlement of — by arbitration courts in the Presidency after 14th July 1937 33

Labour officers—
Question *re* appointment of — in the Northern Circars 111

Labour Inspectors—
See District Labour Officers.

Labour scholarship—
See Harijan student.

Lakshmi Devi, Dr. N.—
Budget, general discussion of — 290–92

Laljan, Mr. S. M.—
See Questions and Answers.

Land revenue—
Assessing of — in proportion to the net produce of the land 107

Land Revenue Bill—
Question *re* Introduction of — 101

Land Revenue Law—
Question *re* proposal to codify — for Madras Province 101

Langley, Mr. W. K. M.—
Budget, general discussion of — 256, 260–65

Libraries—
Question *re* libraries maintained by co-operative societies 240

Libraries attached to jails—
Question *re* supply of books and periodicals to the libraries attached to jails last year — 35

Licences—
See Gun licences.

Licence fees—
Question *re* Illegal collection from cycle owners, by the President, Wallajabad Panchayat Board 244

Loans—
Question *re* loans outstanding from Industrial concerns defunct during 1936–37 248

Loans granted to Agriculturists—
Question *re* Reduction of the rate of interest on — 45

Local industry—
Question *re* Proposal to open a Central museum of all products of local industry at the headquarters of each district 249

M

Madhavan, Mr. P.—
See Questions and Answers.

Madhavaram Panchayat Board—
See Agricultural incomes.

Madras Fisheries Service Rules.
See Fisheries.

Madurantakam Panchayat Board—
Question *re* Alleged maladministration of — 312

Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur—
See Questions and Answers.

Mal administration—
See Madurantakam Panchayat Board.
See Udamalpet Municipality.

M—*cont.*

PAGES

Malaria affected parts of Sulurpet and Gudur taluks—
See Roads.

Manambathan channel, Chidambaram taluk—
Question *re* Remodelling of — 27

Mettur power station—
See Electricity.

Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill—
See Bills.

Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931
Question *re* Offences under — in Nellore district—Levy of fines —
Alleged minimum limit 168
Exemption from tax leviable under—
See Papers laid on the table of the House.

Muhammadan High School, Guntur—
Question *re* insufficiency of accommodation for — 315

Murders—
Question *re* number of cases of — registered by the police and tried and convicted by court during the last ten years 50

Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad, Kumararaja—
Budget, general discussion of 334–339
Hours of sitting—Discussion regarding 89–90

N

Natesa Chettiyar, Mr. M. G.—
Budget, general discussion of 193–198
See Questions and Answers.

Non-co-operation—
See Village officers.

Non-pensionable Government servants—
See City allowance.

Northern Circars—
See Distillery.

Nugur and Albaka estates—
Question *re* periodical settlement in — 48

O

Obi Reddi, Mr. C.—
See Questions and Answers.

Official dress—
See Government servants.

Oil-baths—
See Prisoners in jails.

Orchard, Mr. G. L.—
Bill—
Traffic Control Bill, 1938 .. .. 83–85, 124–127

P

Palat, Mr. R. M.—
Budget, general discussion of 176–181

Pallavagopuram—
See Ekambareswaraswami temple.

Panchayat boards—
See Madurantakam Panchayat Board.

Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur Sir A. T.—
Bill—Traffic Control Bill, 1938 .. 85–87, 113–116, 120–121, 129, 138, 139, 140 141, 147
Budget, general discussion of 252–256, 265–274
Hours of sitting—Discussion *re* 91–92

P—*cont.*

PAGES

Paper industry—
Question *re* paper mills in the Province 105

Papers laid on the table of the House—
District boards of Vellore and Thiruvannamalai, amalgamation of .. 235
Judgment in Ramnad Sessions Case No. 96 of 1937 92
Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931—Tax leviable under — exemption from payment for one car used by the Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Madras (Appendix to G.O. No. 460, Home, dated 27th January 1938) 92
Rules issued under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1932—
Confirming amendment to clause (*d*) of sub-clauses (1) and (2) of rule XXVII (G.O. No. 135, Development, dated 15th January 1938) .. 92
Confirming amendments to rule IX, notification *re* (G.O. No. 110, Development, dated 10th January 1938) 92

Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.—
Budget, general discussion of 218–221

Pedda Padalu, Mr. P.—
See Questions and Answers.

Peravaram village—
Question *re* proposal to strengthen the flood bank surrounding the village. 102

Perumal—
See Harijan student.

Peshkash payable by Zamindars—
Question *re* Peshkash payable by zamindars and the inferior proprietors in the Agency, East Godavari 48

Podili taluk—
See Fresh water wells.

Police—
See Murder.

Police force—
See Traffic control.

Prayer—
Statement *re* — by the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar 25

Primary education—
Of boys and girls of school-going age in the Presidency 165

Primary schools—
Question *re* uneconomical primary schools in the province 309

Prisoners—
Question *re* education of — in jails 317
,, employment of — in jails for running oil and flour mills .. 53

Prisoners in jails—
Question *re* Oil baths to 55

Proceedings of Conjeeveram Municipal Council—
See Conjeeveram Municipal Council.

Prohibition—
See Illicit Distillation.

Prosecution—
See Sambasiva Chettiyar, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C.— 169

Provincial Harijan Uplift Board—
Question *re* Formation of —Representation for 167

Q

Questions and Answers—
Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—
Question *re* Madurantakam Panchayat Board, alleged maladministration of — 312
Abdur Rahman, Mr. Muhammad—
Question *re* Electricity, supply of — to Calicut and other places in Malabar from Pykara 163
,, Radio Broadcasting, Scheme of — Inclusion of Malabar in. 108

PAGES

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.—
Question *re* Manambathan channel in Chidambaram taluk — Remodelling of — 27
,, Traffic control—Police force employed for — Strength, composition, etc., of — 174

Bhaskara Rao, Mahasayo, Sriman, Y. V. A.—
Question *re* Dispensary at Santa Kaviti in the Bobbili Zamindari — Abolition of — 46

Chandramouli, Mr. K.—
Question *re* Standard weights for weighing paddy, introduction of .. 245

Changam Pillai, Mr. O.—
Question *re* Assessment of revenue on dry and wet lands in ryotwari villages 26

Gupta, Mr. V. J.—
Question *re* Appeals submitted to Government by certain teachers of the Municipal High School, Vizianagram, regarding promotion 54
,, Vizianagram Municipality, Inability to maintain the present highly paid Commissioner 54

Hussain, Mr. H. S.—
Question *re* Assessing of land revenue in proportion to the net produce of the land 107
,, Proposal to codify the law of land revenue for the Madras Province 101
,, Secretaries to District Boards in the province—Names, qualifications and scales of pay of — 311

Ishwara, Mr. K.—
Question *re* Application of a Harijan student, Perumal, for a labour scholarship in 1937 52
,, Conversion of the Labour department into a permanent department 51
,, Depressed class teachers under District Board and Municipalities in South Kanara district 50
,, District Board of South Kanara—Extension of the term and increase in the strength of — 51
,, District Labour officers and Labour Inspectors serving in this province, number and pay of — 316
,, Harijan hostel in the Alur taluk, Bellary district, Refusal of the Labour Commissioner to give grant to — .. 53
,, Scholarships granted to the Harijan students for higher studies 52
,, Toddy and arrack shops in Mangalore, Removal of — .. 51
,, Travelling allowance, payment of, to some elementary school teachers in the South Kanara district 315
,, Village Courts in South Kanara district 52

Karunakara Menon, Mr. A.—
Question *re* Fisheries Research Station at Tanur 238
,, Gun licences, number cancelled in the Malabar district after 23rd November 1937 241
,, Payment of stipends to the students of the Girls' Training School, Calicut 237
,, The Madras Fisheries Service Rules and the amendemnts thereto 239

Kolandaveloo Nayanar, Mr. K.—
Question *re* Government Doctors, Attendance on Government servants in their houses free of charge 55

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Krishnamachari, Mr. T. T.—

Question *re* Duty on spirituous medicinal preparations imported into Madras — Changes in the rates of — Publication of the changes 30

,, Proposal to erect a new distillery for the supply of liquor to districts in the Northern Circars 246

Krishnan, Mr. S.—

Question *re* Udamalpet Municipality, alleged maladministration of — .. 317

,, Udamalpet Municipal Council, Chairman of, continuance in office after his absence from three consecutive meetings .. 317

Kumaraswami Raja, Mr. P. S.—

Question *re* Edward VII Coronation Fund—Transfer of the sum of Rs. 4,000 standing to its credit unutilized since 1910 to the Villupuram Municipality 30

Laljan, Mr. S. M.—

Question *re* Certificates of elementary School-teachers, suspension by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools under Madras Educational Rule 154 49

Murder, Number of cases registered by the Police and tried and convicted by Courts during the last 10 years .. 50

Religious Instructor, Government Muhammadan Training School, Guntur — Disciplinary action against — for taking part in party politics 174

,, The Muhammadan High School, Guntur, Insufficiency of accommodation for — 315

Madhavan, Mr. P.—

Question *re* Government servants, official dress for — 310

,, Holding half-yearly inspection of buses in Malabar at Calicut, the headquarters of the Inspector of Motor Vehicles — Protest against 168

,, St. Michael's European High School, Cannanore—Proposal to increase the percentage of Indian Boys 172

Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur—

Question *re* Introduction of a Land Revenue Bill 101

Natesa Chettiyar, Mr. M. G.—

Question *re* Assessed unoccupied land, assignment for cultivation of —. 308

Obi Reddi, Mr. C.—

Question *re* Anantapur Veterinary Dispensary—Conversion of — into a hospital 110

,, Causeway or bridge across the Pennar river at Tadpatri on the Cuddapah-Bellary road—Construction of — .. 37

Pedda Padalu, Mr. P.—

Question *re* Education of backward community in certain taluks of Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts 314

Ramalinga Reddiyar, Mr. D.—

Question *re* Government notifications—Failure on the part of some village munsifs of this province to publish in their villages 39

,, Honorary Presidency Magistrates and Bench Magistrates, measures for increasing the efficiency and usefulness of — 241

,, Labour disputes — Settlement of — by arbitration courts in the Presidency after 14th July 1937 33

,, Local industry, proposal to open a central museum of all products of, at the headquarters of each district .. 249

,, Offences under Motor Vehicles Act, in the Nellore district —Levy of fines — Alleged minimum limit 168

,, Roads, Construction of out of special grants in the malaria affected parts of the Sulurpet and Gudur taluks, Nellore district 38

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—*cont.* PAGES

Ramalinga Reddiyar, Sri D.—*cont.*

Question *re* Rural dispensary, opening of — at Nidugurthi, Gudur taluk, Nellore district 41

,, Selection Committees, Reconstitution of, for the various Government Colleges in the province 237

,, Tirumala Nayak Mahal at Madura 105

,, Travelling allowance — Admissibility of — to village officials attending jamabandi at the taluk headquarters. 170

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Sri V. M.—

Question *re* Ekambareswaraswami temple at Conjeeveram, measures for the preservation of the Pallava Gopuram and the thousand pillared mantapam of — 315

,, Hindu Religious Endowments, Commissioners of — Expenditure on account of the stay at Ootacamund during the summer of 193. 314

Ranga Reddi, Mr. N.—

Question *re* Grants made to village panchayats by District Economic Councils 312

Saiyed Ibrahim, Mr. D. K.—

Question *re* Appeals received by Government from 1st April to 15th July 1937 under rules issued with Notification No. 30, Public (Services), dated 19th January 1937 42

Salam, Mr. M. A.—

Question *re* Engineering service, alleged non-recruitment of candidates on communal basis — 56

,, provision of fresh-water wells in Podili taluk, Nellore district. ..

Sarma, Mr. P. R. K.—

Question *re* prisoners, employment in jails for running oil and flour mills — 53

,, Central Medical store for indigenous medicines and drugs — Proposal for the establishment of — 44

,, City allowance, grant of, to non-pensionable Government servants transferred to the city from the mufassal — .. 318

,, Oil baths to prisoners in jails — 55

Seshadri Achariyar, Mr. B. T.—

Question *re* Bone-meal and other artificial manures — manufacture of— 165

,, Forest panchayats — Compounding fees — Payment of— .. 173

,, Toddy shop in Dharapadavedu village, Gudiyattam taluk — Removal of — 166

Sitarama Reddi, Mr. H.—

Question *re* Famine relief operations in the Ceded districts for the last 40 years 48

Srinivasa Ayyar, Mr. P. S.—

Question *re* Conjeeveram Municpal Council—Submission of garbled and corrected proceedings of the Council by the Chairman to the Collector 107

,, Constructing a permanent masonry dam across the Cheyyar river for feeding the Uttiramerur tank during the periods of floods in the river — 39

,, Improvements to the supply of the Edamichi tank in the Conjeeveram taluk 101

,, Licence fees, illegal collection from cycle owners by the President, Wallajabad Panchayat Board — 244

,, Prosecution of Rao Bahadur C. Sambasiva Chettiyar, Chairman, Conjeeveram Muncipal Council, for not returning the municipal records after his term of office ceased 169

,, Refusal of the Government to sanction the prosecution of Rao Bahadur C. Sambasiva Chettiyar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, for alleged spending of municipal funds for his personal suit 106

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Questions and Answers—*cont.*
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.—
Question *re* Adult Education — the amount spent on 28
,, Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society, Limited, Kallakurichi—Profit and loss account of — 43
,, Corruption in the Registration department, alleged cases of —, ... 26
,, Cows maintained for dairy purposes in each of the last ten years — Number and cost of — 42
,, Electricity Generation at the Mettur power station — .. 40
,, Extent of fish canning industry in the province — 246
,, Financial help to the silk filature at Mudigudem under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act 111
,, Fisheries Research work at West-Hill, Calicut — Estimate in regard to the completion of the — 109
,, Foreign liquors in this province — Import and sale of — .. 47
,, Fruit canning at Anantarajupet 104
,, Glass factories and their output in this Province 104
,, Handloom industry, amount set apart in the Budget for 1937–38 — Utilization of — 31
,, Illicit distillation in the Salem district since the introduction of prohibition — 310
,, Industries aided or managed by Government — 239
,, Industrial development — Scheme for the promotion of — to combat the heavy imports 34
,, Investigation of fruit canning industry in the Province .. 103
,, Jangareddigudem dispensary — maintenance of — 29
,, Jails — manufactures undertaken last year 35
,, Libraries attached to jails — Supply of books and periodicals last year 35
,, Libraries maintained by Co-operative Societies 240
,, Loans outstanding from the industrial concerns defunct during 1936–37 — 248
,, Paper Industry in this Province 105
,, Periodical Settlement in Nugoor and Albaka Estates in Nugur taluk — 48
,, Peshkash payable by zamindars and other inferior proprietors in the East Godavari Agency—Periodical settlement of — 48
,, Primary Education of boys and girls of school-going age in the Presidency 165
,, Prisoners, education of, in jails — 317
,, Quantity of silk produced in Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district 166
,, Reasons for declaring certain schools in the Province as uneconomical 102
,, Scheduled castes, provision of house-sites to people belonging to — 248
,, Sericulture, development of — in the province — 247
,, Silk cloth produced by the factories working in this Province — 310
,, Thippayapalem project — The cost and revenue expected from it and the extent of land to be irrigated by it — .. 27
,, Uneconomical primary schools in the Province — 309
,, Untouchability and the disability to enter Hindu temples, Removal of — 40
,, Zamindaris in Bhadrachalam — 47
Syamasundara Rao, Mr. P.—
Question *re* Extension of the flood bank of the Bahuda river, Ichchapur taluk 170
,, Forest grievances of the Jalanthra estate 161
,, Jalanthra Estate Ryots' Conference of 1937—Resolution of—Action taken by the Government 162
,, Protest against the alleged proposal of Government to invest the village munsif of Bellapuda with the powers of a village court — 307

Questions and Answers—*cont.*	PAGES
Syamasunda Rao, Mr. P.—*cont.*	
Question *re* Settlement operations—Suspension of — and stoppage of collection of rents at enhanced rates	108
Varadachariar, Mr. K.—	
Question *re* Dates of election in superseded municipalities subsequently restored —	250
Venkanna, Mr. G.—	
Question *re* Representation for the formation of a Provincial Harijan Uplift Board	167
,, Labour officers—Appointment of — in Northern circars ..	111
Venkatappayya, Mr. K.—	
Question *re* Levy of tax on agricultural income by the Panchayat Board of Madhavaram, West Godavari district	169
Venkata Rao, Mr. Kala—	
Question *re* Co-operative movement, measures for the revitalization of —	249
,, Proposal to strengthen the flood bank surrounding the Peravaram village	102
,, Reinstatement of village officers dismissed on account of participation in the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements —	313
,, Tidal lock — Construction of — near Gopayalanka in the Godavari Central Delta	108
Venkata Reddi, Mr. G.—	
Question *re* Mr. Batliwala—Prosecution of —	46
Venkatasubba Reddiyar, Mr. R.—	
Question *re* Loans granted to agriculturists—Reduction in the rate of interest on —	45
Venkatasubbayya, Mr. V.—	
Question *re* Aided Elementary Schools — Fall in the number of — in the Nellore district	170
,, The Gundlekamma River Project	164
Yegneswara Sarma, Mr. K. P. —	
Question *re* Ghatana Reservoir Scheme, Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the orders passed by Government on the proposal	49

R

Radio Broad casting—	
Scheme of — Inclusion of Malabar in —	108
Rajagopalachariar, The Hon. Mr. C.—	
Bill—	
Traffic Control Bill	136, 144–48
Budget, general discussion of —	230–235, 252, 257–258, 339–370
Hours of sitting—Discussion *re* —	88–89
Prayer — statement *re* —	25
Ramakrishna Raju, Mr. R. B.—	
Budget, general discussion of —	212–218
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. T. N.—	
Budget, general discussion of —	207–211
Ramalinga Reddiyar, Mr. D.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Raman Menon, The Hon. Mr. K.—	
Bills—	
Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill	81
Traffic Control Bill, 1938	81–83, 88, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 132–34, 136, 137, 138, 148–49.

R—*cont.*

PAGES

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.—
See Questions and Answers.

Ranga Reddi, Mr. N.—
Budget, general discussion of — 200–205
See Questions and Answers.

Rate of interest—
See Loans granted to agriculturists.

Registration department—
See Corruption in Registration department.

Religious Instructor — Government Muhammadan Training School, Guntur—
Question *re* Disciplinary action against — for taking part in party politics 174

Rents—Collection of—
See Settlement operations 108

Research—
See Fisheries Research at Tanur.

Roads—
Question *re* Construction of roads out of special grants in the malaria-affected parts of Sulurpet and Gudur taluks, Nellore district 38

Rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932—
Amendment to Rule IX —
See Papers laid on the Table of the House.
Amendments to Rule XXVII —
See Papers laid on the Table of the House.

Rulings—
Amendments—Passing on to the Chair of slips containing amendments which are accepted as proper notice, does not indicate unseemly procedure 141

Budget—General discussion — Scope of — General discussion of the budget must be confined to the Budget as a whole or to any principle of finance involved therein. Details of the Budget should not be gone into at that stage as they would be more appropriate to the discussions under individual demands .. .. 197, 199 215 and 333

Budget — General discussion — Purpose of allotment of definite number of days explained — It is only on the distinct understanding that there would be Members desirous of speaking on the Budget that three days are allotted for the general discussion. If before that period is completed, it is found that there are no members to speak, the Finance Minister will have to reply 222

Budget — General discussion — allotment of days — The allotment of a definite number of days for the general discussion of the Budget does not mean that the full time should be occupied 259

Budget — General discussion — The propriety of Members of the Ministerialist party criticising the Government, commented on 218, 297

— It was pointed out that this was not Parliamentary practice 256–257

Budget — Right of speech within allotted period — No Member has the right to address the House if after the general discussion of the Budget the Finance Minister has finished his reply 259

— but if the House adjourns before the Finance Minister has *finished* his reply, Members may speak on the Budget if they so desire, provided the allotted period still subsists 259–260

— and then the Finance Minister will have to reply finally to the whole debate 234

Budget — No Member can claim a right of speaking on the Budget if the general discussion thereof has closed before the allotted period has expired 254

R—*cont.*

PAGES

Rulings—*cont.*
Chair will give a ruling only when a point of order is specifically raised and nothing will be said in advance 350
Decorum — The words, 'what is the meaning of this' addressed by a Member interrogatively to the Speaker, in respect of a remark made by the Chair, were held to imply positive discourtesy to the Chair .. 90
Questions, starred — If long lists of names occur in the answers to starred questions, the list may be laid on the table instead of being read in the House 313
Debate — Assurance — It is not open to a non-official Member to give an assurance on behalf of the Government 320
Debate — Attention of Minister concerned — An Hon. Member cannot claim an intermission in his speech on the ground that the Minister concerned was supposed not to be attending to it 328
Rules — Alterations — There is no convention in the Madras Legislature that 24 hours notice should be given of any departure from the rules relating to hours of sitting 91
Rules of Procedure — The Provincial Legislature has got full rights of making regulations and rules for the whole of the adjectival law, irrespective of any rules made by the Governor, and it is only when there is a conflict between the two sets of rules that the latter will prevail 259

S

Saiyed Ibrahim, Mr. D. K.—
See Questions and Answers.

Salam, Mr. M. A.—
See Questions and Answers.

Salem district—
See Illicit distillation.

Sambasiva Chettiyar, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C.—
Question *re* Prosecution of — for alleged spending of Conjeeveram municipal funds for his personal suit — 106
,, Prosecution against — for not returning the municipal records, after his term of office ceased 169

Samuel, Dr. M. J.—
Budget—
General discussion of — 283–286

Samu Pillai, Mr. V. J.—
Budget—
General, discussion of — 205–207

Sarma, Mr. P. R. K.—
See Questions and Answers.

Scheduled castes—
Question *re* Provision of house-sites to the people of the scheduled castes — 248

Scholarships—
See Harijan students.

Schools—
Question *re* reasons for declaring certain schools as uneconomical— .. 102

Secretaries to district boards in the province—
Question *re* Names, qualifications and Scales of pay of — 311

Selection Committees—
Question *re* Reconstitution of, for the various Government Colleges in the Province — 237

Seshadri Achariyar, Mr. B. T.—
Budget—
General discussion of — 303–304

Sessions case 96 of 1937 — Ramnad — Judgment in —
See Papers laid on the table of the house.

S—*cont.*

PAGES

Settlement operations—
Question *re* Stoppage of — 108

Sericulture—
Question *re* Development of—in the province — 247

Seshadri Achariyar, Mr. B. T.—
See Questions and Answers.

Silk—
Quantity of — Produced in Kollegal 166

Silk cloth—
Question *re* Silk cloth produced by the factories working in this province — 310

Sitarama Reddi, Mr. H.—
See Questions and Answers.

South Kanara district—
See Depressed class teachers.
See Village Courts.

Speaker, Mr.
Hours of sitting — Discussion *re* 88, 89, 90, 91, 92

See Rulings.

Spirituous medicinal preparations—
Question *re* Publication of the changes in rates of duty on — 30

Srinivasa Ayyar, Mr. T. S.—
See Questions and Answers.

St. Michaels European High School—
Question *re* Indian Boys in—Proposal to increase the percentage of — .. 172

Standard weights—
See weights.

Stipends—
Question *re* Payment of, to the students of the Girls' Training School, Calicut 237

Subba Rao, Mr. Kallur—
Budget—
General discussion of — 299–301

Superseded Municipalities—
Question *re* Dates of elections in 250

Swami, Mr. K. V. R.—
Budget —
General discussion of — 304–306, 318–321

See Questions and Answers.

Syamasundara Rao, Mr. P.—
See Questions and Answers.

T

Tadpatri—
See Causeway or bridge across Pennar.

Teachers of Municipal High School, Vizianagaram.
See Appeals.

Thippayapalem project—
Question *re* the cost of, the revenue expected from and the extent of land to be irrigated by the project — 27

Tidal lock—
Construction of — near Gopayalanka in the Godavari Central Delta .. 108

Tirumala Naik Mahalat Madura—
Question *re* maintenance of 105

Toddy and Arrack shops—
Question *re* Removal of certain Toddy and Arrack shops in Mangalore— .. 51

T—*cont.*

PAGES

Traffic control—
Question *re* Police force employed for — Strength composition, etc., of — 174

Traffic Control Bill, 1938—
See Bills.

Travelling allowances—
Question *re* Admissibility of — to village officials attending the Jamabandi at the taluk headquarters 170
,, Payment of, to some Elementary School teachers transferred by the Labour department in the South Kanara district — 315

U

Udamalpet Municipal Council—
Question *re* Continuance in office of the chairman of, after his absence from three consecutive meetings of the Council — .. 317
,, Maladministration of 317

Untouchability—
Question *re* Removal of untouchability and the disability re-entering Hindu temples — 40

Uttiramerur tank—
See Dam across the Cheyyar river.

V

Varadachariyar, Mr. K.—
Budget—
General discussion of — .. .. 198—200
See Questions and Answers.

Vellore and Tiruvannamalai—
See Paper laid on the table of the House *re* amalgamation of the district boards of.

Venkanna, Mr. G.—
See Questions and Answers.

Venkatappayya, Mr. K.—
See Questions and Answers.

Venkata Rao, Mr. Kala—
Budget—
General discussion of — 183–188
See Questions and Answers.

Venkata Reddi, Mr. G.—
See Questions and Answers.

Venkatasubbayya, Mr. V.—
See Questions and Answers.

Venkatasubba Reddiyar, Mr. R.—
See Questions and Answers.

Village Courts—
Question *re* Village Courts in South Kanara district 52

Village Munsif of Bellupada (Ichchapuram)—
Question *re* Protest against the alleged proposal of Government to invest the village munsif with powers of a village court — 307

Village munsifs—
See Government notifications.

Village Officers—
Question *re* Reinstatement of village officers dismissed on account of participation in the non-co-operation and Civil disobedience movements — 313

Village Panchayats—
Question *re* Grants made to village panchayats by District Economic Councils— 312

Villupuram municipality—
See Edward VII Coronation Fund.

Vizianagaram municipality—
Question *re* Inability to maintain the present highly paid Commissioner— 54

W

PAGES

Wallajabad Panchayat Board—
See License fees.

Weights—
Question *re* Introduction of standard weights for weighing paddy— .. 245

Wright, Sir William—
Budget—
General discussion of — 181-183
Hours of sitting. Discussion *re* 91

Y

Yagneswara Sarma, Mr. K. P.—
See Questions and Answers.

Z

Zamindaris—
Question *re* Zamindaris in Bhadrachalam taluk— 47

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