
தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

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LEGISLATIVE

Volume VII (Nos. 1 to 5).

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19 S8
19 SEP 1938
MADRAS LEGISLATURE

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

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

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

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

A. Chief Secretariat (Public Department).

Provincial subjects—

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

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

Provincial subjects—cont.

Government House—*cont.*
(iv) Works—
Construction.
Maintenance and furnishing.
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Handbook of Procedure and Precedents.
High Court Judges—Leave.
Holidays.
Indian Civil Service including annuities and listed posts.
Internal Security.
Islands—Laccadives, Amindivi and Minicoy.
Judicial and Executive functions—Separation of.
Land returns—General questions.
Legislative bodies (other than Madras)—Proceedings—Marking of subjects for the perusal of Members of Government.
Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.
Madras Public Service Commission.
Magistrates (other than Honorary)—Suspension, removal, etc.
Ministers—Appointments and resignation.
Newspapers and Periodicals—Perusal of.
Office procedure.
Officers—European—Casualty report.
Ootacamund, Stonehouse Hill—Move to and from.
Petition Rules.
Political Handbook.
Political offences—Prosecutions.
Precedence—Warrant of—
Darbari Zamindars.
Prisoners, State.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Chief Secretary.
Public Peace—Disturbance of.
Public Services—
Communal representation—General questions.
General questions and commissions of enquiry.
Notification (including exemptions).
Revised scales of pay.
Service associations.
Services under the control of the Local Government—
Statutory rules to regulate the method of recruitment, conditions of service, pay, allowances and pension—General revision and amendments of existing rules.
Special tests—General questions and exemptions.
Statutory Rules and Orders—
Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.
Superior Civil Services Rules.

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

Provincial subjects—cont.
Public Services—*cont.*
Subordinate Services—
Discipline and Appeal Rules.
Passage Rules.
Railway lands—Jurisdiction.
Religious or communal disputes.
Reports—
Fortnightly.
Matters of political and administrative importance.
Returns—Next of kin.
Secretariat—
Central Issue Branch.
Central Records Branch.
Establishment.
Library.
Manual.
Telegrams—Reuters and News Agency.
Visits—
Commander-in-Chief.
Distinguished foreigners.
Flag Officer, Commanding Royal Indian Navy.
Governors of other provinces.
Indian Chiefs.
Naval Commander-in-Chief.
Viceroy.
Warships, British and foreign.

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

Federal subjects—
Conduct of elections to the Federal legislature including election offences and disputed elections.
Consuls—
British.
Foreign.
Council of State—Nomination of members.
Defence of India—
Army in India Reserve of Officers.
Auxiliary and Territorial forces.
Ex-army men.
Movement of troops.
Naval, military and air forces in India.
Ecclesiastical affairs.
External affairs.
Federal Public Services.
Federal Public Service Commission.
French Settlements in India.
Indian Chiefs and States.

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

Federal subjects—cont.

Naval, military and air force works.
Political charges.
Political detenus from Indian States.
Political Pensions.
Preventive detention for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs or the discharge of the functions of the Crown.
Reforms.
Regulation of ceremonials, titles, orders, precedence and civil uniform.
Relations with States in India.
Territorial Changes.

B. Home Department.

Provincial subjects—

Police including C.I.D. (Establishment), railway police and village police.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Police Department.

Concurrent subjects—

Persons subject to preventive detention under Federal authority.

Federal subjects—

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

C. Finance Department.

Provincial subjects—

Accounts, Provincial (including classification and prescription of units).
Annual financial statement (Budget).
Appropriation Accounts and Auditor-General's report thereon.
Audit of receipts and accounts of stores and stock.
Commercial accounts.
Economies in expenditure.
Famine Relief Fund.
Federal taxes and duties in which the Provinces are interested, such as Income-tax, Federal, Excises, etc.
Financial Rules.
Fundamental Rules, (including Revised Leave Rules).

C. FINANCE DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

Provincial subjects—cont.

Loans and Advances.
Local Fund Audit.
Provincial balances.
Public Debt of the Province including borrowings from the Government of India.
Reappropriations.
Re-employment of civil pensioners.
Secretariat—Cash Bureau.
Service Pensions including Provident Funds but not including Indian Civil Service Annuities.
Supplementary Statements of expenditure.
Taxation and allied measures—Initiation of.
Travelling allowance rules.
Treasury Rules.
Ways and Means.

Federal subjects—

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

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

Provincial subjects—

Betting Tax Act.
Board of Revenue (general).
City Tenants' Protection Act.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.
Court of Wards and Zamindars—
Impartible Estates Act.
Deputy Collectors.
District Gazettes and Gazetteers.
Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
Estates Land Act.
Famine relief.
Floods.
Inams.
Irrigation (minor works)—
Minor irrigation establishments.
Minor irrigation works.
Navigation.
Water-rate.

Provincial subjects—cont.

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

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

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

Concurrent subjects—

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

Registration of deeds and documents.

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

Federal subjects—

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

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

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

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

Salt.

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

Survey of India.

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

Provincial subjects—

Canals—Irrigational and navigable.
Drainage and embankments, water-storage and water-power.
Gas and gas works.
Hydro-electric schemes.
Inland waterways and traffic thereon.
Irrigation—Major works.
Isolated tombs of European Government servants and their families including isolated tombs of historical or archæological interest and of British soldiers, non-commissioned officers and their families.
Minor ports.
Minor railways, light and feeder railways.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Works and Electricity Departments.
Public works (roads, bridges, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
Railway—Accidents.
Rivers—Conservancy.
Taxes on boats.
Tramways—Extra municipal.

Concurrent subjects—

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

Federal subjects—

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

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

A. Education.

Provincial subjects—

Appeals from educational staff employed under local boards and municipal councils.
Books—
Copyright—
Registration of.
Books and periodicals—Questions relating to their purchase and supply to public offices.
Certificate of age and qualification.
Civil Orphan Asylum.
Education including, European and Anglo-Indian education and educational questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.
Examinations except Public Service Notification and Board of Examiners.
Government Presses.
Libraries.

A. EDUCATION—*cont.*

Provincial subjects—cont.

Literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations.
Liveries and clothing.
Madras Record Office.
Museums.
Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
Provincial gazetteers.
Stationery and printing.
Translators to Government.
Zoological gardens.

Concurrent subjects—

Legal, medical and other professions.

Federal subjects—

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

B. LEGAL.

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

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

Provincial subjects—

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
Appeals from medical and public health staff employed under local boards and municipal councils.
Burials and burial grounds other than European cemeteries.

Provincial subjects—cont.

Choultries.
Fairs.
Hospitals and dispensaries.
Inns and inn-keepers.
Langarkhanas including Triplicane Poor House.
Medical Administration, including medical questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.
Pilgrimages within British India.
Places of Public Resort Act.
Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Health Department.
Public Health, including public health questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.
Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
Religious and charitable endowments.
Sanitation.
Stores—Rules and general questions.
Town-planning.
Vital statistics.

Concurrent subjects—

Health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

Lunacy and lunatic asylums.

Prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases affecting men.

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

A. Development Department.

Provincial subjects—

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

A. Development Department—*cont.*

Concurrent subjects—

Prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals or plants.

Statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in the concurrent field.

Federal subjects—

Botanical survey.

Census.

Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

Meteorology—Federal organizations.

Standards of weight.

Statistics for the purpose of any of the Federal matters.

Zoological survey.

B. Revenue Department.

Provincial subjects—

Excise duties on the following goods manufactured or produced in India—

(*a*) Alcoholic liquors for human consumption.

(*b*) Opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs.

(*c*) Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.

Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other drugs and narcotics.

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

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

Provincial subjects—

Co-operative Societies.

Depressed classes and labour.

Development of industries other than cottage industries.

Economic conditions including wages and prices (not famine relief).

Marketing.

Mines and oil-fields and development of mineral resources.

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

Taxes on mineral rights.

Trade and commerce.

Unemployment; relief of the poor.

Unincorporated trading associations.

Concurrent subjects—

Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage and other special forms of contract.

Factories.

Indian Partnership Act.

Industrial and Labour disputes.

Trade unions.

Unemployment insurance.

Welfare of labour—

Employer's liability and workmen's compensation.

Provident funds.

Federal subjects—

Banking—Conduct of banking business by corporations.

Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.

Corporations—Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies.

Customs duties including export duties.

Development of industries where development under Federal Control is declared by Federal Law to be expedient in the public interest.

Emigration and immigration in their relation to Labour.

Geological survey.

Import and export across customs frontiers.

Indian Companies Act.

Insurance—The Law of insurance and the conduct of insurance business.

Inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks.

Mines and oil-fields and mineral development—Regulation of (to the extent to which such regulation and development under Federal Control is declared by Federal Law to be expedient in the public interest) and regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil-fields.

Provident insurance societies.

Repatriation, in its relation to Labour.

Tariffs.

Taxes on the capital of individuals or of companies.

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

Presidency Administration Report.

Publicity—Free or concessional supply of Government publications.

Publicity—General.

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

Provincial subjects—

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

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

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

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

Provincial subjects—cont.

Prisons Act and rules thereunder.

Provincial law reports.

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

Stage Carriages Act.

Theatres, dramatic performances and cinematographs.

Towns Nuisances Act.

Village Courts Act.

Concurrent subjects—

Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

Adoption.

Arbitration.

Bankruptcy and insolvency.

Cinematograph films for exhibition.

Civil Procedure including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Criminal law including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Criminal tribes.

European Vagrancy Act.

Evidence and oaths.

Indian Christian Marriage Act.

Indian Poisons Act.

Infants and minors.

Insolvency Act and Rules.

Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in the concurrent legislative list.

Marriage and Divorce.

Mechanically propelled vehicles.

Poisons and dangerous drugs.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

Prisoners and accused persons—Removal from one unit to another unit.

Recognition of laws, Public Acts and records and judicial proceedings.

Royal Humane Society.

Transfer of property other than agricultural land.

Trusts and Trustees.

Wills, intestacy and succession save as regards agricultural land.

Federal subjects—

Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom excluding emigration and immigration in their relation to Labour.

Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.

Extradition including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's Dominions outside India.

Foreign missions.

Migration within India.

Naturalization.

Passports including certificates of identity and visas.

Petroleum and other liquids and substances declared by Federal law to be dangerously inflammable so far as regards possession, storage and transport.

Pilgrimages to places beyond India including Hedjas.

State lotteries.

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

Provincial subjects—

Appeals from employees of local boards and municipal councils other than educational, medical and public health staff.

Capitation taxes, taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area.

Charities and charitable institutions.

Corporation of Madras.

Local boards—General administration and all matters relating to them not specifically assigned to other departments.

Local bodies—Audit reports of.

Local self-government including village administration and panchayats.

Markets.

Monigar Choultry.

Municipal councils—

General administration and all matters relating to them not specifically assigned to other departments.

Taxes on animals.

Taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows.

Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.

Tolls.

Tramways within municipalities.

Federal subjects—

Local self-government in cantonment areas.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Speaker.

THE HON. MR. B. SAMBAMURTI.

Deputy Speaker.

MRS. A. RUKMINI LAKSHMIPATHI.

Panel of Chairmen.

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

Secretary.

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

Assistant Secretary.

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

TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

Monday, the 15th August 1938.

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

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

I.—SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following members were sworn in:—

(1) Mr. Arangil Chandu.
(2) Mr. M. Ahmed Badsha.
(3) Lieut.-Col. C. H. Brock.
(4) Mr. G. H. Hodgson.
(5) Mr. Marina Subba Rao.
(6) Mr. F. G. Luker.
(7) Mr. R. D. Denniston.

II.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION *RE* DEATH OF MR. B. RAJA RAO.

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Sir, I have the painful duty of moving this resolution to be adopted by this House, viz:—

> '*That an expression of the deep regret of this Assembly at the death of the late Mr. B. Raja Rao, M.L.A. and of sympathy with his bereaved family, be placed on record and conveyed to them.*'

"I have to add, Sir, that Mr. Raja Rao, so far as I am concerned personally, was a colleague not only in this hall, but for many, many years, in the work that we were doing before we undertook this responsibility, and the sorrow is all the greater on that account. I hope the House will accept this resolution in the usual manner."

KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and to say that the late Mr. Raja Rao was a genial member of this House and we have missed him. But his work will always be remembered and members on this side of the House wish to associate themselves with the sentiments expressed by the Mover of this resolution."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I wish to associate myself and my party with the resolution that has been moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. Sir, as the Hon. the Mover did not speak at length about the loss that we in this House and the country generally have sustained on account of the death of our esteemed friend Mr. Raja Rao, I do not think I need take up the time of the House in narrating the great and good services that he rendered to the country as the working secretary of the All-India Congress Committee for a long number of years. He has rendered signal service to this country in the way of its attainment of freedom, and I associate myself with the resolution moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House."

The resolution was put and carried nem. con., all members standing.

III.—STATEMENT OF MR. SPEAKER ON THE CANCELLATION OF HIS TOUR TO EUROPE.

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Before entering upon the business of the day, it is desirable that the House should know why the Speaker had to cancel his European tour for which both the Chambers of the Legislature had unanimously approved the necessary expenditure. The next day after the supplementary estimate pertaining thereto was voted by this House, the All-India Congress Working Committee communicated its opinion that, as Speaker, I had better not visit the foreign countries. The question was raised whether it was proper for the Congress Working Committee to issue such a direction. Considering the opinion of the Working Committee as advice, I had no hesitation in cancelling my trip to England under the existing political conditions of India. The independence of the Chair is one of the principal characteristics of Parliamentary Speakership. The Rights and Privileges of the Chair in the Legislatures of India are circumscribed, however, to some extent by the provisions of the Constitution Act, and it is only through conventions, in course of time, that any dependence of the Speaker either on the Crown or on the Party to which he belongs should be totally eliminated. The Congress is in the midst of a campaign for the development of such conventions and for the attainment of Indian Independence. The Congress has acquired by its service and sacrifice the right to guide and advise in matters affecting national issues or national prestige. While the All-India Congress Working Committee has always set up a high standard of Provincial Autonomy and will not interfere with the will of a Provincial Legislature in Provincial matters, it has nevertheless the supreme moral authority to advise Congress Speakers on matters strictly outside the purview of the Legislature, leaving complete independence of judgment to the Chair in all matters within the jurisdiction of the Legislature itself.

15th August 1938] [Mr. Speaker]

"It was at my instance that the Madras Government moved a Supplementary Demand for my European travel and the Legislature has given its enthusiastic support for the same. I had thought and still think that it would be largely in the interests of the nation that the Speakers in India should possess a knowledge of the adjectival law of the Parliaments of the world acquired not only by a study of books but also by personal observation of the proceedings in the important legislatures of the world. The acquisition of such expert knowledge would be of considerable importance in building up conventions suitable to our conditions. But, situated as India is to-day, and engaged as India is in a political struggle for self-determination and national independence, any step calculated to create an impression that the country has in any way settled down to work the constitutional machinery imposed upon it from outside should be carefully avoided, and when the Congress Working Committee is of opinion that the visit of any Congress Speaker or Minister in India to foreign countries might be interpreted as acceptance of the Government of India Act—a measure which has been declared as unacceptable to the people of India, whatever may be their political complexion—it is only my duty to respect that opinion, whatever may be the difference of view about it. It was under these circumstances, as hon. Members of the Legislature will, I dare say, readily recognize, that the European trip contemplated by me had to be cancelled. This, in brief, is the explanation which I have thought it fair that I should present before the hon. Members of the Legislature with regard to the cancellation of my visit to foreign countries."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"Is it open to discussion for any of us . . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"It is only to avoid discussion that I made that statement."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"It is the privilege of the House . . . ."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"As a matter of information, may I ask whether the Working Committee of the Congress is an elected body of the Congress?"

* MR. SPEAKER:—"It is in one way an elected body. The Congress President selects his cabinet and the selection is approved by the All-India Congress Committee. Though each member is not formally elected, the Committee is a body approved by the All-India Congress Committee and as such it holds a cabinet position."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"It is a question of the privileges of the House and satisfaction to all others who do not recognize the powers of the Congress Committee. The privileges of the House, I would submit, have been violated by our resolution being ignored and not being given effect to."

3-15 p.m. * THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"There is a serious, though small, misunderstanding about the situation which, I think, it is my duty to correct. The last speaker appeared to suggest that there has been some kind of violation of the privileges of this House in regard to this matter. I should have strongly objected to any such violation even though it might be on the part of a body which we very much respect. But I wish to tell you, Sir, that this idea is based on a misunderstanding of the position. The vote passed by this House is a permission to spend a sum of money in the way the Government proposed to spend it. No resolution was passed, so far as I am aware, directing the Speaker to do anything, which he has failed to do. (Loud cheers.) If the Government had spent money in order to enable the Speaker to move about in the world without the permission of the legislature, it would have been wrong on the part of the Government. What was done therefore was to get the permission of the House to spend the money, and it is open to the Speaker to go or not to go; neither the Opposition nor the Government can compel the Speaker to go (cheers) and find fault with the Government or the Speaker if the Speaker does not go. (Renewed cheers.) I submit, Sir, it is amusing but natural, for, in most cases the sanction taken on the budget discussions does amount to an implicit instruction to spend and explanation has to be given by the Government if they allow such funds to lapse. But, I submit, Sir, that this personal decision of the Speaker to go or not to go does not fall under that class, and I should not have thought that any explanation was called for after the statement you made."

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"With due deference to the Speaker, may I observe, Sir, that if there was no necessity for the Speaker to go at all, or if he was free to do as he liked, there was equally no need for him to make a statement. Why then did he make a statement?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Do I understand the hon. Member putting a question to me, Sir? Does he refer to any statement I made?"

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"I was referring to the explanation which the Hon. the Premier gave, Sir."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I submit, Sir, that the Speaker is bound in courtesy to take us into his confidence as to why his own programme was changed; but that courtesy does not give the right to members to discuss the question." (Applause.)

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am afraid, Sir, if it is a matter of courtesy, we would very much like to sit quiet. We have come here to discuss constitutional principles which, according to our lights, have been violated. So it is a matter of propriety and

principle which we are discussing here and not a matter of courtesy. I would very much like the Hon. the Premier to draw a distinction there."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" Has the Hon. the Premier anything to add to what he has already stated? "

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I think we are going along the lines of more misunderstanding. There is no question or claim of any constitutional propriety or privilege or violation thereof here. I claim only this much: that the Speaker was master of his own movements and that what the House did was to give permission to the Government to spend money if it became necessary. If it did not become necessary, it would not spend the money. But it is a different thing altogether for the Speaker to explain why he did not go. You have taken great trouble, Sir, to explain so that there may be no misunderstanding of your own position. I do not think there is any question of constitution here at all, as far as I can see."

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—" May I request the Speaker to say, as this House is composed of Congressmen and non-Congressmen, whether we should be bound by the mandate which the Congress Committee gives to the Speaker, that it should be obeyed and that in this matter there has been no violation of the constitutional principle involved? I believe this House is an autonomous body consisting of the accredited representatives of the people, both Congressmen and non-Congressmen. It is, as such, the right of the Opposition to say that there has been a violation of the constitution, so far as the Speaker's position in the House is concerned."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" As what the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao refers to is a personal matter relating to the Speaker himself, I should make it very clear to him that no privilege of this House has been violated by the All-India Working Committee. (The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan: 'Hear, hear'.) If any the least right or privilege of this legislature were to be so violated, hon. Members may take it from me that the Speaker will be the first man to fight it. (The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar: 'Hear, hear.') I have made it clear in my statement that the independence of the Chair both from the Crown and from any party to which the Speaker belongs must be secured and it is to that end that I have always been working. Hon. Members of the House may rest assured that the Chair—the present occupant of the Chair—will see that interference with the rights and privileges of the House by either constitutional or ultra-constitutional authority would not be in any way tolerated. (Rao Bahadur Sir A. T. Pannir Selvam: 'Hear, hear.') I have treated the direction of the Working Committee as advice and I have cheerfully accepted it. It is purely a matter for personal judgment and discretion and it does not in any way

affect the rights and privileges of this legislature. That is the answer I give to the hon. Member. I hope he will be satisfied with this assurance."

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—" Though I am not satisfied, Sir, (laughter) I bow to your ruling. As it is a sort of explanation, I sit quiet."

MR. D. ABDUL RAWOOF:—" I suppose, Sir . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" I am not under cross-examination. As this is a matter pertaining to the Chair, I cannot allow any further discussion on it. We have had sufficient discussion."

MR. D. ABDUL RAWOOF:—" I am not discussing. . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" We proceed to the next item on the agenda."

IV.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Alleged complaint against Khan Bahadur Mustafa Ali Khan Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

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

(*a*) whether the information called for in respect of clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of starred question No. 145, dated 28th January 1938, regarding the complaint against Khan Bahadur Mustafa Ali Khan Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has been received; and

(*b*) if so, what the answers to the clauses referred to above are?

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

" (*b*) *Clause* (*b*) *of question No.* 145.—A list [a] is placed on the table.

Clause (*c*) *of question No.* 145.—The answer is in the negative.

Clause (*d*) *of question No.* 145.—The Sub-Inspector in question now reports that it is a fact that the cook of the Deputy Superintendent of Police used abusive language.

Clause (*e*) *of question No.* 145.—The Government is unable to answer in the affirmative.

Clause (*f*) *of question No.* 145.—The question does not arise."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I know whether it is a fact, Sir, that the Deputy Superintendent of Police in question was compelled to retire and that he has retired? "

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I think so."

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a Printed as Appendix I on page 85 infra.

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MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know the reasons for the Government compelling him to retire? "

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" The result of a High Court decision, Sir."

Filling up of the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Works.

* 2 *Q.*—MR. G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Karant of the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Works, has not been filled; and

(*b*) if so, what the reasons therefor are?

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

" (*b*) The vacancy has not been filled in the interests of economy." (Laughter.)

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—" May I know if the past incumbent Mr. Karant said that he had no work to do and so he resigned the appointment? "

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I do not think the hon. Member is referring to any document. It is improper to make quotations without documents."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—" There was a leading article about this matter in the *Indian Express* and it was stated therein that the Parliamentary Secretaries had no work. I showed it to Mr. A. B. Shetty and as he is here he should be in a position to support my statement."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I do not know what paper the hon. Member is referring to. But whatever the paper may be, I cannot do anything with reference to that paper."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—" I am referring to the *Indian Express* Sir."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I do not think the resignation is due to that article."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Arising from the answer given by the Hon. the Premier that this has been done as a measure of economy, may I know, if one Minister can do without a Parliamentary Secretary, whether there is need for other Ministers to have such Secretaries? "

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" It is much more for the Ministers to decide than for one like the hon. Member." (Laughter.)

Participation of the Presidents of Congress Committees in Police inquiries in criminal cases.

* 3 *Q.*—KHAN BAHADUR P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any order has been issued by the Government authorizing or empowering Presidents of Congress Committees in this Presidency either to participate in police enquiries in criminal cases or to interview District Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and such other police officers to advise them or acquaint them with regard to facts within their knowledge; and

(*b*) if any order or orders have been issued to that effect, what the conditions imposed on Presidents of Congress Committees in such matters are?

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"(*a*) The answer to clause (*a*) is in the negative and consequently clause (*b*) does not arise.

"The hon. Member should, however, know that it is the right of every citizen and also his duty to acquaint Police officers with facts within his knowledge if they are relevant and important in any enquiry in a criminal case."

3-30 p.m. MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Does the Hon. Minister in charge of Police recognize the right of every citizen to compel any Police officer to act according to his instructions?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"There is no such right, Sir."

MR. K. ABDUR RAHIMAN KHAN:—"Is it a fact that one Mr. P. Kunhalavi, President of the Congress Committee of Vilipuram, Ramnatkara, told the Deputy Superintendent of Police that the Police had acted rightly in the matter and that the version of the President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was incorrect?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I said Sir, that the President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee did not do anything as was alleged in the question. Therefore, this question does not arise. The supplementary questions are based on the assumption that the President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee compelled somebody or did something else other than what I have said he has done."

MR. MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN:—"May I ask, Sir, whether citizens by virtue of becoming Congressmen lose this right of citizenship?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I said already that every citizen has a right to acquaint Police officers with facts and every citizen has probably also a duty to

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acquaint Police officers with facts within their knowledge if they are relevant and important in any enquiry or criminal case."

MR. MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN:—"May I know on the other hand, Sir, if the Hon. the Premier has instructed Police officers to take into their confidence 'Khan Bahadurs,' especially those with League-Cum-Justice complexion in Politics, and entrust them with information available to the Police officers?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is evidently too long and complex. It requires repetition and clarification. The hon. Member may cut it into two bits."

MR. MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN:—"What I wanted, Sir, to know was whether the Hon. the Premier has instructed Police officers to take the 'Khan Bahadurs' of the Presidency, especially those with Justice-cum-League complexion, in their politics, into their confidence and entrust them with information available to the Police officers?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, I follow many words but not the predicate."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is, no doubt, a reproduction of the original question."

MR. MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN:—"The question which has been put is whether the Hon. the Premier has instructed police officers to do certain things as regards Presidents of Congress Committees. I want to ask, Sir, whether, if the position is reversed and in the place of Presidents of Congress Committees the 'Khan Bahadurs' of the Presidency were put, it would be all right."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I may advise the hon. Member, Sir, that if he were less sarcastic he would be more intelligible."

Policy of Government regarding the extension of cultivation in the agency tracts in the Vizagapatam district.

* 4 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the policy of the Government in respect of extending cultivation in the agency portion of Srungavarapukota taluk in the Vizagapatam district, the whole of the Gudem taluk in the same district and portions of Yellavaram, Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks in East Godavari district?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM, Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam:—"The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the ordinary darkhast rules contained in Board's Standing Order No. 15. The policy of

the Government is to encourage occupation of all lands available for assignment. There is no special and separate policy in regard to the extension of cultivation in the tracts mentioned in the question."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I know, Sir, whether anything is being done now which was not done under the old rules and whether the Government are going to do more than what is being done at present? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" The Government always hope to do more than what they do at present."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" I want to know, Sir, whether the Government are going to advertise that there are certain vacant lands in certain places which are fit for cultivation and which can be occupied by those who are interested in cultivation and thus make them occupy those lands and give them the necessary facilities."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" Advertisement is, I think, a matter for commercial bodies."

MR. KALA VENKATA RAO:—" మన్నపు ప్రాంతములలోని చిన్న చెఱువులను మరమ్మతు చేయకుండుచే వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి యవరోధింపబడిన మాట నిజమేనా ? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" ఆటువంటి విన్నపములు గవర్నమెంటు వారికి యేమీ రాలేదు."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—" Mr. Speaker, can we have the Government's reply translated? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" I said, Sir, that complaints to that effect have not been received."

KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR of CHETTINAD:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall be much obliged if the hon. Member representing the Government translates the question also in addition to the answer? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" As I understand it, the question that was put was, whether the Government were aware that on account of the non-repair of petty irrigation tanks, cultivation was suffering. The answer I gave was, that no complaints had been received by the Government to that effect."

MR. KALA VENKATA RAO:—" గౌరవనీయులైన రెవిన్యూ మంత్రి గారిమధ్య విజన్సీ పోలూరం వెళ్ళినపుడు చిన్న చెఱువులను చిర కాలమునుండి మరమ్మతు చేయుటలేదని విన్నవింపబడెనా ? లేదా ? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" ఆ విన్నపము నాకు తెలియదు. I am not aware of the complaint, Sir."

SOME HON. MEMBERS:—"We want translation of the question also."

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MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" Mr. Speaker, have I got to translate the question put by the Member also? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" For the benefit of the House the hon. Member may do it."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" I submit, Sir, in answer to the question put to me, that if there was any such complaint the Government would be glad to attend to it."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I ask, Sir, whether there are not large tracts in the places mentioned in the question which are very very fertile but are lying uncultivated? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" The Government have been taking stock of all those lands."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" Have they appointed any agency to find out those lands and give facilities to people to occupy them?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" There is already a well-paid and efficient agency for this."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I ask whether these Divisional Officers and other officers are doing anything in this respect? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" If they have not done anything hitherto they will do so hereafter."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—

" ایجنسي میں کتنے تالاب ہیں - اؤر اُن میں کتنے بے مرمت ہیں * "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" हमको हिन्दी मालुम नै "

" I am not able to follow the hon. Member."

MR. E. H. M. BOWER:—" On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, may I know whether the rule which requires that people who know English should speak in English has been abrogated? If this rule was followed by those who have been putting questions and giving answers, the time of the House would not be wasted."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The point of order has been settled long ago in this House. Every member is at liberty to speak in any language he chooses."

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:—" On a point of order, Mr. Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—

" وزیر مال کے معتمد نے جو سوالات کے جواب دے رہے تھے - میرا سوال نہ سمجھا اؤر جواب نہ دے سکا - تو میں نے کہا تعجب ہے کہ معتمد وزیر مال کانگریس ممبر ہوتے پر ہندوستاني زبان نہ سمجھا اؤر میرے سوال کا جواب نہ دے سکا * "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"There is no ready information, Sir, on the matter referred to in the hon. Member's question."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, your ruling was that hon. Members may speak in the language that they know?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Know well, know thoroughly."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I stand corrected, Sir."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"I know three languages thoroughly—Telugu, Hindustani and English, and I can talk in any language I like."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I know that Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig knows Hindustani much better than any other language. He will be allowed to speak in Hindustani."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"May I know whether there is any language called Hindustani? I know there is Hindi and there is Urdu."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hindustani is both Hindi and Urdu."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the rule is not in force, the rule which says that in the deliberations of this House, members shall ordinarily speak in English unless they are not sufficiently acquainted with that language to express their views in it? As long as that rule stands and is not abrogated, is it open even to you, Mr. Speaker, to allow people who are known to be able to speak in English well, to speak in any other language?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"There are certain rules which are mandatory and certain rules which are directory. The present case falls within the latter category. If an hon. Member thinks and feels that he can speak in his mother tongue much better than in English or any other language, he is at perfect liberty to do so."

Protest against the exclusion of inam lands and fasljasti cultivation from remission concessions.

*5 *Q.*—MR. B. T. SESHADRIACHARIAR: Will the Hon the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the remission of two annas in the rupee on wet lands in the districts in which resettlements were introduced prior to 1914, was not given to inam lands and fasljasti cultivation during the current fasli 1347; and

(*b*) if so, the grounds on which this distinction was made?

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MR. T. VISWANATHAM, Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam:—" (*a*) The land revenue concessions for fasli 1347 announced in the Press Communiqué, dated 16th December 1937, the extent of which was governed by the provision in the budget, was not applied to fasljasti and inam lands, other than Proprietary Estates Village Service Inams which have been enfranchised.

" (*b*) As regards fasljasti, the concessions were intended to apply only to the basic assessment on the land and not to the extra charge levied for the cultivation of a second irrigated crop on single crop wet lands. The concessions were not granted to inam lands (other than Proprietary Estates Village Service Inams) because the quit-rent or jodi payable on such inams is not, as a rule, subject to re-settlement and is generally lower than the assessment on ryotwari lands of the same quality. If the inamdars prefer the benefit of the remissions, it is open to them to give up the inam tenure and to apply for the registry of the lands as ryotwari at full rates of assessment."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Sir, certain reasons are given in answer to clause (*b*) of the question. May I ask, Sir, whether those same reasons do not apply to the case of fasljasti? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" I have already answered, Sir, that they would not apply to fasljasti."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I was referring to the reasons. I know the facts. I know that the revenue concessions were not applied to fasljasti. I want to know if at all there are any reasons for this. I want to ask whether the same reasons as have been given in the case of inam lands apply to fasljasti also?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" I would ask the hon. Member to follow the answer closely. The concessions were intended to apply to the basic assessment of the land and not the extra charge levied for the cultivation of a second crop on a single-crop land. Fasljasti is not basic assessment."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" My question is not whether it was the intention not to apply the concession to fasljasti. I want to know the reason why fasljasti should not be brought under the concession of the Government. A mere statement of facts is not sufficient."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" A concession is a concession. There is no logical extension of concessions."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Is it, or is it not a fact that fasljasti is levied on the same rate of assessment which is subject to revision and resettlement every thirty years? If so, where does the difference come in between fasljasti and the basic assessment? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"Fasljasti is levied on the crops which it is not binding on the ryot to raise. Therefore it is not a basic assessment. The ryot is at liberty to grow a second crop or not."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"If the ryot grows a second crop the Government are entitled to the same rate of assessment as on the previous crop. If the previous crop is given a concession why not that concession be extended to fasljasti? That is the question."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"I have prefaced my answer that all concessions have been limited by the limitations of the budget."

MR. T. N. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—"May I ask whether it is not a fact that the quit-rent on inams is in many instances three-fifths of the ordinary ryotwari assessment and that there is no concession in the shape of remissions if the land is not cultivated and that for this reason it is quite essential that this remission of two annas in the rupee should be given in the case of quit-rents on inams also?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"Where the quit-rent is as much as the ryotwari assessment, I have already submitted that the concessions have been given."

Representation against the collection of revenue for Poovasi in the South Arcot district.

*6 *Q.*—MR. R. VENKATASUBBA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that revenue for Poovasi is collected at half rates in South Arcot for crops such as cholam, maize, etc., for which no revenue or revenue at lesser rates was being collected;

(*b*) if so, the reasons for and the date of any order in the matter; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of cancelling such an order, if there is any?

3-15 p.m. MR. T. VISWANATHAM, Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam:—"(*a*) *to* (*c*) The hon. Member is apparently referring to the orders issued by the Government on the 18th October 1937 interpreting certain provisions of the Board's Standing Orders to the effect that when an irrigated dry crop precedes a wet crop on a land registered as single-crop wet, the charge should be one and a half times the wet assessment on the land treating the wet crop as a second crop. The practice previously prevailing in the South Arcot district appears to have been different from that prescribed in the Government Order.

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On receipt of certain representations from South Arcot the Government issued instructions to the Collector that only the charge levied according to the practice in force prior to the issue of the orders in question should be collected and that the collection of the balance should be stayed until further orders. The whole question is now under examination."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will also order the refund of the assessment that has been collected already?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"That question does not arise, Sir."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"It is not for the Hon. the Parliamentary Secretary, Sir, to say that the question does not arise. I submit that it is for the Chair to rule whether a supplementary question does or does not arise out of the answer to a supplementary question or even out of the main question itself. I would therefore ask once again whether the Government will consider the feasibility of ordering the refund of the assessment already collected, since the hon. Member stated that the balance of collection has been stayed. If it is found that the previous collection was certainly not justified, would it not be possible for the Government to order the refund of the collection already made?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"I have submitted, Sir, already that the whole question is under examination. The Hon. Member put in a supplementary question whether it would not be feasible for the Government to refund amounts already collected, and I submitted that that question did not arise. I did not want to usurp the authority of the Chair; I only stated that that question would not arise from out of the answer which I had already given."

MR. E. KANNAN:—"ചോദ്യത്തിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്പന നിലയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു്, ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോ കല്പന ബാധിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്കോ വല്ല നഷ്ടവും ഉണ്ടോ?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"I presume the hon. Member does not expect an answer from me to that question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Why not? The question is perfectly all right. It is relevant."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"I did not say it was irrelevant; if the hon. Member wants an answer from any Member on this side, it is up to him to put the question in a language which will be understood by the person who is expected to answer it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will find some method of interpreting it to the Parliamentary Secretary who is expected to answer the question."

(Many hon. Members rose in their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will guide the deliberations. Hon. Members will kindly have some patience. (After a pause.) Will the hon. Member, Mr. Kannan have the question interpreted by somebody, or does he propose to interpret it himself, if he knows English?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am sorry, Sir, I have not followed the question at all."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the hon. Member not able to secure some friend to interpret his question, if he is unable to do it himself?"

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"As there is an hon. Minister coming from Malabar, he may be asked to interpret or answer the question, Sir; the knowledge of one Member of the Government is the knowledge of all."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is the look-out of the Government."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"Well, Sir, if I am compelled to answer the question which I do not understand, I submit that the hon. Member may be pleased to put the question in writing and send it on to the Government, giving sufficient notice; and it will be answered."

MR. SPEAKER:—"So, the Parliamentary Secretary wants notice; that could have been easily stated in the first instance.'

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am sorry, Sir; if I had understood the question, and if I had not the information in my possession, I would have asked for notice."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will issue orders, which are now under consideration, before the next collections are commenced?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"Orders will be issued as soon as the Government come to a decision in the matter."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will that be before the next collections commence? Only in that case it will be in the interests of the ryot."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Government would very much like to do it."

Sale of the Salem camp buildings.

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

(*a*) whether the Salem camp buildings were sold to any one; and

(*b*) if so, to whom, when and for how much?

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

" (*b*) To the Mettur Industries, Limited, in February 1937 for Rs. 50,000."

Sites, lands and buildings sold or leased by the Government in the Mettur area.

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

(*a*) the sites, lands and buildings that were sold or leased by the Government in the Mettur area;

(*b*) to whom these were sold or leased; and

(*c*) when and for what consideration these are sold or leased?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) Information in regard to the alienation of land and buildings to industrial concerns at Mettur is given in the statement [a] placed on the table separately. Information about the land leased to private individuals is not available with the Government."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I know, Sir, whether there are any more lands which have not yet been sold?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" As far as I remember, there are no lands or buildings which have not been sold."

Protest against the location of all the radio stations sanctioned for the Chittoor district in the Madanapalle division.

* 9 *Q.*—MR. M. DORAIKANNU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many radio stations were sanctioned by the Government for the district of Chittoor; and

(*b*) if the Government had sanctioned only four radio stations for the Chittoor district, why and on whose recommendation all the four radio stations were arranged to be located in the Madanapalle division?

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

" (*b*) All of them are not located in the Madanapalle Division. Only two stations are located in that division, viz., Kalikiri and Thamballapalle. Chittoor and Chandragiri Divisions have one station each, viz., Palmaner and Chandragiri."

MR. R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU:—" May I know whether the Government are aware that not even a single station was given for the zamindari area throughout the whole of the Chittoor district?"

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 85 infra.

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"We gave four sets to the Chittoor district, and these four have been allotted."

MR. R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU:—"Why not one at least be given to the eastern portion of the district and located in the zamindari area?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"I am afraid we cannot give any more to the Chittoor district."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"ఆధ్యక్ష మహాశయా! మంత్రిగారికి తెలుగు తెలియనందున, నేను వారిని ప్రశ్నలు హిందుస్తానీలో అడగవచ్చునా? మీ ఉత్తరపు కోరుచున్నాడను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"यह कहा गया के जो चार रेडियो शांगषन् हुये। वे सब सरकारी गानों में ही इन्स्टालकिये गये हैं। मेरे दोस्त रामकृष्ण राजू जी ने कहा के जमींदारी बेरियों मे कुछ रेडियो नहीं दालागया।"

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is a speech and not a question; the hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

Construction of a dome in the Presidency College, Madras.

* 10 *Q.*—MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that an estimate for the construction of a dome in the Presidency College, Madras, is ready; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of expediting the work before the centenary of the College is celebrated in 1940?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) & (*b*) An estimate was prepared, but the Government have considered it unnecessary to reconstruct the dome and have decided to put up a terraced roof in the place where the dome stood."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether even a terraced roof is necessary, whether it will serve any useful purpose and whether it will not be a waste of money to spend anything more on these buildings?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid, Sir, a terraced roof is necessary, because if a roof is not put up and if there is rain, it will begin to leak. I am sure that in the interests of our students, the hon. Member will realize that at least this terraced roof is necessary."

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MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, Sir, how much this dome will cost? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The hon. Member is wrong; there is no dome at all concerned here."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know how much the proposed terraced roof will cost? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" If the hon. Member refers to the terraced roof that is proposed, I cannot give the answer now, because I have not the figure ready with me. If he will put down another question, I am prepared to answer it."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether there cannot be a cheaper method of roofing, than a terraced roof? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The terraced roof is to be done in as cheap a manner as possible, keeping in view the position and the architectural condition of the Presidency College."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, if it is the policy of the Government not to spend money on brick and mortar, whether it will not be consistent with that policy to spend less money on this structure? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I have already stated that the Government are spending as little as they possibly can on the construction of this terrace."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether the Hon. the Minister avers that that cannot be done at a cheaper rate than under the present arrangement? "

THE HON. DR P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The hon. Member for the City of Madras, Muslims, I am sure, realizes that what is cheap is a relative term; what may be cheap in my opinion may not be cheap in his opinion."

Criterion for fixing the price of Administration Reports.

* 11 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state the basis on which the prices of Administration Reports are fixed?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" An extract[a] of paragraph 198 of the Printing Manual of the Government of Madras is laid on the table."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—" ఈ సంవత్సరం, ఆనగా, 1938-30—లో యెన్ని కూర్చులు తగ్గింపబడినవి? "

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 86 infra.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Member is referring to another question. This question refers to the Printing Manual and not to closure of schools."

Reasons for the fall in the number of public educational institutions in 1935–36.

* 12 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state what the reasons for the fall in the number of public educational institutions from 50,391 in 1934–35 to 50,116 in 1935–36 are?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The fall is due to the closure of inefficient, uneconomic and superfluous elementary schools. It did not affect the number of pupils in such schools. On the other hand, the numbers on the rolls increased by 79,990 during the period mentioned in the question."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether these schools were closed on account of orders issued by the Government? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Yes, Sir."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" All of them were inefficient and uneconomic schools, I suppose according to the Government? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" All the schools that the hon. Member refers to were decided to be closed by the Government of Madras as represented by the Minister for Education."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" Was it on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The administrative advisers' advice was taken into consideration before a decision was come to."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I know who they are? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The hon. Member knows it as well as I do. The Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Officers of the districts concerned."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" Has it not been the aim of the Director to minimize the educational facilities and to abolish any school as he liked? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I am afraid the hon. Member is wrong in his presumption, because the Minister and the officers under him have in view increased facilities for education in this province, and have not decreased such facilities, as he presumes."

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MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask, Sir, whether any opportunity was given to the respective communities concerned in the matter of the abolition of these uneconomic schools?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no question of communities in the abolition of uneconomic schools. The general welfare of the population as a whole and the communities in particular has been taken into consideration in the matter of abolition of the schools. The answer would show, Sir, that the number of pupils in the schools has increased instead of decreasing, which shows that facilities have been afforded to pupils to enter schools which they want to."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Arising out of the answer given to the supplementary question, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether there was any occasion to go into the question of the abolition of some of the schools in Malabar?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir. In the case of some of the schools in Malabar, I have stopped abolition, because I felt that there were not proper facilities for education."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The Hon. Minister stated that the Director of Public Instruction has brought in proposals for the abolition of some of the schools in Malabar. Is the Hon. Minister impressed by it?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is not a question of the Director of Public Instruction making proposals for the closure of schools. The Malabar District Board felt strongly, considering the state of its finances, that some of these uneconomic schools should be closed. But in view of communal considerations, the Director of Public Instruction came to the conclusion that for the present these schools may go on and that they need not be abolished and I accepted that view."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether a large number of pupils in certain localities where these schools were abolished are deprived of facilities for education?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"These facilities were available all the time, the hon. Member well knows it, and the number of pupils in such schools is such that the Government after consulting the local officers concerned came to the conclusion that the money might be better spent in another place."

4 p.m. MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask, Sir, the Hon. Minister to lay on the table of the House a list of the schools that have been arranged acording to their class and types? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Well, Sir, the hon. Member may put down a specific question and I shall make every attempt to answer it."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that in recent times there has been a general tendency on the part of the backward communities to go in for education and that if the schools were available in the localities as they did in the past, the number of pupils would increase? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" That matter was certainly considered, Sir, and there was enough time for those communities to come into schools if they chose to. It is because these schools are run on uneconomic lines that they have to be closed."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I ask, Sir, that simply because the number of pupils attending the schools is small, is it fair, Sir, that all these localities should be deprived of educational facilities for ever? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The hon. Member has raised a broader issue than the original question. I say, the whole matter is under the careful consideration of the Government."

Alleged suicide committed by a poor leper patient at the Tirumani Leper Settlement.

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

(*a*) whether a poor leper patient sought admission as an in-patient in the Leper Settlement at Tirumani on the 1st February 1938;

(*b*) whether the patient requested the authorities again on 3rd February 1938 to admit him at least temporarily as he was starving and suffering from intense bodily pain and that he could be discharged immediately after he was better;

(*c*) whether he was refused admission and whether he committed suicide by hanging himself on the verandah just behind the seat of the doctor who refused him admission;

(*d*) whether another patient who came with recommendation was admitted the same day; and

(*e*) whether a small note was found on the person of the deceased and whether the Government would publish the same?

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MR. A. B. SHETTY, Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The patient referred to presented himself at the gate and later at the Medical office on the morning of 3rd February 1938. As gate cases of a non-urgent character are examined in the afternoon he was asked to present himself again that evening. He did so and on examination was found to be suffering from a very small ulcer on one foot. He was a completely 'burnt-out' case and his ulcer condition was normal with such a case. There was absolutely no indication of 'suffering from intense bodily pain.' There was no evidence of 'starving'.

"The patient's ulcer was dressed and he was instructed to go home and either continue ordinary dressings himself or have same done at a local clinic or dispensary. This was simply a routine procedure which is followed almost daily.

"(*c*) The patient committed suicide apparently early the next morning, by climbing over the side gate and hanging himself on one of the Medical office verandahs.

"(*d*) Two patients were temporarily admitted the same day. One was from Madras suffering from a highly septic-foot condition. He died on 13th March. The second was also an ulcer case in an acute septic condition in both feet and one hand. He was discharged on the 7th March when his ulcers were more normal and sent home with instructions to continue dressings at a local dispensary.

"(*e*) A pencil note was found on the person of the deceased. The Government do not consider it necessary to publish the note."

Alleged negligent treatment of patients by the Chief Assistant in charge of the Tirumani Leper Settlement.

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

(*a*) whether the Chief Medical Officer has to leave the Tirumani Leper Settlement very often on account of his various activities;

(*b*) whether during such absence the Chief Assistant is given the charge of the whole institution;

(*c*) whether there is a growing complaint that the Assistant does not treat the poor patients properly and that he is devoted to his private patients and that any patient with means is advised to get himself treated as a private patient under him; and

(*d*) whether the Assistant has consulting rooms at Chingleput, at Madras and at Hanumanthaputheri?

MR. A. B. SHETTY, Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan:—" (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

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

" (*c*) No complaints had been received by the Surgeon-General. Only those patients who specifically ask him for private treatment are treated by him privately.

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

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—" Has there been any complaint received by the Government that the Leprosy Settlement at Tirumani has been refusing admission to patients that are going from the City of Madras?"

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—" The hon. Member may put down a question and the answer will be given."

Non-admission of poor leper patients in the Tirumani Leper Settlement and alleged conversion of Hindu patients to Christianity.

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

(*a*) whether on account of non-admission of poor leper patients in the Tirumani Leper Settlement, they wander about the village of Tirumani, infecting the tanks and dwelling houses and worrying the inhabitants for food and shelter; and

(*b*) whether conversion of Hindu patients to Christianity is going on since last October?

MR. A. B. SHETTY, Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan:—" (*a*) No case is ever turned away from the gate, if he or she is eligible for admission and there is a suitable vacancy.

" No complaint has been received from the village of Tirumani and consequently no information is available. If some patients do wander about the village, it is suspected that they are mainly of the ' burnt-out ' beggar type who cannot gain admission to this institution except for temporary nursing under urgent circumstances.

" (*b*) Paragraph 14 of the agreement states ' the Settlement shall be conducted entirely on non-sectarian lines and every inmate shall be free to observe his or her own religious practice. The Mission shall be at liberty to provide religious practices and religious instructions to such of the inmates as may be willing to observe or receive them.' The Mission has been careful to observe this provision both in letter and spirit. It has no records of conversion of Hindu patients to Christianity."

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MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—".May I know to what extent the Leper Settlement at Tirumani is subsidized by Government? "

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—" Notice, Sir."

MR. P. S. SRINIVASA AYYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that Government are receiving petitions from residents of Chingleput that these patients, when they are not admitted in the settlement, are infecting the whole of Chingleput town? "

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—" If the hon. Member will give notice of the question, it will be answered."

Protest against the grant of special permission to a toddy-shop renter in the Madras City to tap trees outside the 15 miles radius limit fixed by the Government.

* 16 *Q.*—MR. P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. J. D. Italia, toddy renter, has been given special permission to tap trees outside the 15 miles limit fixed by the Government in respect of the Madras City;

(*b*) if the answer be in the affirmative, why such special permission was given to him;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that as a result of the special permission, about 300 toddy-tappers are likely to be thrown out of work; and

(*d*) whether any representations have been received by the Hon. Minister in this connexion and what is proposed to be done in the matter?

MR. N. S. VARADACHARIAR, Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—" (*a*) & (*b*) Mr. Italia was permitted to tap 6,000 trees within a radius of 50 miles from Madras for the toddy shops leased to him during 1937–38, as it was found that he had real difficulty in securing an adequate number of trees within the 15 miles radius.

" (*c*) & (*d*) The Madras Tappers' Union made a representation to this effect. No action was considered necessary because the 15 miles limit was imposed for the first time only during the current lease year. Before that, trees for Madras toddy shops were tapped as far away as Vellore. In the circumstances a slight relaxation of the restriction newly imposed this year could not have affected the Madras tappers to any appreciable extent."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, in the matter of permitting Mr. Italia to tap toddy within a 50 miles radius, the practice will be continued during the coming year also."

MR. N. S. VARADACHARIAR:—" As far as I am aware, the Government intend to continue the concessions this year also if necessary."

Publication of a report on the working of prohibition in Salem district.

* 17 *Q.*—MR. R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have prepared any comprehensive leaflet on the working of prohibition in Salem district and if so, whether it will be laid on the table; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to have a booklet prepared giving the following details:—

(i) the number of shops that were in existence in Salem district before 1st October 1937 for toddy, arrack, ganja and opium;

(ii) the agency employed for prevention of breach of prohibition law, giving details of additional Police staff employed and their duties regarding prohibition;

(iii) the duties and work of the Development Officer;

(iv) statistical details regarding the falling off of crimes and criminal cases of various kinds;

(v) typical statistical details, if available, of the financial position of some of the addicts before and after prohibition;

(vi) the working of thrift societies, their number and the work turned out by them;

(vii) the drawing of sweet toddy and jaggery making;

(viii) non-official committees and their working;

(ix) the problem of tappers and how it was dealt with; and

(x) all other information which will serve as a guide for the working of prohibition in other districts?

MR. N. S. VARADACHARIAR, Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press Communiqué [a], dated 19th July 1938, on the working of the Madras Prohibition Act in the Salem district, up to the end of June 1938. A copy of the communiqué is placed on the table of the House."

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 86 Infra.

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Details of additional establishment for the introduction of prohibition in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts.

* 18 *Q.*—MR. R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what arrangements are being made for the introduction of prohibition in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts; and

(*b*) what additional officer or officers are going to be appointed for the work?

MR. N. S. VARADACHARIAR, Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press Communiqué, dated the 12th July 1938, issued on the subject.

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

MR. R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, what exactly the Government have done in furtherance of the communiqué?"

MR. N. S. VARADACHARIAR:—"The hon. Member is requested to wait patiently for further information."

Improvement of sericulture with the aid of the Government of India subvention.

* 19 *Q.*—MR. G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that with the aid of the Government of India subvention the improvement of sericulture was taken up in 1935 or 1936 at Kollegal;

(*b*) how many visits the Director of Industries has paid to that place since then, and on what dates; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of Industrial Schools is asked to supervise the work of specialist officers in the districts for work primarily connected with the specialist officers?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) Yes. The Government of India subvention scheme for the production and distribution of disease-free 'cellular' seed and for the conduct of research on silk worm diseases was given effect to late in 1935. The attention of the hon. Member is in this connexion invited to G.O. No. 720, Development, dated 16th May 1935, paragraphs 84–97 at pages 40–44 of the annual administration report of the Department of Industries for 1935 and paragraphs 86–97 at pages 51–55 of the administration report for 1936 which were placed at the disposal of the press.

"(*b*) The Director of Industries paid one visit to the Kollegal area since the introduction of the Government of India subvention scheme, namely, on the 9th, 10th and 11th April 1938, when he inspected the sericultural operations carried on in eleven different villages.

"(*c*) No."

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Director of Industries has since completed his special study on sericulture and has published any report and whether that report on sericulture is available to the public?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"The hon. Member will kindly give us notice of the question and it will certainly be answered."

Recognition of the certificate granted to students at the completion of their three years' course training in the Government Textile Institute, Madras.

4-15 p.m. *20 *Q.*—MR. G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many students are now undergoing the three years' course training in the Government Textile Institute, Madras;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the present form of certificate granted to the students at the completion of the three years' course is not recognized by millowners and other employers; and

(*c*) whether any such complaints have been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) There is no course in the Government Textile Institute extending over a period of three years. There are two supervisor's courses, one in power spinning and weaving extending over a period of two years and the other in dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing covering a period of one year. In 1937-38 there were 50 students taking the first course and 14 the second.

"(*b*) The question does not arise as the two courses are new, having been in existence only from 1937-38. No certificates have yet been issued.

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

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, if these certificates and diplomas issued in these courses are not recognized by millowners and employers?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"The hon. Member is referring to the School of Technology and not Textile Institute. There the whole trouble arises."

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MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—" I am glad to be corrected. Coming to the Textile Institute, there have been some complaints in the papers published by the affected students who say that owing to the lack of diplomas they are not able to get employment."

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" I know the complaints referred to by the hon. Member. So far as technology is concerned, I have taken notice of it and directions will be issued in due course. So far as the other matter is concerned, I have no knowledge of it. I will certainly find out if there is any complaint now."

Scheme for the development of power and mineral resources and for the starting of an automobile industry in this Province.

* 21 *Q.*—MR. G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether with regard to the hydro-electric projects, the Government have been carrying on any investigations to find out all such power resources in the Province and to have a comprehensive plan for harnessing them for the development of industries;

(*b*) whether there is any comprehensive plan to investigate into the various mineral resources of the province and economically exploit them for the benefit of industries;

(*c*) whether any investigations are being carried on with the aid of Indian experts with regard to the starting of an automobile industry by the Government; and

(*d*) the total cost of motor cars imported into this Province for a year from foreign countries?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" (*a*) Yes; the provincial hydro-electric survey was commenced in 1919 and is still in progress. Over 67 sites have been examined. Of these only 18 are now considered suitable for development. Two have been brought into operation and the construction of the Papanasam scheme has just been begun. The ' Madras Grid ' contemplates covering all important centres of demand in the whole Province by a system of transmission lines radiating from a number of power stations, hydro-electric resources being utilized for the purpose wherever such are available and will thus help the industrial and also the agricultural development of the country.

" (*b*) The mineral resources of the province have been generally surveyed by the Geological Survey of India and the results are embodied in Chapters I to IV of the Madras Mining Manual, a copy of which is available in the library of the Madras Legislature. Some of these are already being worked as will be seen from the statement of mineral concessions for the year ending 31st December 1937, copies of which are also available for reference in the above library.

The question whether any other minerals could be economically exploited comes up for examination fairly frequently. The most important resource now under investigation is the Kanjamalai iron ores.

"(*c*) Possibilities in this direction are being examined but no experts have been engaged yet.

"(*d*) The average cost per year of the motor cars (including taxi cabs) imported into this Province is Rs. 30,42,714."

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, with regard to the automobile industry, if Sir M. Visweswarayya has been consulted in the matter, and whether he has placed his scheme before the Government?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"Sir M. Visweswarayya has not placed any scheme before the Government. Sir M. Visweswarayya said he will examine the whole question two years ago, and he has travelled throughout the world; and probably, in the Industrial Conference which is going to meet shortly, the whole question will be considered."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government have taken any steps to find out the resources available in South Kanara and whether they can be harnessed without much cost?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"I submit there has been no such investigation carried out; and when that time comes, South Kanara will have its chance."

Facilities in jails for musical entertainment to prisoners.

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

(*a*) whether any music is permitted in jails; and

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the question of introducing the gramophone and the radio into prisons?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The answer is in the affirmative."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"Is there any proposal before Government, Sir, to appoint a musical instructor in jails?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"No, Sir."

Provision for the general education of prisoners.

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

(*a*) the nature of the provision made for the general education of the prisoners; and

(*b*) the amount spent on this item last year?

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THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to rule 284-D of the Jail Manual.

"(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given on 5th March 1938 to his unstarred question No. 156."

Dietary of prisoners in jails.

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

(*a*) whether there is any variety in the diet of prisoners; and

(*b*) if so, what the nature of it is?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the rules in Chapter XXII of the Madras Jail Manual, Part II, regarding dietary in jails."

Preparation of designs for reinforced concrete bridges in India.

* 25 *Q.*—MR. G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the recent meeting held by the Board of Communications—

(*a*) whether in the matter of designs of reinforced concrete bridges it is impossible to have them prepared in India;

(*b*) what the reason given by the Chief Engineer is to the preparation of these designs by the Consulting Engineer to the India Office, London;

(*c*) when there is highly paid local talent, what the necessity is to pay £800 or Rs. 10,667 to the designor there; and

(*d*) what the result is of the representation made to the Government of India by the Board of Communications in the matter of costs?

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The designing of reinforced concrete bridges is a specialized subject. The designs prepared by the Consulting Engineer to the India Office, are expected to be sound, reliable and economical embodying the latest practice in Europe in reinforced concrete designs. The Chief Engineer reported that he did not have the staff required for such specialized work.

"(*d*) Reply from the Government of India is awaited."

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not in the interests of economy, as the Congress Government is very careful to say so in all their undertakings, that they should entrust these bridges to local talent? Instead of doing that, may I know, why they should go to the Government of India?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Chief Engineer is of opinion that we have not got local talent for the construction of such bridges."

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is an astounding piece of news to me." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is not a supplementary question."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Stanley Viaduct in the city of Madras is one such bridge for whose plans the Consulting Engineer is primarily responsible?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member may put that question to my Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Public Works." (Laughter.)

Provincialization of the service of Municipal Commissioners.

* 26 *Q.*—MR. D. R. ISAAC: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to provincialize the service of Municipal Commissioners;

(*b*) if so, when and under what conditions; and

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to constitute the posts of Commissioners into a separate service, like the service of the District Panchayat Officers?

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

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

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

Amendment to the District Municipalities Act regarding the powers of the Commissioners.

* 27 *Q.*—MR. D. R. ISAAC: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to amend the District Municipalities Act with a view to curtail the powers of the Commissioners; and

(*b*) if so, in what direction?

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

"(*b*) Does not arise."

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Quantity and value of manufactured leather goods.

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

(*a*) the quantity of manufactured leather including foot-wear and bags imported into this Province during 1936–37; and

(*b*) the value of the same?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The quantity and value of manufactured leather imported into this province from foreign countries by sea during 1936–37 are furnished below:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
(i) Bags and trunks ..	40	8,340
(ii) Roller skins	11	7,128
(iii) Saddlery and harness.	14	4,150
(iv) Other sorts	120	19,156
(v) Boots and shoes (* all leather)	Pairs 7,314	23,361
(vi) Belting for machinery	..	1,19,630

* The other kinds omitted are—

(*a*) Rubber soled—
(1) with canvas upper.
(2) with upper of leather or other materials.

(*b*) All rubber.

(*c*) Of other materials.

Extension of the north and south embankments of the Polavaram Island.

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

(*a*) whether the extension of the north and south embankments of the Polavaram Island has been completed; and

(*b*) if so, at what cost?

A.—(*a*) The extension of the north and south embankment of the Polavaram Island has been completed with the exception of improvements to the Perumal Raju Codu and repairs to South Addalakalva which are expected to be completed shortly.

(*b*) The expenditure on the work to end of April 1938 is Rs. 56,476.

Tanks in the Ceded districts to be repaired during famine period.

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

(*a*) the number of tanks in each of the Ceded districts which are in need of repair; and

(*b*) the number of them which are included in the list of works to be taken up during the famine period?

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

Training to the Jail staff in regard to their behaviour towards prisoners.

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

(*a*) whether the Jail staff is given any training, specially with regard to their behaviour towards the prisoners; and

(*b*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No special training is given at present. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

Expenditure on and revenue from the publication of administration reports.

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

(*a*) the amount spent on the publication of the administration report of each department; and

(*b*) the revenue received under this item by each department?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The statement[b] is appended.

Industrial workers and factories in this Province.

6 *Q.*—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state with reference to last year—

(*a*) the number of industrial workers in this Province;

(*b*) the number of factories in this Province; and

(*c*) the quantity of horse-power used in these factories?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The number of factories on register at end of the year 1937 was 1,876. Of these 1,786 factories were in commission during the year. The average daily number of operatives employed in these factories was 186,630.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

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[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 101 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix VI on page 101 infra.

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Sanction for the diversion of the Provident Fund amounts of district board employees for payment of insurance premia.

7 *Q.*—MR. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware of the fact that the former Vizagapatam and Bobbili District Boards were extending the benefit of G.O. No. 3290, L. & M., dated 12th July 1929, as amended by G.O. No. 4650, L. & M., dated 2nd December 1931, only to the Asian Assurance Company and to no other company;

(*b*) whether the presidents and district boards are competent to grant exclusive monopoly to particular insurance companies and whether they can use their discretion to refuse any requisition of the board employees to divert their provident fund for payment of premium to any insurance company;

(*c*) if so, whether the Government would consider the desirability of issuing a circular to the effect that no special preference should be given to any particular insurance company and that all insurance companies should be treated alike;

(*d*) whether the Government are aware that certain district boards are demanding 2 per cent remuneration from the employees for diversion of their fund towards insurance premia; and

(*e*) if so, whether the Government would extend to them, the benefit of diverting their fund, free of remuneration, as is enjoyed by the Government employees with regard to the General Provident Fund?

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

(*b*) No, the selection of an insurance company by an employee is a matter for mutual agreement between him and the local body concerned.

(*c*) The question does not arise.

(*d*) Government have not received any such complaint.

(*e*) The rules in force do not require the payment of any remuneration by employees who subscribe to policies of life assurance.

Revenue from and expenditure on the forests in the Chittoor district from 1930–37, *yearwar.*

8 *Q.*—MR. M. DORAIKANNU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state the income derived from and the expenditure incurred on the forests of Chittoor during the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

A.—The hon. Member is informed that figures for calendar years are not available ; those for official years are given below :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30	93,448	98,532
1930-31	99,885	97,239
1931-32	78,313	97,174
1932-33	76,830	90,017
1933-34	87,331	94,478
1934-35	72,889	83,761
1935-36	75,971	83,840
1936-37	79,476	90,812

Representation for the cancellation of the special permit granted to a renter in the Madras City for tapping trees beyond the prescribed limit.

9 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether toddy that is sold in the City of Madras is tapped from trees within a prescribed radius;

(*b*) whether any renter in the City of Madras has been given a special permit to import toddy from beyond this limit;

(*c*) if so, why;

(*d*) whether it is true that about 300 to 400 tappers are likely to be rendered jobless as a result of the special permit being granted;

(*e*) whether it is the policy of the Government to limit the quantity of saleable toddy in the city of Madras;

(*f*) whether the Government considered the desirability of cancelling the special permit issued to the renter aforesaid; and

(*g*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) Yes, except where special permit has been given in a few cases.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*), (*d*), (*f*) & (*g*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to starred question No. 16.

(*e*) The policy of the Government is to effect total prohibition of all alcoholic drinks in due course.

Removal of the disqualification of the matriculates of 1932 *and after for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service.*

10 *Q.*—Mr. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that a pass in the Matriculation examination of the Madras or Andhra University held in or after 1932 is not accepted as equivalent to S.S.L.C. for the purpose of recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service;

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(*b*) why any distinction should be made between the Matriculation examination and the S.S.L.C.; and

(*c*) whether the Government would consider the desirability of directing the Public Service Commission to remove the ban now imposed on Matriculates of the Universities in this Presidency?

A.—(*a*) With the introduction in 1911 of the S.S.L.C. Examination, the Matriculation examination of the Madras University ceased to be recognized as the minimum general educational qualification for appointment to the public service except under certain circumstances. The general rules for Subordinate Services now prescribe the standard of minimum general educational qualification for appointment to the services in terms of the S.S.L.C. examination and the European High School examination conducted under the authority of the Government of Madras and give power to the Madras Public Service Commission in the case of posts for which it selects candidates and to the Government in other cases, to recognize a pass in other examinations as equivalent to the minimum general educational qualification prescribed in the rules. With reference to these rules, the Commission has not issued any general orders either accepting or refusing to accept a pass in any particular examination as equivalent to the minimum general educational qualification but it decides each such case as it arises.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government are considering the question of specifying these examinations in the rules.

Representation for the appointment of an Expert Committee to examine the working of the Government Press and the condition of the workers.

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

(*a*) whether joint weekly meetings between the Government Press Workers' Union's representatives and the Superintendent of the Press have taken place since the Union was recognized;

(*b*) what the subjects discussed by the Union in the joint weekly meetings held so far are;

(*c*) on how many of them, the Superintendent has passed favourable orders and how many of them have been rejected by him;

(*d*) whether the Union has made any representations to the Government;

(*e*) whether the workers of the Press are deeply agitated on account of the non-redressal of even the outstanding grievances represented and what the Government propose to do in the matter; and

(*f*) whether the Union has made a request for the appointment of an Expert Committee to examine the working of the Press and the conditions of the workers and what the Government propose to do i the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Among many miscellaneous items the following subjects have been discussed:—

(1) Provision of stools for compositors.
(2) Insistence of personal appearance for obtaining leave.
(3) Provision of better facilities for taking midday meals and sufficient water-supply.
(4) Abolition of the order of recording grace late.
(5) Abolition of piecework.
(6) Application for extra concessions for miscellaneous work done by pieceworkers on hour account.
(7) Increase of pay to scavengers.
(8) Other administrative matters, such as
(i) promotions;
(ii) recruitment of hands as computors, assistant foremen, imposers, etc.; and
(iii) punishments inflicted on employees as a disciplinary measure, etc.
(9) Provision of cooling arrangements in the Penitentiary Branch Press and certain sections in the Central Press at Mint Buildings.
(10) Scarcity of work under the piecework system.
(11) Revision of overtime allowance on Sundays and other holidays.
(12) Treating the services of binders in the lower grade and layers-on as superior.

(*c*) Favourable orders have been passed on three of them and two have been rejected. The others are under consideration.

(*d*) & (*e*) Yes. The question is under the consideration of Government.

(*f*) Yes. The question is under consideration.

Government residential buildings in Madura City.

12 *Q*.— MR. N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many buildings there are in the City of Madura built for Government officers like Judges, District Medical Officer, District Superintendent of Police and District Educational Officer;

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(*b*) what the cost and the monthly rental value of each of the buildings are; and

(*c*) the income realized from each of the buildings?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The particulars required are given in the following statement :—

Residence.	Capital cost.	Monthly rental value (standard rent).	Rent realized in 1936-37.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Quarters of the Executive Engineer, Periyar Division	20,185	98	1,171
2 Quarters of the District Forest Officer (occupied by the Collector of Ramnad)	23,111	113	1,370
3 Quarters of the District Judge, Madura	42,284	203	2,436
4 Quarters of the District Superintendent of Police, Madura	26,722	131	1,550
5 Quarters of the District Medical Officer, Madura.	25,245	124	1,472
6 Quarters of the Executive Engineer, Ramnad Division	24,529	120	1,407
7 Quarters of the Collector of Madura	46,354	222	2,664
8 Quarters of the District Educational Officer, Madura	24,428	121	351
9 Quarters of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (occupied by District Judge, Ramnad).	53,059	218	2,018
10 Quarters of the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad at Madura ..	51,735	190	1,519

Constitution of the text-book committee.

13 *Q.*—MR. N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) how the text-book committee is constituted;

(*b*) whether the members of the committee are elected or nominated;

(*c*) if elected, by whom;

(*d*) who the present members are and how long they are in the committee; and

(*e*) when the committee will be reconstituted next?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to starred question No. 471 asked in the Assembly on 26th March 1938.

(*e*) The question is engaging the attention of the Government.

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Money-lending by the Pathans to the villagers and industrial labourers.

14 *Q.*—MR. N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that some North Indians, viz., Pathans, lend money and cloths to the villagers and industrial labourers;

(*b*) whether they charge huge rates of interest or profit;

(*c*) whether they use physical force if the debtors fail to repay the amount on the due date; and

(*d*) if so, what action the Government propose to take in this matter?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The question of enacting legislation to remove the evils complained of is under the consideration of Government.

Establishment of a central store of Indian medicine in this Presidency.

15 *Q.*—MR. K. VENKATAPPAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any proposal to establish a central store of Indian medicine to ensure supply of genuine medicines to the dispensaries under the control of the District Municipalities and District Boards in this Presidency is under the consideration of the Government;

(*b*) if so, when such a store will be opened; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have deferred for the present the question of establishing a central store of Indian medicine as several district boards and municipal councils are not in favour of it.

Grant given to and the nature of work done by the "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society" in the Presidency.

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

(*a*) the number of branches of the "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society";

(*b*) the grant from Government paid to each of them; and

(*c*) the nature of work done by them?

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A.—(*a*) The Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has twenty District Committees in the mufassal. Some district committees have established branches within their own districts.

(*b*) A grant is paid by the Government only to the Central management of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. This annual grant of Rs. 5,000 is paid to the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society which may allot such funds as may be necessary to the various district committees.

(*c*) The Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society directly or through its district committees gives aid to prisoners and inmates of Borstal schools on their discharge. It takes steps to settle them in life by securing for them employment and by appointing after-care officers to give such assistance as is possible to enable them to lead honest lives. It has also constructed Prisoners' Homes where ex-prisoners immediately on release are lodged and fed before being sent to their homes. It also collects funds for these purposes. An account of its activities is given in the Annual Jail Administration reports which have been published.

V.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1938-39.

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Sir, I beg to present the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1938-39. I do not think any statement is necessary from me as the details given are clear."

VI.—PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

* MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House that under rule 9 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I have nominated the following four Members of the Assembly to be Panel of Chairmen for the Third Session of the Assembly:—

(1) Rao Bahadur Sir A. T. Pannir Selvam.

(2) Mr. Vemula Kurmayya.

(3) Mrs. Khadija Yakub Hasan.

(4) Mr. K. Bhashyam Ayyangar."

VII.—HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" Sir, I beg to move—

' that, under rule 152 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the House do proceed to elect six members to the House Committee according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf by the Speaker '. "

The motion was put and carried.

* MR. SPEAKER:—" I have to inform the House that, in accordance with the Regulations framed by me under rule 152 of the Madras Assembly Rules for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 2 p.m. to-morrow as the time within which nominations of candidates for election to the House Committee should reach the Secretary. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, namely, six, there will be an election between 12 noon and 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 17th August 1938."

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

VIII.—THE INDIAN LUNACY (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1938.

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill[a] further to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, in its application to the Province of Madras for certain purposes.

" The amendments that are sought to be introduced are very few, and they are very simple. The Act as it stands at present does not enable the superintendent or other officers who are in charge of lunatics, to permit them temporarily to leave the hospital and go home for treatment by their own doctors. At present such a provision is absent in the statute book. You will realize the necessity for such a provision in the Act, from what I say hereafter; and particularly in view of the fact that asylums contain two groups of people. There are what are called criminal lunatics, who are detained there under punishment awarded by courts of law, and these amendments do not apply to them. But in cases where there are a large number of civil lunatics detained in the asylum under special control and powers of the magistrate—these people are very respectable persons, and they, but for their mental condition, would not have been there in the asylum —it is in the interests of their general well-being that the superintendent should be given some powers under the law, by which he will have the right and also the discretion to permit these people to be taken to their homes and treated by their own doctors,

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th May 1938.

if necessary; or kept under conditions of health which will be recommended by medical officers who are in charge of these asylums. At present the superintendent is unable to do anything in such cases; and this amending Bill is intended to provide for such contingency.

" Secondly, there are certain sections in this Act, by which people are detained in the asylum. According to the present law, the Act provides for the recovery of the maintenance charges of lunatics who are detained in the asylum under section 14, 15 or 17. There are, besides these people, others who are detained in the asylum under section 7, 8, 10 or 16; for the recovery of maintenance charges of these people, there are no provisions in the existing Act; or rather there are no provisions which would render the recovery of maintenance charges of these people legally correct. Thus what is attempted to do in this amending Bill is only to introduce an enabling provision to enable the superintendent to recover such amounts as may be due from the lunatics. So it is proposed to remedy this defect by amplifying section 88 by inserting a reference therein to sections 7, 8, 10 and 16 also.

" The third amendment relates to section 89 of the Act. This section enables a court to go and attach the property of those lunatics who are in a position to pay, or that of their dependants who are in a position to pay for them. In so doing, law does not take into consideration the needs of the lunatic's wife, children and other dependants, if any. This strict enforcement of the provision has the effect, in some cases, of reducing those dependants to poverty and want. What is sought to be done by this amending Bill is to make due allowance for the needs of the wife, children and other dependants of the lunatic, when ordering the recovery of the cost of his maintenance out of his estate. This is a most humane provision; for it is just and fair that those who are dependent on the lunatic should be left something for their maintenance. These are the really important and fundamental alterations that are sought to be made in this amending Bill. Besides these, there are one or two minor changes empowering the Local Government to frame rules, as and when required, to carry out the idea contained in the amending Bill.

" With these words, I move—

' that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.' "

4-3 p.m

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

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Sir, I move—

' that the Bill be passed into law.' "

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

IX.—THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1938.

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Mr. Speaker, I beg to introduce a Bill [a] further to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, for certain purposes and move—

' that the Bill be taken into consideration at once '.

" Mr. Speaker, I have got a few amendments to be made to the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914. The chief changes that we propose to make in this Bill are these. First and foremost we want that this Madras Medical Council should become a pre-eminently elected body. As it is, according to the rules of the 1914 Act, the Council is electing seven members and the Government are nominating seven other members representing various interests. The idea behind this Bill is to change this according to the principle of democratic institutions, to give power to the electorate, namely, the medical practitioners, to get a predominant majority in regard to the decisions and activities of the Madras Medical Council. Therefore, we propose to take power for increasing the number of elected seats from seven to twelve and reserving to the Government three seats for nomination for purposes of giving representation to those that may not be returned by the electorate. For example, the electorate consists predominantly of the people of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class, that is L.M.P. They constitute more than four thousand of the electors, and in an elected body it is just likely that the whole of the elected members might be returned by the majority electorate, namely, the L.M.P. There are again about a thousand and more of University Graduates who are included in this register. It is just likely also that they may be elected by the Academic Councils or by the Senates of the Universities that are constituencies of this electorate. But it might also be possible that their number may not be adequately represented. Thirdly, there are a small group of qualified women practitioners who are registered and being such a small number it is likely they may not be elected, in which case the Government should see that the lady members are given representation on the Council. Again, there are a large number of Medical Missionaries who are rendering very good service in relief of distress in this Province, providing a large number of hospitals. They have a vital interest in the medical administration and medical education in this country, and to these, it is the object of the Government to give a seat if possible, if they are not returned by the electorate. On these conditions we have reserved three seats to be nominated by Government to fill up any defects or deficiencies that may accrue as a result of the election procedure that is now proposed in this Bill.

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th May 1938.

15th August 1938] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

"Another particular thing for which we have taken power is that for the first four years of the life of this Council, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras shall be nominated as the President, and after these four years are over, the body shall elect its own President. It might be asked as to why a Congress Party like the one now in charge of administration still pursues the old-fashioned method of nominating a President, even though it is for a small period of four years. The only justification for the procedure is this. The head of the Medical Department who has also been the head of the Medical Council all these years, was having all the powers of the elected President, and in a stage of transition it was thought desirable and fair that the head of the medical administration in this country should, for a few years, continue to be the President and guide the deliberations of the Council. Again the elected majority that is there, in the Medical Council, will act in such a way that the President will not have his own way of arriving at decisions. The majority will bind the President, and such suggestions as the President gives will be an advantage and his experience also will be available for the conduct of the Medical Council. On these considerations, the Government have thought it fit to retain his nomination for the first four years, after which the Council would be in a position to work its democratic powers in a very considerable manner when it will be time enough for the nominated President to retire and get elected if he deserves the place. That is what is proposed to be done according to the Bill, and amendments have been made under the various sections that relate to this principle.

"This is a very simple and quite non-controversial measure. The only controversial portion of it has been where the Government have taken powers of nomination to three seats and also the nomination of the President for the first four years. I have cleared the whole position and have given you the reasons why we thought these powers were necessary. Now that I have explained it, I should make it clear to the House that such a non-controversial measure like this should merit the immediate consideration of the House. I expect also that the Bill will be passed without any discussion."

(Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed rose to speak.)

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"You have given notice of two amendments. You can speak on one of the two, because that will be better and more convenient also."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Yes; they are alternative ones. I have given notice of these two alternative motions with this object in view, namely, that if the first is not carried, the second at least may be carried. I am not moving the first one but I may mention what exactly the purport of it is."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"Yes."

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MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Sir, this measure is indeed a long-felt want. It seeks to improve the present Act in many directions. But at the same time, when we enter upon such a new venture, is it not but fair and reasonable that opportunities should be given for eliciting public opinion and public opinion in this case is not the general public opinion but it is the one concentrated round those who are really considered to be interested in the amendments that are now sought to be made to the existing law, I mean those who are actually engaged in the legal profession (Voices: Medical profession), I am sorry, of the medical profession?

" Sir, the medical profession has of late improved very much, and it has become enlarged in its scope tremendously. When the new Minister . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" May I take it that the hon. Member's intention is that the Bill be referred to a select committee? "

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Yes; since the time when the new Minister took up office, a very large amount of interest has been created in the Medical profession, and everywhere we heard nothing but launching of various schemes, various proposals and suggestions and the talk of how the profession is going to be affected or going to be improved. The present measure is one among those brought forward by the Minister, and it refers to the Medical Council. In a matter like this, it is but fair—and it is reasonable—that the medical profession should be given an opportunity to give its opinion. Now the Minister was good enough to say that there has been no controversy about most of the items, except, I hope, the one that relates to the retention of the power of nomination with a view to giving representation to certain interests—abolishing the nominated members by 90 per cent and retaining only a small proportion. I would ask whether it is not possible for the Government and the Hon. Minister to devise some means, other than this nomination, whereby this object could be realized. I submit it is quite possible that the rights and privileges of medical missions and the women medical practitioners could be safeguarded and due representation given to those interests on the Medical Council through the very same machinery of election. We have heard—and I am certain many of you do know—of reservations, of special constituencies and of representations of special interests. All these or any of these could be adopted without resorting to nomination, and I think my friend, the Hon. Minister, has considered that aspect as well, as to whether it will not be possible to secure representation of these special interests by means of election.

4-45 p.m. " It is with a view to give an opportunity to such of the Members as want to place their views before the House which would also help the Hon. Minister that I want that this Bill be referred to a select committee. The select committee may not take much time over it, they can finish in an hour, as has been

done in respect of certain other Bills previously. I would suggest that members of the medical profession who are Members of this House be constituted into a committee and their opinions elicited on the points raised in this Bill. I do not think there is any very great urgency for passing this Bill into law at once. On the other hand, it is only a question of securing representation by means of election to the offices relating to the Medical Council. It is not a fiscal measure or any other measure that need be passed with great urgency and in one and the same sitting by suspending all rules and standing orders. I believe you are aware that the passing of the measure in one and the same sitting involves the suspension of the standing order . . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion that is being made is for the suspension of the standing order."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I am thankful to you for having suspended the standing order but it is a different thing that I should enjoy that privilege for making some observations about the measure. What I say is, taking the measure as a whole, is it really so very urgent that it should be passed in one and the same sitting involving the suspension of the standing orders and the rules? I contend that there is no such great urgency or need, and I would therefore very respectfully urge on the Hon. the Minister to take my suggestion and refer the Bill to a small select Committee consisting of persons who are interested in the passing of this enactment. I do not think there will be any opposition at all to this course.

"I therefore move—

'*that the Bill be referred to a select committee.*'

"The names of the members I will give presently after consultation with the Treasury Bench."

MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second the motion."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Sir, on the face of it, it does not strike me as necessary that the Bill should go before a select committee. The Madras Medical Council to whom this Bill was submitted have threshed out the whole question and submitted their recommendations. The medical associations that were interested in the question have also submitted their recommendations; and this Bill was published in the Gazette as early as 29th of June, since when it has been before the public. Besides it is such a non-controversial measure by which all grades among the various sections of medical practitioners are sought to be abolished and the whole institution converted into a sort of democratic institution. So it does not seem necessary to refer this Bill to a select committee, but if the hon. Member insists upon its being referred to a select committee, I have no objection, provided the select committee meets immediately and instruction is given to it to give its decision before 6 o'clock to-day, so that we can go through the work without much delay. If he is agreeable, I will give the names of members to constitute the committee."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"In consideration of what the Hon. Minister has said,—if he had stated so in the first instance I would not have risen up and made the suggestion I did, but now it pleases him to say that he has taken opinion from the Medical Council and all the medical interests and associations had given their opinions and are one with him on this Bill, I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by a reference to a select committee, especially as it has to finish its work before 6 o'clock to-day. So I would not press my motion and I request my friend who supported me to join me in withdrawing the motion."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

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

Clauses 2 to 8 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were then put and carried.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I move—

'that the Bill be passed into law.'"

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

X.—THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1938.

* THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"I beg to introduce a Bill [a] further to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, for a certain purpose and move—

'that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

"Sir, the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 was amended by Act XVIII of 1936. Under that Amending Act, two years' time was given to inamdars to make their applications before special tribunals to establish their kudivaram title. But the rules prescribing the manner of application were not published for nearly one year and eight months and only four months' time is left for these people to make their applications before the special tribunals. Therefore this amending Bill is introduced to extend the time by another year, to enable the landholders, the inamdars, to establish their kudivaram right. It is a simple measure. So I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

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

Clause 2, clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"I move—

'that the Bill be passed into law.'"

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

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th August 1938.

15th August 1938]

XI.—THE PRISONS AND INDIAN LUNACY (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1938.

* THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" I beg to introduce a Bill [a] further to amend the Prisons Act, 1894, and the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, in their application to the Province of Madras, for certain purposes and move—

' that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

" Sir, the Statement of Objections and Reasons clearly explains why this amending Bill is necessary. I do not think there is any need for making any speech on this. It is a very simple matter and I hope there will be no controversy over it."

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

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

' that the Bill be passed into law.' "

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

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

XII.—RESOLUTION *RE* DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK. 5 p.m.

* THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" Sir, I move—

' that this Assembly recommends to the Provincial Government that they may, from time to time and under such conditions as they may require, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, up to a total face value of Rs. 250 lakhs exclusive of such debentures as the Bank may from time to time redeem, such debentures being issued for periods not exceeding in any case 25 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum.'

" Sir, I do not propose to make any speech. The explanatory note circulated to hon. Members explains the need for this resolution. It says:

' In the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on 30th September 1937 it recommended that the Government might increase the guarantee of the principal of and interest on the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, under section 6 of the Madras Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, from Rs. 125 lakhs to Rs. 150 lakhs, this additional guarantee being given after a decision had been

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th July 1938.

reached on the scheme to be adopted for ensuring repayment of the debentures. The increased guarantee was accordingly given after Government had passed orders on the scheme, constituting a sinking fund for the repayment of debentures and increasing the margin between the rate of interest paid on debentures and the rate of interest charged to the ultimate borrowers.

'The debentures issued by the Bank under section 6 of the Act and outstanding on 31st July 1938 amounted to Rs. 1,20,74,700. The margin available in the existing guarantee on that date was Rs. 29,25,300. But loans disbursed in respect of mortgages transferred to the bank but on the security of which debentures had not been issued amounted to Rs. 17,02,050 and loans sanctioned but not yet disbursed amounted to Rs. 10,51,065. The margin available on 31st July 1938 was only Rs. 1,72,185. On account of the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act and the opening of new primary banks the transactions of the Bank have increased considerably. Loans sanctioned in April last amount to Rs. 4·56 lakhs and those in May and June to 5·20 lakhs and 7·15 lakhs, respectively. Based on a normal requirement of Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs a month for some time to come the Bank has requested that the Government guarantee may be increased by a crore of rupees, so that provision may be made for transactions of the Bank for one full year. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has recommended the request.

'The Reserve Bank of India has suggested that a continuous increase in the guarantee cannot but adversely affect the Provincial Credit sooner or later and that steps should therefore be taken to enable the Bank to establish itself on sound financial lines and borrow on its own credit. As stated in paragraph 1 above the Reserve Bank's suggestions for the constitution of a sinking fund and for an increase in the margin between the borrowing and lending rates of interest have been adopted by the bank. The Reserve Bank's suggestion to restrict dividend to share-holders to one per cent above the borrowing rate will be considered at the next general body meeting of the Bank in November 1938. These measures should enable the bank to borrow on its own credit at an early date. In the meanwhile Governmental assistance seems necessary. The Government therefore propose to increase their guarantee from Rs. 150 lakhs to a total of Rs. 250 lakhs.'

"I trust that the House will accept the resolution."

* MR. T. N. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour. It is only in September last that the Government guaranteed debentures to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs floated by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. Now they want authority to guarantee debentures to the extent of a crore of rupees to be floated by the Land Mortgage Bank. Sir, after the passing of the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, private credit has to some extent dried up and so it is quite essential that the Government should go to the rescue of the debtors by providing credit facilities and the best way that the Government could provide such facilities is to help the Madras Provincial Land Mortgage Bank by guaranteeing its debentures to the extent of one crore of rupees. Sir, the Government have allotted Rs. 50 lakhs for lending to small debtors; but, for those debtors who have got larger amounts of debts there is no kind of relief afforded. Hence it is quite essential that the Government should go to their rescue. It may be said, Sir, that the Government are taking a serious risk in guaranteeing principal and interest on one crore of rupees to be

raised by debentures floated by the Land Mortgage Bank. We have to remember that they have done so only after approving the scheme of the Land Mortgage Bank constituting sinking funds for the discharge of the debentures and increasing the margin between the interest rates of debentures and loans to ultimate borrowers and after satisfying themselves that the ultimate borrower got the loans at the cheapest possible rate of interest. Sir, in this connexion I may draw the attention of the Government to the fact that they need not undertake to guarantee 5 per cent interest on the debentures which the Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank would be floating. Recently, Sir, there was the failure of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank which is second in its effect only to Arbuthnut crash. On account of that, private depositors are very nervous to invest their moneys in the banks. This is therefore the most opportune time for floating a loan on a lower rate of interest guaranteed by the Government.

" Then, Sir, it is agreed that there should be a margin between the rate of interest allowed on the debentures and the rate charged on the loans granted to the ultimate borrowers. For this reason also it is quite essential that the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank should float debentures offering a low rate of interest. I request the Hon. Minister to see that the Land Mortgage Bank offers interest below 3 per cent. I am sure even then the debentures will be oversubscribed.

" Sir, the policy of limiting the dividend to only 1 per cent more than the rate of interest on the debentures to the shareholders will be discussed by the end of this year. Hence it is quite essential that the interest offered on these debentures should be as low as possible.

" With these observations I request the Government to extend the benefit of the Land Mortgage Bank to the zamindari areas also. It is very necessary that the zamindari ryots should get the benefit of the Land Mortgage Bank. I once again heartily support the motion moved by the Hon. Minister."

* Mr. G. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by the Hon. Minister. I would like to point out that it is a commitment which the Government are undertaking by offering to guarantee interest. The Reserve Bank has rightly observed that such guarantee is likely to affect the financial position of the Province. In a sense it is a warning, because we know that these loans are going to be advanced to the agriculturists whose paying capacity is very low and the interest to be charged has got to be low. So I would very much like to suggest that the 5 per cent maximum allowed in the resolution is a bit high and that it is necessary to keep it as low as possible. The maximum of 5 per cent might be lowered to 3 or 3½ per cent."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Even in the resolution itself, you want that the wording should be 'not exceeding 3½ per cent' instead of 'not exceeding 5 per cent'."

* MR. G. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is not an amendment, Sir, because I cannot move an amendment at this stage. It is only a suggestion which may be borne in mind. That is all. Now with regard to debentures issued by the Land Mortgage Bank, we have got money in the banks and investors have been quite willing to take 3 per cent or even less and they would be willing to permit their funds to remain with the Land Mortgage Bank also at that rate. Furthermore, there is another point of view to be considered, namely, that the Reserve Bank has already recommended that a sinking fund should be started and that a good margin should be kept up between the borrowing and lending rates. In these circumstances, unless the borrowing is made at a low rate, it may not be possible for the ultimate borrower to get at a low rate of interest. This is to help the distressed agriculturists whose paying capacity is very low. In these circumstances, I would like to suggest, Sir, that the 5 per cent maximum which is being laid down may, if possible, be reduced to 3½ per cent later on by amendment. It is only with a view to see that the Government guarantee with a due consideration of all the aspects of the thing and especially having regard to the fact that it is the agriculturist whose paying capacity is low that has got to repay the money, that I make this suggestion. With these few words, Sir, I support the resolution."

* MR. KALA VENKATA RAO:—"గౌరవనీయులను మంత్రిగారియొక్క తీర్మానమును నేను హృదయ పూర్వకముగా సమర్థించుచు, యీ క్రింది విషయములను చెప్పదలచుచున్నాను. భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులను మన రాష్ట్రములో స్థాపించిన దారిగ, దినదినాభి వృద్ధిగాంచుచున్న విషయము, అందరు సంతోషించవలసిన విషయము. ఈ రీతిని యే యితర రాష్ట్రములోకూడా, యీ భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులు సక్రమ మార్గమున నిర్వహింపబడుట లేదు. అయినను, యిప్పుడున్నటువంటి విధానముకూడా, మనము కొంతవరకు, సంస్కరించుకోవలసియున్నది. ప్రస్తుతం, భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులు, జమీందారీ గ్రామములలో అప్పులు యిచ్చుటలేదు. మరియు స్వల్ప మొత్తములకు అప్పులు విరివిగ యిచ్చుట లేదు. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు రైతులయొక్క ఉపయోగార్థము పెట్టించిన ఋణవిమోచన చట్టముయొక్క లాభములు రైతులకు చేకూరునట్లు చేయుటకు, 500 రూపాయిలు, అంతకు తక్కువ మొత్తములకు యీ భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులు యీయవలసియున్నది. ఇంకను, 4, 5 యెకరములుగాని, 7, 8 యెకరములుగాని భూమి గల రైతు యీ రోజులలో తన అప్పు 1,000 రూపాయిలనుండి రూ 500 లకు తగ్గించబడిన ప్పుడు, తాను యెచ్చటికైనను వెళ్లి ఋణము తెచ్చుకొని సదరు తగ్గించబడిన అప్పును తీర్చుటకు అవకాశముకలుగుటలేదు. కావున నేను గౌరవనీయులగు మంత్రిగారిని కోరునదియేమనగా, యీ అప్పు తగ్గించబడినటువంటి రైతులకు యీ భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులద్వారా యీ లాభము చేకూరునట్లు చేయవలెనని యే; యిది నా ప్రత్యేక ప్రార్థన.

"ఇంకొకవిషయమేమనగా, యీ భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకీయొక్క బుణకాలపరిమితి ప్రస్తుతం 20 సంవత్సరములైయున్నది. ఈ కాలపరిమితిని 30 సంవత్సరములకు వృద్ధిచేయవలసియున్నది. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించుచున్నదని యిదివరకు మంత్రులు యీ సభలో చెప్పినారు. మరియు యీ బుణప్రమములపైని వడ్డి నిర్ణయించే విషయములో రిజర్వు బ్యాంకివారియొక్క పూర్ణమైన సలహాను మనము తీసుకొంటూవున్నప్పటికి, పూర్తిగా వారి సలహా తీసుకొన్నట్టయితే సహకారసంఘాభివృద్ధి కలుగదు. ఇదివరకు వారియొక్కసలహాని, ఇంపీరియల్ బ్యాంకువారి సలహాగాని అనుసరింపబడుచేత యీ రాష్ట్రములోనున్న భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులు, ఇతర సహకార ఉద్యమము వెనుకపడియున్నవి. నుఖ్యముగా ముడిపదార్థములపై అప్పులయిచ్చుటయందును, బంగారముపై అప్పులయిచ్చుటయందును వారి సలహా యెంతమాత్రము మన ఉద్యమమునకు లాభకారిగాలేదు. వారెప్పుడును విదేశ బ్యాంకులకు లాభము యెక్కువుచేకూరునటుల ఈ దేశములోని వడ్డి రేటులు పెంచుచుండవలెనని సలహా యిచ్చుచుందురు. ఆ సలహాను మాత్రమే మనము గమనింపక దేశకాలపరిస్థితులను గమనించి వడ్డి రేటు తగ్గింపవలసియున్నది.

"ఈ మూడు ఆదర్శములను మనసులోనుంచుకొని 150 లక్షలనుంచి 250 లక్షలవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిచ్చుచున్న హామీని వృద్ధిచేయుట రైతులకు లాభకరము. మరియు నేను చెప్పిన పద్ధతిని చిన్న చిన్న రుణములు రైతులకు యిచ్చినట్టయితే 250 లక్షలు చాలదు. త్వరలోనే తిరిగి పెంచు హామీ యిచ్చెదమని ప్రభుత్వమువారి వేరొక తీర్మానము తెచ్చెదరని యాశించుచు యీ తీర్మానమును సమర్థించుచున్నాను."

*Mr. S. NAGAPPA:—"భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులను గురించి కొద్దిగా చెప్పవలసియుంది. ఈ భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులు ఎప్పటికిన్ని, నీరు పెట్టి పండించే భూములకే అప్పు ఇస్తున్నాయి. వట్టి భూములకు అనగా Dry lands కు ఎక్కడా అప్పులు ఇచ్చుటలేదు. మా పట్టణంలో మొన్న ఒక బ్యాంకు పెట్టినారు. ఆక్కడకుపోయి అప్పు అడిగితే, భావిపై ఆధారపడియున్నట్టులైతే, లేక నీరువచ్చే భూములకే అప్పు ఇస్తాము కాని లేకపోతే మీ భూములు పండితే పండవచ్చు, లేకపోతే పండకపోవచ్చు అటువంటి భూములకు అప్పులు ఇవ్వము అంటారు. మా రాయలసీమలో ఆట్టి భూములు లేవు. రాయలసీమలో త్రాగుటకే నీరు దొరకక అల్లాడుచుండగా మేము తరి భూములు ఎక్కడ లేవలయను. కనుక రాయలసీమ ప్రజలకుకూడ యీ బ్యాంకువల్ల లాభము కలుగవలెనంటే మెట్ట భూములనుకూడ తనఖా పెట్టుకొనవలయను. కాబట్టి, ఈ సంగతి మీరు మనసులో యించుకొని మెట్ట భూములకుకూడా వడ్డీ తదితరులకు ఎట్లా ఇస్తున్నారో ఆట్లా ఇవ్వవలసినదని నేను రాయలసీమవాసుల తరఫున కోరుచు ఈ పెట్టిన తీర్మానాన్ని మనస్ఫూర్తిగా ఆమోదిస్తున్నాను."

*Mr. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"ఆధ్యక్ష మహాశయా! ఈ భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులగురించి మాట్లాడవలెనంటే, 2 గంటలు ఉపన్యాసము చేయవచ్చును. (Mr. Speaker:—2 నిమిషాలలోకూడా చేయవచ్చును.) ఇంతవరకు మన దేశములో కొంతకాలము నుండియున్న భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులవల్ల ప్రజలకు యే విధమైన ఉపకారములేదని ఒక పెద్ద పుకారున్నది. వారి వడ్డి మాత్రము వడ్డికంటె యెక్కువగా వున్నదని చెప్పుచున్నారు. అదియనుగాక వీరు తనఖా పెట్టుకొనేభూమినిగాని ధాన్య

[Mr. G. Rangayya Nayudu] [15th August 1938

ముగాని తనఖా పెట్టుకొని అప్పు యిచ్చినప్పుడు, షావుకారు అప్పుయిచ్చినప్పుడు, రైతు చెల్లించలేక పోయిన నిర్బంధముచేయుట లేదుగాని, యీ బ్యాంకులవారు నిర్బంధంచేసి, వాయిదా చెల్లించకపోయినట్టయితే, భూములను యితర ఆస్తులను అమ్మించుచున్నారు. ఇందువలన ప్రజలకు ఉపకారములేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఋణవిమోచన చట్టమును మనము యీ అసెంబ్లీయందు అంగీకరించి దేశమునందు ప్రవేశపెట్టినాము. ఆ ప్రవేశపెట్టిన చట్టమువల్ల రైతులకు యే విధమైనలాభములేదు. ఎందువలన లేదని ప్రశ్నింపవచ్చును. షావుకార్లు యికపైని అప్పు యిచ్చుటలేదని బిగించినారు. ప్రతి గ్రామమునందు—కొన్ని గ్రామములందు నేను సంచారము చేసినాను—'ఇక పైని అప్పులు మీకు యిచ్చేవారెవరు, దొరతనమువారు చట్టము ప్యాసు చేసినారు, ప్రవేశపెట్టినారు, యికముందు అప్పులు యెవరిస్తారు, మీకు యివ్వము' అను షావుకార్ల బెదిరింపు విశేషముగానున్నది. రైతులు భయపడి, యీ చట్టముయొక్క లాభము అనుభవించుటలేదు. 'షావుకార్లు చెప్పినమాటలు వింటాము, వారి యిష్టప్రకారముచేయుటకు లోబడి వుండదు' అని వాగ్దానముచేసిస్తారు. ఈ నిర్బంధములు యీకష్టములు రైతులకు తీర్చుట యెట్లు అను ప్రశ్న వుదయించుచున్నవి. ఎవరు తీర్చవలెను? నేను గ్రామములలో వుపన్యాసముచేయునప్పుడు, 'మా కష్టములు యెట్లా తీర్చుట' అని రైతులు అడుగుచున్నారు. 'దొరతనమువారు అప్పులుయిచ్చే పరిస్థితులు లేవా' అని ప్రశ్నింపగ, నేను జవాబు చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కాంగ్రెసు దొరతనమువారు ప్రవేశించి సంవత్సరమైనది. ప్రభుత్వములో ప్రవేశించి యికమీద ఒక్కొక్క తాలూకాలో కొన్నికొన్ని భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులు నిర్మించి, వడ్డీ 3 రూపాయలు చొప్పున యేర్పాటుచేయవలెను. మంత్రిగారు వారియొక్క తీర్మానమునందు 5 రూపాయిలు నిర్ణయించారు. 5 యెక్కువ; 3 రూపాయిలు వడ్డీ వుండవలెను. దొరతనమువారు చట్టమునందు నిర్ణయించిన రూ 6-4-0 లు వడ్డీ కాదు. భూమి తనఖా బ్యాంకులు స్థాపింపబడ్డ పిమ్మట దొరతనమువారు 3 రూపాయిల వడ్డీకి అప్పులు యిచ్చుటకు సిద్ధముగా నుండవలెను. 20 వాయిదాలపైని నిర్ణయించి అప్పులిచ్చి, ప్రజలకు భయములేకుండా, యీ చట్టము లాభమును అనుభవించునట్లు చేయుదురని చెప్పినాను ఇప్పుడు 250 లక్షల రూపాయిలు మంత్రిగారి తీర్మానమునందు నిర్ణయించిన మొత్తము యెంతమాత్రము చాలదు. ప్రజలకు, దేశమంతట 25 జిల్లాలలో వుండే వ్యవసాయదారులకు రైతులకు లాభము చేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వమువారు కోరినట్టయితే, యెక్కువ మొత్తమును, 250 కాదు, 500 లక్షల రూపాయిలు ప్రభుత్వమువారు అందుకు ప్రత్యేకించుటకు సిద్ధముగానున్నప్పుడే మనము ప్రజలకు మేలుచేయగలము చట్టముచేసి ప్రజలను బాధించుచున్నాము. వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వమువారు, దానికి పరిహారముగా నిబంధనలను నిర్మించి, ప్రజలకు యేవిధమైన బాధలేకుండా, జమీందార్లచేతగాని, షావుకార్లచేతగాని బాధలేకుండా ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేయగలిగినప్పుడే, యీ చట్టముయొక్క లాభమును ప్రజలు అనుభవించగలరు. మన కార్యముల లాభము ప్రజలు అనుభవించగలరు. లేకపోతే ప్రయోజనములేదు. మనము ప్రజల నిందలకు పాత్రులు కావలసి వస్తుంది. ఇప్పుడు కొన్ని జమీందారీ ప్రదేశములలో, కళా వెంకటరావుగారు చెప్పినట్టు బ్యాంకులులేవు. కోఆపరేటివు సొసైటీలులేవు. వారికి అప్పు యిచ్చేవారులేరు. జమీందారీ రైతులు భయపడుచున్నారు. దొరతనమువారు రయత్వారీ గ్రామములలో బ్యాంకులుపెట్టి వారిని పోషించుచున్నారుగాని జమీందారీ రైతులకు యే విధమైన సహాయములేదు. వారు

చాలా దుఃఖించుచున్నారు. ఇందుకు నిదర్శనము, కృష్ణా జిల్లా తిరువూరు జమీక్‌దారీలో ఎన్బైకు గ్రామాలకు ఒక్క ల్యాండు మార్టిజి బ్యాంకు లేదు. రైతుల బాధలు చెప్పడానికి వీలులేదు. జమీక్‌దార్లు, పాలుకార్లు పెట్టే కష్టములు అవాచ్యములు, వర్ణనాతీతములు. మనము బ్యాంకులను ప్రతి తాలూకాలోను 2, 3, 4 తాలూకా విస్తీర్ణమునుబట్టి, ఒక రైతు జనసంఖ్యనుబట్టి, నిర్మించి, స్థాపించి, బ్యాంకులద్వారా తక్కువ వడ్డీలకు రైతులకు అప్పు యిచ్చి కాపాడినప్పుడే, మనము చేసిన రుణ విమోచన చట్టమునకు లాభమున్నది. ఇప్పుడు యీ తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదించిన మంత్రిగారిని నేను కోరుచున్నాను. క్రమముగా ఇప్పటి పరిస్థితులను, గవర్నమెంటు పరిస్థితులను అనుసరించి 250 లక్షలు ప్రత్యేకించియున్నను, ముందు ముందైనను, వచ్చే సంవత్సరమునకు యింకా 250 లక్షలు యీ పనికి ప్రత్యేకించి, వాణిజ్యద్వారా ప్రజలకు ఉపకారము చేయవలెనని కోరుచు విరమించుచున్నాను."

*MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"అధ్యక్ష మహాశయా! మిత్రులైన గద్దె రంగయ్య నాయుడుగారు మాట్లాడిన తరువాత నేనుకూడా యీ విషయాలు మాట్లాడాలనే ఆలోచన కలిగినది. కనుక తెలుగు భాషలో మాట్లాడుటకు సాహసించుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయం చాలా కష్టమైన విషయం కనుక తెలుగు భాషలో మాట్లాడుట కష్టం."

*MR. SPEAKER:—"The subject is not about the Telugu language. It is about the Land Mortgage Banks. Therefore no explanation is needed from the hon. Member with regard to his speaking in Telugu. He may speak in that language."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"నా మిత్రులైన గద్దె రంగయ్య నాయుడుగారు చెప్పిన ప్రకారం రైతులు చాలా కష్టాలలో వున్నారు. ఋణ విమోచన చట్టం యీ సభయందున్న ప్రతి ఒక్కరు జరుగుచున్న ప్రతి చర్చ నేను ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారితో మనవిచేసినాను. మనం నిజంగా వడ్డీ తగ్గించుచున్నాముకాని తగ్గించిన మొత్తంకూడా ప్రజలు యివ్వగలరో లేరో, దానికికూడా మనం సమపాయం చేయవలసియున్నది అన్నాను. అప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు 75 లక్షల రూపాయలు అప్పు యివ్వడానికి నిర్ణయించినారు. అది చాలదన్నారు. నేనప్పుడే అన్నాను అది చాలదు అని. యిప్పుడు మన మంత్రిగారున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలో ఒక సూరు లక్షలు అనగా ఒకకోటి రూపాయిలకు గవర్నమెంటువారు హామీ తీసుకొని—ఎందుకంటే యీ భూమి తణఖా బ్యాంకులకు హామీ యిస్తేకాని వారు యెక్కువ అప్పు యివ్వడానికి వీలులేదు—ఈ 4, 5 నెలలనుంచి వ్యవసాయదార్లకు అప్పు యిస్తున్నారు. భర్తీ అంతా 25 లక్షలు అప్పు యివ్వవలసియుండును. అది హామీ యిస్తేకాని యివ్వటకు వీలులేదు—కనుక, హామీ యివ్వడం సరియైన పని కాదంటున్నారు. నాకు అభ్యంతరంలేదు. అట్లా యివ్వవలసింది. నేను ఆ రోజున చెప్పినదానికి అభ్యంతరంలేదు. కనుక మనం జరూరుగా 100 లక్షల రూపాయలు హామీ యివ్వడం అవసరం కనుక గనుగా బ్యాంకువారు సరిగా ప్రజలకు లాభంకల్గేటటులు, వ్యవసాయంచేసేవాళ్లకు సరిగా మద్దతుచేస్తారా లేదా అని అనుమానంగాయుంది. నా మిత్రులైన నాయుడుగారు చెప్పినప్రకారం జమీందారీ ప్రదేశాలు చాలా యెక్కువ వున్నాయి. జమీందారీ ప్రదేశాలలో యీ బ్యాంకులు అప్పులు యివ్వడానికి సంశ

యిస్తున్నాయి. దానికి చాలా కారణాలున్నాయి. అచట వారికి లాభం కలుగుట లేదు. జమీందార్లకు నష్టం కనుక హామీ సరియైనది యిస్తామంటున్నాను. బ్యాంకు దానిమీద హామీ కుదిరితేకాని డబ్బు యివ్వడంలేదు. వ్యవహారరీత్యా యిది సరియైనదో లేదో చూడవలసియున్నది. మనంచేసే పనులుచేస్తాము. ఇతర పనులు గవర్నమెంటువారు చూడాలి. నిజంగా వ్యవసాయదార్లకు ఈ బ్యాంకువారు సరిగా అప్పుయిస్తున్నారో లేదో అని చూచుచుండాలి. నా అభిప్రాయప్రకారం గవర్నమెంటువారే యెక్కడైనా అప్పు తీసుకొని, వారికి అప్పులు యిస్తే కాని, అందరికిని లాభం కల్గదని నా అభిప్రాయం. అది నేనూ అప్పుడూ అన్నాను. ఇప్పుడుకూడా అంటున్నాను. వారేకాక యింకా నామిత్రులైన కళా వెంకట్రావుగారు ఆ విషయం చెప్పినారు. ఈ విషయంచూస్తే విమర్శకపించుకున్నదంటే, శాసనసభలో మనం పాసు చేస్తూయున్నాము చట్టాలు. గవర్నమెంటువారు మంచి ఉద్దేశ్యంలో యున్నారు కాని అక్కడ అమలులోకి వచ్చేటప్పుడు అది జరుగుతున్నదో లేదో అని అందరికి సంశయంగాయుంది. ఎందుకనగా, మార్కెటు బ్యాంకులలో జర్గవలసినపని జరుగుటలేదు. మద్దతుకావలసియుంటే వచ్చుటలేదని దేశంలో చాలా ఆందోళనగా ఉంది. అట్లా చేస్తారో లేదో నమ్మకం లేనపుడు గవర్నమెంటువారు పెద్దపెద్ద loans float చేసి రెండు కోట్లో, నాలుగు కోట్లో loans float చేసి ఋణగ్రస్తులైనవారికి ఋణం యిచ్చి స్వల్పమైన వాయిదాలమీద 20 సంవత్సరాలలో, 25 సంవత్సరాలలో, 30 సంవత్సరాలలో, 40 సంవత్సరాలలో అది వారిదగ్గర అనుకూచి వసూలుచేయుట చాలా ఉత్తమమైన పని అని నా అభిప్రాయం. ఈ విషయం నేను మనస్ఫూర్తిగా ఆమోదించుచున్నాను. కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి నేను మనవిచేసేది ఏమనగా, ప్రభుత్వం వారు మంచిబుద్ధితో, శాసనసభ మంచి ఉద్దేశ్యంతో పాసు చేస్తూయున్న చట్టాలు అమలులోకి వచ్చి ప్రజలకు లాభకరంగా ఉండేటట్లు చేయవలసిన కట్టుదిట్టములు చేసి, అప్పు రెండు కోట్లో, మూడు కోట్లో మీరేచేసి వారికిచ్చి, స్వతాహా గవర్నమెంటువారే నెరవేర్చితే బాగుంటుందని నా అభిప్రాయం."

The resolution was put and carried.

The House then adjourned till 3 p.m. the next day.

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

† 1. *G.O. No.* 526, *Development, dated 2nd March* 1938, *confirming certain amendments to rule XXII of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act,* 1932.

* 2. *G.O. No.* 891, *Development, dated 2nd April* 1938, *confirming certain amendments to the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act,* 1932.

* 3. *G.O. No.* 1175, *Development, dated 5th May* 1938, *amending the rules published with Development Department Notification No.* 62, *dated 3rd March* 1923, *in the "Fort St. George Gazette" Extraordinary, dated the 3rd March* 1923, *as subsequently amended.*

* Despatched to the members by post on the 12th July 1938.
† Do. 22nd July 1938.

15th August 1938]

* 4. *G.O. No.* 795, *Development, dated 26th March* 1938, *amending the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules,* 1935.

* 5. *G.O. No.* 1395, *Development, dated 1st June* 1938, *amending the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules,* 1935.

* 6. *G.O. No.* 1379, *Revenue, dated 28th May* 1938, *confirming certain amendments to the rules made under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act,* 1923.

* 7. *Notification appended to G.O. No.* 1687, *Home, dated 29th March* 1938, *prescribing the rates at which the tax in respect of certain classes of motor vehicles shall be payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1931.

* 8. *Notification appended to G.O. No.* 1688, *Home, dated 29th March* 1938, *making certain rules under section XVI of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1931.

* 9. *Notification appended to G.O. No.* 1739, *Home, dated 31st March* 1938, *amending under sub-section* (1) *of section* 11 *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1931, *Home Department Notification No.* 359, *dated 29th March* 1938, *published at page* 2 *of the "Fort St. George Gazette" Extraordinary, dated the 29th March* 1938.

* 10. *Notifications appended to G.O. Ms. No.* 3197, *Home, dated 28th June* 1938, *prescribing the rates at which the tax in respect of certain classes of motor vehicles shall be payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1931.

† 11. *Notification appended to G.O. Ms. No.* 3171, *Home, dated 25th June* 1938, *exempting from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1931, *motor vehicles belonging to certain members of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, Auxiliary Force (India), resident in Travancore, for the period of their stay in British territory in connexion with an Auxiliary Force T.E.W.T. at Bangalore.*

† 12. *Notification appended to G.O. Ms. No.* 3190, *Home, dated 27th June* 1938, *exempting from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1931, *motor vehicles belonging to the members of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, Auxiliary Force (India), resident in Travancore, for the period of their stay in British territory in connexion with their annual camp at Coimbatore in July* 1938.

‡[a] 13. *Communication containing copy of the circular instructions issued by the High Court on the subject of adjournment by courts of the trial of cases of Muslims at the time of 'Jumma Prayers' on Fridays, with reference to the answer given to clause* (c) *of question No.* 184 (*starred*) *at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 1st February* 1938.

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* Despatched to the members by post on the 12th July 1938.
† Do. 22nd July 1938.
‡ Do. 4th August 1938.
[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 102 infra.

* 14. *Statement showing the resolutions passed by the House Committee during the Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act, 1935, and the action taken thereon.*

† 15. *Notification appended to G.O. Ms. No.* 2817, *Local Administration, dated 22nd July* 1938, *amalgamating the District Boards of North Tinnevelly and South Tinnevelly with effect from 1st August* 1938.

† 16. *Notification appended to G.O. Ms. No.* 2818, *Local Administration, dated 22nd July* 1938, *amalgamating the District Boards of Ellore and Narsapur with effect from 1st August* 1938.

† 17. *Notification appended to G.O. Ms. No.* 2819, *Local Administration, dated 22nd July* 1938, *amalgamating the District Boards of Cuddalore and Villupuram with effect from 1st August* 1938.

† 18. *Notification appended to G.O. Ms. No.* 2820, *Local Administration, dated 22nd July* 1938, *amalgamating the District Boards of Guntur and Ongole with effect from 1st August* 1938.

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* Despatched to the members by post on the 6th August 1938.
† Do. 9th August 1938.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th August 1938, page 32 supra.]

Villupuram	2	days.
Markanam	6	,,
Vikravandi	2	,,
Brahmadesam	3	,,
Tindivanam	1	day.
Tindivanam	6	days.
Panruti	3	,,
Vanoor	3	,,
Tindivanam	2	,,
Gingee	3	,,
Villupuram	1½	,,
Koliyanoor	5½	,,
Panruti	1	day.
Tindivanam	1	,,
Tindivanam	5	days.
Vikravandi	4	,,
Panruti	1	day.
Total	50	

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 8 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th August 1938, page 43 supra.]

Statement.

Name of the company.	Extent of land.	Buildings.	Amount paid for the land and buildings.	Date of the Government Order sanctioning the alienation.
	ACS.		RS.	
1 South India Dye Works, Limited, Salem.	12·86	The building known as the surki mortar shed with two outhouses and one Supervisor's quarters at Mettur.	7,152	17th July 1936, 2nd August 1937 and 11th March 1938.
2 The Mettur Industries, Limited, Mettur.	242·5	The group of buildings known as the Salem camp, and four officer's bungalows at Mettur.	90,000	23rd Feb. 1937.
3 The Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, Mettur.	79·00	One officer's bungalow at Mettur.	10,895	17th May 1937 and 2nd April 1938.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 11 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th August 1938, page 45 supra.]

Extract of paragraph 198, *Printing Manual.*

198. *Prices.*—All publications intended for sale whether printed at a Government or private press should have the selling price printed on the cover, half-title or title page, and the names and addresses of the agents for sale of Government publications should be printed on the back of the half-title if there is one or on any other spare page: other non-confidential publications should have the words "For official use only" or "Gratis" printed on wrapper or title. The price is calculated to the nearest suitable even figures by dividing the press cost by the full number of copies printed and adding a percentage to cover the commission paid to selling agents. When other expenses in addition to the ordinary charges of administration have been incurred or when it is required that literary works should be charged at ordinary publisher's rates, the previous orders of Government should be taken before fixing the price. In other cases, the instructions of the office concerned should be taken before placing books on sale.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 17 asked by Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th August 1938, page 52 supra.]

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

Dated Fort St. George, the 19*th July* 1938.

The following report of the Collector of Salem on the working of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, up to the end of June 1938 is published.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary to Government.

15th August 1938]

PROHIBITION REPORT.

The Prohibition Act has been in force in the Salem district for 9 months and the time has now come to examine the working of the Act during this considerable period and to take stock of the situation.

1. Those responsible for working the Act were faced, at the beginning of the period, with what appeared to be a most formidable task. It was, put briefly to change the habits of some 7½ lakhs of people including a number of well-to-do villagers, who in some other districts would not be addicted to drink, scattered in 1,827 villages and many thousands of hamlets in a hilly district, 7,058 square miles in extent, containing a population of 2¼ millions in which excise crime had been rife in parts of the district before prohibition was in force. The excise staff numbering 250 with its accumulated knowledge of excise crime and criminals was removed and the task of enforcing the Act entrusted to an augmented Police force, unaccustomed, generally, to dealing with excise crime, and having, therefore, to acquire a new technique. Further we were faced with the fact that failure had attended previous attempts to enforce prohibition in other countries and even on a limited scale in this district itself. It is perhaps not surprising that there were many who doubted whether the Act could be worked successfully.

2. It can now be safely said that the Act has been enforced with success during the first 9 months of its working and that there is, therefore, a reasonable prospect of the district becoming permanently "dry." I have referred to some of the difficulties confronting us; I will now mention the favourable factors. First of all the character and outlook of the people themselves. For generations in the past they had been accustomed to having things ordered for them from above and were content to accept what was ordered. In recent years political movements have aroused the people from a condition bordering on apathy and one party and its leader succeeded to a large extent in capturing their imagination. On the introduction of prohibition, the position was that both officialdom and that party and its leader exerted considerable influence over the masses, so when officialdom proceeded energetically to carry out a policy strongly sponsored by Mr. Gandhi himself, the effect on the public was very great. When to this are added the facts that large sections of the population were traditionally strongly averse to drink, and the drinking classes themselves generally felt that their habit was one to be ashamed of, it is evident that the conditions in Salem were altogether different to those obtaining, for example, in the United States of America.

3. Thus it came about that popular opinion generally favoured the enforcement of the Act and without this, success would have been impossible. Public opinion or as it might be termed caste feelings counts for much in the villages and often, it has been so strongly in favour of prohibition that drinking has involved social ostracism.

4. There were other favourable factors. The old excise offender who often knew the excise informants and devised ways and means of evading detection lost any sense of security which he may have had while the potential law-breaker had a wholesome fear of getting

into the clutches of the Police and of undergoing the heavy sentences inflicted by the magistracy. The regular Police and the Prohibition staff taken together considerably outnumbered the old excise staff and covered the district fairly thoroughly. Further the potential offenders had to avoid not only the Police and their informants, but a number of other officials and non-officials some of whom were not easily identifiable, for example, forest officials, village officers, taluk and village prohibition committee members and Congress workers. The co-operation of village officers and of non-officials both within and outside the regular committees has greatly assisted the Police in their work.

5. One more factor which has rendered the task of the offender more difficult, is the absence of the licit liquor. Possession of illicit liquor would arouse little comment and no resentment in the villages in pre-prohibition days, either because it was mistaken for licit or because the public were indifferent to whether licit or illicit liquor was drunk. Now even the smell of liquor is enough to show that an offence has been committed, and scattered, I believe, in almost every village and hamlet in the district are some persons who are prepared to take action of some kind to prevent breaches of the Act.

6. Turning now to the details of offences committed during the period of nine months, it is found that the Police have investigated 1,069 cases since the Act came into force. This figure may appear somewhat high to some even when set against the many lakhs of drinkers and thousands of drug takers who existed in pre-prohibition days; analysis, however, shows that considerably more than half the cases (622) relate to drugs of which 531 relate to small quantities of ganja (mainly) and opium for personal consumption. As I will show later, the control of ganja smuggling presents peculiar difficulties. Necessary though it is to endeavour to stamp out this smuggling, it has to be remembered that the number of drug takers in pre-prohibition days was very small compared to the drinkers, and there is little sign of former drinkers taking to drugs as a substitute. Of the remaining 447 cases, 217 related to toddy, and of these 96 were only technical, being cases of sweet toddy tapping without licences, the number of fermented toddy cases being only 121, this compares very favourably with the pre-prohibition figure for 1936–37 of 574 cases.

Of the 230 cases remaining, 85 relate to illicit distillation, compared with 196 cases during the corresponding period of 1936–37. Sixty-nine relate to possession of illicit arrack against 123 in 1936–37, 66 to possession of liquor against 183 in 1936–37, 5 of illicit sales of arrack and 5 of illicit transport of liquor. In the early stages of the campaign, the small number of liquor offences detected compared with the pre-prohibition figures was adversely commented on in certain quarters, the inference being that detection was poor and that the number of cases reported bore no relation to the number of offences committed. Experience has, however, shown that, though in the initial stages, information regarding offenders was somewhat difficult to obtain, the intelligence service is now so well organized

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that the great majority of cases of liquor offences are now detected. One experienced member of the Police prohibition staff puts the figure as high as 80 per cent.

7. *Illicit distillation.*—Illicit distillation was rife in the district before the Act came into force and it was anticipated in certain quarters that the Police would fail to control this particularly lucrative form of crime. Actually the Police have, with the active and most effective assistance of non-officials, been most successful in dealing with illicit distillation. In almost all cases detected information was received from village officers and private sources. The public have co-operated admirably in putting down this most heinous of all " drink " crimes. In fact, the District Superintendent of Police reports that within a short time, if the same co-operation continues, every illicit distiller will be brought to justice. The difficulties now met with by the illicit distiller are obvious. Public opinion is against him, any one may give him away, liquor cannot be passed off as licit and he is faced with the certainty that he will receive a stiff sentence of imprisonment if he is convicted.

8. *Illicit tapping.*—Here again there were gloomy forebodings that when the tapping season was in full swing, it would be impossible to check widespread production of toddy. In fact, control of sweet juice tapping has been most effective, and in comparison with the number of trees tapped (386,806) and licences granted (8,233) and the number of offences of tapping for fermented juice (58) is negligible. This was due to four main causes:—

(i) The fact that the vast majority of the 386,806 trees tapped were palmyra which were normally tapped for sweet juice and that few licences were applied for for coconut trees from which almost all the fermented toddy was drawn in pre-prohibition days. Persons were not accustomed to drinking palmyra fermented toddy, so it was a case of acquiring a new taste, not giving up an old one.

(ii) Owners had to accept joint responsibility with tappers for observance of the law, and exercised a salutary check on the conduct of the latter.

(iii) Frequent inspections by the Police and the watch kept by village officers and committee members.

(iv) Fear of substantial punishment, if caught.

The palmyra tapping season is now over and the danger has passed. With the experience gained, control next season should prove still easier.

9. *Foreign liquor.*—The number of offences was very small. Many addicts obtained permits and those who did not generally either abstained altogether or visited neighbouring districts occasionally.

10. *Substitutes for liquor.*—The only substitute used to any appreciable extent is denatured spirit. A few former heavy drinkers occasionally drink methylated spirit diluted in water mixed with lime. Steps designed to put a stop to this practice are under consideration and propaganda against it is being carried on mainly by means of the distribution of leaflets.

In one case a quack was caught selling diluted chloral hydrate as a substitute for alcohol. He has been arrested and no further cases have come to notice.

Attempts have been made on a small scale to convert sweet juice into toddy by adding some ingredients. The resulting beverages are reported not to be very palatable and there is no sign of any extensive use of such devices.

11. *Ganja.*—Despite the fact that the number of former ganja addicts is very small compared to the number of former drinkers, ganja offences account for more than half of the total number of offences detected and there can be no doubt that the percentage of detection of this class of crime is not so high as of liquor crime. The reasons are obvious. The ganja habit is more difficult to give up and this compact drug can be easily concealed.

It has to be remembered that smuggling of ganja was fairly prevalent in pre-prohibition days, as Mysore ganja has always been popular in Salem and other districts. Detection then was considerably more difficult even then now, because it was difficult to distinguish licit from illicit ganja when carried in small quantities.

There is probably no form of crime more difficult to detect than drug smuggling and it is well known that smuggling is successfully carried on in all countries of the world, though in some of them counter-measures of the most elaborate character are taken. The Police have taken active steps to check smuggling in this district. In the first instance, a list of such persons was compiled and they were kept under watch. Experience shows that most of the offenders are either old excise smugglers or actual addicts. Villagers naturally know the names of the smugglers in their areas and it was generally possible to spot them. Watching border areas for persons returning from belt area drug shops has also led to useful results. Neighbours of suspected consumers were instructed to watch for the smell of ganja smoke and reformed ganja addicts to watch other addicts. A careful investigation in minor drug consumption and possession cases has often disclosed the identity of the original smugglers. All villages, where active offenders reside and all active offenders have history sheets which are also maintained for individual suspects and ex-convicts. These villages and persons are frequently visited and checked.

A great majority of the cases charged related to very small quantities of ganja in possession of petty pedlars or consumers. There have been 14 large hauls, of which most were detected during the last three months, showing that the police are getting to grips with the important smugglers.

The co-operation of the Mysore Government in dealing with the problem has also been sought.

The facts that some ganja addicts have given up the drug and that a fairly large number of former addicts have reduced their consumption show that these measures are not without their effect. Ganja smuggling will not, however, be eliminated from the district in the near future.

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Speaking generally, however, it appears that the activities of the Police combined with the heavy sentences given by the Magistrates are gradually reducing the consumption of ganja month by month.

12. *Opium.*—The number of offences under opium during the nine months was only 69. This is accounted for mainly by the fact that former addicts obtained permits for the possession of the drug. Consumption of opium has never been very prevalent in this district and illicit consumption is only on a small scale.

13. *Patrolling.*—Mobile patrols and prohibition and ordinary Police searched about 40,000 vehicles by surprise but only 16 cases were detected showing that contraband was rarely transported by vehicles. Government Railway Police have done very useful work in detecting smugglers and which deters smugglers from using the railway for their trade.

The prohibition staff consists of a Prohibition Inspector and ten Sub-Inspectors, 40 head constables and 84 police constables together with two mobile patrol Sub-Inspectors with a staff of eight head constables and ten police constables.

Out of the 1,069 cases detected, 464 were detected by the prohibition staff. There was close co-operation between regular Police force and the prohibition staff. The work of the prohibition staff was onerous, particularly during the tapping season when the numerous sweet juice topes, scattered all over the district, required constant watching. Their work consisted in—

(1) watching lonely paths usually taken by smugglers,

(2) checking conveyances,

(3) shadowing suspected individuals,

(4) spotting of illicit distillation (a laborious task),

(5) checking the numerous sweet juice topes,

(6) keeping in touch with the taluk and village prohibition committee members and village officers.

The regular police cheerfully undertook the prohibition work in addition to their ordinary duties.

The Prohibition Officer who was appointed to assist the Collector, to give advise to the Police in methods of work and himself to do intelligence work and investigation held his post until 24th June 1938 when the post was abolished, as it was felt that the Police had by then learnt the technique of dealing with liquor and drug crimes.

14. *Officials of other departments.*—According to section 36 of the Act, all officers in the employ of the local Government and local bodies are bound to assist in the working of the Act. Special measures were taken to ensure the co-operation of these officers. Conferences were held and ways in which they could assist discussed. In this district, in which forests abound, particularly near the district boundaries, the co-operation of the Forest department was specially necessary and a detailed scheme for co-operation was worked out.

Officers of the Revenue Department engage themselves in prohibition work in the course of their tours. The District Educational Officer and the presidents of the district boards have impressed on the school teachers the necessity for assisting the movement in the villages both by means of propaganda and provision of amusements and particularly by means of propaganda. I issued stringent instructions to village officers to co-operate to the full with the Police in detecting prohibition crime, and action has been taken against village officers who have not done their duty. Generally speaking village officers have been very helpful to the Police.

15. *Non-official co-operation.*—Special efforts were made to secure the co-operation of non-officials and the task of the Police has been rendered much easier by the widespread co-operation and assistance rendered by them.

In accordance with section 26 of the Act, Taluk Prohibition Committee members were formed, four members being chosen normally from each Police station limits, each having on an average some eight villages within his area. Names were recommended to me by committees constituted in each taluk consisting of officials and non-officials. The final section was made by me. These members have been carefully instructed in their duties which consisted in—

(1) giving information to the Police,

(2) reporting every month to the Collector regarding the working of the Act in their taluk, and

(3) assisting in the campaign in a variety of ways, particularly in—

(i) maintaining touch with the Village Prohibition Committee members to see that they perform their duties satisfactorily,

(ii) keeping a watch on places in which breaches of the Act might take place and on persons who might commit offences, and

(iii) organizing amusements and counter-attractions to drink and encouraging thrift.

I have held meetings of Taluk Prohibition Committee members during my tours, and the Premier, during his recent tour, met all the committees. While the work turned out by members naturally varies considerably, it is certain that the committees as a whole have rendered useful service.

16. *Village Prohibition Committees* were also formed in every village in the district and have generally exercised in a quiet way, a considerable influence on the situation. The existence of an organization in every village, having as its object, the successful working of the Act, has checked the activities of potential law breakers and has stimulated public opinion.

17. *Congress workers.*—Many Congress workers were members of the various committees and others have done useful propaganda and some detection work.

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Figures show that of the cases detected since the beginning of January, Prohibition Committee members were responsible for the detection of 4 per cent.

Congress workers 1·6 per cent.

Police informants 37·0 per cent.

Village officers 11·0 per cent.

and the remaining 47·0 per cent directly by the Police.

The measure of assistance rendered by the Prohibition Committees cannot be gauged solely by these figures as a large part of their influence on the movement is exercised by means of propaganda, warnings and by fostering public opinion.

18. *Border problems.*—A belt area 10 miles wide was constituted between the Salem and the adjoining Madras districts. In this area, sales were ordered to be restricted to pre-prohibition figures and transport of liquor was prohibited. Former drinkers in villages bordering on this belt area visited the shops in fairly large numbers though in recent months the number crossing the border has shown signs of decreasing. However, conditions in the villages situated close to the belt area shops has not changed markedly since pre-prohibition days. The existence of these shops close to the boundary besides keeping alive the taste for and the memory of drink, has facilitated the smuggling of drugs. Proposals are under consideration for removing shops from the belt area or alternatively prohibiting shops within 5 miles of the district boundary. There is, of course, no belt area in Mysore and the sales in the Mysore border shops have naturally increased considerably.

19. *Ameliorative work.*—There is a positive as well as a negative side to prohibition work, and Government, recognizing this, decided to appoint a Special Development Officer to take charge of this part of the work. Mr. T. L. R. Chandran, I.C.S., was appointed and joined duty on 4th December 1937, but most unfortunately, died suddenly 18 days later. Mr. J. C. Ryan, his successor, joined duty only on 12th February 1938, so for almost half the period under review, there was no officer in charge of ameliorative work. This work consists mainly in (1) rendering necessary assistance, where desirable, to any person who has suffered due to the introduction of prohibition, (2) encouraging ex-drinkers to make a good use of the money which they formerly spent in the drink shops and (3) organizing amusements in the villages to enliven the evening hours formerly spent in the drink shops and (4) village uplift work. The only numerous class of persons adversely affected by the introduction of prohibition were the fermented toddy tappers. Actually the problem of the tappers more or less solved itself. Many of these toddy tappers whose occupation was a comparatively lucrative one, possessed lands which they let on lease. Many of these persons are cultivating these lands and others are finding employment as agricultural labourers. Another group left the district to pursue their usual avocation in other areas. Others obtained employment removing nuts and bark from coconut trees. A few took to sweet toddy tapping both of coconut and palmyra trees and a few others emigrated to Malaya. In fact, when the District Board Engineer, Dharmapuri,

offered employment to tappers as mile coolies under the Dharmapuri District Board, there was no response. As unemployment was anticipated and as there is no doubt that economic position of these fermented toddy tappers has deteriorated, the following measures were taken:—

(1) Co-operative societies were organized for ex-toddy tappers for tapping coconut sweet juice and manufacturing coconut jaggery.

(2) Assistance was given to those desirous of emigrating to Malaya.

(3) Arrangements are in progress for settling some of the tappers in colonies on waste lands on co-operative basis.

20. *Co-operative societies.*—(1) Considerable difficulty was experienced in organizing co-operative societies for tapping coconut sweet juice, partly because coconut tope owners consider it mere remunerative and also safer to grow nuts instead of leasing the trees for tapping and also because the fermented toddy tappers were not inclined to do the work for the comparatively small remuneration obtainable from the sale of jaggery. It was only possible to organize four societies for tapping juice for coconut jaggery. Experiments conducted by the Industries Department in the district in the making of coconut jaggery yielded satisfactory results, but the results of an inquiry into the economic possibilities of using Salem coconut jaggery for refining purposes do not suggest that it is feasible at present.

(2) The second method adopted was to assist tappers to emigrate to Malaya. Thirteen families consisting of 45 persons were sent to Malaya in May 1938 to work on oil palms. Since then assisted emigration to Malaya has been prohibited due to a fall in wages.

(3) The third method was land colonization. Three fairly extensive areas in the district were selected for cultivation on a co-operative basis. A number of preliminaries have had to be gone through including the survey and classification and in one case disafforestation. Drinking water wells also have to be sunk. Orders of Government have also to be awaited sanctioning the assignment of the lands.

Though only four societies were organized for coconut jaggery production, 26 were formed for palmyra jaggery, and many more are likely to be in existence during the next tapping season. Palmyra trees, unlike coconut, were used for sweet toddy tapping even in pre-prohibition days and are still available. In fact all except 5,000, of the 380,000 licenced for sweet juice tapping, were palmyra palms. These palmyra jaggery co-operative societies were organized for the dual purpose of helping the tappers and exercising control, in the interests of prohibition, over this large scale tapping. The societies organized have sold jaggery so far for Rs. 8,863–1–2. This is not a large amount, but it has to be remembered that many of them were organized late in the season. During the season starting in December it is expected that operations will be carried on, on a much larger scale.

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21. *Thrift.*—As it is estimated that about half a crore of rupees was spent on drink and drugs annually in the district in pre-prohibition days, it is obvious that a good deal of money earned is now available for other purposes. As most of the drinkers belonged to the poorest classes of the community, almost the whole of this money was required initially for paying off debts, and for purchasing the necessities of life. It was, however, felt that the opportunity ought to be taken to start a thrift campaign, so as to ensure that at least a small fraction of the money formerly spent on drink was put into savings. The thrift campaign has proved uphill work. The idea of saving money was quite foreign to those large classes of poor people chiefly benefiting from prohibition. Since many of the people earn only just enough to purchase a bare sufficiency of food and clothing, it was obviously only a limited number who could be expected to save. There are persons in almost every village who can and should have, and a thrift campaign, even though it may not, at first, gain many adherents has a good effect, when conducted in connexion with a prohibition campaign. For example some former drinkers have lost their zest for hard work, since the extra effort was made to earn money for drink. Now, in some cases, they work less and earn less and thus the economic position of their families does not improve. In time they may realize, as have workers in some other countries, the desirability of working hard in order to save money, and eventually improve their economic position. The thrift campaign was taken up in an organized manner from the middle of February. The campaign was conducted through—

(1) rural Co-operative Credit Societies and urban banks;

(2) special types of Thrift Societies; and

(3) the Salem District Urban Bank.

The Official and non-official staff of the co-operative movement have been assisting in this work from the beginning, and recently some Revenue Inspectors have also volunteered to help during their spare time. Up to the end of June Rs. 9,858-12-0 had been saved. This figure is not spectacular, but it has to be remembered that it represents the savings of 2,413 poor people, people who have probably never thought of saving money before, nor their ancestors before them. From these small beginnings it is possible that a great and strong movement may grow. Even if it has done nothing else the movement has, at least, good propaganda value. Borrowing is almost universal, the idea of saving must be introduced sooner or later to remedy this soul destroying condition of habitual indebtedness, which saddens the lives of crores of villagers.

22. *Amusements and counter attractions.*—The drink shop provided an escape from the dull and depressing monotony of village life. The labourer was able to forget for a time his worries and his hard lot under the stimulating influence of alcohol. Something has been taken away from classes of the population which have little indeed with which to brighten their lives. It is true that benefits such as more money for food and clothes and domestic peace, followed the closure of the drink shop, but the dull monotony of life

remained. Hence a special effort has been made to brighten village life by providing healthy amusements for the evening hours. The following agencies have been employed.

Rural Co-operative Societies.—These sometimes celebrate thrift day once a month arranging music entertainments, bhajanas, village games, etc.

Taluk Prohibition Committee members have been asked to organize an entertainment in one village a week, and attach a special report on the work done, to their monthly reports to the Collector.

Village Prohibition Committees which exist in every village have, as one of their duties, the organization of entertainments *village teachers* provide entertainments in connexion with their schools or with parents' associations. The police are organizing rural recreation in three centres. The entertainments arranged include bhajana parties, which have greatly increased in popularity, street dramas, songs, kata-kalakshepams, reading of epics, gramophone recitals and sports and games.

The most ambitious effort to provide amusements for villagers began with the Rural Uplift and Recreation school held at Rasipur in May. For the first time in India, so far as is known, physical exercises and games suited to villages were made the central feature of a Rural Uplift school. Ten teachers (20 were asked for but only 10 could attend), 20 co-operative workers and 25 members of youth leagues and physical culture institutes joined the class. During the last week a party of police joined the school for training. So far as possible young men who lived in the villages and were likely to return to them were chosen. The object of the class was to train young men to engage in rural uplift and in organizing games and other amusements in the villages.

Physical training and games were taught by Mr. Joseph, Vice-Principal of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras, aided by two assistants and the success of the school was largely due to their hard work and inspiring leadership, voluntarily given during the vacation.

The first item in the day's programme was physical exercises and games. This was followed after breakfast by lectures and practical demonstrations in physical education, agriculture, co-operative work, bee-keeping, cattle-rearing, poultry-farming and other subjects. In the evening, the members of the class marched either in a body or in small groups to surrounding villages where they gave physical demonstrations and played games, in which the young men of the village joined with enthusiasm, watched by large crowds of elders. The entertainments was usually followed by cinema shows on some rural uplift subject. As a result of these activities, sports clubs were formed in the villages around Rasipuram and a tournament held which aroused much enthusiasm. The games taught were of a simple indigenous variety costing practically nothing by way of materials. Large crowds witnessed these performances and particularly the finals of the village competitions which were attended by the Premier. The aim is, eventually, to start sports clubs in as many villages as possible in the taluk. The main object of the school, however, was to turn

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the students into " local leaders " or " village guides " who would organize rural games in their villages and neighbourhood and guide the villagers in the matter of rural uplift. It is too early yet to say to what extent this object has been achieved, but it is gratifying to note that reports have already been received from 42 out of 56 students who underwent training to the effect that they have conducted rural games in their respective villages every day. Their reports mention that school boys as well as men have participated in the games which attracted large crowds and amused the country-folk. In one village, a student has arranged to secure an extensive playground. Other students report that they addressed meetings on various rural uplift subjects. Another obtained veterinary aid for a bull attacked with anthrax. Two others assisted the touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in inoculating 127 cattle suffering from malignant sore throat and in other veterinary work. Others have accompanied the Special Development Officer in his tours and conducted rural games. A great advantage of the special emphasis laid in sports and games is that it gives the rural uplift worker an excellent means of arousing the interest of the villagers. Unless he has a remarkable personality or is well known locally, it is difficult for a worker in the initial stages, to arouse the villagers' interest if he confined himself to lectures on sanitation, agriculture, thrift, co-operative work, etc. If he starts, however, by organizing attractive sports and games he soon arouses interest and even enthusiasm among the young and attracts the older people too. Once that is done, his task will be much easier. The success of the school was so pronounced that the question of holding schools in other taluk headquarters of the district is under consideration. This would give training to some 500 young men, many of whom, it is hoped, would turn into active rural uplift workers, with a bias towards the teaching of rural sports. The advantage of rural recreation is that it provides not only entertainment for the older people, but also healthy exercise for the young. On the playground distinctions of religion, caste and party disappear and in the tournaments the player represents not his family, his village or political party or his caste, but his village. Valuable lessons can thus be learnt even on the village playground, and the team spirit taught there, may go far to lessen village faction and caste exclusiveness, thus contributing to village unity and to the happiness of the people.

Seven radios have just been installed in important centres in the district. The cost of the sets has been borne partly by the local panchayats and partly by Government, and Government are paying the cost of maintenance. It is hoped to bring the number of centres served by radios up to 20 before long. The radio provides an excellent form of entertainment in the evening, providing both amusement and instruction.

The encouragement given to rural sports and the installation of radio sets has aroused a demand for parks and playgrounds in the larger villages. Already in Velur, Rasipuram and Namagiripet, the panchayat boards are providing extensive playgrounds out of their own funds and public subscription. In Attur a part, equipped with a tennis-court and a gymnasium and the radio was recently opened by me and in Taramangalam private doners are providing a large park and gymnasium.

23. The Indian Coffee Cess Committee and the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board both had parties working in the district.

24. *General Economic Uplift.*—Of considerable benefit to the rural population are the three Co-operative Sales Societies at Salem, Rasipur and Tiruchengode which together dispose of about six lakhs of rupees worth of cotton and groundnuts each year. It has been estimated that the economic gain to the ryots on account of these three sales societies works out at 10 to 15 per cent so that the increased income of the ryots by eliminating middlemen by ensuring proper weights and weighments and by securing competitive prices at auctions is about Rs. 60,000 per annum. The agriculturists in the northern part of the district are anxious for similar facilities and the Special Development Officer with the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies is arranging for two societies, one at Krishnagiri and another at Dharmapuri while a third at Kelamangalam in Hosur taluk is pending registration. While the sale societies described above are situated at taluk headquarters and arrange for periodical auctions of agricultural produce collected in their warehouses, it was found necessary to build up auxiliary godowns to support the central warehouses at the sales societies. With this object in view eight feeder godowns have been or are being constructed with the aid of grants from the Government of India Fund. These auxiliary godowns will be made more useful to the public by the provision of a village hall and a reading room adjoining each. Libraries of co-operative societies will be situated there and public meetings and village entertainments organized.

A scheme for rural uplift on an extensive scale drafted by the Special Development Officer and the District Health Officer and modified by the conference of officials and non-officials is to be given a trial. The scheme provides for rural uplift being carried on in 50 villages by suitable village organizations such as either a village panchayat or a co-operative society or an *ad hoc* committee. Committees under the presidency of the Revenue Divisional Officers will be constituted in each division to foster assistance and encourage village organizations in carrying out their work. The progress made will be given wide publicity in the district.

25. *Effect of prohibition on the lives of the people.*—During the nine months under review, a very large number of reports have been received from Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars (who themselves have been receiving reports from Revenue Inspectors and village officers), Police officers, Forest officers, officers of other departments and taluk prohibition committee members testifying regularly and repeatedly in almost every case to the beneficial effect of prohibition on the lives of the former drinkers and their families. In a few cases, there may be exaggeration, but in the main these reports represent the considered opinion of a number of persons most of whom are in a good position to express opinions about local conditions. I do not propose to quote from these reports, as I have done so before, and the latest reports are on the same lines as those formerly quoted from. A perusal of these numerous reports covering nine months confirms the view expressed before that prohibition has proved a real boon to that large class of the population which lives on the border line of want. Many of these persons, though earning only

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just enough to provide the bare necessities of life for their families, were unable to resist the temptation to forget their worries in the drink shop, at the expense of the health and happiness of their wives and children. I have referred earlier in my report to the various agencies working on behalf of prohibition, but there is another agency, established in every village and in every home, which has worked solidly and effectively for prohibition. I refer to the women of the district, who, with hardly a dissentient voice, have welcomed the coming of the Act. They at least are determined that there shall be no question of bringing back the drink shops, and no return to the days of insufficient food, domestic quarrels, and general uncertainty about the future.

The most noticeable effects of prohibition on the lives of the people in the villages during the nine months are: the absence of street brawls and family squabbles, improvement in the food supply, particularly at the evening meal, increased care for cleanliness and the children's welfare, reduction in indebtedness, and a generally more hopeful outlook.

An indication of the conditions in Tiruchengode taluk may be gathered from experiences at the local car festival. This year there was a record crowd, considerably bigger than in all the previous years. People turned up in large numbers not only for worship but also to see the 'thamasha' and make purchases. Business done at the time of the car festival is reported to have been at least 25 per cent more than on the last occasion, as people had more money to spend. Vessels, clothes, ornaments and other household articles found a ready sale. Hotels, sweetmeat stalls, and tea and coffee vendors did good business. Cloth dealers, provision dealers, vessel merchants and general merchants, timber merchants and bangle dealers, who were questioned, all said that the business done by them at the time of the car festival was at least 20 per cent more than on the last occasion. A tea vendor said that he was selling twice as much tea as at the time of the last festival. All the buses running to and from the festival were reported to have been full and people who previously walked travelled in buses this year.

It would have been advantageous had it been possible to obtain comparative figures of pre-prohibition and present sales of necessities of life at the shandies. Figures are now being collected week by week, but as none were collected before prohibition was brought into force, no comparison with pre-prohibition figures can be made. The accounts received from many and varied sources show, clearly enough, however, that there has been a marked improvement in the regularity and quantity of the food supply of the poorer former drinking classes, and that more money is spent on clothes. Similarly in regard to debts. Banks will not give information, much less money-lenders. It is, therefore, necessary to rely on those statements obtained from a vast number of former drinkers, verified wherever possible, that they have discharged or are discharging their debts.

A Research worker in Economics who visited this district gave me a report of his impressions. He gathered so far back as March that nearly 90 per cent of the ex-addicts had realized the benefits of

prohibition. He noticed marked improvements in family life and even coolies with some annas left at the end of the day's work and at a loss to know what to do with them. He was satisfied that there was a rise in the purchasing power of the masses and as an example brought to notice a marked rise in sales in a group of cloth shops visited by him. Other Research workers who visited the district intended to publish their reports after further visits.

Prohibition has now almost become a normal feature of district administration. The memory of drink, except close to the borders, is fading, and even the insatiable addict is beginning to find the journey across the border for an occasional carouse, an expensive and unsatisfactory proceeding. Salem has now settled down, after the excitement attending the introduction of this great social experiment. The villagers have, by now, become quite accustomed to the new order of things. Considering the population of the district and the number of former drinkers, it is safe to say that the number of persons who now consume illicit liquor in this district is negligible. Illicit drugs are still coming in, but there are reasonable prospects of considerably reducing smuggling in the future.

The success of the prohibition campaign indeed has exceeded the expectations even of some of the most ardent supporters of the movement, and while no relaxation of preventive action, or slackening of control can be permitted as yet, I see no reason to anticipate that permanent success will not reward the efforts of those official and non-official prohibition workers, many of whom have laboured so hard to make the movement a success.

The Police deserve special credit. They have achieved much—the result of zeal, hard work and good organization. All might, however, have been in vain, but for the attitude of the drinkers themselves. It was no small thing to ask 7½ lakhs of people to abandon a habit and fight against a craving. The vast majority responded nobly to the appeal of the Premier in the early stages of the campaign, and whether as a result of real conviction or because of their possession of the traditional virtue of obedience to constituted authority, gave up drink without a murmur. This alone rendered the task of the Police a manageable one. Since the people of Salem do not differ markedly from those in many other Madras districts, it is not unreasonable to assume that it will prove possible to enforce the Act with equal success in other areas.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 3 put by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th August 1938, page 60 supra.]

Districts.	Number of tanks which are in need of repairs.		Number of such tanks included in the list of works to be taken up during famine.	
	In charge of the Revenue Department.	In charge of the Public Works Department.	In charge of the Revenue Department.	In charge of the Public Works Department.
Kurnool	60	19	11	13
Cuddapah	207	9	77	8
Anantapur	373	35	202	24
Bellary	46	11	Nil.	7
Total ..	686	74	290	52

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 5 put by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th August 1938, page 60 supra.]

Statement.

Name of report.	Total cost of printing incurred inclusive of paper.			Amount realized under each report.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Eleventh Administration report of Hindu Religious Endowment Board from 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936	100	1	2	18	12	0
Mental Hospital report for 1936	84	12	9	1	12	0
Jail administration report for 1936	296	12	3	11	4	0
Annual report and statistics of the Government General Hospital for 1936	94	1	11	1	0	0
Annual Clinical Report of Government Hospital for Women and Children for 1936	134	15	9	..		
Police Administration report for 1936 with wrapper ..						
Police administration report for 1936 without wrapper	568	8	9	26	0	0
Excise Administration report for 1936–37	260	14	11	130	0	0
Electricity Administration report for 1936–37	497	3	8	66	0	0
Report of subordinate officers of the Department of Agriculture for 1936–37	393	7	4	8	8	0
Veterinary Department Administration report for 1936–37	341	10	9	18	2	0
King Institute report for the year ending 30th September 1936	242	11	8	4	0	0
Civil hospitals and dispensaries report for 1936 ..	408	5	9	11	0	0
Industries report for the year ending 31st March 1937.	275	0	3	38	12	0
Season and crop report for 1936–37	132	11	7	13	0	0
Statistics of Civil Courts for 1936	262	8	1	6	8	0
Statistics of Criminal Courts for 1936	146	14	6	4	14	0
Agriculture Department report for 1936–37	222	13	6	10	8	0
Madras Fisheries report for 1936–37	285	2	5	0	8	0
Director of Public Health report for 1936	691	15	0	16	14	0
Director of Town-Planning report for 1936–37 ..	118	4	4	..		
Madras Presidency administration report for 1936–37.	774	0	1	38	0	0
Factories report for 1936	187	1	4	10	0	0
Registration Department Administration report for 1936	110	4	7	2	4	0
Ophthalmic hospital report for 1936	35	5	5	..		

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item XIII (13) at page 83 supra.]

With reference to the answer given to clause (*c*) of question No. 184 (starred) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 1st February 1938, a copy of the circular instructions issued by the High Court, on the subject of adjournment by courts of the trial of cases of Muslims at the time of 'Jumma Prayers' on Fridays, is placed on the table of the House :—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HIGH COURT P. DIS. NO. 103/1938, DATED 14TH FEBRUARY 1938.

The presiding officers of Civil and Criminal Courts are hereby directed to permit all Muslim suitors and witnesses, to avail themselves of such time, not more than two hours, between 12–15 p.m. and 2–15 p.m. as they may require on Fridays to say their Jumma prayers and that such permission may be granted on their application.

H. M. HOOD—12-7-38.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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