THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 18th September 1937.

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

The proceedings began with the singing of Vande Mataram.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

List of wells dug by the Labour department in Malabar.

* 131 *Q.*—MR. E. KANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to lay on the table a list of the wells dug by the Labour department in Malabar since the present District Labour Officer for Malabar, Mr. Joseph Eapen, took charge and the cost of construction of each well?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"The particulars are given in the statement [a] annexed."

Diversion of the Railway Cess Fund by the South Arcot District Board.

* 132 *Q.*—MR. R. VENKATASUBBA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of the Railway-Cess Fund of the South Arcot District Board at the beginning of 1930–31;

(*b*) the amount of Railway-Cess Fund of the District Board on 31st December 1935;

(*c*) whether Government authorized the President of the District Board to separate the Railway-Cess Fund into corpus fund and interest fund;

(*d*) whether the attention of the Government was drawn by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts to the fact that the South Arcot District Board utilized unauthorizedly Railway-Cess Fund;

(*e*) whether the Government have approved of this irregular procedure;

(*f*) whether the Government took into consideration the capacity of the South Arcot District Board to maintain the roads formed out of the Railway-Cess Fund from its general resources; and

(*g*) why the Government now insist upon meeting the cost of completing the road works, started out of the Railway-Cess Fund in previous years by taking a loan of four lakhs of rupees from the Railway-Cess Fund repayable in eight instalments from general funds?

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 344–345 infra.

[18th September 1937

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (*a*) Rs. 20,78,085.

" (*b*) The amount of railway-cess funds as on 31st March 1936 was Rs. 10,58,356. The figure for 31st December 1935 is not available.

" (*c*) There are no specific orders of Government authorizing the President to separate the railway-cess fund into corpus fund and interest fund. The District Board was permitted to utilize the interest on the railway-cess funds for expenditure on road and bridge works included in a programme approved by the Government.

" (*d*) The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has reported that there was no unauthorized diversion of railway-cess funds up to the end of 1935-36.

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

" (*f*) It was recently reported to the Government that want of funds for maintenance of the roads newly formed was keenly felt and that many of the roads built at considerable cost had badly deteriorated.

" (*g*) As the Board had committed itself to heavy expenditure and started a large number of works, the Government permitted a temporary diversion of four lakhs from the railway-cess fund, to enable it to meet the claims of contractors in respect of work already done and to complete the works which could not be left in an unfinished state."

MR. R. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—" May I know the amount of the corpus which was originally held at the disposal of the district board? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have no information at present."

MR. R. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the district board was permitted to spend from the principal of the railway-cess amount on road works? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir."

MR. R. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the report of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The suggestion will be considered."

MR. R. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—" Was the loan sanctioned for maintenance of roads or for completing incomplete roads? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" For completing incomplete roads only."

18th September 1937]

MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the four lakhs which is now sanctioned to be diverted, was meant for completing the incomplete works, or for maintenance of existing works, or both? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" For completing incomplete works."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—" May I know the terms on which the amount of four lakhs was diverted from the fund, Sir? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have no information at present."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—" Is any interest to be charged on that amount, Sir? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Notice, Sir."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—" In view of the shortage of funds will the Hon. the Minister consider the desirability of utilizing the railway-cess fund on new road works? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am not in a position to state the position at present."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have satisfied themselves that the funds so diverted have been properly spent? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir."

Irrigation projects relating to Salem district.

* 133 *Q.*—MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many projects were investigated or were proposed to be investigated for the last 50 years in the district of Salem; and

(*b*) what they are?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The following projects were investigated:—

(1) Barur tank system.

(2) Vaniar project.

(3) Badathalev project.

(4) Gudumalai project.

(5) Krishnagiri Reservoir project.

(6) Thoppiar project.

(7) Marandahalli project.

(8) Construction of an anicut across the Sarabanganadhi at Thevur.

(9) Kiripatti Reservoir project.

[18th September 1937

" In connexion with the provision of irrigation facilities for Salem district from the Cauvery river and the Mettur reservoir the following schemes were considered :—

(1) Excavation of a contour channel from the Mettur reservoir.

(2) Excavation of a channel from the Mettur reservoir further east from the river past the watershed cutting.

(3) Extension of irrigation under the present open head channels.

(4) Construction of an anicut across the Cauvery somewhere below Mettur and above the junction of the Bhavani and taking off a channel therefrom.

(5) Pumping scheme from the Mettur Reservoir to irrigate about 15,000 acres in Omalur taluk and to feed tanks, channels, streams and small rivers in Tiruchengodu, Salem and Namakkal taluks.

(6) Pumping water at convenient points down the river to irrigate blocks of lands in Tiruchengodu and Namakkal taluks."

Publication of the audit and administration reports of the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams for the years 1933–34 *to* 1936–37.

* 134 *Q.*—MR. K. VARADACHARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place on the table the reports of auditors appointed by the Local Government under section 31 of the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Act and the Administration reports submitted under section 32 of that Act for all the years from 1933–34 to 1936–37 together with the orders passed by the Government thereon?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The reports are voluminous and the cost of printing them will be high. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing them on the table of the House."

MR. K. VARADACHARI :—" May I ask the Hon. the Minister whether he will consider the desirability of publishing the reports every year? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" They are published every year, but they are not printed."

MR. K. VARADACHARI :—" May I know, Sir, whether he will consider the desirability of printing them every year? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" So far there has never been any noticeable demand from the public, and if the hon. Member would insist on such publication, the department will certainly consider the matter."

18th September 1937]

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask, Sir, what the present method of publication of these auditor's reports is?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The auditors' reports are on the files of the Government department."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Does the Government consider it sufficient publication to keep them in the archives or files of the Government departments?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The auditors' reports are for the information of the Government."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will not make them available also to the pilgrim public the expenditure of whose money it is that is the subject of the audit?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Government will certainly consider the question if there is a demand. Till now we have not had any demand; hereafter if there is a demand it will be considered."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether they will be made available in the Fort St. George for inspection if anybody is interested in the matter?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is not in the Library, but if any hon. Member makes any specific demand as to what information he wants, I shall be only too glad to give it."

* 135 *Q.*[a]

Abolition of the Middle School section attached to the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.

* 136 *Q.*—MR. M. P. DAMODARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered the abolition of the Middle School section (i.e., classes 2 to 5 and Forms 1 to 3) attached to the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry;

(*b*) whether it is not a condition of the donor, Mr. Edward Brennen, that the college should have the whole of the High School section including the Middle School attached to it; and

(*c*) if so, what the need and justification are for the abolition of the Middle School section?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) Mr. Brennen made no such condition.

"(*c*) The lower classes and forms were abolished as a matter of economy and also to provide better and more adequate accommodation for the College, which the University insisted upon. There is a branch middle school at Tiruvengad in Tellicherry itself to meet the requirements of the pupils studying in lower classes and forms."

[a] Vide pages 288–290 *supra*.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that Tiruvengad is far away from the Tellicherry town and whether it will not be inconvenient for the boys in Tellicherry town to go to Tiruvengad?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Probably the Hon. Member is not aware that there is a high school very near this college."

Failure of freshes in the Wadada Irrigation channel.

* 137 *Q.*—MR. C. NARASIMHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the general failure of the Wadada Irrigation channel to supply sufficient water on account of its head being silted up often and also on account of the water in the river, when it is low, not flowing freely into the channel the level of which is a little bit higher?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"Government have no information but have called for a report."

MR. C. NARASIMHAM:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of constructing an anicut across the river?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"We will consider it."

* 138 *Q.*[a]

Inadequacy of grants payable to the Municipal High School, Chicacole.

* 139 *Q.*—MR. C. NARASIMHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has ever been made to the Government in April 1929 about the inadequacy of the grant under secondary education for the Chicacole High School as compared with grants to sister municipal institutions in the Presidency;

(*b*) how the matter was disposed of and what orders were passed thereon;

(*c*) whether the orders were communicated to the Municipal Council, Chicacole;

(*d*) whether the Chicacole Municipality has requested for a full building grant for extension of its buildings; and

(*e*) whether any, and if so, what orders were passed thereon and communicated to the municipality?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) & (*d*) Yes.

"(*b*), (*c*) & (*e*) A copy[b] of G.O. No. 1880, Education, dated the 17th September 1930, which was duly communicated to the municipal council is placed on the table."

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[a] Vide pages 290–291 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix II on page 346 infra.

18th September 1937]

Scheme for protected water-supply to Chicacole Municipality.

* 140 *Q.*—MR. C. NARASIMHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the policy of the Government regarding the extension of the system of protected water-supply to municipalities and towns or villages situated in non-municipal areas;

(*b*) with reference to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 915, L.S.G., dated 6th March 1937, reviewing the administration of the Chicacole Municipal Council for 1935–36, what steps were taken by the Municipal Council, Chicacole, and whether proposals for protected water-supply were submitted through the Sanitary Engineer; and

(*c*) if proposals have not been submitted, whether the Government will call upon the council to expedite the same?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"(*a*) The policy followed by Government is to give a free grant of one-half of the cost and to sanction a loan of the other half for all protected water supply schemes in both urban and rural areas. In exceptional cases which will be decided on their merits more than a half-grant is also given.

"(*b*) & (*c*) The council has not submitted any report as to the action taken by it. A report will be called for.

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"What are the conditions necessary for such a grant, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"There are no conditions. Each case will be considered on its own merits."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Do I understand the Government to say that they are continuing their old policy or they have made any deviation therefrom?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I do not know what the Hon. Member means by 'old policy'."

MR. BASHEER AHMED:—"The policy in force prior to the coming into existence of the new Government?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"All the policy that has been laid down by the previous Government is being followed."

Refusal of the Commissioner, Chicacole Municipality, to allow access to records demanded by a municipal councillor.

* 141 *Q.*—MR. C. NARASIMHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Commissioner, Chicacole Municipality, has not given access to municipal records to a municipal councillor on a written requisition by the latter as per section 20 (3) of the District Municipalities Act in May 1937;

(*b*) if so, what orders were passed thereon by the Government;

(*c*) whether the Commissioner has, in May 1937, contrary to section 13-B of the Municipal Act, addressed two letters to Government without forwarding them through the Chairman of the Chicacole Municipality;

(*d*) whether even after being demanded by the Chairman for access to those letters to him under section 13-B of the Municipal Act, the Commissioner refused to give him access;

(*e*) whether the Government sent the two letters for the forwarding notes of the Chairman as the two letters did not pass through the Chairman to Government as required by section 13-B of the Municipal Act, and if not, why not;

(*f*) what orders were passed by Government on the letters; and

(*g*) whether Government would, at least, in future, deal with cases falling under violation of the rights of chairman and councillors, in an exemplary manner to prevent such abuse of duties by the executive?

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

"(*b*) The Government declined to interfere.

"(*c*) Only one letter of the kind was received by Government.

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

"(*e*) The answer is in the negative; the letter referred to in clause (*c*) which was received direct merely explained his previous letter sent through Chairman, Municipal Council.

"(*f*) The Commissioner was asked to show cause why he should not be asked to make good the avoidable expenditure in the suit filed by the late acting clerk Kurmanadhan.

"(*g*) Each case will be dealt with on its merits as it arises."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Commissioner is subordinate to the Chairman?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think so."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"Is there any power under the Act for the Commissioner to refuse records to the Chairman?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"Then, what made him refuse access to the records, Sir?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"His own discretion."

10-15 a.m. MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that no reasons have been recorded in writing by the Commissioner for refusing access to the records?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As I said, this particular letter explains the previous letter sent through the Chairman, Municipal Council."

18th September 1957]

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether any action has been taken by the Government with regard to the subject-matter of this question?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The answer to (*b*) is that Government decline to interfere."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know the reasons why the Government decline to interfere?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not in a position to state at present."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the dignity of the Chairman of the Council has been infringed by the conduct of the Commissioner?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We shall consider the suggestion, Sir."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Am I to understand that Government is satisfied that the Commissioner has used his discretion rightly and refused access to records?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a matter of opinion, Sir."

MR. K. BASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"What is the opinion of the present Government on the action of the Commissioner?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have already stated that we do not propose to interfere in this matter."

MR. K. BASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"Why, Sir, that is what we want to know?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Because we do not think it proper to interfere in this matter."

MR. K. BASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"A serious allegation is made that the Chairman of the municipality was not allowed access to records by the Commissioner. The reasons must be known. If the reasons are good, well and good. If the reasons are not good, Government must not defend the action of the Commissioner?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This particular case, as I already said more than once, is the case of a letter explaining the previous letter. That is why Government did not interfere in the matter."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that under the Act and the rules under the Act no correspondence can take place between the Commissioner and the Government except through the Chairman?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" Then why is it, Sir, that when a letter was sent to the Government independently and not through the Chairman, the Government has not taken action against the Commissioner? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" This particular letter explains the previous letter sent through the Chairman."

MR. R. RAGHAVA MENON:—" Is the Government aware that the relationship between the Commissioner on the one hand and the Chairman and the councillors on the other hand is not cordial in many municipalities? "

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

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI:—" May I know if there is any rule that letters explaining previous letters need not be sent through the Chairman? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" There is no such rule."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know, Sir, whether the opinion or the statement made by the Minister just now that the Chairman is subordinate to the Commisioner is based upon any interpretation to any section of the Act or any rules framed thereunder? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I did not say anything of that sort."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I heard the Hon. Minister say that he thought that the Chairman was subordinate. "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question has not been put. The Hon. Minister will wait until the question is put. (Laughter.) The question is not put and therefore there will be no answer to that. Hon. Members are requested to put supplementary questions in the form of questions and not mere arguments."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Commisioner is subordinate both to the Chairman of the Council and the Government? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir."

AN HON. MEMBER:—" Have there been instances of Commissioners of other municipalities addressing Government direct instead of through the Chairmen? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" As far as I know there is no such case."

MR. R. RAGHAVA MENON:—" Will the Government be pleased to go into the question of the relationship between the Commissioners and the Chairmen in the near future and lay down specific rules governing their relationship? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Yes, the suggestion will be considered."

18th September 1937]

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI:—" May I know, Sir, if the Hon. Minister will call for explanation from this particular Commissioner? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We do not think it necessary."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" In view of the fact that hon. Members from all parts of the House have brought the fact to the notice of the Hon. Minister in the most effective manner that they do not regard the action of the Commissioner in this matter as wholly acceptable to this House, at least in view of that will the Hon. Minister take action that is very necessary in this case? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I shall look into the papers again."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—" If the Commissioner of the municipality is subordinate to the chairman, is not the action of the Commissioner *ultra vires*? "

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" In this matter I do not think it is the case."

AN HON. MEMBER:—" May I know whether instances have been brought to the notice of the Government where instead of sending a communication through the chairman it was directly sent."

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have already answered that question, Sir."

Working of the District Economic Council, Vizagapatam.

* 142 *Q.*—MR. D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many times the District Economic Council, Vizagapatam, has met from the date of its constitution till now;

(*b*) whether the Government are satisfied with the work of the said Council; and

(*c*) whether the Government would place the progress reports of the Council for the past three years on the table?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" (*a*) & (*c*) Orders of Government directing constitution of District Economic Councils were issued only in July 1936; nomination of non-officials to the Council in Vizagapatam was made only in November 1936. Apart from a preliminary meeting convened by the Collector in September the Council held no meeting in 1936. There was thus no progress to report for 1936. The first meeting of the Council after its constitution was held on 9th January 1937. The reports [a] of the Collector on the progress of work of the Council during the quarters ending 31st March 1937 and 30th June 1937 are appended.

" (*b*) The Council has only just begun to function."

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 347–350 infra.

MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—" When the Government is considering the proposal where is the scope for the economic council's usefulness and in what manner? "

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

MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—" Do the Government also think it necessary to retain the economic councils? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" It is a matter of opinion, Sir."

MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—" What are the kinds of work done by the economic councils? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" The hon Member is referred to the Government Order constituting the councils."

MR. ABDUR RAHIMAN KHAN:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that they attend to laying roads, which work is also attended to by the district boards? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" It is not so, Sir."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether there are any sources of income to these economic councils? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Grant from the Government of India."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether the Government of India will be paying every year? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" We have to wait and see."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" If not, may I know whether this Government propose to give any grant to the council? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" It will be considered later."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—" What are the special duties that are being performed by these economic councils? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" The hon. Member is referred to the Government Order constituting these committees."

MR. ABDUR RAHIMAN KHAN:—" Is it a fact that the work of these boards and their responsibilities are also attended to by the district boards? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" It has been answered, Sir, more than once, on the floor of the House."

18th September 1937]

AN HON. MEMBER:—"In view of the duplication of work that is being done by the councils, will the Government abolish them?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"It is a matter of opinion, Sir."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"In view of the opinions expressed from various sides of the House, will the Government consider the desirability of abolishing these boards?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Yes, Sir."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is the Government aware that the function of the District Economic Council is to co-ordinate the activities of all the Government departments of the district?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Yes, it is so."

MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—"When do the Government propose to abolish these economic councils?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Not at present, Sir."

MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—"Does the Government know that the Government of India has not allotted any funds this year?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I do not know, Sir."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI:—"May I know whether, when there are no funds available, there is any use in continuing this council?" 10-30 a.m.

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"At present, there is a provision of Rs. 2,80,000."

MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—"What is the amount of daily allowance drawn by a member of the economic council for each sitting?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Notice."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know when the Local Government came to know that there would be no further grant from the Government of India?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Notice, Sir."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know if the sum of Rs. 2,80,000 is available for all the economic councils in the Presidency?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"It is the balance available at present, Sir."

MR. H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Are the functions of the economic councils only advisory?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Yes, Sir."

[18th September 1937

Enquiry into the grievances of workers by the Inspector of Factories.

* 143 *Q.*—MR. V. V. NARASIMHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the factory inspector is consulting the workers in factories about their grievances during his visit to the factories; if so, where; if not, what the reasons for it are?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"Representations in regard to violation of factory regulations by owners of factories brought to the notice of factory inspectors during their inspections either by individual workers or by trade unions will be looked into by the Inspectors."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of insisting upon the factory inspectors to have personal contact with trade unions and find out from them whether there has been any violation of the regulations?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"Trade unions from time to time meet the factory inspectors and the factory inspectors when they come make enquiries as to whether there has been any violation of the regulations."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"May I ask whether the Government are aware of the fact that rules 90 and 91 of the Madras Factory Rules prescribing the method of factory inspection do not statutorily compel the factory inspectors to consult or enquire into or receive representations from the workers or their trade union representatives during their visits, and if the answer is in the affirmative whether the Government propose to exercise their rule-making powers in this respect in favour of the factory workers?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"Directions are being given to the factory inspectors in this behalf?"

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister proposes to empower certain members of the Assembly representing Labour constituencies to work as honorary factory inspectors in view of the inadequacy of the present strength of the paid-inspection staff?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"The matter is being considered, Sir."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of making it a part of the rules so as to compel the factory inspectors to meet the workers?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"The matter will be considered, Sir."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In cases where there are no trade unions, may I ask, Sir, whether it is not possible to instruct the factory inspectors to meet the workers collectively?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"I can't do it, Sir."

18th September 1937]

MR. MIR AKRAM ALI:—" May I ask how many factory inspectors there are in the Presidency? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" Notice, Sir."

MR. MIR AKRAM ALI:—" What is the supervision over the work of the factory inspectors? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" The Government have supervision over them."

MR. MIR AKRAM ALI:—" How many districts are within the jurisdiction of a single factory inspector? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" Notice, Sir."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Has Government any proposal to appoint any factory welfare inspectors to look after the welfare of the workers? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" Not at the present moment."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Will Government take the question into consideration? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" It will be considered."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" Do Government consider it desirable to ask the inspectors not to consult individual workers but to consult the unions as otherwise it would be creating trouble between the worker and the employer? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" No, Sir."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—" May I know whether Government have any proposal to widen the application of the factory inspection rules to more factories just as the Bombay Government have recently done? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" Yes, Sir."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—" May I know whether the Government will extend the application of factory inspection to printing presses, employing five or more people, whether the presses use power or not, since the sanitary condition of these presses is anything but satisfactory and they very often smell like public latrines? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" Notice, Sir."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—" May I ask whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to issue orders to the factory inspectors to associate themselves with the workers or their trade union representatives in inquiring into accidents occurring in factories and railway workshops in the province including those resulting fatally, pending the exercise of rule-making powers by Provincial Government? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" I have generally answered that question. But if the hon. Member wants a particular answer he may put a question down."

MR. J. NUTTALL:—" May I know whether it is the intention of the Government, when these enquiries are made by the Inspector of Factories, to allow the employers to know what those enquiries are? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" Yes, Sir."

MR. D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" May I know whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Factory Act? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" Not at present, Sir."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether, when the inspectors are making enquiries of the workers, they would do so in the presence of the managers of the factories concerned? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" It depends on the Factory Inspector. The Factory Inspector is at liberty to do so."

MRS. A. RUKMINI LAKSHMIPATHI:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that there are many children working in the beedi factories and does he not therefore think it desirable to amend the Factories Act so that all these petty factories may be drawn under his review? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" The matter will be investigated."

Collection of land revenue in South Arcot on pattas paying Rs. 5 and less in a lump sum in a single instalment.

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

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that in South Arcot alone land revenue for pattas paying Rs. 5 and less has been ordered to be collected in the January instalment itself;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that in 1935–36 and 1936–37 this method of collection has particularly rendered useless the remission of land revenue in those years;

(*c*) the total number of pattas in the district;

(*d*) the total number of pattas paying Rs. 5 and less in the district;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware that several pattas paying less than Rs. 5 are held by the same person; and

(*f*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of cancelling the said order?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam):—" (*a*) Yes, as an experimental measure for four years from fasli 1345. The orders relating to fasli 1345 were given effect to only in February 1936, and in fasli 1346 the collection was postponed to February 1937 at the instance of the Collector.

" (*b*) The Government are not aware that this was the case, and they do not understand how the collection of the kist in one instalment could have interfered with the remission granted.

18th September 1937]

" (*c*) 707,255.

" (*d*) In fasli 1345 there were 188,281 pattas paying one rupee and less and 396,490 pattas paying ten rupees and less but more than one rupee. No information is available as regards the number of pattas paying Rs. 5 and less.

" (*e*) The Government are not aware that this is so on any large scale.

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

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask, Sir, why this order was passed insisting upon the collection of the kist of Rs. 5 and less in one instalment instead of in four instalments as in other cases? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" It was found by the Collector of the district that the collections were very slack and on his recommendation this new order was passed."

MR. M. DORAIKANNU:—" Is it not a fact that for the small pattadars it will be easy to pay in one instalment because it is only in the beginning of January and February that these people will have some thing to pay and if it is delayed, the money will be spent by them and it will be very difficult to collect it afterwards? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" That is exactly the view which prevailed with the Collector, with which the Government agreed."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether this order of the Collector had the approval of the Government? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" Yes, Sir, it was a Government order."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether it is not a fact that in the month of January, in several parts of South Arcot district, the harvest is not completed and the produce is not in the hands of the ryots to pay the kist? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" To an extent only it is true. Generally it was found that dry crops are harvested in January and the ryot would be able to pay the instalment."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the Government are aware that, except in the case of a few taluks, in the majority of taluks, the ryot is deprived of the very produce harvested on the field in order to pay the kist to Government? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I submit, Sir, that with regard to the dates of payment, not only in this district but also throughout the Presidency, the Government will consider the question of rearranging the dates for the payment of land revenue, with due regard to the time of harvesting and the time and facility for marketing by the tenants."

[18th September 1937

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether there has been an insistent demand that the Collector should fix six instead of four instalments, and, if so, will Government consider the desirability of collecting this amount as the last instalment?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"It is not quite desirable to postpone it till the last instalment because by that time the tenant will have gone into the hands of the creditor and the Government will have to go to a tenant with no money."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"There has been already agitation in this particular district that the payment of kist be postponed by two months; so will Government be pleased to issue orders before the end of November for the collection of kist in the last instalment?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"I have submitted that the orders were passed in January 1936 and July 1936, and the present Government will consider the question of rearranging the dates not only in this district but throughout the Presidency."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether Government will arrange to issue orders before December?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"Immediately after the examination of the question is finished, orders will issue."

Imposition of a high water-rate for second crops in the Parlakimedi Estate.

* 138 *Q.*—MR. C. NARASIMHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of certain representations made by the ryots of the Parlakimedi Estate in the Madras Province regarding the exorbitant water-rates for second crops charged by the estate quite out of proportion to the Government rates?

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

MR. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government is aware that the High Court has fixed the second-crop water-rate in a favourable manner to the ryot?"

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"The rates cannot be fixed by the High Court; and so far as the zamindari is concerned, it is a matter which is covered by the provisions of the Estates Land Act and the Government do not directly come into the matter."

18th September 1937]

MR. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—" May I know whether the Government is not aware that in the representation made by the tenants, reference is made to the High Court decisions regarding water-rates which are far below the rates demanded by the estate? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" I have submitted that there was no representation and in the one representation which is now before the Government, no reference has been made to the exorbitant water-rates for second crop charged by the estate."

MR. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of extending the benefit of the High Court's decision to all the ryots in that estate? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" I have no doubt that the hon. Member is aware that the Government intend moving before this Assembly for the formation of a committee to go into the question of the condition of tenants in all zamindari areas, and may I suggest that the hon. Member may put all these matters before that committee? "

Remission of kist by the Revenue authorities in the Chandragiri division.

* 144 *Q.*—MR. K. VARADACHARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the jamabandi conducted in March 1937 by the Revenue authorities in the Chandragiri division of Chittoor district, the jamabandi officer was pleased to grant a remission of the kist payable by the ryots of the ayacut under Peddacheruvu and Chinnacheruvu in Thukkivakkam village, Chandragiri taluk;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the said remission was granted on the ground that the lands in the ayacut were uncultivated and kept waste in fasli 1346; and

(*c*) whether the remission was granted after personal inspection of the lands and making other local enquiries by the Revenue authorities concerned?

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

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—" Will they call for the information? " 10-45 a.m.

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" They will certainly call for the information, if it is asked for."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—" I ask for it, Sir."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" Yes, Sir."

[18th September 1937

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Protection against the import of foreign coconuts and products.

107 *Q.*—Mr. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it has been brought to his notice that there are heavy imports of coconuts and coconut-oil and other products into this Presidency;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the heavy increase in imports of coconuts during the last four or five years has affected the coconut prices both in the East and West coasts of this Presidency;

(*c*) the quantity of imports during the four previous years;

(*d*) to what extent and how these imports affected the prices in the local market; and

(*e*) what steps the Local Government have taken or propose to take to impress upon the Government of India the necessity and urgency to prohibit the imports of foreign coconuts and other products into our Presidency thus to protect the coconut industry from ruin?

A.—(*a*) Yes; of the total imports of coconuts and copra to India in 1936–37, roughly one-third was to Madras Presidency; of coconut-oil, Madras took one-eleventh.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The imports of coconuts, copra and coconut-oil during the past four years were as shown below:—

Year.	Coconuts in million number.	Copra (tons).	Coconut-oil In million gallons.
1933–34	2·33	3,942	·19
1934–35	6·63	5,101	·65
1935–36	7·78	7,044	·57
1936–37	5·37	14,855	·70

It is not possible to say definitely to what extent the increased imports of coconut products have affected the local price of the coconut. The increasing demand for the products from the rapidly growing soap and vegetable ghee industry has also had a tendency to arrest the fall in prices.

(*e*) Foreign imports to Madras were mainly from Ceylon. Strong representations were made to the Government of India for imposition of a heavy duty on these imports but the Government of India did not agree. Further representations have been made in the matter and it is believed that these will be given due consideration in the Indo-Ceylon trade negotiations.

18th September 1937]

Electric installation in the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore.

108 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any complaint has been brought to the notice of the Government that the electric installation of the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, has been tampered with?

A.—No.

Milk supply in the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a sample of the hospital supply milk in the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, was sent to the Public Analyst in Madras on 4th June 1937, which showed plenty of sugar; whilst the duplicate sample of the same sent by the District Medical Officer on 23rd June 1937 at the contractor's cost for analysis showed no sugar at all; and

(*b*) if so, what the explanation given by the District Medical Officer is?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Welfare of the Harijan coolies employed in the plantations of Mysore, Coorg and Wynad.

110 *Q.*—MR. H. S. HUSSAIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to call for a report on—

(*a*) the number of Harijan coolies of South Kanara and Malabar working in the different plantations in Mysore, Coorg and Wynad;

(*b*) the extent of the indebtedness of these coolies; and

(*c*) whether they are subject to frequent attacks of malaria?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information, but they are trying to collect the same.

Alleged racial discrimination in the assignment of house-sites in Valparai, Pollachi taluk.

111 *Q.*—MR. V. K. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the year 1929 an extent of 204 acres of land was surveyed and allotted as Valparai township, for house-sites, in the Anamalai Hills, Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that hundreds of applications from Indian settlers requesting to grant sites for building houses were refused till now, while many sites were assigned to the English companies and other English concerns;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that applications for house-sites from Indians were forwarded to the Anamalai Planters' Association and sites were refused to them in accordance with the recommendations of that association;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that recently on the recommendation of the Anamalai Planters' Association a plot, far away from the main road and by the side of the Christian and Muhammadan burial grounds, situated in an unhealthy low level, was promised to be assigned to the Indian settlers and that they refused to accept that;

(*e*) whether the Government have received any representation that for want of proper dwelling houses of their own, many of the Indian merchants and others suffer a great deal by paying exorbitant rents to the English planters for dwelling in their inadequate and unwholesome sheds; and

(*f*) whether it is a fact that a site of 10 cents was assigned to the Hindu settlers at Valparai township to build their Subrahmanyaswami temple and whether it is true that the assignment was subsequently cancelled and a site which is near the Christian and Muhammadan burial ground and, as such, quite unsuitable to the religious sentiment of the Hindus, was promised to be assigned?

A.—(*a*) The area reserved for the Valparai township was first computed as 234 acres. On survey it was found to be 202·76 acres.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

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

(*f*) In 1931 the Government sanctioned the alienation of 15 cents of land in S. No. 41-5 of Anamalai township in favour of the trustee for the time being of a Subrahmanyaswami temple for use as the site of the temple. In 1933 the Collector reported that the alienee was not anxious to have this site but proposed to apply for another site and the Board of Revenue accordingly passed orders resuming the site. The Government have no information on the other points raised in the question but they have called for a report.

Refusal of recognition to the Vizagapatam Medical College by the Indian Medical Council.

112 *Q.*—MR. D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Indian Medical Council refused to recognize the Vizagapatam Medical College;

(*b*) if so, what are the reasons for such refusal;

(*c*) whether the authorities of the Indian Medical Council suggested any, and, if so, what improvements as the *sine qua non* of recognition;

18th September 1937]

(*d*) whether any estimates were prepared regarding such essential prerequisites;

(*e*) if so, what the estimated cost thereof is; and

(*f*) whether the Government made any, and if so, what arrangements to carry out the recommendations made by the authorities of the Indian Medical Council?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Indian Medical Council are not satisfied that the college is at present sufficient for the training of students particularly because of—

(1) the inadequate accommodation and arrangements for treatment and teaching in the out-patient department and

(2) the antiquated provision made for teaching midwifery and gynæcology.

Other improvements and additions to buildings are also required.

(*d*) & (*e*) Approximate plans and estimates for all the works have been prepared. The total estimate amounts to about 16 lakhs. If certain additional buildings suggested by the Surgeon-General are included the approximate cost will amount to 23·89 lakhs.

(*f*) The Government are making all possible arrangements.

Total estimated cost, etc., of the Lower Bhavani Project.

113 *Q.*—MR. D. SRINIVASA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the Lower Bhavani Project stands;

(*b*) what the total estimated cost of the above project is;

(*c*) what time it will take for its completion;

(*d*) what the total acreage is in Gobichettipalaiyam and Erode taluks that the project is intended to serve;

(*e*) whether it is proposed to sanction double-crop cultivation for the Tadapalli and Arakkankottai channels ayacut after the completion of the project;

(*f*) whether the object of the project is to ensure a steady and regular water-supply only for dry cultivation;

(*g*) what the maximum assessment is per acre of dry land the Government propose to levy for the water-supply;

(*h*) what the return is the Government expect on the outlay; and

(*i*) whether all the riparian owners to be benefited by the project have agreed to pay the enhanced assessment?

A.—(*a*) The scheme is still under investigation.
(*b*) 247 lakhs
(*c*) About six years } as at present estimated.
(*d*) Gobichettipalaiyam—46,960 acres.
Erode—141,973 acres.
(*e*) There is already second-crop irrigation under these channels; it is not proposed to extend it after the completion of the project.
(*f*) Yes.
(*g*) Rs. 9.
(*h*) 5·78 per cent.
(*i*) Not all of them.

Labour Department staff and the work done by them in South Kanara.

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

(*a*) the number of labour schools opened by the present District Labour Officer, South Kanara, and the total number of labour schools in South Kanara;

(*b*) the number of wells dug in South Kanara by the Labour department; and the total number of wells dug by the present Labour Officer for South Kanara and the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(*c*) the total number of teachers appointed by the present District Labour Officer;

(*d*) how many Special Labour Inspectors were appointed by the Government for South Kanara; what work the Special Labour Overseer has turned out for the last six months, i.e., from January to June 1937; and

(*e*) how many acres of plots were given on darkhast by the Labour department in South Kanara by the present Labour Officer?

A.—(*a*) The number of labour schools opened by the present District Labour Officer is 9 and the total number of labour schools in the district is 44.

(*b*) The total number of wells dug by the Labour department in South Kanara is 175. The number dug by the present District Labour Officer is 30 and the expenditure incurred thereon is Rs. 13,886–13–0.

(*c*) The total number of teachers appointed by the present District Labour Officer is 13.

(*d*) There are two Special Inspectors in South Kanara district. The Special Overseer who was in service for six months from December 1936 to May 1937 had to supervise and check-measure well and school works and inspect old wells, labour schools and colonies.

(*e*) The District Labour Officer is not empowered to assign land on darkhast. However, the assignment of 320·80 acres of land to 562 members of depressed classes was made on the recommendation of the present District Labour Officer.

18th September 1937]

Proposal to put an end to the adulteration of ghee in the market.

115 *Q.*—MR. G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any steps will be taken to put a stop to the growing malpractice of adulteration of ghee in the market;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that hydrogenated fats and oils are freely used in adulterating ghee; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take steps to control the import and sale of hydrogenated fats and oils?

A.—(*a*) The Government have already prohibited the sale of adulterated ghee in areas where the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act is in force by the issue of rules under section 20 (2) of that Act.

(*b*) Yes. That was why the sale of adulterated ghee was prohibited.

(*c*) There is no need to consider this question now.

Particulars regarding the number and pay of I.C.S. officers in the Presidency.

116 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of I.C.S. men in this Presidency;

(*b*) the number working in each department; and

(*c*) the total amount of salaries and allowances paid to them?

A.—(*a*) The actual strength of the Madras cadre of the I.C.S. at present is 156.

(*b*) A statement[a] showing the position as on 1st September is annexed.

(*c*) About Rs. 2,25,000 a month. This excludes the salaries and allowances of officers of this Province who are employed under the Government of India and other Provincial Governments and Administrations and on foreign service, which are not debitable to this Government.

Appointment to the posts of Chief Conservator of Forests, Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests and Deputy Conservator of Forests.

117 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the qualifications for the office of Chief Conservator of Forests, his personal assistant and of the Deputy Conservator of Forests;

(*b*) by whom these appointments are made; and

(*c*) the salary of each?

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 351 infra.

A.—(*a*) No specific qualifications have been prescribed for the office of the Chief Conservator. The officer is selected for his capacity, merit, experience and service. The Personal Assistant is of the grade of Deputy Conservator of Forests. He is selected with reference to his aptitude for secretarial work. The Deputy Conservators are members of the Indian Forest Service. Direct recruits to the service are called Assistant Conservators. Officers drawing pay at the rate of Rs. 575 and upwards rank as Deputy Conservators. No special qualifications apart from the qualifications required for recruitment to the service are prescribed for Deputy Conservators. Rules of recruitment are published in Notification No. 232-F, dated 20th February 1930, at pages 147–152 of the *Gazette of India* (Part I), dated 22nd February 1930.

(*b*) Recruitment to the Indian Forest Service was made by the Secretary of State. The appointment to the grade of Chief Conservator and Personal Assistant is made by the Local Government.

(*c*) Chief Conservator—Rs. 2,500—125—2,750.
Personal Assistant—His grade pay as Deputy Conservator.
Deputy Conservators—Those drawing Rs. 575 and upwards in the time-scale—Rs. 325—50—725 efficiency bar—Rs. 800—50—1,350.
The pay above mentioned is exclusive of overseas pay granted to officers of European domicile.

Bifurcation of the Tinnevelly District Board.

118 *Q.*—Mrs. JEBAMONEY MASILLAMONEY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the District Collector for Tinnevelly was asked to report on the advisability or otherwise of the bifurcation of that district;

(*b*) what his report was;

(*c*) whether the bifurcation now followed was in accordance with his report or against it; and

(*d*) if the latter, what the reasons were for acting against the Collector's report?

A.—The answer to clause (*a*) is in the negative; the questions in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) do not arise.

Proposal to discontinue the practice of appointing pensioned gazetted officers to temporary posts in Government service.

119 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any pensioned gazetted officers have been provided with temporary Government appointments;

18th September 1937]

(*b*) if so, for how many years past this practice has been going on;

(*c*) how many such appointments had been made during such period;

(*d*) what was the necessity for filling up such vacancies with pensioned officers and why competent men already in service were not appointed to them; and

(*e*) whether there is any proposal to discontinue that practice?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The position is as follows:—

Article 520 of the Civil Service Regulations which has been in existence for a long time permits the re-employment of pensioners on public grounds. But in view of the statutory rules for Provincial and Subordinate Services which prescribe a maximum age-limit for appointment, re-employment of pensioners is not possible because they cannot satisfy the age rule. In only one case, viz., that of Assistant Curator, Madras Record office, provision has been made in the rules for the appointment of a retired officer of the Provincial service and even that only for special reasons; no age-limit has been prescribed for such appointment.

Bifurcation of the Ramnad District Board and nominations thereto.

120 *Q.*—Mr. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the grounds were on which the Ramnad District Board was bifurcated into the north and the south boards;

(*b*) what the total strength is of members of the North Ramnad District Board; how many were nominated to the said board;

(*c*) what the principles are which were adopted for these nominations;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that a candidate defeated at the election for the Tiruppattur Circle was immediately nominated by the Government to the said board;

(*e*) if so, on what grounds;

(*f*) when the seat for the Sivaganga Circle of the said board fell vacant; and

(*g*) when Government propose to hold the by-election for the above seat?

A.—(*a*) The Ramnad District Board was bifurcated as in the opinion of the then Government the area comprised within its jurisdiction cannot, after the abolition of taluk boards, be conveniently administered by a single district board.

(*b*) The total strength is 26. Eight members were nominated.

(*c*) The principle was to secure adequate representation on the district board of the communities referred to in sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Madras Local Boards Act and women.

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

(*e*) The member under reference was not disqualified from nomination.

(*f*) The Government have no information.

(*g*) In view of the answer to clause (*f*), this clause does not arise.

Acceptance of higher tenders for road contracts by the President, North Ramnad District Board.

121 *Q.*—MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any complaints were received by Government regarding the rejection of lower tenders and the acceptance of higher tenders for road contracts by the President, North Ramnad District Board, for the current year; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

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

(*b*) The Government did not consider that any action was necessary.

Formation and maintenance of new roads in the South Arcot District Board.

122 *Q.*—MR. R. PONNUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of railway cess fund that was in the custody of the South Arcot District Board during the end of 1930–31;

(*b*) the amount of railway cess fund that was shown in the accounts of the South Arcot District Board during the end of 1934–35;

(*c*) whether there is any order from Government authorizing the President of the District Board to separate the railway cess fund into corpus fund and interest fund;

(*d*) whether the attention of Government has been drawn by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts to the action of the South Arcot District Board in unauthorizedly utilizing the railway cess fund under the plea of interest funds;

(*e*) whether the Government have approved this irregular procedure;

(*f*) whether the Government have taken into consideration whether it will be possible for the South Arcot District Board to maintain the roads formed out of railway-cess funds from its general resources;

18th September 1937]

(*g*) how many roads have been formed out of the railway-cess funds;

(*h*) why the Government now insist upon meeting the cost of completing the road works taken up under railway-cess in previous years by diverting four lakhs of rupees from railway-cess funds and then making good the amount by eight instalments from general funds; and

(*i*) what action the Government have taken against those who are responsible for this waste of funds?

A.—(*a*) Rs. 20,32,771.

(*b*) Rs. 12,86,551.

(*c*) There are no specific orders of Government authorizing the President to separate the railway-cess fund into corpus fund and interest fund. The district board was permitted to utilize the interest on the railway-cess funds for expenditure on road and bridge works included in a programme approved by the Government.

(*d*) The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has reported that there was no unauthorized diversion of railway-cess funds up to the end of 1935-36.

(*e*) The question does not arise.

(*f*) It was recently reported to the Government that want of funds for maintenance of the roads newly formed was keenly felt and that many of the roads built at considerable cost had badly deteriorated.

(*g*) The Government have no definite information.

(*h*) As the board had committed itself to heavy expenditure and started a large number of works, the Government permitted a temporary diversion of four lakhs from the railway-cess fund, to enable it to meet the claims of contractors in respect of work already done and to complete the works which could not be left in an unfinished state.

(*i*) The expenditure was incurred by the district board in the exercise of the powers vested in it under the Madras Local Boards Act. Any irregular or unauthorized expenditure will in due course be dealt with by the auditor under the surcharge rules.

Proposal for the construction of a bridge across the Coleroon river near Vallampadugai, Chidambaram taluk.

123 *Q*.—MR. R. PONNUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a proposal to construct a bridge across the Coleroon river near Vallampadugai, Chidambaram taluk;

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, why such a proposal was dropped; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to sanction the construction in the near future?

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

(*b*) The proposal was dropped on account of the prohibitive cost of the bridge.

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

Construction of the bridge across the Pennar at Nellore.

124 MR. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the bridge over the Pennar river at Nellore will be taken up for construction during the budget year;

(*b*) if so, what is the amount allotted for the purpose; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

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

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) In view of the limited funds available for the construction of major bridges, it is not possible to take up the construction of the bridge in the current year or in the near future.

Provision for the construction of a bridge across the Bharata river in Malabar.

125 *Q.*—MR. P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have sanctioned any amount for the construction of a bridge over the Bharata river in the Malabar district; and

(*b*) when and where the bridge is to be constructed?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The construction of a bridge across the Bharatapuzha river at a suitable site to give a bridged road from Tirur to Ponnani at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,77,000 has been approved by the Government. Of the total cost, rupees two lakhs is to be met by loan and the balance of Rs. 5,77,000 is to be debited to the Road Development Fund. No sum has yet been allotted for expenditure in the current year pending the passing of the Civil Budget Estimate for 1937–38 by the Legislature and the sanction of the estimate by the Chief Engineer.

18th September 1937]

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

II.—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1937-38—*cont.*

(8) DEMAND VIII—HEADS OF PROVINCES, MINISTERS AND STAFF—*cont.*

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Discussion on the cut motion of Mr. Ari Gowder under Demand VIII will now continue. Swami Sahajanandam will continue his speech."

* SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே நேற்றைய தினம் இந்த டிமாண்டின் கீழ் கொண்டுவந்த Cut motion-ல் பேசினதை தொடர்ந்து பேசுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தீண்டாமை போகவும் ஆலயப்பிரவேச உரிமை கொடுக்கவும் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. நேற்றையதினம் தீண்டப்படாதவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் அல்ல என்பதை விளக்கிக் கூறிவிட்டேன். சாஸ்திரப்படி தீண்டாமை என்பது பெரு நோயாளிகள் விஷயத்திலும் நாயைத் தின்கிறவர்கள் விஷயத்திலும், சண்டாளர்கள் விஷயத்திலும், அனுஷ்டிக்கவேண்டியது என்று இருக்கிறது. இந்த மூன்று சுபாவங்களும் ஹரிஜனங்களிடத்தில் இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களாகிய நாங்கள் பெருநோயாளிகளுமன்று நாயைத் தின்கிறவர்களுமன்று, சண்டாளர்களுமன்று. ஆகையினாலே நாங்கள் தீண்டப்படாதவர்கள் அல்லவென்பதை விளக்கமாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டேன். பிறகு ஆலயப்பிரவேச உரிமை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பது கேள்வி. சாஸ்திரத்தில் பார்த்தால் ஆலயப்பிரவேச உரிமை யாருக்கு வேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கீதை 18-வது அத்தியாயம் 20—22-வது சுலோகத்தில் பகவான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் (சமஸ்கிருதம்) தாமத ஞானமுடையவர்களுக்கு கோவில் வேண்டும். சாத்வீக ஞானமுடையவர்களுக்கு கோவில் வேண்டியதில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார். தாமத ஞானமுடையவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள். சாத்வீக ஞானமுடையவர்கள் அந்தணர்கள். அதாவது பிராமணர்கள். ஆகையினாலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கோவில் வேண்டும். பிராமணர்களுக்கு கோவில் வேண்டியதில்லை என்பது பகவானுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். பிராமணர்கள் கடவுளை எங்கும் வியாபகமாக காண்கிறார்கள். கடவுளைக் கட்டையிலும் கல்லிலும் மரங்களிலும் காண்பவர்கள் தாழ்ந்த ஜாதியார்கள். கல்லிலும் கட்டையிலும் கடவுளைக்கண்டு வணங்குகிறவர்கள் தாழ்ந்த ஜாதியாயிருப்பதனால் தாழ்ந்த ஜாதியாருக்கு அதாவது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கோவில் பிரவேச உரிமை வேண்டும். உயர்ந்த ஜாதியார் போறிவுடையவர்கள். கடவுளை எங்கும் வியாபகமாக காண்கிறவர்களாயிருப்பதினால் அவர்களுக்கு கோவிலில் பிரவேசித்து கடவுளை வணங்கவேண்டிய உரிமை இல்லை. அறிவிற் குன்றிய சுபாவமுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் கோவிலுக்குப் போய் பகவானைக் கும்பிடவேண்டியது அவசியமென்பது பகவத்கீதை 18-வது அத்தியாயம் 20—22-வது சுலோகங்களில் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே சாஸ்திரங்களில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறபடி ஹரிஜனங்கள் தீண்டப்படாதவர்களல்ல. அவர்களுக்கு ஆலயப் பிரவேச உரிமை இருக்கிறது. என்னைப்போன்றவர்கள் சாஸ்திரங்களைப் படித்து இப்பொழுது தெரிந்து சொல்ல முன் வந்திருக்கிறோம். இப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல ஆள் இல்லாமல் போனதினால் நாங்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களாக கருதப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். சாஸ்திரத்தை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்தபின் மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகளின் உண்ணாவிரதத்திற்குப்பின், ஹரிஜனங்கள் தீண்டப்படாதவர்களல்ல அவர்களுக்கு கோவிலுக்குப் போக உரிமை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கும் நிலைமை உண்டாகிவிட்டது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் பல விஷயங்கள் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. திருக்குறள் என்பது ஆதிதிராவிட வேதம். சைவசமயத்தார் தேவாரம் திருவாசகங்களைத் திராவிட வேதமென்பர், வைணவர்கள், நாலாயிர பிரபந்தத்தை திராவிட வேதமென்பர். இவ்விரு சமய திராவிட வேதங்களும் தமிழ் மறையாகிய திருக்குறளிலிருந்து தோன்றியவை, ஆகவே திராவிட வேதங்களுக்கு ஆதியாக நிற்பதிலின் திருக்குறளே ஆதிதிராவிட வேதமென்பர். ஆகவே ஆதிதிராவிட வேதமாகிய திருக்குறளை படிக்கிறவர்கள் ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள். நாங்கள் மாத்திரம் படிக்கிறோம் என்கிறதினால் மற்றவர்களுக்கு படிக்கும் உரிமை இல்லை என்று வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. திராவிட

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [18th September 1937

வேதத்தை மற்றும் வேதத்தைப் படிக்கிறவர்களும் படிக்கலாம். திராவிட வேதத்தைப் படிக்கும் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களாகிய எங்களுக்கும் ஆலயப் பிரவேச உரிமை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆண்டவனுடைய புண்ணிய க்ஷேத்திரமாகிய கோவிலுக்குள் எங்களை போகக்கூடாதென்று சொல்லுவது மகாபாவம். இந்த விஷயத்தை அறிந்த மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் இருபது நாள் பட்டினி கிடந்தார். உடனே பூனு ஒப்பந்தஞ் செய்யப்பட்டது. காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி வரும் அப்பொழுது தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தை முதல் சட்டமாகச் செய்யப்படும் என்று வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரிகள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய தொடங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். மதுவாகிய அரக்களைக் கொல்லக் கங்கணங் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி செய்யக் கங்கணங் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்கக் கங்கணங் கட்டிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். கனம் முதன் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நாங்கள் பத்து மாதமிருந்தாலும் பத்து நாள் இருந்தாலும் மது என்ற அரக்களை ஒழித்துவிட்டுத்தான் போவோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதே மாதிரி தீண்டாமையையும் ஒழித்துவிட்டுப் போகும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம். காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரிகளுடைய கொள்கை என்ன ஹரிஜனங்களை முன்னேற்றவும் தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்கவும் என்ன செய்யப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதை விளக்கிக் கூறும்படி கேட்கிறேன். மேலும் நான் கேட்கிறதற்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் சம்பந்தமில்லை என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. திருமூலர் திருமந்திரத்தில் அரசாங்கம் இந்த விஷயத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக நடப்பவர்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் தூப்பாக்கியினால் சுட்டுவிடுவார்கள். ஈஸ்வரன் சட்டத்திற்கு மாறுக நடக்கிற இதைத்திருத்த வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. இதைப்பற்றி திருமூலர் திருமந்திரம் ராஜதோஷம் என்னும் அதிகாரத்தில் விளக்கமாக கூறி இருக்கிறது. ராஜாக்கள் என்ன செய்யவேண்டும், என்ன மாதிரி நடக்கவேண்டுமென்பது அந்த அதிகாரத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினாலே இதை ராஜாங்கம் வகனிக்க வேண்டுமென்பது திருமூலர் திருமந்திரத்திலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. ஆலயங்கள் 1810-ம்ஹ்ரு முதல் 1857-ம்ஹ்ரு வரையில் அரசாங்கத்தார் கையிலிருந்தது. சர்க்கார் ஆலயங்களைப் பரிபாலனஞ் செய்துகொண்டு வந்தார்கள். 1860-ம்ஹ்ரூத்தில் பாதிரிமார்கள் கிறிஸ்தவ மதப் பிரசாரத்திற்கு தடையாக இருக்கிறதென்று சர்க்கார் மத விஷயங்களில் தலையிடக்கூடாதென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். விக்டோரியா மகாராணி அவர்கள் மத சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்களில் தலையிட மாட்டோம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அதன் பிறகு கோவில் கமிட்டிகள் ஏற்படுத்தி ஆலய நிர்வாகங்கள் நடைபெற்று வந்தன. சில கோவில்களுக்கு இன்னும் மோகினி தஸ்தீக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அப்பொழுதே கோவில்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் ஒரு சட்டஞ் செய்து தங்களுடைய கையில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தலாம். இப்பொழுது நமது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் செய்த முயற்சியால் திருவாங்கூர் மகாராஜா அவர்கள் அங்குள்ள கோவில்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு திறந்துவிட்டு விட்டார்கள். திருவாங்கூரைப்போல் ஹரிஜனங்களை மிகவும் கொடுமையாக நடத்தின ஊர் வேறு இல்லை. அப்படிப்பட்ட ஊரில் இரண்டாயிரங் கோயில்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு திறந்துவிட்டு விட்டார்கள். இதைப் பார்த்து சில சமஸ்தானுதிபதிகள் பல கோயில்களை வடக்கே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு திறந்து விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நமது மாகாணத்திலும் தெற்கே நாடார் ஜனங்கள் சில கோவில்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு திறந்து விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் கோவில்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு திறந்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஆலயப் பிரவேச உரிமை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னவர்கள் கையில் அரசாங்கம் வந்திருக்கிறதினால் இந்த ஆலயப் பிரவேச உரிமையை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது விஷயமாக நமது முதன் மந்திரி ராஜாஜீ அவர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதை தெரிந்துகொள்ள இந்த Cut motion கொண்டு வந்தேன்."

MR. MIR AKRAM ALI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday my hon. Friend, Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig, spoke at length about the necessity for the creation of a Province for the Andhras. I would be failing in my duty, Sir, if I did not, on this occasion, voice forth the feelings of the

Andhra public and urge upon this hon. House the importance of this question. The necessity for a separate Province is universally felt by all the Andhras. To whatever political party or persuasion they may belong, the need for a separate Province is universally felt by all the Andhras. My friends the Andhras, on this side of the House or on that side of the House, will agree with me that there can be no two opinions on this question. This demand has been agitating our minds for over two decades and yet it has not been put into effect. This demand for a separate province, based on linguistic principles, is a very legitimate demand. Telugu is the common language of the Andhras; from the standpoint of culture and traditions also they have got a peculiar individuality of their own. Sir, it was to satisfy the cultural aspirations of the Andhras that a separate University, the Andhra University was formed. But that has gone only half way and it has only pushed up a bit the principle which underlies the creation of a separate Province and emphasized further the need for it.

" Sir, only the other day, the Oriyas began their agitation for a separate Province and already they have got their province. Their success has further increased our hopes. Geographically considered, Sir, the Andhra Province extends over a number of districts covering a huge population with clear-cut boundary limits. Therefore there is no reason why a separate province should not be formed. With the assumption of office by the Congress Party, new aspirations and hopes have been created in the minds of the people. I may say that the Andhras sincerely trust that the present Government will look to their needs and do their utmost for the creation of the Andhra Province. My hope is strengthened further by the fact that the Hon. the Premier will give a sympathetic and even indulgent consideration to this matter. Sir, another reason for strengthening my hope is the fact that most of the Andhras who have been sympathizing with this movement and cherishing these ideals are occupying important positions on the Treasury Bench. This question has been postponed time after time. I therefore appeal to the Government to take it into consideration at the earliest possible moment."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that, as a result of the Congress having decided to accept office we have before us as Ministers Gentlemen who are able and honourable persons and who have earnestly taken upon themselves the task of carrying on the administration of this province. Although these Ministers have come into office as a result of the introduction of provincial autonomy, an incident democratic in its nature, and although for the first time, they are responsible to the Legislature, yet in their hands is concentrated power for doing good or bad to the people of this province. When such extensive power is concentrated in their hands, I believe, Sir, I will not be wrong in asking them to function with full realization of the fact that they are occupying the position of trustees, and the people of this province look up to them for doing them not only service but also justice. I have no doubt, Sir, that these Hon. Gentlemen have 11 a.m.

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [18th September 1937

a breadth of vision and a width of outlook which will help them to look upon the people of this province as a whole and not as so many communities. When I say that the Hon. Ministers in their day to day administration should forget the fact that they belong to one community or another but on the other hand remember, deliberately remember, that they are people belonging not to one community or one section of a community but to very many communities who constitute the people of this province. When I say this, I have with your permission to state the supposed antithesis between nationalism and communalism. My hon. Friends who believe in nationalism, pure and simple, should not forget the fact that the machinery will not function unless all the component parts of that machinery are sound and are in a working condition. It will be wrong, positively wrong, to believe that a machine will work only if certain parts of that machine are in working order, although some other parts are in disorder. Although that machine can for obvious particular purposes be made to run, even though certain of its parts are defective, yet time may come when that particular machine will come to a stand-still, if particular care is not taken to see that all the parts that go to make that machine are kept in good order or if particular care is not taken of every part of that machine. In this connexion, Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. the Premier to the fact that the question lies entirely in his hands to see that everything that is necessary is done to bring contentment to the people. (Interruption.) Sir, I would like to give up the general way in which I have been speaking, and I will for the information of the Hon. Ministers say, Sir, that we in this province are looking up to the Hon. Ministers, the Premier particularly, to let us know whether it is the policy of the Government to help the minorities in every possible respect, so that they could come to the level which other communities have reached.

"There is the question of the communal Government Order. In answer to some interpellations, the Hon. Ministers had not been able to tell the House what exactly the Government's attitude to that question was, whether they are going to keep in tact that order, or whether they are going to effect any changes in that order, or whether they are going to cancel it altogether. We are certainly not satisfied with the existing communal Government Order. But yet it does give certain relief to the minority communities. The Madras Services Commission through which this communal Government Order is working, I am afraid I have to confess it, is not functioning properly. When the communal Government Order was issued, it was intended that patronage should be taken away from the hands of parties, for it was feared that as a result of party factions and party politics, services would suffer. On that account and on account of the fact that justice, although it was meagre in its character, was sought to be done to the minority communities who did not have representation in the services this order was passed. The Madras Services Commission, I am afraid I have to say it, did not satisfy the requirements that we originally expected of that Commission. If a member of a particular community

18th September 1937] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

is not available for the service in the rotation, it was expected that the chances belonging to that particular community would stand over and that all those chances would be accumulated, and when members of that particular community became available later on, all those chances would be given to the members of that community. I do not know whether that is being done, although that was intended originally. The people of this province, particularly those belonging to minority communities were really upset when certain hon. Members who are now Ministers gave expression to their opinion that efficiency would be the only consideration in making appointments in the services, and that in endeavouring to see that efficiency is maintained no claims of the minority communities would be considered or as a matter of fact that the communal Government Order would have to go."

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" On a point of order, Sir, is the hon. Member quoting from the Ministers' speeches or paraphrasing them himself? Mr. Hameed Khan said that some Member who is now a Minister had said something about efficiency being the only criterion, and then he added that the communal Government Order would have to go and that no other consideration than efficiency would come in. Is he quoting from any speech or is it his own inference from it? "

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Minister is requested to state the point of order raised by him."

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" I would rather say a point of information. I want to know whether he is quoting from any speech on the question of the communal Government Order or is what he states only his inference? I refer to the latter part of his speech, Sir."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not been quoting the exact words of any one of the Ministers, but I do remember now that the Hon. Minister, Mr. Yakub Hasan, has in one of his speeches promised that the claims of the minorities would be considered and that they would be safe in the hands of the Congress Government. But, Sir, on the other hand, there were other Hon. Ministers whose speeches led me to believe that the Government were not anxious to give place to the claims of minority communities against the maintenance of efficiency. I want, Sir, to avail myself of this opportunity to know from the Hon. the Premier what exactly the Government's attitude in regard to this matter is. The Hon. the Premier I think, knows that in provinces, like the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, the Premiers of those provinces have been actively engaged in trying to tackle the communal problem in a very satisfactory manner, and we were glad to hear that they have succeeded to a very large extent. Will it be too much for me, Sir, if I ask the Hon. the Premier, our Premier, when once this budget session is over, to interest himself in this question and try to see whether the communal problem is not solved in our province to satisfy the requirements of this Province?

11-15 a.m. "We the Members of the Muslim League party, I wish to make it clear, are agreed almost in regard to the aims and ideals of the Congress party and it is our endeavour to co-operate with them in everything that pertains to the good of the nation and to the people of this Province. But if we are sitting separately, it is in order to find out from the Hon. the Premier whether he will not take up the question of the solution of the communal problems in this Province. I am sure he will not ignore us as a negligible number. The number of Muslim members in this House which consists of 215 members is only about 30 or so and I do not say that the present Government can carry on their Government only with our co-operation. I am not making it imperative that they should do so. Nor am I to be understood that we are in a suppliant mood asking the Hon. the Premier to take us into his party. But we are anxious that in the interests of the nation, in the interests of solidarity and in the interests of the high aims that we have for the country it is necessary as in the case of the Punjab and North-Western Frontier Province where the Muslim Premiers have gone out of the way to give to the minority communities more than they deserve, that in our Province also our claims should be met on a population basis. The Hon. the Premier may be aware that as a result of some understanding that was reached between the Government and the people in the North-Western Frontier Province where the Hindus and Sikhs put together are not more than 6 to 7 per cent of the population—the same percentage which the Muslims have got in this Province—the latter were given 25 per cent not only in the public services but everywhere, even in local bodies. Will the Hon. the Premier here take up this question of the communal problem and try to see whether he will not also solve this problem for the good of the people of this Province? I have nothing more to add except once again to wake up the present Ministry, for I believe that they will certainly do their best to serve the best interests of the people of this Province."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members of this House have been informed more than once that there will be only one token cut motion put to vote. Discussion on all maters will be permitted on that one token cut motion. All the motions that have been given notice of are merely token motions and there is no substantial cut motion at all. That is why this arrangement has been announced and the discussion has been proceeding on the whole demand on one token cut motion, of course with reference to the various aspects of the questions that hon. Members wanted to discuss. I would therefore request hon. Members who have given notice of several cut motions to speak on all of them with regard to this demand. Hereafter under each demand there will be one token cut motion on which Members will be allowed to discuss with reference to the various aspects of the problems while they are talking on that motion.

"Another matter to which I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members is this: it is only a few Members that have given notice of cut motions and they have had full indulgence of their oratory on the floor of this House to the disappointment of the silent sufferers of the House.

18th September 1937] [Mr. Speaker]

There are at least 100 new Members in this House who desire to speak on this occasion. Opportunities should be given to every new Member in this House. I have tried my best to give opportunities to new Members but by the indulgence that I have shown to other Members in regard to time-limit they have not observed the brevity expected of them. There was a general desire on the part of Members of this House to finish the discussion on all the demands without subjecting them to guillotine and the Premier yesterday appealed to the Members of the House to be brief, so that the Government might be able to enunciate the policy on each demand after the demands are taken up for discussion. I would therefore request hon. Members to kindly be brief in their speeches and observe probably five minutes as the longest duration for a speech hereafter. I do not however propose to impose a time-limit. I have always informed the House of this, but I hope that Members who have spoken half a dozen times from the Opposition will find it a great pleasure to give opportunities for other Members of the House who want to speak on the floor of the House. Therefore I would suggest to all the Members of the House that the speeches hereafter may be as brief as possible restricted possibly to five minutes at the longest. Hon. Ministers in their replies may limit their time to ten minutes at the longest. Of course if the debate is considerably longer, some latitude will have to be shown to Hon. Ministers because they will have to enunciate the policy which the hon. Members of this House expect from the Government. I suppose with these observations hon. Members will regulate their time and afford facilities to new Members to enable them to speak, however brief the time may be."

KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very grateful to you for enlightening us more fully with regard to the arrangement to be followed in speaking on the various Demands. With your permission, I wish to make a submission with reference to the observations that you have made. Regarding most of the observations with regard to the curtailment of time for making speeches we entirely agree with you and we can assure you of our co-operation in the matter. With regard to the manner in which cut motions will have to be moved and voted upon, as far as possible, we shall try to follow the suggestion that you have made. But I wish only to submit for your consideration certain difficulties which may crop up either to-day or to-morrow but which have not yet arisen. There may be several cut motions given notice of under a particular Demand, some of which may be of a general nature to discuss the policy and some others might relate to specific matters. For instance Cut Motion No. 98 under Demand VIII reads thus: 'To discuss the policy of elections to local boards and municipalities.' It may be that one Member of our Party may like to have a vote taken upon it and on such occasions I request that you should make exceptions, provided the party or the particular Member comes to you earlier and informs you that he likes the motion to be voted upon. If there had been only one kind of cut motions, your suggestion that only one cut motion will be moved is quite all right. But if a party or a Member of a party desires to have

another motion moved, I request that in such circumstances the Chair may be kind enough to allow that party or the Member to move that motion and if necessary to allow them to ask for a vote upon it. I suggest that there may be occasions in future to adopt such a procedure. It is only with that object that I make this submission to you. Otherwise you may rest assured that we shall as far as possible try to follow the instructions which you have given to-day."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" If there is a necessity for moving such motions, hon. Members may give previous notice and the matter will be considered."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I make a submission, Sir? With reference to the cut motions which have been given notice of, it is difficult to bring these motions under any particular category. These motions do not involve any questions of policy at all. What they seek to impress upon the Government is the redressal of just grievances. There are many such motions which cannot be brought within the scope of ' general policy ' of the Government. In such cases, may I suggest that discrimination and distinction may be made and you will be pleased to allow particular motions to be moved on their merits? "

* MR. SPEAKER:—" Hon. Members may speak upon particular aspects of the question while discussing policies on these demands. They will be permitted."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" They do not involve any questions of policy at all. They have nothing to do whatsoever with the question of policy. It is only a question of trying to get a redressal of a just grievance either from the Minister concerned or the Government that is involved in these cut motions. That is what I wanted to say."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I understood your advice—I advisedly use that expression because it is not a ruling—to be that though only one cut motion has been moved, Members who have given notice of other motions may participate in the discussion on the primary cut motion and take up questions which they had in their minds and discuss them. I understood you also to say in answer to the Leader of the Opposition that if in any particular case a division was requested on any particular motion by any Member and if that request is reasonable, you in your discretion, Sir, would permit him and nobody can have any complaint against that."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" With reference to what the Hon. the Premier said at the end of his speech, I say that it should be the right of a Member to ask for a division on any particular motion and it should not be left to the discretion—I beg your pardon for saying so—of the Hon. the Speaker."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" My hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan should remember that I started saying ' I understood your advice,' etc. So there is no case of anybody's right being taken away, and can it not be claimed that we have a Speaker who will grant all rights equally to all? "

18th September 1937]

* MR. SPEAKER:—" I have been saying from the very beginning that this is an arrangement made for the convenience of the House in the matter of carrying on discussions on the Demands. I would therefore suggest to hon. Members to observe as far as possible brevity in their speeches in connexion with all these Demands."

* MR. E. M. D'MELLO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 19,00,400 be reduced by Rs. 100." 11-30 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may proceed with the discussion of his subject without formally moving the cut motion."

MR. E. M. D'MELLO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 19,00,400 be reduced by Rs. 100."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" I invite the hon. Member Mr. D'mello's attention to the suggestion I have made, namely, that the cut motion need not be formally moved but that the hon. Member is entitled to speak on the substance of his motion."

MR. E. M. D'MELLO:—" The object of my motion is to discuss the necessity of nominating Anglo-Indians to district boards and of reserving seats for that community in municipalities. I want to appeal to the Ministry to recognize the claims of the Anglo-Indian community for representation in the local boards and municipalities. The clamour for communal representation has driven the authorities in power to recognize in law and in practice the existence of minorities. When other minorities are given representation in the local boards and municipalities there is no reason why a minority like the Anglo-Indian community should not be given representation on the local boards and municipalities. Minorities like the Harijans, Muslims and Christians are given representation on these bodies. Anglo-Indians also are given representation in a few of the local boards and municipalities, but there are a number of other local bodies where Anglo-Indians have got no representation. I see from Press Reports that the Local Boards Committee have recommended the abolition of nominations to bifurcated district boards and proposed the introduction of co-option of members of minority communities like Muslims and Depressed classes. If the principle of co-option is applied to these minorities, I appeal to the Ministry to apply the same principle in the case of Anglo-Indians also. If, taken on a population basis, the Anglo-Indians cannot be given representation on some of the local boards and municipalities, I appeal to the Ministry to give them representation on educational basis, because in almost all the municipal and local board areas the Anglo-Indians are literate; in fact almost cent per cent of the Anglo-Indians are literate.

" Congressmen assured that the interests of minorities would not suffer at their hands. I have no doubt that they meant what they said. In fact experience has shown that they can be taken at their word. When the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils suggested some time back the desirability of nominating Anglo-Indians to the bifurcated district boards, the Ministry then in power turned down the proposal, I am not aware for what reasons. May we not appeal to the

Congressmen now occupying the treasury benches not to let down the interests of small minorities like Anglo-Indians? May we not appeal to them to see that Anglo-Indians become members of these local boards and municipalities? I assure the House that my community by its education and outlook is not behind any other community in shouldering its responsibilities as members of local boards and municipalities. At any rate, the Anglo-Indians should discharge their duties as well as any other."

* MR. H. S. HUSSAIN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, my purpose in speaking on this token cut is to draw the attention of the Government to the hardship and difficulties caused by the abolition of taluk boards and by placing the entire area of districts under the direct control and administration of district boards. It is also my intention to speak on the condition and status of the employees of the local bodies. Sir, whatever was the object in abolishing taluk boards, it has certainly resulted in one thing and that is the deterioration of the administration of district boards. It is almost impossible for district boards to reach all parts of the district and manage the affairs of all the areas with efficiency, usefulness and promptitude. It has become a sort of far-flung empire for the district boards to manage from the headquarters of the district. Each taluk or each area has its own peculiar difficulties, its own peculiar needs and its own peculiar conditions. That being so, Sir, is it possible for district boards to manage the affairs of all areas carefully so as to benefit the people of those areas? In the interests of good local administration it will be better if the administration of these areas is localized under local bodies such as taluk boards, panchayat boards, circle boards or boards for groups of villages. This sort of arrangement will undoubtedly facilitate effective administration of all the different parts of the district by division of labour. I may say, Sir, that wherever districts are very large, bifurcation may to some extent help in this direction. There are district boards which are always handicapped for want of sufficient funds and in the case of some their financial need is chronic. And added to these difficulties the burden of taluk boards has also been thrown on them. It is really very difficult for these local bodies to collect the taxes and fees from all parts of the district. The administration suffers and the proper maintenance of roads, schools and hospitals and dispensaries has become a problem. The hospitals and the schools are not properly equipped. I may cite here the instance of the poorly equipped hospital at my own place, Karkal, which is the headquarters of the taluk. It is, Sir, I may say, a standing disgrace to the headquarters of the taluk. In this connexion I would like to urge the provincialization of all hospitals at taluk headquarters, the posts of headmasters and graduate assistants in secondary schools, the posts of Assistant Engineers and of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in hospitals and dispensaries which are at present under the management of local bodies. Money thus saved for local bodies can be better utilized by them for buildings, equipment, and playgrounds for schools, for communications and for supply of diet, medicine and up-to-date equipment to hospitals and dispensaries under them.

18th September 1937] [Mr. H. S. Hussain]

" Coming now to the status and condition of the employees under local boards, I should like first of all to refer to the case of taluk board servants who have been absorbed in the cadre of the district boards. The G.O. No. 831, L. & M., dated 31st May 1934, revised the scales of pay and brought down the pay of ex-taluk board clerks."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI:—" On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I think the subjects with which the hon. Member is dealing do not come under this demand; they relate to local boards—health and medicine."

MR. H. S. HUSSAIN:—" My name has been put down under this demand for the discussion of the several specific items and I am now speaking on them."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" No. 101 is the cut motion referred to and the hon. Member is discussing the administration and the needs of local bodies. In this connexion he is referring to the Ministry's policy with regard to local bodies. The hon. Member may continue. I would request him to be brief and finish soon."

MR. H. S. HUSSAIN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, G.O. No. 252, L. & M., dated 21st January 1935, sanctioned personal pay only to district board servants, and it was not granted to the taluk board clerks. In this connexion, I would like to say that while personal pay has been sanctioned to the old servants of the district boards, no such personal allowance has been granted to the ex-taluk board servants. 11-45 a.m.

" There is also another grievance of these ex-taluk board employees. Benefits of leave which have been granted to these taluk board servants who were absorbed in the service of the district boards on the abolition of the taluk boards have not been extended to the ex-taluk board servants who were on the waiting list and subsequently entertained. As the matter now stands, an outsider entertained directly in the service of the district board is granted this benefit, while the ex-taluk board servant who is still on the waiting list and who is subsequently entertained, is not granted the benefit.

" There is another matter to which I wish to refer, and it is this: G.O. No. 4619, L. & M., dated 20th October 1934, which was brought into force on the 1st November of the same year fixed the maximum pay of headmasters at Rs. 170, and the grade was made applicable to the old entrants as well, only with a provision that personal allowance should be given in the case of those who had gone beyond the maximum fixed. This, I submit, has worked great hardship on the old entrants who had not gone beyond the maximum fixed in the Government Order; only a few got the benefit, while a large majority of teachers who have made their commitments have been disappointed. It is really a great hardship on these teachers, especially as they have made their commitments in the hope of reaching the old maximum. My submission, Sir, is that the present Government should take into consideration the hardship caused by the Government Orders not only in the matter of the ex-taluk board employees but also of the teachers on whom G.O. No. 4619 sprung a surprise and shattered their hopes.

[Mr. H. S. Hussain] [18th September 1937

" One more matter, Sir, and that is with regard to the recruitment of district panchayat officers. If my information is correct, it seems the previous Ministry has left behind a list from which district panchayat officers are to be recruited. It will not be a wholesome practice, Sir, to recruit raw men from outside, when experienced men who are already in the department as assistant panchayat officers, are available for filling up the posts of district panchayat officers.

" In the end, Sir, I hope the present Ministry will spare no pains to stabilize local administration by introducing such a scheme as would not necessitate further experiments, but would give real training to the people of this province in the art of local self-government."

* Mr. E. H. M. BOWER:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the plea put forward by my colleague Mr. D'Mello on behalf of the Anglo-Indians of this Presidency; and in so doing, I would approach the matter from a somewhat different angle and invite attention to the special conditions facing my people in this Presidency. Anglo-Indians, Sir, have for many years past been charged with indifference to public affairs. Many of my numerous Indian friends have told me that my people really do not care to be mixed up in public matters. Sir, there is not even the faintest doubt that every Anglo-Indian is at heart keenly interested in the welfare of India, and I would earnestly request this House to consider the fact that the Anglo-Indian claims to love India as much as any member of the great Hindu or Muslim community loves it. For the past three years, I have been touring up and down this Presidency, and I have from many platforms asked my people to publicly work for the welfare of this great country. I am glad to state that at the present moment, I see a great awakening. Men from all corners of this Presidency are asking to be permitted to have a share in public matters. Just two or three days ago, I received a letter from Bimlipatam asking me to press for an Anglo-Indian to be appointed to the municipal council in that place; and I am sure, Sir, that the Government will respond to this very healthy sign on behalf of the community to take its share in the public service of India. It is a contribution, Sir, that we as a community are willing to make. It is possible that we may, in our own little way, have a special contribution to make, which other communities may not have. I do not say that we will do it, but I say there is a possibility that we may do it; and I therefore ask for this assurance, that so far as district bodies are concerned, provision will be made for an Anglo-Indian, at least one Anglo-Indian, on each district board. As for the municipalities, I do not press for provision for a seat in every municipal council; but I do ask that at least in the larger ports, in railway centres and in district headquarters, an Anglo-Indian may be provided for.

" Now, Sir, I approve so highly of your advice that speeches should be cut short as much as possible that I hasten to resume my seat."

* Mr. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this cut motion opens out a fairly big field for discussion; but I have only two aspects of governmental activities to speak about. Ordinarily, any

18th September 1937] [Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar]

person who is not connected with the Party in power has no business to discuss questions of the allocation of portfolios; but the public are interested in the efficient carrying on of the administration. And it is for this reason that I make bold to offer a few suggestions to the Members on the Treasury Bench with regard to the allocation of the portfolios.

"Sir, Members of this House are aware that the previous Government consisted of seven Members; at present we have ten Ministers. The Hon. the Premier has taken on the work of two of the previous Members of Government, leaving to the other nine the work of five of the former Members of Government. Sir, on the face of it, it looks that there has been an unequal adjustment in regard to the work. The position of the Premier who is a great personality . . . . . "

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"On a point of order, Sir. It appears to me that the point that the hon. Member is discussing is not a matter for the House to discuss."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"I submit, Sir, that the public are interested in the allocation of portfolios. As a matter of fact, I suggested the other day that there should be a portfolio for transport. I take it, Sir, it is within the rights of the House to discuss the question of portfolios."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I submit that it is in the purview of the Members of this House to express public opinion on the question of the allocation of portfolios, in order that the administration may be carried on smoothly and satisfactorily?"

KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite realize the reason which made the hon. Gentleman, the Leader of the House, raise this point of order. He is technically right; for the Governor is the person who allocates portfolios. But I dare say every one of us knows that it is on the definite advice of the Hon. the Premier of the Province that he allots the portfolio to a Member and fixes the subjects also. So Sir, it is appropriate on the part of the public and the representatives of the public here to voice forth their feelings. After all, it is not to condemn the action of the Governor or the Premier in having done this or that thing; it is only a suggestion with a view to co-ordination of work. I think, Sir, that this House is entitled to hear and dispose of the matter as far as possible."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Sir, I submit that the observation of the Leader of the Opposition with reference to this matter does not help. It is quite true that under the constitution and the instrument of instructions the advice of the person who commands the confidence of the majority in the House is taken as the basis for the constitution of the Cabinet. But considering the case as to the responsibility of the Cabinet as a whole, the joint responsibility and the responsibility of the person on whose advice all this is done, it is for you, Sir, to decide whether such a delicate matter can freely be made a matter for discussion. The test, I submit, would be this:

whether it can be put to the vote. Ultimately, a matter of right like this will have to be decided on that standard. Can it be put to the vote? And if it cannot be, I submit, Sir, it cannot really be a matter for debate."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The allocation of portfolios is a matter and a result of confidential communications; and as such, I do not feel any useful purpose will be served by discussing them. The hon. Member may proceed to discuss other matters."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" I shall not deal with personalities at all. I am really dealing with allocation of portfolios and inclusion of certain subjects in certain portfolios. That is the submission I propose to make."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" Even then, it necessarily involves certain aspects of the question which cannot be taken up for discussion. Therefore, the hon. Member is requested to pass on to other matters."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" My contention really is this . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" Order, order. The ruling has been given, and the hon. Member may pass on to other matters. There is no question of contention."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" Well, Sir, since I cannot discuss the portfolios, I shall pass on to the administration of particular portfolios.

12 noon. " Sir, what I am really concerned with is about the administration of the Finance Department. My own feeling is that this department does not get the amount of importance and attention that it deserves, for the Minister in charge of this department, the Premier, has got other work also and is in charge of two other big portfolios, as he is the Leader of the party inside the House and outside the House. It is therefore manifestly impossible for him to give that amount of attention to this portfolio as it deserves. No doubt he has done his duty in the first budget very well, but for the efficient carrying on of the work he requires lot of leisure and time and considerable intimate touch with the interests that are so inextricably involved in the matter of the financial administration of this province. I cannot do better than quote here . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member is indirectly doing what he directly wanted to do. It is not permissible."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" Sir, I am only suggesting that more time should be given to him for being in touch with the business interests and the general public and I will be glad if the Prime Minister is able to spare the time for these things.

" I will now pass on to the next subject that I have in view, Sir. I have here to refer again to what I spoke the other day in regard to the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. I am afraid I was misunderstood by the Hon. Minister in charge when I said that three Members of the

18th September 1937] [Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar]

Government have normally, in the exercise of their functions, to interfere with the administration of the Act. I repeat that it would be easier for three people to sit together and discuss about the working of the Act without adding a fourth man. I am not saying that the Hon. Minister is not fitted to carry on the work, but I am only saying that it is multiplication of the number of persons . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. The discussion on the demand relating to the Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts shall not be resumed again indirectly here, and reference to those debates is also out of order."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" I bow to your ruling, Sir. I am, however, making a suggestion here in regard to the new policies that have been laid down by the Government, namely, the prohibition policy and the question of finding supplementary income to the agriculturist. Both these happen to be within the portfolio of one Minister. Excise, Sir, in the very nature of the commitments that the Government have at present, ought to be, I think, in sole charge of one Minister. In regard to finding supplementary income for the agriculturist, a subject that has been talked of at such length on the floor of this House, there is room for ample investigation, and I think if a person is placed in charge of this department, it will considerably benefit the country and the agriculturists whose interests the Government have so much at heart.

" Sir, the next aspect of Governmental activities which I would like to refer to here is that the public have a feeling that the Government are influenced by totalitarian ideologies. At this stage of democracy in this country, I think even the very suggestion is one to be brushed aside. We can see how the mind of the Members of the Government is working in their promulgating different policies of the Government and frequent references have of course been made to the technique adopted by rulers in totalitarian States, which indicate the direction towards which the mind of our Government is working. The anxiety of the public, I think, is reasonable and it is high time that Government take it into their head to dispel this impression. All the same I would like you to consider one or two aspects of their activities. They do insist upon certain of their policies with a certain amount of conviction and force which give them the dignity of doctrines, but there does not seem to be any feeling or consideration to the opinions of others. There is always the other point of view and this obvious intolerance of the other's point of view it is that makes me bring this question to the notice of Government. I do not want to speak at length on this matter for it is not very pleasant, but I think it is only fair that I should warn the House that totalitarian ideas inflict a considerable amount of spiritual damage on its surroundings; and in the words of Professor Gooch it leads to the stunting of the growth of individuality and dwarfing of human nature. Sir, there is an impression in this House that the Leader of the party is keeping the reins of the party taut. Of

[Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar] [18th September 1937

course it is their affair and it is not the affair of this side of the House. Nevertheless, it is also an indication how their mind works. In the initial stages of democracy, development of individuality should be encouraged rather than curbed, because as everybody knows, democracy is a belief in the worth of personality. Development of personality need not be confined to the Members of the opposition only and it can usefully be employed in the case of the Members on the other side as well. I cannot do better here than to borrow the analogy of . . ."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"Order, order, may I request the hon. Member to pass on to the other subjects he has got to speak about instead of advising the other party?"

Mr. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"I am not advising the other party at all."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is requested to pass on to other aspects of the question which he has got to speak of."

Mr. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"One word more, Sir, It is the duty of the Government at this stage of experimenting with democracy, to see that the opinion of the other side is recognized if the success of democracy is to be ensured. I cannot do better here than to quote the words of the Master of Balliol. He says, it is the wearer of the shoe that knows where it pinches. Human personalities are not made in stock sizes and you cannot make one size and say that it fits everybody; and Government shoe-makers are not entitled to think that the shoes they make must fit other peoples' feet and they are apt to become infuriated if they are told that the shoes do not so fit. I repeat once again that the success of democaracy in this country depends upon the degree of recognition that is given to the views of the opposition and of the people outside, though they may not exactly conform to the views held by the Government. If this is conceded, I have no doubt that democracy will succeed in this country."

Mr. C. P. SUBBAYYA MUDALIYAR:—

"தலைவர் அவர்களே இப்பொழுது நிர்வாக சபைக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டிய இராண்டின் பேரில் நூறு ரூபாய் cut motion வெட்டுப் பிரேரேணை கொண்டு வரப்பட்டு விவாதம் நடந்தது. அதில் ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தை பிரிப்பதைப்பற்றியோ ரெவினியூ போர்டை ஒழிப்பதுபற்றியோ மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லுவார்கள். ஆனால் நம்முடைய ஸ்ரீலஸ்ரீ சகஜானந்தசுவாமி அவர்கள் தீண்டாமை விஷயத்தில் வெகு வேகமாகப் பேசி அதை உடனே ஒழித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். சுமார் பதினெட்டு வருஷ காலமாக நாட்டில் அத்துறையில் வேலை செய்துவரும் என்போலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் சிரமத்தை சுவாமியவர்களுக்கு சொல்லவேண்டுமென்ற அபிப்பிராயமுண்டு. அவர்கள் இரண்டு மந்திரி வந்துவிட்டால் உடனே தீண்டாமை ஒழிந்துவிடுமென்று நம்புகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வீதாச்சாரப்படி $1\frac{3}{4}$ மந்திரி என்று சொன்னார்கள். என்னுடைய கணக்குப் பிரகாரம் $1\frac{1}{8}$ மந்திரிதான். தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்கிறது மந்திரிகளாக இருந்தால் எப்படி முடியுமென்பது சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னொரு மந்திரி இருந்தால் அவர் காலைப் பிடித்து காரியத்தைச் செய்யச் சொல்லலாமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதில் அர்த்தம் ஒன்றுமில்லை என்று சொல்லுகி

18th September 1937] [Mr. C. P. Subbayya Mudaliyar]

றேன். தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்கவேண்டியதைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது ஏராளமான சாஸ்திரங்களையும் புஸ்தகங்களையும் கொண்டுவந்து குவித்து ஹரிஜனங்களை தீண்டப்படாதவர்கள் என்று கருதுவது தப்பு என்று விவாதித்தார். மேற்படி வேதாந்தங்களையும் சாஸ்திரங்களையும் குழி தோண்டி புதைக்கவேண்டும். அவைகளை ஒதுக்கி வைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது முதலில் எல்லோரும் இந்தியர்கள் எனபதை உணரவேண்டும் என்று எல்லோரும் ஆவல் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக நாங்கள் பதினெட்டு வருஷங்களாக வேலை செய்து வருகிறோம். பிராமணர்கள் ஹரி ஜனங்கள் என்ற பேத உணர்ச்சி வேண்டாம். எல்லோரும் இந்தியர்களாக இருந்தால் போதுமென்று நாங்கள் நினைக்கிறோம். சண்டாளர்கள் எப்படிப் பிறந்தார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி வியாக்கியானஞ் செய்தபோது பிராமணப் பெண் அன்னிய ஜாதி ஆடவனோடு சேருவதனால் பிறந்த குழந்தைகள் சண்டாளர்கள் என்று சுவாமி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படிப் பிறந்த குழந்தைகளை சண்டாளர்களாக ஒதுக்கி வைப்பதாக இருந்தால் இந்த தேசம் பாழாகி விடுமென்று என்னுடைய நண்பர் உணரவேண்டும். தாய் செய்த குற்றத்திற்காக குழந்தையை சண்டாளன் என்று ஒதுக்கி வைப்பதா ?

" இந்த தேசத்தில் ஜீவகாருண்ணியத்தை முன்னிட்டு மாகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பை ஆரம்பித்து செய்த உபதேசத்தினால் எவ்வளவோ பெரிய காரியத்தை சாதித்து வந்திருக்கிறோம். அடுத்தபடி ஒன்று உணர வேண்டும். நாங்கள் தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு விஷயமாய் பல துறைகளில் வேலை செய்தபோது சில கிணறுகளை ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்குள்ளிருக்கும் பல சமூகங்களில் சக்கிலியர்கள் தண்ணீர் எடுக்கும் கிணற்றில் பள்ளர்கள் எடுக்கமுடியாதென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பள்ளர்கள், பறையர்கள், சக்கிலியர்கள் என்ற வித்தியாசத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு போட்டி போடுவதை சுவாமிகள் உணர்ந்திருப்பார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி இருக்கும் வித்தியாசங்களை ஒழிக்க சுவாமி அவர்கள் தயவு செய்து எங்களோடு ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சுவாமி அவர்கள் என்னுடைய ஜஸ்ட்டிஸ் கட்சி என்று சொன்னார்கள். அவர்கள் எந்தக் கக்ஷியில் இருந்தார்கள் ? எந்தக் கக்ஷி ஆதிக்கத்திலிருந்தாலும் அந்தக் கக்ஷியில் அவர்கள் இருப்பார்கள். இன்று முதற்கொண்டு எங்களோடு ஒத்துழைத்தால் எங்களிடத்தில் வந்து தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்க வேலை செய்தால் நன்முயிருக்குமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். மேலே இருக்கிறவர்களை கீழே கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். கீழே இருக்கிறவர்களை பாதாளத்தில் அமுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லுவதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குள்ளிருக்கும் பிளவுகளை ஒழிப்பதற்கு எங்களோடு ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன்."

* DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words with reference to the principle underlying the rules for the recruitment of services by the Madras Services Commission. In regard to Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders, the Madras Services Commission has introduced a difference between the candidates eligible for University course and those who have secured some specified number of marks and the making of the difference has resulted in considerable hardship. If qualification of eligibility for University course is not taken as a criterion for appearing for the Madras Services Commission examination, it leads to this inference that you are making the University course rather cheaper and lighter than the examination qualification insisted upon by the Madras Services Commission.

" I would like to explain my point a bit further. For eligibility for admission to college, 35 per cent or 40 per cent of the marks is required in the subjects under group ' A ' and 35 per cent in each of 12-15 p.m.

the two other subjects in group ' C '. On account of the intervention of the Moderation Board, candidates who get a few marks less than the prescribed number of marks are declared eligible. For instance, a candidate getting 32 or 33 per cent of the marks in English is declared eligible for college course of study; but the same candidate is not eligible for the Madras Services Commission examination. He must have got the full 35 per cent or 40 per cent of the marks; and owing to a difference of two or three marks, the candidate is debarred from appearing for the Services Commission examination, whereas he is at perfect liberty to join the University and thus qualify himself for higher examination. By lowering the qualifications for admission to the University, we are getting more candidates for the University course rather than for the Services Commission examination. That works detrimentally to the interests of the students in this way. The University, as we are all aware, are manufacturing a number of graduates every year increasing thereby the difficulty of employment. Entry into the Public Service and the University course should be on the basis of a common standard of qualification. They ought to be placed on the same footing. Sir, in answer to a question a couple of days ago by my hon. Friend, Mr. Hussain, the Hon. Minister stated that the Government had instituted their own standards for entry into Government service and it had no application whatsoever, and in fact had no reference to, the standard for the University. My humble suggestion, Sir, is to put both standards on the same footing, enabling a candidate who obtains an eligibility certificate to appear for the Madras Services Commission examination as a matter of course.

" There is another point which I would like to lay before this hon. House. A rule has been introduced in the recent Madras Services Commission notification allowing candidates who have appeared for examinations after 1932 and got 40 marks in English to apply for the examination. I have quarrel about it. In the same notification, the Commission has allowed candidates who have secured 35 per cent of the marks in English in examinations held before 1932 to appear for the examination. Forty per cent of the marks at one stage and 35 per cent of the marks at another stage causes considerable hardship to candidates. Changing the limit of qualifications from time to time in this manner from 35 marks to 40 marks and putting a premium upon a few marks obtained by a certain set of candidates, works considerable hardship upon the candidates who think of competing for the service examinations.

" Sir, coming nearer home, the principle observed by the Commission in the matter of recruitment of Indian Christians to the services, has not been satisfactory. For purposes of recruitment, they have been included with other communities and not classified by themselves. The Indian Christians have been classed under ' Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Non-Asiatics ' and these are allotted two posts out of every twelve. Let us compare the position of the Indian Christian community vis-a-vis the other communities which have been accorded separate

classification. I am not making a fetish of communal representation for I am quite certain that left to ourselves and on pure merit, we would be prepared to stand upon our own legs. But so long as the principle of communal representation functions, I hold that our community should not be clubbed with other communities for purposes of communal representation. Out of every twelve posts allotted, five posts go to the Non-Brahmans, two go to the Muslims, two to the Brahmans, one to the Adi-Dravida and two posts are to be given to the communities coming under the heading 'Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Non-Asiatics and Indian Christians.' It is clear that we are treated unfairly in this allotment. The Indian Christian community as such is well advanced in point of education because we have taken advantage of the educational facilities offered to us. Most of us are doctors, teachers and in other lines by reason of the educational advantages we possess. But the community, as such, is placed at considerable disadvantage as compared with other communities in the matter of allotment of posts. My Muslim brethren get two out of every twelve posts; I have absolutely no grievance. In point of population they are somewhere near our strength. We form 2·75 per cent of the population and the Muslims constitute 3·25 per cent and there is not much difference in point of numbers. But they are given two places; while we who come very near to them in the matter of population are not even given a separate classification, but only two places combined with some other communities. Take the Brahman community. It is as much advanced as the Indian Christian community and Brahmans number very nearly the same as the Indian Christians. But they get two places for themselves. The Hindu Adi-Dravida community gets a place for itself. Larger numbers of educated young men from that community are coming forward and the number allotted cannot, in the present circumstances, satisfy their legitimate aspirations. In the circumstances, my suggestion in the old Legislative Council was to raise the total number of places to be allotted and to allot a separate place for the Indian Christian community. Give us two places, one for the Anglo-Indian, European and Non-Asiatics, two places for the Adi-Dravidas, five places for Non-Brahmans and two for Muslims and two for Brahmans. You will be then having fourteen units to be divided among all the communities and that will be an arrangement which will satisfy all communities. I wish the present Government would consider this long-standing grievance of the Indian Christian community, and see how best it can be removed."

* MR. D. ABDUL RAWOOF:—" Mr. Speaker, my hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan, the leader of my party, has had occasion to address the House and I have only one or two points which I should like to take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government. That is with reference to the Public Service Commission. I am informed that in the case of appeals preferred to the Commission, the Commission is influenced by the Government. I have been made to understand that directions are given to the effect that the officer was guilty and that such and such a punishment would be appropriate. If it is

the case, it is very highly deplorable that the Government themselves should influence a body which is considered to be impervious to outside influence. The object with which the Commission was formed is furstrated by the Government giving the lead to the Commission in this matter. In the case of the appeals to the Services Commission of Simla, we find that even very small cases receive a comprehensive, self-contained and well-reasoned consideration and judgment is given by the Commission. But in the case of our Commission, we find that judgment is given only in a few words, one or two lines to say that they see no reason to interfere or that they agree with the finding of the Government. I submit that the Government should make rules to the effect and take the necessary steps to see that the Commission gives a comprehensive judgment setting forth the full reasons for the conclusion it reaches. In the case of appeals by gazetted officers and such matters, it is found that individual members of the Commission dispose of the matter. It would be much better that the whole Commission take up the matter and decides the case. It would be very hard to leave the destiny of the gazetted officer to the whims and fancies of one individual member of the Commission. It would be much better and in the interests of justice that the whole Commission should consider the case. The procedure is against the principles of the Act as passed by the Legislature and I hope the present Government will do the needful.

" There is another point which I hope the Government will look to. When there are short vacancies in districts and no candidate is available on the spot, sometimes clerks are recruited from other districts. The most unfortunate thing is that even if they are made to come down for short vacancies they are not paid any allowance for travelling. Clerks from Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and other districts are made to go to Vizagapatam and vice versa and all this for a 15-day vacancy. I think, Sir, that in the name of justice and humanity, these people should be given their travelling allowance. If they are not paid the allowance, it will mean great hardship to them.

" Coming to the Secretariat, Sir, I am sorry I have to bring to the notice of Government that there is not one single Muslim Assistant Secretary. I may be accused of being communal; but I am glad that myself and my party represent special interests and come from communal constituencies. If we do not raise our voice in this regard, I wonder who else would. I do not think it can any longer be said that qualified hands are not available. There is no longer the paucity of suitable men from that community. There is no dearth of qualified Muslims. The other day answering a question of mine the Hon. Minister for Local Administration said that this question of communal representation in compartments should be discouraged.

12-30 p.m. " I quite understand the significance of the observations of the Hon. Premier. But I think if we go on enumerating there are a number of compartments which must be looked into and justice done. Then, Sir, up to 1932 there was what was called the exchange system

18th September 1937] [Mr. D. Abdul Rawoof]

by which the clerks from the mufassal were taken in the Secretariat. That was greatly helping the disposal of papers. People who come from the mufassal were aware of the conditions in the mufassal and they were able to render valuable service. I understand that the system has been discontinued with the result that the clerks in the Secretariat are not in a position to understand the situation prevailing in the mufassal. I think it is much better the system is revived and Government bring in mufassal people to the Secretariat so that they may have first-hand information about the conditions prevailing there. I strongly urge on the Government the fact that both in the Secretariat and Public Services Commission there is no representation of Muslims. Neither among the Assistant Secretaries, nor among the Secretaries nor in the personnel of the Commission do we find a single Muslim. Then it will be also found that the number of persons in the Revenue Department has decreased seriously. I personally worked the statistics. I may be wrong. But I request the matter may be looked into and justice done to the community."

* E. KANNAN:—" Mr. Speaker, it was not at all my intention to take part in the discussion on this demand, but for some remarks that come from some of the hon. Members on the other side. Swami Sahajananda made some complaints that it would have been better if the portfolio of the depressed classes were placed in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Muniswami Pillai instead of the Hon. Mr. Giri. And he also complained that, on the anology of Bengal, the depressed classes here should have two Ministers instead of one. I believe that these remarks relate to subjects falling under what is called the special responsibility of the Governor over which the watchful eyes of the British Government are perhaps constantly at work. I desire no misapprehensions should therefore go abroad in this matter. With regard to the complaint that the subject of labour should be in the hands of Mr. Muniswami Pillai . . ."

Mr. D. ABDUL RAWOOF:—" On a point of order, Sir, in view of the ruling of the Chair I think the subject of portfolios under discussion is not in order."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" If the hon. Member is referring to the allocation of portfolios, he will stop it."

Mr. E. KANNAN:—" I submit, Sir, I was not going to criticise the action of His Excellency the Governor."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" Much less can he criticize the Congress Ministerialist party. The hon. Member may go on with other aspects of the question."

Mr. E. KANNAN:—" With regard to the complaint that there should have been two Ministers I have to say there is absolutely no necessity for two Ministers when we find that the Chief Minister himself is the greatest and the most unsophisticated Harijan in the Presidency. The idea of communal representation is justified on the ground that

there are still suspicions between communities and communities and that the interests of one community are unsafe in the hands of another. Looking at the past history of the Chief Minister who in heart is himself a member of the depressed classes, so long as he is the chief of the Government I claim no necessity for even Mr. Muniswami Pillai to sit on the Treasury Bench."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"I would request the hon. Member not to develop his argument on the allocation and distribution of portfolios. He may proceed with the next aspect of the demand he wants to touch."

* Mr. E. KANNAN:—"Then with regard to the question of untouchability, I may say that I have to speak under very great oppression of mind. I do not think there is anybody in this House who can raise a greater complaint against the system of untouchability than myself. Coming as I do from Malabar where the problem is not one of untouchability alone but of unapproachability, unseeability and even unthinkability I may say that whatever efforts that are now being made to remove these evils are to be appreciated by every member of the depressed classes. As one of the hon. Members has pointed out, when the Congress party is earnestly trying to tackle the problem, I am sure that under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi and with the co-operation of all the members of this House, this problem will be solved easily and untouchability will soon become a thing of the past. But at the same time I wish to point out that in spite of the whirlwind campaign conducted against this system by Mahatma Gandhi and in spite of the activities of the religious reformers and others untouchability is still rampant in its worst form in almost every part of the country and it is too much to say that untouchability has entirely disappeared. Much work is required to remove this evil. The Ministry has now given its attention to this matter and I hope the problem will be solved easily."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, it is not my purpose to take up much time . . ."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may use the microphone."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I find my voice is at a high pitch, and I am advised by people who are experts in it not to use it."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"I appreciate the hon. Member's confidence to address the House. But the visitors here are also expected to hear the speech of the hon. Member. The hon. Member may kindly use the microphone."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, it was not a question of my own confidence. Better authorities who are better experts in using the microphone have advised me to the contrary."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will cultivate the habit of speaking through the microphone as it will do great good to him."

18th September 1937]

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I would like to impress upon the Government, particularly the popular Government which has now come to office that there is a great need in this province for carrying on the minorities with them. The question of minorities has been looked upon from several points of view. Owing to historical reasons Muslims, Christians and the great Hindu community are the three great distinct communities which are natives of the soil. Among these communities, Sir, the Christian community within whose fold has been included the Anglo-Indian as well as the European and Muslim community seem to be the most important minority communities so far as this province is concerned. It has always been asked as to why all the minority communities should not combine to drag the chariot of freedom to its goal. I do not think, Sir, there is any person who can dissent from that view. Everyone who has got even an iota of faith will be willing to put his shoulder to that wheel. But it cannot be forgotten that there are some facts which have got to be recognized and taken into account when this goal of freedom is to be fought for and achieved. Sir, situated as we are, no congress friend including myself can deny the fact that there is a certain amount of substratum of suspicion on the part of the minority community towards the attitude, conduct and activity of the majority community in the country. So far and so long as there is the suspicion that the minority communities are likely to be trampled upon or that the legitimate interests and rights will not be recognized or that the minority communities will not get their due share in the administration of the country, by majority vote or in the Government departments, in the local bodies and in the municipal councils; for so long it is no use expecting the full-hearted co-operation of the minority communities. It is a very great ideal and a necessary ideal that all of us should act as one nation and as one man for the achievement of the freedom of the country. But the time has come when the party in power, the party that represents the greatest organized political party in the country should reconcile the Muslim community. Towards that end I suggest that there should be a new policy initiated by the party in power in this House, of course, in conformity with and in consonance with their avowed principles. I would like to know what exactly the present Ministry is going to do in the matter of removing those suspicions which minority communities rightly or wrongly entertain with regard to the feelings of the majority communities. In the matter of the State services some do lay emphasis on it, because services mean a substantial part of the administration of the country. A post here and a post there forms no doubt only a part of the whole and it may or may not matter. But a certain amount of share in the administration and in carrying on of the Government of this country means a great deal to the minority communities. If members of the minority communities are in the services, in the administrative departments, in the executive line, it will inspire a certain amount of confidence in those minority communities from whom they are drawn. That is really

12-45 p.m.

the crux of the question. It is not the case of merely A or B being appointed from the minority communities, while there is a number of competent men among these communities. That does not really satisfy the community or solve the question. The question is that the minority communities are such minorities only on the ground of difference in religion or on the ground of distinction in race to some extent, or on the ground of linguistic differences. It is these bases that really distinguish the communities from one another, and so long as they are distinct and so long as fears are still entertained by them, it may be necessary that the communities should be taken as a whole and provision for adequate representation should be made for these communities, with a view to reconciling and inspiring greater and greater confidence in the minority communities, so that their full co-operation may be had to the best advantage of the country at large. Sir, taking a few instances, I would only refer to the most important thing from the point of view of certain minority communities, and that is the representation of these communities in the Government services. It was asked time and again whether the Congress Government in this province is going to override the communal Government Order, or whether it is going to improve upon it and remove certain grievances which are existing here and there, or whether the Government Order is likely to be worked to its logical conclusion to the advantage of the communities for whom it has been introduced. So, it is fair on an occasion like this that the Government should be pleased to declare their policy with regard to the working, the continuance and enforcement of the communal Government Order now in force.

" There is another question, Sir, which troubles certain sections of the minorities, and that is what they call the special interests. If there is anything called special interests for the Muslims and for any community, it is the cause of their education and the privilege of receiving instruction in the religion of the respective communities. The question of separate education as opposed to common education is a question to be considered. I do say, Sir, that the first step in common education, i.e., education of all communities in non-denominatal schools and colleges will be the result of a certain amount of liberal education given to the minority communities through what are called separate institutions. Separate institutions are not an end in themselves. Separate institutions are intended on account of the fact that the necessary and ample facilities are not available in those non-denominational schools, either aided or Government institutions. The imparting of religious education has not been provided for in every school, either state-managed or otherwise. Until the time comes when the Muslims are able to come to the level of the other communities, certainly there is need for separate schools. I say, if in every school, aided or state-managed they will make adequate provision and give adequate facilities for the imparting of religious instruction for any community which requires it and in whose case it is feasible to do so, and also if they will make adequate provision for the imparting of

18th September 1937] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

education in the language in which they would like to have instruction—Muslims would like to have instruction through the Urdu language—and lastly if a sufficient proportion of the staff in each school or college were to consist of members of the Muslim community, efficient for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, then I say that there will be no need for separate schools or colleges any longer. There is also difficulty with regard to certain manners and customs peculiar to the Muslim community and the granting of holidays. I think that this latter question is a very simple or a trivial one, and it has been almost solved now. Most of the important holidays have been made public holidays, and there are five or six other holidays which have been recognized as sectional holidays. So, there is no great difficulty in that matter.

"There is another question which pertains to a very long-standing issue with reference to special interests in the field of religion, viz., religious observances and the question of music before mosque. No doubt, no definite policy has been adopted by the Congress till now, although it was attempted to be solved in 1927, 1928 and 1929 at Calcutta and Bombay, when they passed certain resolutions. But those resolutions, I am sorry to say, have been scrapped. Several other complications arose after those resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee which were approved of by the Congress, and they are not now in force. If that question of music before mosque and the problem of the observance of one's own religious rites and practices are tackled by this Government, by the representatives of the Congress in this House and by those who are in power to-day, I do not think, Sir, there is anything that can be conceived legitimately to keep Muslims away from the general majority community or any other community for the matter of that.

"Now, Sir, there is one point I would like to suggest to the Hon. the Leader of the House. The Leader of the House holds an important position in the Party which he has the honour to lead and to represent in this House, and it is up to him to try an experiment which has not been tried elsewhere. There are certain provinces where the settlement of this difference between Hindus and Muslims has become a very difficult question, and attempts to solve it have not proved successful in that direction. Now, Sir, why not try a novel experiment? Let the Leader of the House try to bring together representatives of the Muslims, the Christians and other minority communities in this province and then settle the questions of difference among them. The question of settlement of differences between Hindus and Muslims on an all-India basis has not achieved any success. In so far as this province is concerned, the difficulties are not so insurmountable. They are a few. An honest serious and earnest attempt, may succeed in removing all those difficulties which have been often exaggerated and which have been found by experience to be not insolvable. I believe we can solve all questions in this province by a straight negotiation

with the representatives of the communities concerned. I would therefore suggest that province by province, may be worked up, to settle the differences between the Hindus and Muslims on political, religious and social questions, especially in the matter of religious education and in the matter of music before mosques. The most important points of difference are only few and they are amenable to easy solution. Only it has not been tried so far, on a provincial basis. There is no use in attaching blame to any communities or to the members of any particular communities. I would therefore suggest that this responsible Ministry should do its best to reconcile the minorities in this province and to drag them along with the majority community in the battle for the freedom of the country. This would inspire greater and greater confidence in the minorities, instead of widening the gulf which exists. Let them be assured that their interests are absolutely safe in the hands of the Government, that the Government would do everything that lies in their power to improve the lot of the minorities and that the minorities would be considered an integral part of the Indian nation, and not considered from a narrow point of view as a community distinct and different from the rest of the communities in the country. I would therefore appeal, Sir, in the general interest of the progress of the province, to the Leader of the House to enunciate his policy with regard to the minority communities in respect of matters that I have referred to at some length."

* KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India Act has given provincial autonomy, and according to that, we have, subject to certain limitations, full swaraj. The Government has all the powers necessary, and the limitations do not operate in the day to day work of the administration. The destiny of the province and the destiny of the people are in the hands of the Party in power. I may say, Sir, that I am not speaking on behalf of the party or group to which I belong, nor on behalf of the minority communities, because, there are members of the different communities in this House, and they have themselves spoken on their behalf. I have to speak here now because the other day in replying to a cut motion, the Member of Government stated, when I asked about the inadequacy of the representation of Muslims in the Registration department, that on the basis of population—he quoted some figures in this connexion—there was some deficiency in the clerical staff which was compensated for by two or three officers among the District Registrars. I do not want to ask the Government to make any statement or pronouncement on the communal Government Order. That is quite immaterial to me. I only want to know whether in giving representation to Muslims they are going to do it on the population basis or whether they are going to give any weightage, as has been done in certain provinces like the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Sindh. Because there is some suspicion in the minds of the people about it. I only want to bring to the notice of the Government the feeling that is in the minds of the Muslims

18th September 1937] [Mr. Mahmud Schamnad]

about the attitude the Government will take in the representation of Muslims in services and in giving due weight to the rights and privileges of the Muslims. I do not want to enter into details. Because I am sure the Government, especially the Premier, is able to know more than what I may be able to say.

"In this connexion, I want to say a word about the administration of district boards. The abolition of the taluk boards has thrown the local board administration almost into chaos. Such an amount of work has been thrown upon the district boards that it is almost impossible for the district boards to administer their affairs satisfactorily. Hundreds of elementary schools that were being managed by taluk boards are now under the management of one district board, which had its hands full already. So also is the case with the medical and other institutions which were being managed by the taluk boards and which are now entrusted to the care of the district boards. It seems to me a mistake to have abolished the taluk boards.

"I think it will be better if all these boards go and only the panchayat boards are allowed to function, because all the three boards are doing the same work, in which case there will also be a good saving to Government. The engineering work and the sanitary work can be taken up by the Government departmental heads, and the staff of these departments can be absorbed in the respective Government departments. In that case, the work also will be done more efficiently. Minor roads, village schools, village sanitation and the work of rural upliftment can be entrusted to the panchayats. The Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils will be able to co-ordinate the work of the panchayats and give them the necessary advice with the help of his assistants. But there is a complaint from the panchayats that the Government sometimes insists and the Inspector of Local Boards has been advising not to include more than one village in one panchayat. For one village will not have sufficient income to run any rural school or dispensary. So two or more villages may be allowed to be clubbed under one panchayat board. The panchayats may also be allowed to form into federations or unions in order to make more efficient the village institutions, village roads and such other things." 1 p.m.

KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Demand has enabled various hon. Members of this House to deal more elaborately with many aspects of Government policy, and many members have referred, particularly members of the minority communities, to the safeguarding of the interests of minority communities, particularly in the administration of the local self-government department of this province. In regard to the apprehensions of the minority communities. I only wish to urge on the Government that the apprehensions have to be considered in this aspect, that we should sincerely respect the feelings of the minority communities. The minority communities' interests in this province have been, I may say, looked after by the Government during the last seventeen years. It is that that makes the members of the minority communities to ask Government still further to safeguard their interests.

[Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar] [18th September 1937

" Some fear has been expressed by members in regard to the proposals to amend the communal order. So far as I can see, during the last two months the Government have been in power, particularly with reference to the answer given by the Leader of the House, no proposal is there to amend or in any way go behind the communal order. It was a refreshing assurance to representatives of the minority communities here. I only wish to urge that communal justice for which my party stands and which other parties respect equally, should in no way be disregarded so long as the communal problem is there. I do not know whether a time will come when there will be no minority problem at all, but so long as it is there it is impossible to ignore it; and I sincerely trust that the Government in power, whoever they may be, will do their best to allay the apprehensions of the minority communities.

" There are many suggestions made with regard to the control and administration of local bodies. I am myself going to make one suggestion with regard to the conduct of elections which I shall refer to later. For the present I shall only urge on the Hon. Gentleman the Minister for Local Administration that this department had to pass several amending Acts, more than 15 or 20—I am not able to count the number—during the last seventeen years. So I would urge that it is essential that an elaborate enquiry be made into the working of the local self-government institutions of this province before any far-reaching changes are undertaken by this department. We are concerned that we should afford more amenities to the villagers by way of panchayats and other things. I have many suggestions to offer but suffice it to say on this occasion that it is absolutely necessary for the Government to undertake an elaborate enquiry into the success of local self-government and how far the various amending Acts have had effect with regard to improving the administration. Some think that non-officials have no control at all in the administration of the local bodies; several others feel that only the permanent officials should control them. There is a divergence of opinion in this matter. So with a view to clear up matters I suggested a committee of enquiry which will enable Government to come to better conclusions.

" One other suggestion I wish to make, and that is with regard to the proposal to adopt the colour-box system of voting in the elections to municipal councils and local boards. I wish to assure the Hon. Gentleman the Minister for Local Administration at the very outset that I am not here speaking in any partisan spirit or because of the defeat of the Justice Party in the last election conducted on the colour box system. I am free to own that the main cause of the defeat was not the colour box system alone; but at the same time I wish to say that the Congress Party does not say that it requires the colour box system as an aid to success in the elections. The Congres Party does not need any such extraneous source of help for success in elections. The recent successes of the Congress Party during the last two years in local boards

18th September 1937] [Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar]

and municipal elections prove my point beyond any doubt. The Congress leaders have from time to time declared that the success of a party at election should be with reference to the merits of the policy and programme they have followed. In attempting to point out some of the important defects which I consider to be inherent in the system of colour box voting, I have full confidence that the Minister in charge of Local Administration will give his very careful consideration to them. I believe the two main objects which are intended to be achieved by the colour box system is to prevent corruption and secure secrecy of voting. With regard to the first, I may say that the colour box system is not a remedy for corruption. The remedy lies in an enlarged electorate. An enlarged electorate such as the Assembly electorate will practically remove corruption. That was a very satisfactory feature of the last election. In an enlarged electorate of 60,000 or so no man can think of bribing the voters. That last election has demonstrated very clearly that corruption is impossible in an enlarged electorate. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: 'Question.') My hon. Friend representing the City questions. I shall only say I shall not answer the question. With reference to this question we now learn that there is a proposal by Government to introduce a large electorate in the municipal and local board elections. Once the electorate is enlarged there is remedy against corruption. And there is no need for any colour box system. The panacea for corruption is not the colour box system. The second object aimed at is to secure secrecy of voting, which is a very essential factor, I agree. The essence of voting depends upon the manner in which a person records his vote in secrecy. Then only the individual has the freedom to record the vote for the person he likes. How far it would be achieved practically, is the question. I would ask the Government whether a colour attached to a voting paper does not offend against secret voting, voting not only by illiterates but by literates too. The watcher is stationed at a place where he could hear the name of the person who is being ushered in to vote and at the same time sees the ballot paper is deposited in the ballot box.

" It may be said that the watcher will be done away with. I quite agree. Once it is done the problem is not solved. You must devise a system of machinery which may ensure expeditious voting and also the depositing of voting papers in the ballot box. So far no proposal has been made before the public. Otherwise it will lead to corruption. Where they had a colour box system of voting and no watcher, what happened was some voters went away without putting the voting papers into the box; and I am told by a previous Member of the Government who was in charge of this subject that they had therefore to resort to the watcher system. Unless some suitable remedy is thought of we cannot eradicate the evil. It may be said that the colour box system will suit very well so far as the party system goes. People are asked to vote for a party and not for individuals. In the case of local board and municipal elections the candidates should get into touch more with the constituents; it is not like the case of the Assembly candidates.

[Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar] [18th September 1937

" One other thing. During the last election there were various complaints with regard to the confusion of colours. The more the number of candidates the more the trouble. I only urge all these points with a view that Government may take note of them when coming to a decision as to the introduction of the colour box system."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I shall be able to deal with all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members within the time that you have advised me to keep. But I shall endeavour to do my best and if I treat some matters briefly it is not because I consider them unimportant or because I wish to brush them aside with a couple of words, but in order, to economize time and in the confidence that the Members will trust that Government will continue to exercise their minds over the points raised and bring about confidence and satisfaction all round and not merely push forward a policy because they have a majority behind them. It is in that confidence that I say, even though I deal with certain subjects very briefly, it may not be thought that this is a very supercilious way of dealing with the opposition; especially do I say this because the debate started this morning with some extensive references to the necessity for any government to care for the opposition and for minorities. I do not think, Sir, that we have acted in any manner deserving that especial caution of this morning. In the few days we have spent in office we have exhibited, I claim, more consideration for the opposition than the party to which we belong. I think, Sir, this will be granted, especially because it was admitted even from the opposition, the voicing forth of discontent in our own party, a process which I think members of our party do not wish to be taken up by members of the opposition. They are quite able to take care of themselves, when they meet downstairs, in the cellar. We shall be able to manage, and it is not necessary for members of the opposition on the floor of this House to take up party feelings and discuss the relationship between
1-15 p.m. leaders and Ministers and the party on the other side. I shall not take up more time on this point, Sir.

" I should ask, for another preliminary matter, forgiveness from one hon. Member for having raised a point of order when he was proceeding to discuss, certainly very important matters, but in my humble opinion, not relevant matters or at any rate permissible matters. It is very nice that Members of the Opposition have suggestions to make as to how we should allocate the work among the Ministers, but such advice or suggestions should be most welcome if they are brought to us in the privacy of our rooms and certainly not in the manner in which they have been offered here. I do not question for a moment either the utility or the sincerity of the suggestions, but I do question the wisdom of discussing such matters on the floor of this House like this.

" Then it was said that I am not good enough for all the weight and burden I have taken on. That again is not a matter for discussion. Of course I do feel grateful for so much consideration with regard to me and if I err, I want that consideration to be extended in tolerating such

18th September 1937] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

errors rather than in merely suggesting changes in the portfolios on the floor of this House. There are matters of executive importance and there are other matters which are really matters of deliberation. I don't think we will do well, whoever may be in office, to mix up these matters. Today we may be in office and tomorrow another might be in office and it would not do to make executive matters, matters of deliberation in a legislature. It is not any desire to wield dictatorial powers that makes me wish that such matters should not be discussed in the legislature; on the contrary, I think we will soon establish a different kind of inefficient dictatorship if we take up such matters for discussion on the floor of the House. It is very easy to go wrong if you take up executive matters as subject-matter of discussion in a deliberative body.

"Then, Sir, with reference to the demand that we should consider the claims of minorities, it is certainly most important and most vital in the art of good government. I do admit that straightaway and if I have anything to say on this subject which I feel important it is this: that the members of the Moslem community, the members of the Harijan community, the members of the Anglo-Indian community and the members of the Indian Christian community have found very strong expression for the safeguards necessary. It appears as if they felt frightened by the strength of the majority behind Government and thought that it was necessary to caution us in this way. I wish to assure the hon. Members that the Government now in office will forget the strength behind the Government and if they have faith in the Congress to which they belong they will ever remember that the protection of the minorities and the confidence that they generate in the minorities is their true asset. I, however, beg all these enlightened representatives of the various minorities not simply to follow the easy task of pitching their claims as high as possible and making their demands as pleasant as possible to their constituencies, but to take into account the just claims of other minorities than those for whom they speak, and also to take into account the pressing claim of the majority though that may not be a mere demand for sympathy but a claim. All these have to be taken into account. I do hope, whatever people may say, whatever constituencies may demand of such cultured representatives of the minorities, that they will explain the actions of Government to the minorities to whom they belong, that they will explain the justice of the matters and not merely be satisfied with pitching their demands as high as possible. For this co-operation on their part, I assure the leaders of the various minorities in this House that I shall be their most humble servant as far as it lies in my power and I should be deemed to be speaking on behalf of my colleagues as well in this respect. It is not an easy task. We are faced with the difficulties of arithmetic in this matter. It is not merely enough to be sympathetic; we have to sometimes fight with the laws of nature and laws of mathematics.

"Well, we are here in the legislature as representatives. There is no quarrel about that. There is the Communal Award which is the

basis on which we are working. Then what is the other thing remaining? The real thing remaining is the amenities that the various communities—the masses of the population belonging to the various communities—have to expect at the hands of the Government. That is the largest question and the most important question for Government. I have no hesitation in saying that we shall do any mortal sin in preference to doing injustice with reference to the claims of the population of the various minorities in regard to good government. Nobody has dared to urge—and I am glad nobody has found reason to urge— that we have erred or has expressed the fear that we are going to err in any matter affecting the large masses either of the Anglo-Indian community, or the Indian Christian community, or the Muslim community or the Harijan community.

" Then music and conversions were also brought in and religious education too with reference to the question whether it should be taken under Government auspices or whether Urdu should come in and all that. I hope that this catalogue will not be increased, because, as far as I am able to see in this province we have no fight over music before mosques and we have no fight over conversions. Thank God, we are not fighting over Urdu and other matters. We are fighting if at all only between Tamil and Hindi as far as we are able to see. And I take the earliest opportunity to mention that, if we wish to introduce Hindi, in addition to the mother tongue which will have the most prominent place in the scheme of education, we would do so only to enable the South to know what is going on in the other provinces and to create an All-India unity. We propose to offer the Urdu script for the Muslim and the Hindi or Devanagari script for the others. We do not propose to flinch from that and we do not propose to inflict any script or language on any person who does not want it. Therefore, I submit, there will be no quarrels in this Presidency of ours over the script or over the music or over the conversions. I am trying to do my best and I think that we have the highest authority on our side to prevent any quarrels extending or growing over conversions. I hope our Province will enjoy the same peace which it has luckily enjoyed up till now over these matters. We have set an example not only to the whole of India, but to the whole world, I may say, by our tolerance of one another in regard to religion. There is no part of the world where Christian churches were allowed to be constructed from time immemorial on a soil populated by a vast majority of Hindus and ruled by Hindu Kings. There is no place in the world as our province where mosques have been erected without any complaint from anybody that land should not be given or anything of that kind. I think we may rest assured that we shall not do any injury to the good claim that our province has attained from time immemorial.

" Then, Sir, the only thing remaining and, perhaps hon. Members will laugh in appreciation, when I say that *the* thing remaining is the demand for jobs in Government service which is given the high and dignified name of the communal problem by the hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan. Sir, it is very tragic that these places in the Government service still occupy the most important part in our consideration

of public affairs. It is tragic, I say, not because I wish to play the schoolmaster and say it is wrong. I say it is tragic because it shows how poor our country is. It shows there are no industries. It shows that we are not getting on very well as a nation and that is why we are quarrelling over these Government and local body jobs as the most important thing in the world and raising it to the dignified level of a communal problem. But I assure hon. Members of all parties here whether they belong to the Opposition or whether they belong to separate parties going by the names of communities themselves, whatever parties they might belong to, as long as I feel that our problems are different and other than these, that nothing shall be done by this Government which will put any community or group in a worse position than it was in before we took charge. This I can say categorically, but because I am not in love with that kind of division of jobs I will not get eloquent over justice being rendered to this community or that community. I do maintain that it is on account of our poverty that all this attention is given to this matter. Here is an arrangement with which we began. We are not going to make things worse. If anywhere it has gone worse it is the duty of hon. Members to point it out and it will be the duty of the Government to set it right. If anything has not been done which was being done, it should be the prompt duty of hon. Members to bring that to light and it will be the duty of Government to set that right as far as it is in the control of the affairs of administration. But if you ask the Government to set right things which happened five years, ten years or twenty years ago, it would not be possible for Government to function for all past years. They can only function for this year they have taken office or for the year in which they are in office. They cannot, under the pretence of carrying on the Government in 1937 dig up the incidents of the past years. We have begun where other people have handed over things to us. That is all I wish to say on this subject. I repeat again that no community, certainly not the Muhammadan community, need imagine that we would put them in a worse position than they were in.

" It was stated by me in answer to a question the other day that the Government—I am very grateful to the Leader of the Opposition who drew attention to it again today—is not considering any variation or any cancellation or modification of the communal Government Order. They have good reason for not considering it, not because they have adopted the policy of the party whom they have displaced as the right policy to be adopted by the Government but because they do not propose to create any confusion over that matter. They do not think they would be serving all things well by taking up that problem now and to the detriment of other subjects of more fundamental importance so far as the party to which we belong can consider.

" Therefore, Sir, that assurance and the frank expression of the motive behind that assurance I have placed before the House. I do hope that hon. Members will accept that assurance as satisfactory. They cannot ask us to alter our fundamental faith but they can ask us not to disturb the existing state of affairs and I say yes to that question.

" Then with regard to certain other matters I am glad that those matters which I thought would be the subject of heated debate have not been taken up at all. The one thing that has been raised by the hon. Member who started the debate yesterday but which seems rather out of place in this discussion is the question of the Andhra Province. The hon. Member of the Muslim community from Bezwada and I think one other hon. Member, Mr. Akram Ali, took up with great energy the question of the Andhra Province.

1-30 p.m. " I am glad that Members of the party led by the Government did not fall into the trap and definitely refused to participate in the debate on these lines. It is, I think, wrong for the House, I would not merely say the Government, to take up a matter of that kind and of such importance by a side-wind as it were. It is wrong to allow our policies to be shattered by divisions over matters which are of practically no importance just now. I submit that this question of the formation of an Andhra Province or of provinces on a linguistic basis had better be left to those who started the question, fostered the movement and are abiding by that policy day-in and day-out in their own institutions. I do not think the party to which the Government belongs is likely to forget the question of the formation of an Andhra Province, even if the Members of the Opposition fail to bring it forward. I think such questions by reason of their fundamental importance may be left to the Congress. The Congress will consider a hundred times before it changes its attitude, if it comes to a question of changing its attitude at all. I do not think that this demand I have moved should be cut, because our province has not been divided into Tamil, Andhra, Malayala and Karnataka provinces. That, I submit, is the only plain issue if we are to look at it in a businesslike manner and I think we should be businesslike in this matter and not merely carry on the old traditions which we were carrying on in the old councils when we had no powers, viz., the system of talking on every subject possible thus taking up the time of the House as a compensation for not having the power to vary or alter the demand that was under discussion. So, to the question before the House, this division of the province into two, three or four areas is not quite relevant. Surely resolutions on the subject may be brought forward, but recommendations like that stand on a different footing and hon. Members will be at perfect liberty to offer their remarks at the time.

" Sir, with regard to the Harijan problem, as distinct from the problem of minorities, it is true and I admit this and say with an emphasis equal to and even greater than that laid on it by the Member from Chidambaram, Swami Sahajananda, that the position of the untouchables has to be attended to. If we are here for two or three major things, we are also here for helping the untouchables to attain the status which they in common justice and humanity should attain. There is no one here who would admit the misfortune of the position of Harijans more clearly than the Members of this Government. But we must recognize that we cannot abolish untouchability by legislation. I wish to say that to every one who has spoken on the subject. We can, as in the case of drink, prevent our own mischief; we can give up what we

18th September 1937] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

do in regard to that matter, but we have to depend upon the people to correct themselves. If untouchability were to go it cannot be done merely by an order of the Government. I who have worked for legislation in that line admit this. I have admitted it all through. As far as I have examined this legislation, I say it cannot work. Of course we are bound to pass any legislation that may be necessary and the Government are bound to do it.

" The hon. Member from Chidambaram made a slight inaccuracy in quoting the Poona Pact and the declarations made at the time. I was certainly connected with that arrangement, and therefore it is that I remember it slightly better than Swami Sahajananda. It was not promised at that time—it is necessary that I should make this clear because the hon. Member's words are taken to be important and broadcast throughout—that legislation would be introduced as soon as the Congress people attained Swaraj. It was not promised that legislation would be introduced to abolish untouchability. What was promised was that legislation would be introduced to remove social, political and economic disabilities. As regards religious disabilities what was promised was that every effort would be made from that day onwards to remove them. It was clearly seen and admitted at the time that entry into temples and mosques could not be legislated upon, whether by a Swaraj Government or any other Government. But they could remove the legal difficulties that existed. This, I submit, was what was promised, and I may assure hon. Members of the Harijan community that that will be done in time. For this I say that I want not only their co-operation but I crave something more from hon. Members who spoke on that subject. I want them to have confidence in us in this matter. Have they, I ask, anybody else in whom they have greater trust and good will in regard to this question? In practical life I wish to submit to my Friends one can only choose the best of the lot. You cannot get God himself to take up the Government of the country; you can only get the best men. I ask hon. Members to tell me whether they can choose a Government of any other persons who are committed by their policy, by their institutions, by the creed of the party to which they belong, by their acts, by the work they have done and by the lives they have led, to work for the removal of untouchability in the manner in which this Government is pledged to work? With that confidence we shall proceed to work. It is not necessary for hon. Members to mention everything to the Government. Do I not know all that Swami Sahajananda repeated here? Do not my colleagues know all that? It is better that we all work together. If all those hon. Members who spoke for the Harijan community will co-operate with us, I am sure that we shall be able to achieve a great deal even within a short time and then it may seem to be a miracle. We have examples of miracles in this matter and I do hope that some of us too will be enabled to work a few miracles and we will be the happier for them. We want, therefore, co-operation all round. It was stated that more schools, wells and other things should be provided for Harijans and that what was being done was not enough.

[Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar] [18th September 1937

I am sure that when the subject comes up under a different head, my hon. Colleague will be able to explain how much has so far been done and how much more is expected to be done. I, therefore, beg of all Harijan Members and Leaders to trust this Government in respect of this matter.

" Then, as regards the question of communal representation, reference was made to one of my observations. So, it is important that I should explain the position. It was an observation of mine that communalism in compartments is dangerous. Let me make the position clear as to what I meant by that. For instance, if we have communal proportion it is one thing; if we have communal rotation it is one thing. But if you go further and say that in the office of the Public Service Commission we should have communal proportion, in the Cabinet we should have communal proportion, among District Registrars we should have communal proportion and among Commissioners of Municipalities we should have communal proportion, if we go on like that it becomes ridiculous. A man cannot be cut up into decimal fractions or percentages. If we go on like that very often we may have to round off fractions up or down. If we round them off upward and we do that in regard to all minority communities, what will be the ultimate result? What will be the position of the majority community? Where will it be at the end of it all? We cannot therefore compartmentalize even for the sake of Arithmetic. Further it is a dangerous thing to efficiency. It is a danger to the very plea that hon. Members put forward. If we carry this principle to a ridiculous extent, I may tell my Friends through you, Sir, that it will be suicidal for them. The country will condemn it wholesale and ultimately the whole thing will be wiped out. You must stop at a certain stage. For instance, if you take High Court Judges, where is the communal proportion there? So, if you carry it to a ridiculous extent, the whole thing will become inefficient and rotten, if I may be permitted to use that word. The thing will work to the extent that it has been laid down already. But to extend it further with reference to compartmentalization and imagine that it is progress will be a suicidal delusion. If we press farther than is proper, there will be a great revulsion of feeling against it and the whole thing will go. You must stop at a reasonable limit. If you take 50 or 100 or a larger number of persons and apply this principle it will be all right. But if you want to take it still further down to 5, 10 and 20 and so on and try to get the communal ratio for every community, then I say you will be going to a ridiculous extent. That is all that I meant. I am open to correction in such matters. I have explained what I had in my mind. If hon. Members will show me that ' such and such thing is wrong; it is important, and it is possible to get such and such things done ', no one will be more ready to yield to those demands than myself. (Hear, hear.) I do not want, however, to be taken merely on trust. Let us be tried and let us be taken after trial. I do not want even an assurance to be given by hon. Members. Now it is my duty to make

18th September 1937] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

an offer and give an assurance on behalf of the Government and I do not ask in return for more than this: that we should be tried, mistakes should be pointed out to us and remedies should be offered wherever we go wrong, and these will as far as possible be adopted.

" A question was asked with reference to the number of Commissioners of Municipalities whether this communal proportion was applied to them. I said I would examine it. On further examination I have found that no such thing was observed nor would it be wise to do so, as I have stated already.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the Indian Christians it was a welcome thing to hear from the hon. Member for the Madras Indian Christians. It was his clear conviction that this community did not want this communal arrangement, but if it was there, he wanted to raise the proportion. Sir, here also I may say that it is not possible to raise it, as here again it would reduce itself to a question of Arithmetic. However, I may say that I have not examined this point. If hon. Members will show me that Indian Christians are at a disadvantage on account of the working of this rule, it will be corrected provided it does not give rise to commotion or confusion among other communities. To that extent I can give the assurance. It is not possible to blow hot and cold at the same time and claim in one breath proportion according to the total population and in another breath according to literacy or illiteracy. You will be able to solve this problem only if you apply the rule ' either blow hot or blow cold.'

" As regards the Harijan representation in the Cabinet, the Cabinet is not a mere compartment but the engine of the whole train. We cannot go on loading it too far. Otherwise the engine will not draw the train. If we make the compartments too heavy, the steam boiler that is inside will not be able to draw the train and the whole thing will collapse. That is the difficulty about the Cabinet. Hon. Members who spoke about it will be satisfied that I am a Harijan. My Hon. Colleague Mr. Muniswami Pillai is a Harijan. So that, there are at least two Harijans on the Cabinet and I am grateful to the statement made by the hon. Member that I am a Harijan. As a matter of fact that is a statement that will apply not only to the Cabinet but to the whole House. I imagine that all of us are so confirmed in the policy that we have to adopt with regard to the Harijans that no Member or the Leader of the Harijan community need have any difficulty or anxiety in this matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Why this special consideration for the Harijan community? "

The Hon. Mr. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I think that the question is not put seriously. But if it is, I do want him to give some special consideration to the Harijan community, as that community is in a very peculiar position. I want the Muslim community to show as much special consideration and sympathy to the Harijans as the Hindus

do to them. But I think the question was not seriously put. (Laughter.) Then a small point was taken by the hon. Member for the Madras Indian Christians with reference to the Public Services Examination and the marks obtained in it and all that. Though it is small it is important. Therefore I should explain it. It will be examined, I may say at the outset, whether there is anything wrong there. It has to be examined and if it is found wrong we shall correct it. But it appears to me that he did not prove any case at all. However, I may say that, when a boy finishes his S.S.L.C. he chooses either to take up University study or to take up office under Government. 1-45 p.m. Then comes in the Public Service Commission examination. If the Government is to take over a lad and recruit him for public service, then certain qualifications are necessary for him. The Secretary or the Superintendent of the office cannot continue to give him education in English or Arithmetic. They will have to take a boy who is absolutely fit. But as regards the University, the boy receives further education. Therefore, a small percentage in certain subjects can be excused by the University, because it is going to give him many more years of education in a college. But in the case of an office, the boy's education cannot be continued and therefore a higher percentage of clerical equipment is necessary for him if he is to be taken over as a clerk or anything else. That is the explanation for this mysterious demand of 40 per cent or 37 per cent or whatever it may be, a slighily higher percentage than what the University desires in regard to the students taken over by it. I have taken so much of the time of the House to say all this, because it is possible that in many matters where we think a thing is absolutely and obviously wrong, it may not be so wrong as we imagine. I wanted to show to hon. Members the necessity for a careful examination of what has been accepted by Government, not by this Government alone, but even by previous Governments. They had no grudge against these poor boys for putting down this percentage, nor any capricious fancy for these percentages. There must be some reason for it. I imagine that this goes to prove that things done by a Government where there is no obvious bad motive should be carefully examined before we haul them up for public ridicule. This is a case which seems on the face of it to look ridiculous: the Public Service Commission demands a higher percentage than the University. The obvious reason is this: we cannot afford to open classes in language and spelling in the Secretariat. Bad spelling spoils a whole letter, a whole problem. An issue may go to the Government of India with a bad spelling and come down with quite a different answer to that which a correctly spelt letter would have got. I have seen many cases like that. Everything must be presented accurately and much more so is it the case in the work of the Government. Therefore I submit that Indian Christian leaders especially who claimed that their community was more literate than other communities even should not be frightened by a demand for a few more marks. For a lad who is recruited to-day may rise up to the top and we cannot afford to give him continuous education in the office in all that is necessary.

18th September 1937] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

" Sir, the representative of Anglo-Indians claimed that there should be Anglo-Indian representatives in the local bodies also. I am informed by my colleague that wherever there is a large Anglo-Indian community provision has been made and provision will be made for such representation. But it is not possible to demand the distribution of Anglo-Indian members in local bodies and municipalities everywhere. It would not be fair, as I think the hon. Member himself would admit. It is not as if there is any particular race personality to be satisfied. After all, taking all these various communities we propose to satisfy the demands, the just demands of persons actually living in a particular area. Therefore if there are very few Anglo-Indians in a particular district or in a particular town we may not have an Anglo-Indian member on the local body concerned. But if an Anglo-Indian gentleman is otherwise competent, not on the ground of the community to which he belongs, but as a friend of the masses and a worthy representative of the people there on the civic body, then he will certainly be there apart from any rule or regulation on the subject. Every attempt will be made where there is a large population of the Anglo-Indian community as such and where they demand regular representation as such, to meet that demand. I am sure that provision will not be refused to them, provided there is a demand from that locality. I know that there are many places where the members of that community have a better chance in an open election by all than by reservations of this kind or by nominations. In such places we should not for the sake of mere theory spoil the situation.

" As regards the colour box system of voting to which my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition referred, I assure him that there is no desire on the part of the Government to push forward this colour box scheme merely because it gave them success in a particular election as it is imagined or that they have any particular fancy for this colour scheme. The real problem is how to deal with the large number of voters who either are illiterate or claim to be illiterate and enable them to vote in the ordinary manner on the occasion. It has been found—unfortunately experience has shown—that many people are compelled or by agreement made to claim illiteracy. An unfortunate experience it is, but it is there all the same. So we have to provide not only for genuine illiterates but also to prevent claim of illiteracy being put forward in order to take away the secrecy of the vote for the obvious motive, which I need not repeat, that some persons are interested in the vote being given openly and being verified instead of being given in the ordinary ballot way. The problem is how to solve this difficulty.

" The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to secrecy and corruption. I would add intimidation also. There are three things to be considered. With regard to secrecy there is no difficulty felt. The watcher's presence I think, has been exaggerated. The man who is generally put as a watcher in order to avoid the other difficulty of votes being stolen away is generally one of a class who hon. Members and the

[Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar] [18th September 1937

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition know, will not be able to do much mischief by watching. However if any scheme could be invented by which the watcher could be dispensed with, it will be done.

" With regard to corruption, if the electorate is extended, I quite admit the statement of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that bribery and corruption will become practically impossible. It is quite correct and that is enough. That is why the Government are trying to enlarge the electorate even for the local bodies and even at the risk of being misunderstood they have issued orders postponing these elections for a few months in order to get the Assembly roll practically adopted as the roll for the other bodies, the Assembly roll being much bigger.

" With regard to the literacy problem, the literacy element will be introduced in the new electorate as it takes shape. So this problem of literacy will be reduced to a minimum.

" Dealing with corruption, I have to point out there is another kind of corruption. In spite of the enlargement of the electorate there is a kind of group corruption going on and the leaders of groups are corrupted. And those leaders want to know their corrupt group voting publicly so that they may carry out their bargains and their contracts. I am very sorry to expose the whole sordid thing in its details. That is the reason why Government are interested in preventing this publication of group votes of people who either are illiterate or claim to be illiterate. We cannot therefore simply depend on the enlargement of the electorate. We have to have a method by which these groups are independent of their leaders who have bargained away their rights so to say, or who may bargain away their rights. Hence this clamour for some method by which the voting paper can be deposited without other people knowing exactly how it is done. Then we should also take it that with a very enlarged electorate and the greater interest taken in these elections, it is difficult for the officers who are actually in the polling booth to be entirely divested of all interest in the matter. It is very right and very natural. That is why there is a demand that it is not enough to go to the polling officer or somebody there and tell him. We have to be cautious about this matter, in order that our democracy may not fail altogether and become a scandal. Hence this colour scheme. Nobody on this side believes or has any superstitious feeling that a particular colour brought them success. They want only that the illiterate should be enabled to deposit his vote without intimidation or corruption. That is the problem. If any scheme, if any method be invented or suggested by hon. Members on the opposition in place of this colour system which would meet this difficulty, I for one promise to receive every such suggestion and see that my colleagues accept such suggestions. But I submit that so far as we have been able to see, there is no better thing than this. It is only in a temporary way that I plead for this colour box system. We wish to reduce all the disadvantages to the minimum in that connexion. I do not think I need dwell on this subject any more.

18th September 1937] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

" There were suggestions that the administration of the local bodies was not quite good and improvements could be made and all that. Of course they are bound to be heard, considered and given weight to. Even the suggestion, the bold suggestion, that all these boards may be abolished and that we may go back to panchayats and taluk boards and the like—all these things will be gone into. But we do not think we would be right in making large changes without due consideration straightaway in all departments of the Government at the same time. There are many crying demands and they ought to be attended to. The improvement of the local administration system will also be looked into carefully.

" With regard to the services, there are grievances. They also come under the general claim that I make that we shall be just with regard to minorities.

" Sir, I think that I have dealt with all the topics that have been raised in the debate. I hope that hon. Members who raised these discussions and other hon. Members who joined in them in the course of the debate will see that we deserve their confidence and withdraw their cut motions."

Mr. Ari Gowder's cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

Demand VIII was put and carried and the Grant was made.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 20th September 1937.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும் TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 131 asked by Mr. E. Kannan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 18th September 1937, page 273 supra.]

Statement showing the details of the wells sunk by the Labour Department in Malabar district in the years 1934-35, 1935-36 *and* 1936-37 *during the time of the prerent District Labour Officer* (*M.R.Ry. J. Eapen*).

Locality.	Amount spent on Construction.			Acquisition of sites.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1934-35.									
Ernad—									
Pookkottur	522	0	0	7	12	0	529	12	0
Koduvayur	439	0	0	3	0	5	442	0	5
Vellimukku	562	0	0	3	6	5	565	6	5
Trikkolam	921	0	0	7	12	0	928	12	0
Chirakkal—									
Madai	180	0	0	7	1	7	187	1	7
Pamburuthi	227	0	0	5	9	2	232	9	2
Kurumbranad—									
Iringal	387	0	0	8	0	0	395	0	0
Calicut—									
Chathamangalam	959	0	0	3	10	5	962	10	5
Palghat—									
Akethethara	546	0	0	3	14	5	549	14	5
Odannur	644	0	0	3	6	5	647	6	5
Kattusseri	857	0	0	25	4	0	882	4	0
Edathara	653	0	0	3	6	5	656	6	5
Walluvanad—									
Nethirimangalam	* 660	0	0	4	2	10	* 664	2	10
Total ..	**7,557**	**0**	**0**	**86**	**6**	**1**	**7,643**	**6**	**1**

* Work completed in 1935-36.

1935-36.

Chirakkal—							
Pappinesseri	281	0	0	7	10	0	288 10 0
Kottila	208	0	0	5	15	2	213 15 2
Calicut—							
Palangad	655	0	0	4	2	10	659 2 10
Ernad—							
Thiruvali	689	0	0	4	8	10	693 8 10
Pulpatta	574	0	0	4	8	10	578 8 10
Walluvanad—							
Thekkumangalam	608	0	0	2	15	5	610 15 5
Akalur	478	0	0	14	0	0	492 0 0
Palghat—							
Paruvasseri	507	0	0	25	12	0	532 12 0
Akethethara (two wells)	1,194	0	0	4	12	10	1,198 12 10
Kuthanur	749	0	0	5	0	10	* 754 0 10
Kavasseri	654	0	0	14	0	0	* 668 0 0
Total	6,597	0	0	93	6	9	6,690 6 9

1936-37.

Ernad—							
Mannur (two wells)	478	0	0	30	4	10	† 508 4 10
Chirakkal—							
Puzhathi (two wells)	987	0	0	14	12	0	† 1,001 12 0
Total	1,465	0	0	45	0	10	1,510 0 10

* Work completed in 1936-37.

† The excavation and steining up to parapet alone completed and payment made. The remaining work is progress.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 139 asked by Mr. C. Narasimham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 18th September 1937, page 278 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1880, Law (Education), dated the 17th September 1930.

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Chicacole, is informed that the Government are unable to sanction any additional subsidy towards the maintenance of the Municipal High School, Chicacole, beyond the five per cent increase admissible under the orders in paragraph 2 (1) of G.O. No. 1157, Education, dated the 12th June 1930.

As regards subsidy for extensions to the buildings of the school the Chairman's attention is invited to paragraph 2 (2) of G.O. No. 1157, Education, dated the 12th June 1930, according to which a subsidy equal to only one-half of the cost can be given for the extensions. If the municipal council is prepared to meet the other half of the cost from its own funds it may apply to Government separately with the necessary plans and estimates for a half grant.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

U. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of the Chicacole Municipal Council.
,, Director of Public Instruction.
,, Local Self-Government Department.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 142 asked by Mr. D. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 18th September 1937, page 283 supra.]

I

Letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated 17th April 1937, R.C. No. 4843/36-B-5.

[District Economic Council for rural reconstruction, Vizagapatam—Quarter ending 31st March 1937—Work.]

The District Economic Council met for the first time on 9th January 1937. A copy of the minutes of the meeting was submitted to Government with my letter R.C. No. 4843/36-B-5, dated 17th January 1937 (copy annexed). In pursuance of the District Council's resolution, dated 9th January 1937, all Divisional Officers except Divisional Officer, Parvatipur, have formed sub-committees and submitted in this month schemes for rural water-supply, village sanitation, and communications for consideration of the District Council. These schemes will be placed before the District Economic Council during the current quarter and better progress shown. The elections to the new Provincial Legislature seriously impeded the progress of the Council in the last quarter.

Copy to the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift.

ANNEXURE

Proceedings of the District Economic Council meeting held on 9th January 1937 *in the Collector's Office at Vizagapatam.*

The Treasury Deputy Collector is appointed Secretary of the Council. The Council resolve that an allotment at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per taluk should be made to each revenue division for expenditure on village wells, in each division. A sub-committee of the Council should be formed under the Revenue Divisional Officer to consider the requirements of the villages in this direction, and to make recommendations with estimates for the actual construction of wells,

special attention being paid to whether the necessary one-third contribution in money or labour will be forthcoming. In areas where festivals are usual, and requires special consideration, recommendations for additional allotment for expenditure in those areas will be considered.

The sub-committee should comprise the members of the Council having jurisdiction or residing in the divisional area, and should co-opt any local officers whose assistance is required.

Expenditure within the limits proposed will be sanctioned by the Collector without further reference to the Council being necessary.

Sub-committees should choose not less than one village or compact group of villages in each taluk, in which intensive propaganda in Public Health work generally might usefully be done. They should recommend to the Council whether expenditure on latrines is necessary and whether contribution will be forthcoming for them in a village in which a panchayat already exists, and whether the panchayat should be urged to appoint a small sanitary staff towards the cost of which the Council would contribute. Sub-committee should endeavour to limit these proposals to Rs. 1,000 per taluk.

The sub-committee should choose suitable areas in which additional village communications are urgently required or in which repairs are necessary. Their proposals should be submitted to the Council through the district boards concerned who should be requested to contribute the necessary quota towards such works. When district boards so agree, the Council desires that works should be executed by the district board staff. The Collector will ask the Government if there is any objection to the allotment to be on the basis of Rs. 2,500 per taluk.

Sub-committees should endeavour to select in their areas, village or groups of villages in which rural reconstruction work on an intensive basis may be inaugurated with reasonable prospects of lasting results. In this connexion copies of the questionnaire issued in South Kanara and copies of a scheme already considered for the Kottavalasa area will be sent to the sub-committees for consideration in formulating proposals. Such schemes will be considered in detail by the Council which will then be in a position to submit proposals to the Government for allotment of necessary funds.

G. H. COOKE,
Collector and President, District Economic Council,
Vizagapatam.

II

Letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated 23rd July 1937, R.C. No. 4843/36-B-5.

[District Economic Council for rural reconstruction—(Vizagapatam)—Quarter ending 30th June 1937—Progress.]

The Economic Council of this district met on 21st May 1937 and considered the several schemes formulated by the local sub-committees for rural reconstruction. A copy of the Proceedings, dated 21st May 1937, of the Council was submitted to the Government (copy annexed).

The Council sanctioned 64 schemes under 'Rural water-supply,' 27 under 'Village Communications' and 1 scheme under 'Village Sanitation' and instructed the local sub-committees to submit estimates for them. The question as to the agency to be employed for the preparation of estimates, for supervision and for the preparation of final bills for works approved was also considered. It was agreed that in such matters, all departments employing staff for such work should co-operate; chiefly the Revenue department, Public Works department and the district boards. In zamindari areas, where there is no minor irrigation staff, the co-operation of other departments is necessary.

The Council discussed the possibilities involved in coir-retting and coir-production by fishermen in the Baruva area; and decided to consider very favourably any specific directions in which it could assist the industry for the benefit of the fisherfolk. A co-operative society was formed for the benefit of the persons engaged in the industry and the question of employing a demonstrator to work the society in its initial stage is under consideration.

The President brought to the notice of the Council a book on village sanitation in Telugu. The District Health Officer promised to examine the book and to let the Council know whether it could take steps to popularize this book in the district.

ANNEXURE

Proceedings of the District Economic Council, Vizagapatam, dated the 21st May 1937.

The Collector pointed out to the meeting that it was not possible to report much progress since the last meeting, as during the intervening period elections had taken up a great deal of the time of the officers of all departments especially the Revenue department and that the officers of the latter had subsequently been engaged with jamabandi.

The suggestions received from the sub-committees appointed for the various divisions were all considered and received general approval. It was made clear, however, that where expendi-

ture on communications is proposed, a contribution from a local body will not meet with the requirements of the Government Orders and that there should be a contribution either in money or in labour by the persons affected.

The following comments were made on the programmes submitted:—

Narasapatam.—Estimates should be prepared for the works proposed, and sent to the Collector for sanction.

Vizagapatam.—(1) The Council considered that the well proposed at Simhachalam should more properly be constructed by the temple authorities.

(2) That the well suggested at Paravada seemed to be required more for the occupants of the local fund bungalow than for the villagers.

Vizianagram.—The Council did not approve the proposal to employ sweepers in villages. They could give no assurance as to any contributions where such posts were concerned.

The question was considered as to the agency to be employed for the preparation of estimates, for supervision and for the preparation of final bills, for works approved. It was agreed that in such matters, all departments employing staff competent for such work should co-operate; chiefly the Revenue department, Public Works department and district boards. Minor irrigation overseers will be able to undertake supervision of well works in Government tract, but in zamindari areas where no minor irrigation overseers are employed, the co-operation of the other departments will be necessary.

The District Board Engineer, Bobbili, proposed that a careful survey should be made throughout the district into the selection in regard to water-supply, so that the needs of the areas where wells are most urgently required should first be met, so that the work should progress according to a proper plan. The District Health Officer states that a survey had already been made and offered to show the District Board Engineer the information already on record. The District Board Engineer will, if necessary, place the matter before the Council again, after consultation with the District Health Officer.

The Council was greatly impressed by the information given by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, regarding the possibilities of coir mat and rope manufacture by fishermen, in the Baruva areas, and should urge on the Co-operative and Industries departments the great possibilities involved. The District Economic Council will be willing to consider very favourably any specific directions in which they could assist what appears to be a very promising industry for the fisherfolk.

The Collector brought to the notice of the Council a book on village sanitation in Telugu. The District Health Officer promised to examine the book and to let the Council know whether it could take steps to popularize this book in the district.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 116 asked by Mr. K. Veeraraghavaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 18th September 1937, page 297 supra.]

Statement showing the number of I.C.S. officers in the various departments as on 1st September 1937.

I	Under the Government of India			17
II	Under other Provincial Governments and Administrations			8
III	Foreign Service—			
	Court of Wards	2		
	Sivaganga estate	1		
	Madura Municipality	1		5
	Hyderabad Government	1		
IV	Secretariat including the Governor's Secretariat			16
V	Revenue Department—			
	Board of Revenue	6		
	Collectors	20		60
	Sub-Collectors	27		
	Assistant Collectors	7		
VI	Judicial Department—			
	High Court Judges	7		
	District Judges	13		24
	Judicial training	4		
VII	Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards			1
VIII	Co-operative department			2
IX	Labour department			1
X	Excise department			1
XI	On leave			21
		Total		156

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS