THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 22nd September 1937.

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

The proceedings commenced with the singing of 'Vande Mataram' by Mrs. Lakshmi Sankara Ayyar.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

* *Q.* 176.[a]

Repayment of loan advanced to the Panchayat Board, Tiruvallur, for electrification scheme.

* 177 *Q.*—MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Panchayat Board of Tiruvallur, Chingleput district, has paid the Government the first instalment of the loan for the electrification scheme in time;

(*b*) whether the panchayat board has paid the Government the interest for the loan from the loan amount;

(*c*) whether the Government imposed any penalty against the panchayat board for violating the conditions and, if so, how much; and

(*d*) whether the Government received an application from the panchayat board for a further loan of Rs. 25,000 for the electrification scheme and, if so, whether they propose to grant such a loan?

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) & (*c*) A sum of Rupees 5,277 on account of the first instalment of repayment of the loan was due on 19th December 1936. It was actually paid by the panchayat board on 5th January 1937 and a sum of Rs. 24-9-0 representing penal interest on the sum at 10 per cent per annum from 19th December 1936 to 4th January 1937 was also recovered from the board on 4th May 1937.

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

"(*d*) The panchayat board has applied for an additional loan of Rs. 25,000. The application is under the consideration of the Government."

[a] Vide page 504 infra.

MR. P. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say what the amount of the loan applied for by the panchayat board was?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They applied for a loan of Rs. 75,000 in the first instance, and that was granted. They have again applied for a loan of Rs. 25,000 and that application is under the consideration of Government."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know why the panchayat board wants this loan?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They want it for electrification purposes."

MR. P. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Was there any estimate for a definite amount prepared for the electrification scheme?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There was an estimate for a definite amount."

MR. P. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"How did it happen that the panchayat board exceeded the amount?"

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

MR. P. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to find out that information from the panchayat board?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Certainly I will call for the information."

Objections to the location of the mortuary attached to the Government Hospital, Tenali.

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

(*a*) whether the Government are aware—

(1) that the people of Tenali, Guntur district, living in the close vicinity of the local Government hospital are seriously aggrieved by reason of the mortuary building in the hospital compound which is separated from their dwellings only by a narrow road eight yards wide;

(2) that it is a source of intolerable nuisance and is a menace to the health and comfort of those living in the neighbourhood;

(3) that it was built in spite of the protests through petitions and memorials of the people living in the neighbourhood and in spite of the resolution of the Tenali Municipal Council, dated 17th April 1931, requesting the Government to stop its construction in the hospital compound; and

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(4) that the compound of the hospital is comparatively small and that the mortuary building is very near the in-patients ward of the hospital; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of removing the mortuary building from the hospital compound to a less objectionable place?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) (1) A mahazar signed by 31 persons complaining against the mortuary being near their dwelling houses was presented to the District Medical Officer, Guntur, on 20th September 1933, and the District Magistrate, Guntur.

"(2) The mortuary was built in 1932; since the people continue to live in the neighbourhood as before the nuisance if at all there is any, cannot be intolerable. The Government have no information that it is a menace to the health of the people in the neighbourhood. The report is that it is free from any foul smell.

"(3) The Government have no information except that the municipal council passed a resolution on 17th April 1931.

"(4) The mortuary is in the hospital compound which is small but not very small. The mortuary building is not very near, though it is near the in-patients' ward.

"(*b*) The Government are examining the practicability of moving the mortuary to a distant site."

* MR. K. VENKATAPPAYYA:—"Are not dead bodies highly decomposed in several cases of death by drowning brought to the mortuary and kept there for many hours till the doctors in the hospital find time to attend to them?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Sometimes it happens like that."

MR. K. VENKATAPPAYYA:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that on one occasion in a house nearby when the guests had assembled for dinner, a dead body was brought to the mortuary in a highly decomposed state and the guests left the house on account of the unbearable smell?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"That is what I find from a registered notice sent to the Government by certain persons."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"The Hon. Minister said: 'Sometimes it happens like that.' Is it not then detrimental to public health?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Since 1932 several cases have happened like that and the Government have no information that anything has happened detrimental to public health in consequence thereof."

Number of foremen and section heads in the Lino department, Government Press, Madras.

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

(*a*) how many foremen, assistant foremen and section heads there are in the Lino department of the Government Press;

(*b*) what their qualifications, scales of pay and length of service are; and

(*c*) whether a proposal to appoint for such posts senior Lino-operators with superior technical knowledge and experience of the machines was made by the Works Committee in July 1935?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) One junior foreman and three assistant foremen.

"(*b*) The junior foreman's pay is Rs. 30—2—60 while the assistant foremen are in the scale of Rs. 28—37: their services vary from 10 to 18 years. All the four possess the knowledge and experience required for the work; three of them have also the additional qualifications noted below:—

Junior foreman.—Compositor's work, City and Guilds of London Institute, Typography.

Assistant foreman.—S.S.L.C., Government Technical Examinations, Composing (Lower) and Compositor's Work, City and Guilds of London Institute.

Assistant foreman.—S.S.L.C., Government Technical Examinations, Composing (Lower).

"(*c*) Yes."

Election of the President of the District Board of Dharmapuri.

* 180 *Q.*—MR. V. R. PERUMAL CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the election of the President to the Dharmapuri District Board was fixed;

(*b*) whether it was done by the Collector (who was the ex officio President) in consultation with the Government;

(*c*) what the communication made by the Government to the Collector (ex officio President) was;

(*d*) what the date fixed for the election of the non-official President was;

(*e*) whether the nominated members were informed about their nominations by telegram on the eve of the presidential election; and

(*f*) whether the Collector (ex officio President) was asked to allow the nominated members to take part in the election of the president and vice-president on the eve of the election?

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THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) & (*d*) 5th January 1937.

"(*b*) & (*c*) The date was fixed by the Collector, but not in consultation with the Government; consequently the question in clause (*c*) does not arise.

"(*e*) & (*f*) The answer is in the affirmative."

MR. AHMED THAMBI MUHAMMAD MOHIDEEN:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether any defeated candidates had been nominated?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Not in this particular case."

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Was sufficient notice given to all nominated members for the presidential election?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Twenty-four hours' notice was given."

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Does the statute prescribe any time for this notice?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no statutory provision for giving notice to nominated members."

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it not necessary that sufficient time must be given to the candidates for the presidential election?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Not in the case of nominated members."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Supplementary questions are intended only to elucidate the answers given and should not be used for cross-examination."

Fish-curing yards under the Fisheries Department in the Presidency.

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

(*a*) whether for the year 1936–37 the Fisheries Department has profited by the fish-curing yards in the Presidency or whether it has incurred loss;

(*b*) if there was profit, how much; if there was loss, how much;

(*c*) whether the fish-curers had petitioned to the Fisheries Department to get the price of salt (duty free) reduced;

(*d*) whether any step was taken by the Government in response to that petition;

(*e*) how many fish-curing yards there are on the West Coast and how many on the East Coast;

(*f*) what the profit or loss was to the Government on account of fish-curing yards in the West Coast and the East Coast respectively;

(*g*) whether the Government have closed any fish-curing yards on the West Coast on the ground of their not being profitable;

(*h*) if so, how many such yards were closed since the inception of the Fisheries Department;

(*i*) whether the Government propose to reopen those fish-curing yards which were closed;

(*j*) whether the Government propose to open fish-curing yards afresh;

(*k*) whether, in respect of those fish-curing yards which were closed, any annual repairs have been carried out; and

(*l*) whether there are watchmen posted on the fish-curing yards which were closed?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) For the year 1936–37 the yards have worked at a profit.

"(*b*) The profit was Rs. 48,060.

"(*c*) Yes.

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

"(*e*) There are 51 yards on the West Coast and 49 on the East Coast.

"(*f*) The profit to Government on account of fish-curing yards on the West Coast in 1936–37 was Rs. 58,530 and there was a loss of Rs. 10,470 in the East Coast fish-curing yards.

"(*g*) Yes.

"(*h*) Eight yards (Bemballore, Uppala, Kizhur, Moolky, Agathi, Vekkode, Kadalundi and Calicut South) were permanently closed and eight other yards (Hosebettu, Nattika, Kodumbi, Meladi, Elathur, Beypore North, Tanur North and Kaipamangalam) were closed temporarily. Of the latter, three (Hosebettu, Nattika and Kodumbi) have been subsequently re-opened.

"(*i*) Yes. The temporarily closed yards will be re-opened if the curers concerned undertake to make good the loss, if any, in working them and also make a deposit against such loss.

"(*j*) Yes.

"(*k*) Yes. Repairs were carried out in four out of the five yards which remain temporarily closed, where buildings exist.

"(*l*) Yes. Watchmen are posted in the four yards referred to in the answer to clause (*k*) above."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know the capital expenditure incurred on the yards closed?"

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

* 182 *Q.*[a]

MR. P. MADHAVAN:—"I put the question, Sir."

MR. T. VISWANADHAM (Parliamentary Secretary):—"May I answer, Sir?"

[a] Vide pages 505–507 infra.

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions addressed to Ministers who are absent at the time when they are reached will be taken up after all the other questions are over."

Private libraries aided by Government grants.

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

(*a*) how many libraries in the Presidency conducted by private associations are aided by Government grants;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that the Auditors charged with the duty of checking the accounts of such Library Associations have insisted on the expunging of political books from the libraries as a condition precedent to the sanctioning of Government grants; and

(*c*) whether there are any rules which prohibit the keeping of political books in private libraries aided by Government grants?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) In 1936-37, 71 libraries were given grants.

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

"(*c*) Political books as such are not objected to, but books which are deemed to be subversive of constituted authority are objected to in libraries receiving Government grants."

MR. T. S. CHOKKALINGAM PILLAI:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that some books written by Mr. M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar were prohibited from being put in the libraries?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid I have not got any information on the subject."

MR. T. S. CHOKKALINGAM PILLAI:—"Is it a fact that some reading rooms were searched by the police in Chettinad and some books written by Mr. M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar were taken away by them?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If the hon. Member will put down a specific question on the subject, I will give an answer."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members should resume their seats when an answer is being given by a Minister."

MR. AHMED THAMBI MUHAMMAD MOHIDEEN:—"Will the Hon. Minister please state whether there are any libraries which have not been registered under the Societies Act?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This is a question which, I submit, does not arise out of the question which has been put. If the hon. Member is keen on information, he should put down a specific question and I will answer it."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister what is meant by the term 'subversive of constituted authority?'"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid I am not versed in the definition of terms."

Closing of the Russellkonda Saw Mill.

10-15 a.m. * 184 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Russellkonda Saw Mill was started;

(*b*) when it was closed;

(*c*) whether it ended in loss or gain;

(*d*) how much in each case; and

(*e*) if it ended in loss, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) The mill started work in April 1922.

"(*b*) July 1928.

"(*c*) Loss.

"(*d*) About Rs. 4 lakhs.

"(*e*) The mill was located in an area which has since been transferred to Orissa. Most of the important papers connected with it have been transferred to the Orissa Government. Detailed reasons for the losses are not therefore available. The mill had to be closed as the original anticipations regarding the supply, percentage of outturn on conversion and the cost of production could not be realized."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know why the mill stopped from working, how long it worked and what is the cause for such a great amount of loss?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"It is not possible to answer that question."

Receipts and expenditure in the Forest Department.

* 185 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state with reference to the forests in the Presidency—

(*a*) the revenue in each of the last five years;

(*b*) the expenditure during those years; and

(*c*) the average net income per acre during those years?

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THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Figures for 1936–37 are not yet available; those for the five years from 1931–32 are as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Average net income per acre.
	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1931–32	42,54,874	39,86,787	0 0 5
1932–33	47,38,169	37,89,150	0 1 6
1933–34	39,43,068	39,20,340	Less than ½ pie.
1934–35	42,26,220	38,83,301	0 0 6
1935–36	42,89,611	40,74,358	0 0 4"

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know whether such a large amount of expenditure is due to heavy salaries and too many hands employed?"

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

* 186 *Q.*[a]

Activities of the Working Plans Department of the Forest Department.

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

(*a*) when the department of working plans in the Forest Department was introduced;

(*b*) the cost incurred on account of this department in the first year it was started;

(*c*) the same during the last year; and

(*d*) what the chief improvements made by this department are?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) The working plan circle was constituted on the 1st May 1925.

"(*b*) The expenditure during 1925–26 was Rs. 1,14,228.

"(*c*) Figures for 1936–37 are not yet available. The expenditure during 1935–36 was Rs. 2,65,127.

"(*d*) The working plans circle is engaged in the preparation of new working plans or the revision of working plans in the various forest divisions. The area of reserved forests for which working plans have been revised or newly prepared to the end of 1935–36 is 12,343 square miles."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"May I know whether a Special Committee has been appointed to enquire into the state of expenditure incurred on the various establishments and the feasibility of entrusting if possible the whole administration of forests to the forest panchayats?"

[a] Please see after question No. 187.

* THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"No Special Committee have been appointed but the department itself is making an enquiry."

THE SAME MEMBER:—"Has any report been received?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"No, Sir."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to consider whether retrenchment is possible in the Forest department?"

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

MR. D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will be pleased to consider the advisability of increasing the industries in the Forest department like the manufacture of paper and other kindred industries?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Generally the matter of retrenchment is being considered. The starting of cottage industries and other industries connected with forest are also being considered."

MR. D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether the Working Plans circle of the Forest department makes investigation in the various zamindari estates also?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"No, Sir."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know whether the officers of the other branches can do this work?"

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

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"In view of the heavy expenditure incurred on account of the existence of this circle, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to abolish it?"

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

Cost on account of the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

* 186 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) the cost of administration of Civil Justice during the last year; and

(*b*) the cost of administration of Criminal Justice during the same period?

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THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) & (*b*) It is not possible to apportion the expenditure debited to the departmental head "27. Administration of Justice" between Civil Justice and Criminal Justice, as figures for 'Civil' and 'Criminal' are lumped together in the budget and as the District Judges, some of the Subordinate Judges (those appointed as Assistant Sessions Judges) and the High Court Judges try both civil and criminal cases. Nor is it possible to make a similar apportionment in respect of expenditure incurred on the construction and maintenance of buildings occupied by, the cost of stationery supplied to, and printing done for, pensions of officers who served in, and other indirect expenditure on account of, the Judicial department."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"May I ask whether the Government will be pleased to state approximately the apportionment of expenditure between Civil and Criminal Justice?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The information sought for can be got by going through the Budget Memorandum."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to consider the advisability of requiring the district munsifs who have no sufficient work to dispose of criminal cases also?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"I may be pardoned, Sir, if I say that, that question does not arise here now."

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I ask whether it is not desirable to work out the figures from the Administration Reports regarding cost of Civil and Criminal Justice and find out the profit or the loss incurred by the Government in the administration of civil justice?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Since it is impossible to collect such figures, the Government do not contemplate taking such steps."

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I ask whether it is not possible for the Government to arrive at some approximate figure? Is it absolutely impossible for this Government to collect such statistics?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"For this Government it appears to be absolutely impossible."

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I point out that in previous years the then Government never pleaded the impossibility of working out approximate figures, whenever we asked them whether they were making profit in administering civil justice, though they did not admit they were making any profit, and may I point out that it is necessary to find out so that the Government may neither lose nor make any profit out of administration of civil justice?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may put questions but not argue."

Revenue derived from and expenditure incurred on the sandalwood plantations in the Presidency.

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

(*a*) the area covered by the sandalwood plantation in this Presidency;

(*b*) the revenue derived from the same in each of the last five years; and

(*c*) the expenditure on the same during the same period?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) There are no sandalwood plantations. This species is a parasite and grows scattered over extensive areas of reserves and unreserves, mainly in the North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts. It regenerates itself readily from seeds and is also being introduced to other forests, where climate and soil are favourable, by means of small propagation centres, from which the species will spread in due course.

"(*b*)—

Year.	Revenue.
	RS.
1932–33	5,33,391
1933–34	4,97,869
1934–35	4,56,254
1935–36	5,04,300
1936–37	7,40,974

"(*c*)—

Year.	Expenditure.
	RS.
1932–33	60,303
1933–34	57,145
1934–35	60,636
1935–36	71,908
1936–37	91,449"

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know what is done with the sandalwood?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"After collecting the sandalwood, it is sold."

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MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Is it not possible to extract the oil by machinery, so that better profits may be realized? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" The matter will be considered."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Those questions which ask for a large number of figures should be tabled as unstarred questions to which written answers can be given with advantage. Hereafter hon. Members are requested, where large tabular statements are required to be given by way of answers, to table their questions as unstarred questions."

Expenditure incurred on and revenue derived from irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works.

* 189 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state for each of the last ten years—

(*a*) the total expenditure incurred on irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital accounts are kept;

(*b*) the gross income from the same; and

(*c*) the net income therefrom?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN :—" (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the general abstract on the financial results of irrigation works appended to the Annual Administration Reports of the Public Works Department (Irrigation) which are available in the Secretariat Library."

Expenditure on and revenue from the minor irrigation works.

* 190 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state for each of the last ten years—

(*a*) the total expenditure incurred for minor irrigation works;

(*b*) the expenditure incurred on the same for their maintenance and repairs; and

(*c*) the revenue from the same?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN :—" (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The information required will be found in the Public Works Department Annual Administration Report (Part II—Irrigation) in the portion relating to ' Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.' The report for 1935–36 has been published. The figures for 1936–37 are not yet available."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider the possibility of taking up minor irrigation works, especially tanks, etc., in districts like Chittoor where projects like the Tungabhadra project, etc., will not be reached?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"That does not arise from this question."

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER:—"May I ask whether the amounts that are in the hands of the District Collectors are not spent year after year?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"I am not aware of it. On the other hand they are spending all the money and demanding more money."

Total expenditure in the Jail Department under several heads.

*191 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total expenditure for jails during the year 1936–37;

(*b*) the daily average of prisoners in all the prisons;

(*c*) the dietary charges for each prisoner per day;

(*d*) the medical and sanitary charges for the year;

(*e*) the clothing charges for the year;

(*f*) the charges for superintendence for the year; and

(*g*) the total expenditure on buildings for jails?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) *to* (*f*) The hon. Member is referred to paragraphs 29 to 34 of the Jail Administration Report for the calendar year 1936 and the General Summary and statement No. IX—(Financial) appended thereto. Figures for the financial year 1936–37 are not available.

"(*g*) According to the preliminary accounts for 1936–37, the expenditure on jail buildings for that year was approximately two lakhs of rupees."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the prisoners belonging to the various communities derive benefit according to the fines they pay?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"I have not been able to get a classification of prisoners in jails according to communities." (Laughter.)

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister to give proper attention to these prisoners?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Every attention is being paid to them."

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MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know how much is spent for each prisoner per month?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I should like to have notice of the question."

Proposal for the repatriation of the political prisoners kept in jails outside the Province.

* 192 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any political prisoners are kept outside this province;

(*b*) if so, where and how many; and

(*c*) whether they will be brought back to this province?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Clauses (*a*) *to* (*c*) The term 'political prisoner' admits of different definitions and consequently it is not possible to give precise answers to the hon. Member's questions. If the hon. Member has in mind the Madras prisoners confined in the Andamans, he is informed that there are in the Andamans seven terrorist prisoners convicted by Courts in Madras. Two of them belong to the Madras Province, five to other provinces. The question of the repatriation of the two Madras prisoners is under consideration and correspondence between this Government and the Government of India."

Number of State prisoners in the jails of this province.

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

(*a*) whether there are any State prisoners in the jails in this province; and

(*b*) if so, how many and to which provinces they belong?

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) Five. They belong to Bengal."

Work and maintenance of the Live-stock Research station at Hosur.

* 194 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state— 10-30 a.m.

(*a*) the object of the livestock research station at Hosur;

(*b*) how many cattle were maintained there last year;

(*c*) how many bulls and cows were maintained last year;

(*d*) what the cost of maintenance per head, per year is;

(*e*) for how long this station has been maintained at Hosur; and

(*f*) whether any bulls and cows are sold to ryots from this station?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) The chief object of the farm is to breed Kangayam, Sind and Hallikar cattle, Bellary sheep, poultry and pigs.

"(*b*) & (*c*) The average strength per month during 1936–37 was as follows:—

Cows, dry, milch and nearing parturition ...	178
Heifers above one year	155
Stud bulls	12
Young bulls above one year	102
Calves, male and female, under one year ...	143
Work cattle	63
Total ...	653

"(*d*) The cost of maintenance including attendance per head is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Cows including milch and nearing parturition	136	4	0
Heifers	100	7	0
Stud bulls	165	12	0
Young bulls	109	10	0

"(*e*) The farm was taken over by the Madras Government from the Army Remount Department on 1st September 1924 as a Livestock Research Station.

"(*f*) Yes."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"May I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of opening some more livestock stations in other parts of the Presidency as India is purely an agricultural country?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"The matter will be considered, Sir."

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER:—"May I ask whether the station is paying at present?"

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

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Minister thinks that the cost of maintenance of this station is very high?"

(No answer.)

Object in maintaining the Fisheries Department.

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

(*a*) what the quantity of fish got by the Fisheries Department last year was;

(*b*) what was done with them;

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(*c*) whether any quantity of the fish got by the Fisheries Department is or can be sold to the public for food purposes;

(*d*) what the object in maintaining the Fisheries Department is; and

(*e*) how far that object has been realized?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) The Fisheries Department does not engage itself in general fishing in which it would compete with private industry. It conducts deep-water fishing only in the Mopad reservoir in the Nellore district. Fish weighing about 11,300 lb. were caught there in the year 1936–37.

"(*b*) They were sold for Rs. 862–9–2 to the local public.

"(*c*) The whole quantity was sold for food purposes.

"(*d*) The objects for which the Fisheries Department is maintained are briefly as follows:—

(1) to increase the food supply of the masses by developing fisheries;

(2) to stimulate the main and allied industries by improving existing methods and introducing new methods, with the ultimate object of increasing catches, preserving fresh fish for the interior markets and converting the fish which cannot be consumed as food into oil, manure and other bye-products;

(3) to educate the fisher children and to assist the study for natural history generally by maintaining the public aquarium, and by the supply of biological specimens;

(4) to improve the material and moral condition of the fisherfolk; and

(5) to propagate and distribute larvicidal fish in malarial localities as an anti-malarial measure.

"(*e*) The objects are being satisfactorily realized."

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask whether there is any proposal to amalgamate this department with the Industries Department?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"That is a matter which is under the consideration of the Government."

SIR WILLIAM WRIGHT:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government will consider the purchase of one or more steam trawlers in order to increase the quantity of fish available for food consumption?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"The matter will be considered, Sir."

SIR WILLIAM WRIGHT:—"Will the Hon. Minister be also pleased to consider the possibility of having one or more ice installations so that the fish can be conveyed upcountry and be available for food consumption in the interior?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I think, Sir, that that matter was considered and given up as it was found to be costly."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government have any plan for the development of deep sea fishing in order to exploit the food wealth of this province?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"This matter also is under the consideration of the Government."

Total cost and revenue of the Fisheries Department in each of the last five years.

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

(*a*) what the total cost and revenue of the Fisheries Department in each of the last five years is;

(*b*) what is done with the manure and oil prepared by this department; and

(*c*) whether they are sold, and if so, to whom?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*)

	Expenditure.	Revenue.
	RS.	RS.
1931-32	6,50,605	4,41,224
1932-33	5,47,341	3,86,410
1933-34	6,04,339	4,34,521
1934-35	5,69,208	4,42,122
1935-36	5,93,861	5,48,667

"(*b*) & (*c*) Whatever is prepared is sold to the public."

MR. K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"May I ask whether there was any general propaganda about the use of this manure in the villages?"

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

MR. K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"If not, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to undertake to have such propaganda carried on in the villages?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"The matter will be considered, Sir."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether a large quantity of the manure prepared here is sold outside the Presidency?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I request notice of the question, Sir."

MR. C. OBI REDDI:—"May I ask what is the annual output of fish guano?"

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

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Loans granted under the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 197 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications made for loans last year under the State Aid to Industries Act; and

(*b*) the number granted?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) Two.

"(*b*) One."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"May I ask why these applications are so unpopular?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"If more applications are received the Government will consider them."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"I want to know the reason why the number of applications is so small?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"I cannot give any reason, Sir."

Investigation of the industrial possibilities of Mettur area.

* 198 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have examined the question as to what industries could be started in Mettur area, and if so, what they are?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"Yes. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the following pamphlets issued on the subjects:—

(1) Mettur: its industrial potentialities; and

(2) Report upon the prospects of developing the Mettur Settlement into an industrial centre.

Copies of these pamphlets are available in the Library of the Assembly Secretariat."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"May I ask the Government whether any private company has applied for the purchase of the machinery and plant from Mettur?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"If the hon. Member puts down a question, it will be answered."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I ask whether the Government intends to start any industry in the Mettur area?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"The matter is under consideration. The Government is prepared to go into that question. If an application is made by outsiders, the Government will consider that also."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know what are the industries which can be carried on with profit in the Mettur area?"

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

Companies started to work in the Mettur area.

* 199 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any companies were started to work in Mettur area in recent years;

(*b*) what the names of those companies are and what the manufactures they desire to develop are; and

(*c*) whether the capital is purely Indian or foreign or mixed?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The following three companies have been formed to carry on industrial operations at Mettur:—

(1) *The Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Ltd.*—For establishing an alkali industry and for manufacturing caustic soda, liquid chlorine, bleaching powder, hydrogen and other chemicals.

(2) *The Mettur Industries, Ltd.*—For establishing a cotton spinning, weaving and finishing mill and also for developing a handloom weaving colony in conjunction with the mill.

(3) *The South India Dye Works, Ltd.*—For acquiring the assets of the Salem Dye Works Syndicate, Ltd., Salem, and to carry on dyeing operations at Mettur.

"(*c*) The capital of the Mettur Industries, Ltd., has been subscribed partly locally and partly by foreign (English) interests. No definite information is available with regard to the other two companies but the capital is believed to be wholly Indian."

MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know how much of the capital is Indian and how much foreign?"

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

* 200 *Q.*[a]

Provincial and District Economic Councils and their functions.

* 201 *Q.*—MR. N. M. R. SUBBARAMA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) for how many years the Provincial Economic Council and the District Economic Councils have been functioning;

(*b*) what the objects and duties of the Economic Councils are; and

(*c*) what work has been done by them within the last one year?

[a] Vide page 507 infra.

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THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" (*a*) These were constituted only about the middle of last year.

" (*b*) The Provincial Economic Council was constituted to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments of Government and to advise them on schemes of economic and educational uplift and industrial and cultural advancement of the people of the Province. The Council has also the power of initiating economic measures and placing them before Government through the head of the department concerned.

" The main functions of the District Economic Councils are to co-ordinate the work of the several departments in the district, to see that money allotted to the district for expenditure in each of the departments is spent to the greatest advantage and to take such steps as may be necessary with the willing co-operation of the people for the improvement of village life in all its aspects.

" (*c*) Two sub-committees of the Provincial Economic Council, one for Elementary Education and the other for Agricultural Development, were constituted and their reports have been submitted. The Elementary Education Sub-Committee's report has already been considered by the Provincial Economic Council, while the report of the Agricultural Development Sub-Committee has yet to be placed before it.

" As regards the work of the District Economic Councils, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.Os. No. [a] 2218, Development, dated 7th December 1936, No. [b] 581, Development, dated 10th March 1937 and No. [c] 1389, Development, dated 21st June 1937, reviewing their activities during the three quarters ending with 31st March 1937, which have been placed at the disposal of the Press.

* MR. P. BUCHAPPA NAYUDU:—" May I know whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to reorganize the district economic councils with a view to introduce an element of elected representatives of the people in their composition? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Yes, Sir. The matter is under the consideration of the Government."

MR. J. SIVASHANMUGHAM PILLAI:—" May I ask on what principle or on what basis the nominations are made to these economic councils? "

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" The nominations are made according to the conditions laid down in the Government Order that was published constituting these councils."

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 572–575 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix II on pages 576–581 infra.

[c] Printed as Appendix III on pages 582–585 infra.

MR. P. BUCHAPPA NAYUDU:—"May I know if the Government are in a position to state whether they are going to do away with the nomination of non-officials to these bodies?"

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

AN HON. MEMBER:—"May I know, Sir, whether only title-holders and candidates defeated in the general election are included in these economic councils?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I request notice of the question, Sir."

Proposal to grant to persons who are now paid from "Contingent Charges" the privileges enjoyed by other Government servants.

*202 *Q.*—MR. P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any employees in every department who are paid under what are called "Contingent Charges" though their work is of a continuous and permanent character;

(*b*) what the number and designation of such employees are in each department;

(*c*) on what basis and on what grounds those employees are paid under "Contingent Charges";

(*d*) whether such employees are denied definite scales of salaries, permanency of tenure, leave, provision for sickness and old age and such other elementary privileges given to other similar employees of the Government;

(*e*) whether the remuneration of these employees is variable from year to year according to the Collector's report on market conditions; and

(*f*) whether the Government would consider the need to reclassify such employees and admit them to the privileges open to other similar Government servants?

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"(*a*) There are employees, e.g., Masalchis, Sweepers, Watchmen, Water-suppliers, Scavengers, Gardeners, Maistris, Carpenters, Engine-drivers, etc., whose pay is debited to contingencies in the various Departments of Government. The detailed rules relating to these employees are given in item No. 65 in Appendix No. 12 on pages 116–117 of the Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume II.

"(*b*) The designation of some of the employees is given in the item in Madras Financial and Account Code referred to above. The Government have no figures at hand regarding the number of such employees in each department.

"(*c*) They are not regular Government servants with right to leave, pension, right of trial and charges being framed for dismissal, etc. They are employed when required and their remuneration is fixed with reference to the nature of the work and the prevailing market rate of wages and the charges are debited to contingencies.

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"(*d*) Their remuneration is regulated with reference to market rates and the leave and pension rules do not apply to this class of employees.

"(*e*) As stated in the answer to clause (*d*) above, their remuneration is fixed with reference to the prevailing rates and within the maximum rates laid down by Government. It does not necessarily follow that the remuneration is varied in every case from year to year.

"(*f*) The proposal would involve large extra cost which would be impracticable to incur now."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table, for the information of the House, the number of gazetted, non-gazetted and inferior subordinates respectively treated as temporary in each department of the Provincial Government, classified so as to denote the percentage of the temporary staff to the total respective strength?" 10-4 a.m.

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"If the question is a suggestion, it will be taken into consideration."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the question of the removal of disqualification of the temporary staff, at least after a prescribed maximum period?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I am sorry, Sir; I want the first part of the question to be repeated."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the question of the removal of disqualification of the temporary staff at least after a prescribed maximum period?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I am unable to understand what the reference is to, Sir, with regard to disqualification."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"May I explain my question again, Sir? For example, if an employee puts in a service of about one year, he may be treated as permanent, instead of being treated as temporary, even after an employee puts in a service of 25 or 30 years?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Do I understand that the question is whether Government will make all these temporary employees into permanent regular staff?"

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"That is not my question. After putting in a service of say one year, every employee should be treated as a permanent employee."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I do not think there is any difference between my understanding and what the hon. Member is asking. (Laughter). The answer, Sir, is in (*f*),

viz., 'the proposal would involve large extra cost which would be impracticable to incur now.' The Government have no objection other than financial."

Release of the workers convicted in connexion with the South Indian Railway strike.

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

(*a*) whether any workers convicted in connexion with the South Indian Railway strike are still in prison, and if so, their names, periods of unexpired sentence, the jails in which they are confined and their present condition; and

(*b*) whether appeals for the release of these prisoners have been received by the Government from public bodies, labour organizations and leading citizens, and what action the Government propose to take to release these convicted workers in view of the sentence already undergone?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) & (*b*) All the prisoners connected with the South Indian Railway strike have been released."

Proposal to give Hindi as much importance as English.

*204 *Q.*—MR. E. KANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal for giving Hindi as much importance as English for the purposes of "Public Instruction" in this province?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government are giving attention to the matter."

Transfer of all the labour schools in the presidency to the control of local boards.

*205 *Q.*—MR. E. KANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in 1929 Government held a conference of the representatives of the depressed classes, the Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner of Labour at which it was decided to hand over all the labour schools in the presidency to local boards, and if so, what action was taken by Government in the matter?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"A conference was held on 29th November 1928 and it was decided that Labour Schools in districts where the Labour Department's programme of opening schools had been completed and where the schools had been placed on a stable footing, should be transferred to local bodies. It was also decided

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that in case of neglect or failure on the part of the local bodies to conduct these schools properly, the subsidies payable in respect of these schools, and if necessary also due in respect of other schools maintained by them, should be withdrawn. The Labour schools in the completed areas in East Godavari, South Arcot and Guntur districts were transferred to the local boards in 1931."

MR. E. KANNAN:—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that labour schools in Malabar have already fulfilled the purposes for which they were established? "

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

Proposal for abolishing the system of aided private managements of primary schools in this presidency.

* 206 *Q.*—MR. E. KANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal for abolishing the system of aided private managements in the field of primary education in this presidency?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The general question of management of elementary schools is under the consideration of Government but it is not proposed to abolish the system of aided private managements altogether."

Treatment of Harijan convicts in jails.

* 207 *Q.*—MR. E. KANNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Harijan convicts are sometimes asked to do scavenging work in the jails?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Yes."

MR. E. KANNAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister for Courts and Prisons has already issued an order on the subject, and if so, what the substance of that order is? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" No order was issued. The Inspector-General of Prisons has been asked to make a recommendation for making the necessary alterations to the rules, so as not to regularly qualify a particular class of persons, on the ground of their caste, for doing scavenging work."

MR. K. P. YAGNESWARA SARMA:—" May I know whether the Jail Manual is available to the public, whether for sale or free? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Notice."

MR. J. SIVASHANMUGHAM PILLAI:—" Am I to understand that all Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras do not come under this class of persons who are asked to do scavenging work in the jails? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Not all."

MR. G. RANGAYYA NAYUDU:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras alone were asked to do scavenging work in jails when we went there."

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"I am afraid, Sir, I am not able to answer the question. The time both of us were together in jail, I am sorry I am not able to say now definitely."

Interference with the freedom of movement of a Congress member by the C.I.D.

*208 *Q.*—MR. K. V. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. K. Satya narayanamurti, one of the Joint Secretaries to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, who is leading a batch of peasants to present a petition to the Assembly is being followed by the C.I.D. reporters?

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Without admitting the statements made in the question as to the composition and character of the marchers, the answer is in the affirmative, i.e., a reporter is accompanying the party and recording the speeches made."

MR. K. V. NARAYANA RAO:—"Is it to cow down the peasants who are coming to the meetings?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"It is not to cow down the peasants, but to report the speeches made on the occasion."

MR. K. V. NARAYANA RAO:—"Ordinarily they will not attend the meetings; why this special attendance of the C.I.D. in case of the peasant meetings?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"As far as I am informed, Sir, reporters ordinarily do attend meetings and take down speeches; for it is the duty of the Government to be aware of what is going on in the country."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"May I ask the Hon. the Premier whether even after the Congress Party has taken up office in this province, the continuance of the C.I.D. for political purposes is necessary?"

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Yes, Sir."

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*176 *Q.*

(MR. Basheer Ahmed who gave notice of question No. 176 was not in his place.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Minister may answer the question, if he thinks it is necessary to do so in the public interest."

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Provision of additional accommodation in the Government Mental Hospital, Madras.

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

(*a*) what the amount sanctioned for providing more accommodation in the Government Mental Hospital at Madras is;

(*b*) at what stage the construction work is and when it is programmed to be completed; and

(*c*) whether any provision is being made in the ensuing budget for further works in the said hospital, and if so, what those works are?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"(*a*) The sanctioned estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 1,65,150.

"(*b*) Work has not yet been started. Tenders have been called for so as to reach the competent authority by 25th September 1937. Immediately after a tender is accepted work will be started and completed as soon as possible.

"(*c*) Three minor works are proposed to be carried out during the current year, namely:—

(*a*) An additional shed for dhobikhana boiler and provision of two more copper boilers with necessary ovens, to cope with the enormous increase in the washing of soiled linen at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,440.

(*b*) Two wells, one in the female enclosure and another in the warders and sweepers quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,680.

(*c*) A shed costing Rs. 30 in the main kitchen with zinc sheet and fly proof arrangements, for dressing meat."

a * * * *

Appointment of clerks thrown out of employment consequent on the introduction of the photo-stat system in the Registration Department.

* 182 *Q.*—MR. P. MADHAVAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many districts the photo-stat system has been introduced in the Registration Department;

(*b*) how many clerks in the Registration Department were thrown out of employment in consequence of the introduction of the photo-stat system;

(*c*) whether any of them were absorbed in other departments; and

(*d*) if not, how many of them are now without employment?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam:—"(*a*) The photo-stat system has been introduced only in the district of South Malabar.

"(*b*) Forty-six permanent and 59 officiating clerks.

a A supplementary question put by an hon. Member was ordered on 23rd September 1937 by the Hon. the Speaker to be expunged from the official reports.

"(*c*) & (*d*) All the permanent clerks have been re-appointed either in the Registration Department or other departments. As regards the officiating clerks, one died, eight are employed in other departments and twenty are working in short leave vacancies in the Registration Department. Thirty officiating clerks are still unemployed.

"The Inspector-General of Registration has furnished a list of the officiating clerks to the appointing authorities in the district of Malabar and requested them to consider their claims whenever vacancies were filled up in the offices under their respective control. In April 1937, 15 of the discharged officiating clerks submitted memorials to Government stating that they were either out of employment or that they were shortly to be ousted and requesting the Government to issue orders directing their re-employment and absorption in any department of Government. The Government thereupon communicated the names of the 15 memorialists to the appointing authorities in the district of Malabar and invited their attention to the letter of the Inspector-General of Registration on the subject of their re-employment."

KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Such a long answer, could you not direct the Government to place on the table of the House?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Absolutely so; long answers may be placed on the table, and questions involving long answers may not be put as starred questions."

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What about long questions, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions with long or numerous limbs will not be allowed to be put as starred questions. For the benefit of the House, I may explain that questions having clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and so on up to (*z*) will not hereafter be allowed to be put in as starred questions."

KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, I raised one point and you have referred to another, which I am afraid it is difficult to follow. It may not be possible, Sir, sometimes not to have various clauses to a question. It is only with a view to enable the Government to be more specific in their answers that a question is generally subdivided into various clauses. Otherwise, members will have to resort to numbering the clauses as separate questions instead of as (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) clauses. Then the number of questions will mount up. The only criterion for such clauses should be, I submit, that they should all be on the same point. If they relate to different points, then you are entitled not to accept them as parts of one question."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" It is the Parliamentary practice that questions should not have too many limbs, especially starred questions. Therefore, hon. Members will observe hereafter that if there are too many limbs to their questions, they will have to be put down as unstarred questions."

MR. K. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR :—" Who is to judge it, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Speaker."

MR. K. R. KARANT :—" May I point out, with your permission, that under rule 28, clause (9), a question must not be of excessive length, and you have got the power to refuse it? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Chair knows it and has applied it."

Collection of betting tax and the amount spent on its collection.

* 200 *Q.*—MR. K. VEERARAGHAVASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the different sources from which the betting tax is collected;

(*b*) the rate at which it is collected from each source; and

(*c*) the total amount that is spent on each head of source?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam :—" (*a*) The following taxes are collected under the Madras Betting Tax Act XX of 1935 :—

(1) A totalizator tax on backers in respect of all moneys paid by them into any totalizator by way of stakes or bets.

(2) A betting tax on book-makers in respect of all moneys (exclusive of the amount of the bets) paid or agreed to be paid by them to backers in consequence of the winning by the latter of bets made in a place within the race enclosure which the director of the race-meeting has, with the sanction of the Government, set apart for the purpose of such betting.

" (*b*) The rate at which the taxes should be collected was originally fixed at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It was increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with effect from 1st June 1937.

" (*c*) The only expenditure incurred is towards the cost of two forms printed and supplied to the Race Club for furnishing a return and a statement under Rule 6 (1) and Rule 9 (*b*) respectively of the rules framed under the Act. The actual cost is not known but it is bound to have been very small."

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government propose to prevent betting? "

(No reply.)

MR. T. S. CHOKKALINGAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether bucket shops are still doing business in the Madras City? "

(No reply.)

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

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

(12) DEMAND XII—JAILS.

11 a.m. * THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,61,900 under Demand XII—Jails."

* KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' *that the allotment of Rs.* 22,61,900 *for jails be reduced by Rs.* 100 (*to discuss the policy and the question of jail reforms*).

" Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the purpose for which the jails were constituted has not been achieved on account of the policy pursued by the Government. What we have to see is whether the jails are there simply for punishing the convicts or for reforming them, so that they may turn out to be good citizens in future. Are the jails intended to take revenge on the offenders or are they intended to reform them? Sir, the theory of sending persons to jail as punishment has long ago been exploded. It is a well-known fact that the real object of sending offenders to jail is not fulfilled; and instead of their being reformed, they are subjected to all sorts of cruelties, for instance, they are put in bar-fetters and in dark cells, etc. I need not dwell upon this aspect of the matter at length, for many of the hon. Members of the Government have themselves seen the difficulties from inside the jails —not to speak of the experience of the Hon the Speaker. It will be seen, Sir, that the treatment accorded to the prisoners is really inhuman. What is really required is that section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code must be largely made use of and short-term convicts must be let off with mere fine, instead of sentencing them to imprisonment; first offenders must be let off on probation and given an opportunity to reform themselves. Otherwise, if such offenders are sent to jail, their moral instinct becomes dull and they become as a result confirmed offenders.

" I also beg to submit, Sir, that capital punishment is very very inhuman and it has been abolished in all civilized countries. I suggest that our Government will do well to see that this capital punishment is also abolished here.

" Another thing to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government is in regard to transportation of prisoners to the Andamans. I know what the condition in the Andamans is, because I have had occasion to visit the place when I was deputed by the Government of India to investigate into the condition of prisoners there, especially the Mappilla prisoners. Then I found that the place was unhealthy. It is malarious and I may even say that it is a hell on earth. The only place where it is not malarial is Port Blair where the officers live, but all the other places are full of malaria. The convicts have to work

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in the interior. In an adjoining small island the Chief Commissioner's bungalow is situated. There is no malaria in this island where the Chief Commissioner lives; but in all the other places there is malaria and the prisoners are asked to work under quite unhealthy conditions. I therefore hope the Government will consider the desirability of abolishing this form of punishment of transportation to the Andamans. Sir, the Indian Jails Committee has also recommended that measures should be taken to avoid sending people to the jails and has recommended the system of probation. I think that recommendation has not been fully given effect to.

"Again, Sir, the conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons which was held in Madras in 1925 stated that short-term sentences were harmful and recommended that sentences especially of less than a month should not at all be given, but such persons should be let off with fine. I understand that the system of jail administration in the Punjab is by far superior to the system followed in most of the other provinces and there it seems there is a system by which special training is given to the jail staff. I do not think that such a system is followed here. I think it will be well if this Government also introduce such a system of giving training to the jail staff for at least six months. With these few words, I move the motion."

* MR. R. RAGHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the jail administration in this province, or even in this country, is one of the most neglected. I make bold to say that this is a department which ought to receive the best consideration of the Government. The department where we have to reform the criminals who have been sent to the jails, is most neglected. Of course, there is one consolation that the Government is now manned by a number of jail experts who have personal experience of jail life. The jail institution, though it is very very important and though much attention is paid to it in other countries of the world, yet in our country, it is completely shut out from the rest of the world. Now, Sir, there are three classes of persons who are allowed admission to the jails. One class is, those persons who are taken round the jails under the direction or permission of the jail authorities, and they can see only as much of the jail as the authorities want them to see; the second class of persons are the ordinary visitors who with the permission of the Superintendent are allowed to enter the jails; and the third class—a peculiar class—is known as non-official visitors to jails. These last are appointed for their pre-conceived notions of jail administration. But those people who have very great experience in prison system and who will fall into line with any reform that is needed in the jail administration are not the persons that are appointed as such non-official visitors. That is what I have seen in my own experience. I know among the non-official visitors, there are persons who have stated that the 'kolambu' and 'kali' prepared in jails are much superior to those prepared in their own homes, and that the cells, these bug-ridden cells in which the convicts are shut up, are considered by them to be better than their own homes; and these are

the kind of persons who continue to be jail visitors. I would humbly place before the Government that the system of jail supervision must be thoroughly overhauled. I would here suggest that if M.L.As. living in the respective districts—of course if this suggestion is accepted they may be selected from all parties in this House—are appointed as non-official visitors to the jails, it will be very helpful, but there is no use appointing persons who have no experience of the jails. Otherwise, these visitors will visit the jails only according to the terms and conditions prescribed by the Government. It is true that the Government has now changed, but I am afraid it will take a long time for these non-official visitors and the administrative officials to conform themselves to any civilized standards. I may be pardoned if I say that, if jails have to be better administered, certainly the class of persons administering the department should be changed and better men must be appointed. Sir, I hope I may be excused for asking, who the persons who constitute the administrative staff of the jails are and how many of them are educated and cultured people. I am of course aware there are certain I.M.S. officers, but barring them, shall I put the question, who are the persons who are in charge of these thousands and thousands of people, among whom are many educated persons who if properly reformed would become useful citizens? To whom are these persons entrusted? It is for the present Government to see that at least hereafter the jail staff is properly manned; I would even go to the extent of saying that those people who are not in a position to reform people be given full pension or even double pension and sent away. Let us have instead educated men as warders, jailors and Superintendents, etc. Let us at least hereafter have a system by which the person who goes to the jail as a casual offender does not return as a confirmed criminal because of the treatment he gets there.

"Let us now look to the manner in which the prisoners are treated in jails. Are they given proper food? Are they given water to drink, the one fundamental thing necessary for life? I know from my own experience—I do not know whether any change has been made after this Government came into power—that prisoners are not given sufficient water to drink. There is nobody even to ask them, 'do you want water?' Again, when we consider the question of clothes, they are not given enough clothes to cover their nakedness. Will the present Government be pleased to change these conditions? If you look into the diet that is supplied to them, you will find it is not satisfactory. Who examines the diet? There is of course no use of a Minister who is a jail-returned gentleman—I am sorry, a veteran jail-returned gentleman—being at the head of the department. Can he go and make surprise visits? Because, the moment he starts from Madras, every jail Superintendent receives communication that the Minister is making a sudden visit; and how can he know the real condition of the food and other things? That is why I said, it is not possible even for the Minister to do anything in the matter. I therefore suggest M.L.As. being made non-official visitors to jails so that they may make surprise visits and find out the real condition.

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"About diet the less said the better. The conditions require improvement, especially for the 'C' class prisoners. It is true that for 'C' class prisoners buttermilk is to be supplied. I am not sure in what stage it will reach them unless some reforms are effected. I am aware that the Government will do its best and I will request them to take early steps regarding this reform. 11-1 a. m.

"The reformatory side of the Jail administration must be attended to. Why not introduce some constructive work for convicts? Much of the man-power is now being wasted. I would suggest the introduction of spinning and weaving in jails. Is not sufficient material available? What is there against the introduction of spinning and weaving? How much of human energy is being wasted by not employing them on constructive work? They are merely taken out every day on some barren work and brought in at the close of the day. I am sure all these will be kindly considered by the Government and necessary steps taken to avoid waste of energy and funds.

"Speaking of waste of money, I am reminded about the amounts involved in the transfer of prisoners from one jail to another. For whose fault are the transfers effected? The prisoner might have asked for some water of the warder. The warder communicates it to the deputy jailor and the deputy jailor communicates it to the jailor and in turn he communicates it to the Superintendent. The man is considered to be undesirable to be kept on in the jail. What is the reason? Did he not ask for water; that too of the warder? Therefore, he ought to be transferred. Whereas it should be the other way round. It ought to be the warder or the jailor that is to be transferred; but what really happens is that the convict is being transferred to another jail at public cost. I think a lot of money will be saved if this system of transfer prompted by inefficient officers, is done away with.

"I submit it is necessary that there must be a classification of prisoners. What objection is there for the classification of prisoners into political and non-political? Those convicted of offences involving moral turpitude ought to be classified separately from those who go to jails owing to their political opinions. If this difference is kept in mind, the question of defining who is a political offender may be easy. I do hope that the Government in power will see what can be done in the matter.

"It is high time that this retributive system of Jail administration ought to go. The reformatory side ought to be strengthened and reforms should be so introduced that a person once entering the jail will get out of it as a normal citizen with his criminal tendencies effaced out of him."

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, there has not been much criticism of the Jail administration by this Government and I feel safe that I am to answer no serious charges in the matter of Jail administration by this Government. Many important suggestions have been thrown out by my hon. Friend Mr. Raghava Menon. Some of

those suggestions are already under the consideration of the Government, for instance, appointment of non-official visitors to prisons and other matters which would make reduction of expenditure under the Jail administration possible. These matters are under the consideration of the Government and I could not develop them further for want of time; but all the same I can assure the House that these matters will receive the best consideration both in the interests of the prisoners that are there and of those that may go there.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Schamnad referred to the necessity of reforming the prisoners in these institutions. I may assure the House that the policy of the administration has always been to reform the convicts and it is with that idea that prisoners are being provided with some kind of useful work so that when they leave the jails they may take to some useful occupation and become better citizens than what they were when they went inside.

"As regards the abolition of capital punishment, I am sure the House is aware that it is a matter for the Government of India and this Government has very little to do in the matter. As a matter of fact, amendment of the Indian Penal Code is not within the province of this Assembly. (An hon. Member: 'We can surely recommend to the Government of India the abolition of capital punishment.') A recommendation no doubt could be made and this Government would make the necessary recommendation.

"As regards the abolition of the convict settlement of Andamans, I may inform the House that at present, only convicts who express a willingness to go there, who volunteer to go there, are sent there. Certain conveniences and advantages are available to them there. But if and when the Government are satisfied that people are not desirous of going to the Andamans, no more prisoners will be sent there. That is the policy the Government have followed for some little time past. I may assure hon. Members that the various suggestions that have been made will certainly receive the best consideration of the Government. As usual, I request my hon. Friend Mr. Schamnad to withdraw his cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* EVENING SITTINGS.

* MR. SPEAKER:—"I have just to make an announcement with regard to the timings of the House in consultation with the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. It is considered desirable that we should have evening sitting to-day, to-morrow and the day after. The House will adjourn at half past one and meet at half past two and continue till five o'clock. To-day the whole of the evening will be given for the Demand on Education so that there may be a full dress debate on it. Hon. Members are requested to finish Demands XIII and XIV before lunch. Movers of cut motions will

have 10 minutes and other hon. Members 5 minutes. In special cases, Members will be allotted the maximum limit of 10 minutes and no more under any circumstances. With this time-limit, we shall be able to give opportunities to a large number of Members and it is expected that we shall have a full dress discussion upon every Demand. The Hon. the Premier will now move Demand XIII—Police."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"May I ask, Sir, whether I can take a longer time than what you have fixed? I am afraid that I shall have to take at least 20 minutes for moving the Demand for Education."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister will reconsider his request. He will have a longer time by way of reply."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"In view of the fact that we have, out of courtesy to the Chair, to address you, and the time at our disposal is limited, would it not be better to have a clock somewhere in the southern side of the hall so that we may, with ease, have an eye on it?"

* MR. SPEAKER:—"I will make the suggested arrangement if possible."

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

(13) DEMAND XII—POLICE.

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, I move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,58,500 under Demand XIII—Police.

"I do not think it would be considered improper if I suggest that we should make history this time by having this Demand granted without any harsh language being employed towards the Police administration. I think this may mark the change that has taken place in the political conditions of the province as of the whole of India if we could get a grant from the popular assembly for the Police administration without any hard words in regard thereto. But I notice in the cut motions, of which notice has been given, that there seems to be an impression that, now that the Congress Party has come into power and are holding office, the Police administration may practically be abolished. It looks as if we were the only criminals in the land and that now that we have become the Government, the establishment for the suppression and detection of crime may as well be removed. I hope that this was not the intention of at least some of the cut motions which read like that. 'Now that the change has come' and 'now that the Government is in the hands of the Congress, we should reduce expenditure' may well mean that the only criminals in the land having been brought round and put in office instead of the prison, the way is quite clear for reduction of expenditure. I submit it does not mean that the C.I.D. or any other department which is popularly associated with political work is doing only that work or has to do that work alone and that when a great change has taken place in the political conditions of the country, there is no work for the police at all. If what

has happened to the country in regard to politics has to make any change, it will no doubt make some change; but the police will, all the same, have an equal amount of work on the average. It is the character of work that will change. Probably, policemen who were previously engaged in watching political activities, may find some time for their normal duties of putting down crime more efficiently and the like consequences may result for the country. But we cannot afford to reduce the cost of the administration in this department. We cannot yet say that we have reached that stage of non-violent civilization as to abolish coercive processes altogether or the establishment for the detection and punishment of crime.

"As regards particularly the spying department, if I may give the most popular phrase for it instead of using the obscure letters of the alphabet, C.I.D. as it is called, spying is not a new institution which was brought either by the British Government or the Congress Government. Spying is an ancient institution in political science and in all countries. The King has to have million eyes to see all over the country even as he has to have million hands to act all over the country. Therefore if the Congress has to function satisfactorily, satisfactorily to its own conscience and satisfactorily in regard to the members of the Government, they cannot dispense with the spy system any more than the other Government. But everything depends upon the morale of the department; everything depends on the motive of the department and everything depends on the control of the department. I submit, Sir, therefore that even in the Sanskrit books like the Artha Sastra or any of our own Dravidian books with regard to the spying system numerous chapters are devoted as to how the King must have not only well-trained, well-ordered spying system but spies upon spies and spies yet again upon those spies. That is the explanation for making a demand even in the new regime. That is the explanation I give for the brief answer that I gave this morning. We cannot dispense with the intelligence department itself. I therefore with no more words request the House to make this grant."

11-30 a.m.

* KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—

"I move, Sir—

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,51,58,500 *for police be reduced by Rs.* 100 *(to discuss policy of Government).'*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as was pointed out by the Hon. the Premier there were days when the Police department was the subject of severe criticism from all sides, from inside the last Council and also from the public outside. There were several adjournment motions also to censure the police. But I think those days are gone and now as a popular Government is in charge of the Police department I hope no occasion for such censure motions will arise hereafter. For the past five or six years since the present Inspector-General, Sir Charles Cunningham has been the head of the department I think the administration has been carried on very satisfactorily. It is true there were complaints and there were also lathi charges. But it is due to the system and the policy of the

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then Government and not to the officer. He has to obey the injunction of the Government in power. To say what I honestly feel, Sir, he is one of the ablest officers of the department."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I have not studied the Parliamentary practice as you must have done, Sir. Is it right to refer to particular officers in a debate like this? At any rate we might avoid such references."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is being done in Parliament. I shall not refer if required."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The mover of the cut motion having undertaken not to make that reference, the point does not arise."

* KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I have to bring it to the notice of the Government, Sir, that in recent years there were several murders in my district of South Kanara, especially in the interior and those murders have not been detected. The police have not been able to detect these murders as most of them were committed in the nights and they were by gun shots. Some murders were committed even in the day time and they too have not been detected. In the eastern part of the district life is very insecure; it is full of forests and the culprits avoid detection or arrest by escaping into the forests. I hope the Government will institute an enquiry and find out the reasons for such a large number of murders in a particular district. My own idea about it is that it is due to the abolition of a large number of police stations in the district. Sir, formerly there were several police stations in the district. In the Kasaragod taluk itself there were ten formerly but now they have been reduced to three police stations. In the hilly part of the taluk there were three police stations and now they have all been abolished. Instead of the ten we had we have now only three along the coast. So I request the Government to consider the question of re-opening some of the stations abolished. It is again a matter of finance. But it is a question of life and death and so is it too much to expect Government to spend some money for this purpose? Government must consider the question of the number of stations abolished and the very meagre number that have been given. I think they will be able to find that there is a great necessity to re-establish some of these stations. In this connexion I may, if permitted, suggest a method of finding money to meet this urgent demand. There are three Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. I do not know whether there is any necessity for all the three. Further the Deputy Superintendents of Police and the Inspectors of Police both do the same kind of work. Is it not advisable for the Government to abolish either of them if they find after enquiry that there is no need for such duplication? I hope they will effect some retrenchment and make use of that money to start stations where they are very badly needed. I want to say a few words about recruitment. While it is necessary to have men of higher education recruited as Sub-Inspectors and so on it is not necessary to recruit men of higher education as constables. It is necessary no doubt that they should all be

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literates and know to read and write. If men of higher education are recruited as constables they dislike the work that is expected of them. They look up for promotion immediately they join the department. They are always discontented. So what I say is, Sir, that it is quite enough if they are literates, and if graduates are recruited as constables work will not be as efficient as it is necessary. There is also a complaint, Sir, that the police people are wanting in courtesy and good manners. It is politeness and good manners that will make the Police department popular. People are trying to avoid going to the police because they do not receive the necessary attention from the police people. I therefore suggest that Government should be pleased to instruct the Superintendents of Police to inculcate this principle in all the subordinate officers and the rank and file of the department."

11-45 a.m. * SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, போலீஸ் இலாகாவானது குற்றஞ்செய்தவர் களைக்கண்டு பிடிக்கவும் மறுபடி குற்றஞ்செய்யாமல் தடுக்கவும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அது இதற்கு எதிர்மாறாக தற்போது இருக்கிறது. ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் 1,500 கான்ஸ்டெபிள்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். குறைந்தது 200 தலைமை (ஹெட்) கான்ஸ்டெபிள்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் ; சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் சுமார் 60 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் ; இதற்கு மத்தியில் போஸ்டாபீஸ்களைப்போல் சர்க்கிள் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களும் டிப்டி சூப்பிரண்டுகளும் டி.ஐ.ஜி.களும் (D.I.G.) இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு வேலையே இல்லை. இவர்கள் கையெழுத்துப்போட்டு அனுப்பத்தான் இருக்கிறார்களேயொழிய இவர்களுக்கு யாதொரு வேலையு மில்லை. இந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எடுத்துவிட்டால் சர்க்காருக்கு வராளமான பணம் லாபமாகும். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் போலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் 376 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பிராசிக்கியூடிங் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களைச் சேர்த்து சுமார் 400 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 175 முதல் ரூ. 225 வரை சம்பளமிருக்கிறது. சராசரி 350 இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் என்று வைத்துக்கொண் டால் சராசரிச் சம்பளம் ஒருவருக்கு ரூ. 200 என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டல் எட்டு லட்சத்து நாற்பதினாயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவாகிறது. இந்த இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் போஸ்டை எடுத்துவிட்டால் இவ்வளவு ரூபாயும் மிச்சமாகும். டிப்டி சூப்பி ரண்டுகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 250 முதல் ரூ. 800 வரை சம்பளம் இருக்கிறது. சராசரி ஒருவருக்கு சம்பளம் ரூ. 500 என்று வைத்துக் கொண்டாலும் மொத்தம் டிப்டி சூப்பிரண்டுகளுக்காக இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஏறக்குறைய மூன்று லட்சம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவாகும். இந்த டிப்டி சூப்பி ரண்டு போஸ்டை எடுத்துவிட்டால் இந்த மூன்று லட்சம் ரூபாய் மீதமாகிறது. டிப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரலுக்கு மாதம் சம்பளம் ரூ. 2,600. இவர்களுக் காக செலவாகும் பணம் ரூ. 31,200. முப்பதினாயிரம் என்று வைத்துக்கொண் டால் இந்த டிப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் போஸ்டை எடுத்துவிட்டால் முப்பதினா யிரம் ரூபாய் மிச்சமாகும். ஆக மொத்தத்தில் இந்த இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் டிப்டி சூப்பரெண்டுகள், டிப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்-ஜெனரல் பொஸ்டுகளை எடுத்துவிடுவ தால் பதினெரு லட்சத்து எழுபதினாயிரம் ரூபாய் மீதமாகும். இதைத்தவிர போலீஸ் சூப்பிரண்டு ஆபீஸ்களில் மானேஜர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர் களுக்கு ரூ. 125 முதல் ரூ. 200 வரை சம்பளம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த மானேஜர்களுக்கு வேலையில்லை. அக்கவுண்டண்டுகளுக்குள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். மானேஜருக்குப்பதிலாக ஹெட் கிளார்க்குகளைப்போட்டுவிட்டால் இரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்குமேல் மிச்சப்படுத்தலாம். இது இப்பொழுது எற்படவில்லை. சிக்கனக் கமிட்டியில் இதைத் முடிவு செய்தார்கள்.

"எற்கனவே இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்-ஜெனரலாக இருந்தவரும் ரெவினியு போர் டில் 1915-வது ஆண்டில் மெம்பராக இருந்தவருமான (Mr. Stuart) மிஸ்ட் டர் ஸ்டுவர்ட்டு போலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் போஸ்ட்டை ஒழித்துவிடலாமென்று

22nd September 1937] [Mr. A. S. Sahajanandam]

அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டார். அவர் இருந்த காலத்தில் திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் இன்ஸ்பெக்ட்டர்களே எடுத்துவிட்டு பரீட்சார்த்தமாக செய்து பார்த்தார்கள். அதற்குள் மிஸ்டர் ஸ்டுவர்ட்டு போய்விட்டார். அதை அனுஷ்டானத்தில் கொண்டுவருவதை விட்டுவிட்டார்கள். இந்த மத்தியிலுள்ள மேற்கூறிய போஸ்டுகளினுல் பன்னிரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய் போகிறது. இப்படி வியர்த்தமாகப்போகும் பன்னிரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாயை நல்ல காரியங்களுக்கு செலவு செய்யலாம்.

" மேலும் ஒரு ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு பத்து கான்ஸ்டெபிள்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களில் இரண்டு மூன்று பேர்கள் அவசர காரியங்களுக்காக ஸ்டேஷனில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மீதமிருக்கிறவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு செல்கிறார்கள். பெட்ரோல் செய்யச் செல்கிறார்கள். ஒருபோலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டெபிளுக்கு நாலேந்து கிராமங்கள் என்று பிரித்துக்கொடுத்து அங்கேயிருக்கிற ஊர் கமிட்டி மெம்பர்களுடன் கலந்து வேலை செய்யச்சொன்னுல் கிராமங்களில் யாதொரு குற்றமும் உண்டாகாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் நல்ல வேலை செய்தால் ரிவார்டு கொடுக்கிறது என்று ஒரு திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அது தீமையாக முடிகிறது. போலீஸார்கள் குற்றங்கண்டு பிடித்தால் ரிவார்டு கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக நேர் வழியை மீறி சில தவருன காரியங்கள் செய்து ரிவார்டு பெறுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினுல் இந்தப்புது கவர்ன்மெண்டில் குற்றமுண்டாகாமல் பார்த்தால் ரிவார்டு கொடுக்கிறது என்று எற்படுத்தினுல் குற்றமே நிகழாது. பழய காலத்திலிருந்த கிராம குடிக்காவல் லீஸ்டத்தின்படி கிராமக் காவற்காரர்கள் குற்றமுண்டாகாமல் பார்க்கவேண்டிய பொறுப்பாளிகளாயிருந்தார்கள். கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுதும் இதே மாதிரி குற்றமுண்டாகாமல் பார்க்கவேண்டிய பொறுப்பாளிகளாய் போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டெபிள்கள் இருந்தால் குற்றமே நடக்காது.

" மேலும் இப்பொழுது போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டெபிள் வேலைக்கு ஆட்கள் எடுக்கிற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தை என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தில் தெரிந்ததைச் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. போலீஸ் வேலைக்குப்போனுல் அளவு எடுக்கும்போது அளவு உயரம் ஐந்தரையடியிருக்கவேண்டுமென்றல் ஒருவன் அந்த உயரமிருந்தாலும் அரை அடி குறைத்துச்சொல்லி அவனை லாயக்கில்லை என்று அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஒருவன் ஐந்தடி உயரமிருக்கிறவனை ஐந்தரையடியிருப்பதாக எற்றிப்போட்டு அவனை எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். இதற்குக் காரணம் மானேஜர், டாக்டர். டாக்டருக்கு லஞ்சம் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் குறைந்த உயரமாயிருந்தாலும் உயர்த்திப்போட்டுவிடுகிறார். இதனுல் குறைந்த உயரமுள்ளவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைத்துவிடுகிறது. உயரம் சரியாயிருக்கிறவர்கள் லஞ்சம் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் அவர்கள் உயரத்தை குறைத்துப்போட்டு வேலைக்கு லாயக்கில்லாமல் செய்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினுல் போலீஸ் **Constable recruitment** சரியாக நடக்கிறதில்லை என்று தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

" கேஸ் உண்டாகிறது போலீஸ்காரர்களினுல்தான் உண்டாகிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்களில்லாமல்போனுல் கேஸ் உண்டாகாது. கனம் சட்ட மெம்பர் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சட்டப்படி நடப்பார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அசட்டமாகத்தான் அவர்கள் நடப்பார்கள். சட்டப்படி நடக்கமாட்டார்கள். ஏதோ எங்கேயோ இரண்டொருவர் சரியாக நடக்கலாம். போலீஸ்காரர்களினுல்தான் கேஸ் உண்டாகிறது. குற்றமுண்டானுல் **remarks** செய்கிறது என்று இருந்தால் குற்றமுண்டாகாது.

" போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் நான் கூறியபடி சிக்கனஞ் செய்வதுடன் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ நன்மைகளைச் செய்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். நாங்கள் அதை நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பெரிய உத்தியோகம் வேண்டாம். போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டபிள் வேலை கொடுத்தால் எவ்வளவோ முன்னுக்கு வரலாம். போலீஸ் உத்தியோகத்தில் கௌரவம் இருக்கிறது. சிதம்பரத்தில் ஒரு ஆதித்திராவிட கான்ஸ்டபிள் இருக்கிறார். அவருக்கு கௌரவமிருக்கிறது. தீண்டப்படாதவராத கருதப்படுகிறதில்லை. தீண்டாமையை ஒழிப்பதற்காக போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டபிள் வேலையில் ஆதித்திராவிடர்களை நூற்றுக்கு ஐம்பது வீதம் நியமிக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

MR. K. SUBBA RAO:—

" అధ్యక్షా! ఈసందర్భమున మాట్లాడుటకు నాకు అవకాశమిచ్చినందులకు వందనములు. ప్రజల స్థితిగతుల దెలిసి ప్రజలయొక్క సుఖ సౌభాగ్యములకు అనువగునట్లు రాజ్యాంగ విధానమును సవరించి, పరిపాలన చేయుటకు కంకణము కట్టుకొన్న మన మంత్రివర్గమువారు అధికారములో వున్నప్పుడు మా జిల్లాలో ప్రజలు అనుభవించుచున్న కష్టములు చెప్పుట నావిధి అని తలంచినాను. రెండవ విషయము, అత్యవసరముగా పోలీసుశాఖలో కావలసిన సంస్కరణములనుగురించి కొన్ని సూచనలుచేయ సాహసించినాను. దుర్మార్గుల బారినుండి, ప్రజల నిత్య జీవితములో, శాంతి భద్రతలను కాపాడుట పోలీసువారి ధర్మమని నాకు తెలునును. కాని ఆ సూత్రములకు వ్యతిరిక్తముగా, కంచెయే చేను మేసినట్లు, శాంతి కాపాడువారు అశాంతికి కారకులై వెలగుచున్నారు. రక్షకభటులు భక్షకభటులుగా నున్నారు. కలెక్టరు కంటెను కానిస్టేబులును చూచిన భయపడువారును, మేజిస్ట్రేటుగారి కలము పోటుకంటెను, కానిస్టేబులు, లేక పోలీసు అధికారియొక్క దుర్భాషలకు భయపడి, నిలువున నీరైపోవువారును నా జిల్లాలో రైతులున్నారు. యెవరో కొందరు దుర్మార్గులు దొంగతనము చేసినారని గ్రామ ప్రజలు అందరు అనేకబాధలకు లోనగుచున్నారు. ఈర్ష్యాపరులు కొందరు పోట్లాడి ఆ సందర్భములో కూనీ జరిగినచో వెంటనే పోలీసు బృందమువారు ఆ గ్రామములను ముట్టిడించుట, బందూకాలు కాల్చుట, తర్వాత దానికిభయపడి, ప్రజలు యెక్కడనో దాగు కొన్నప్పుడు, గ్రామములోనికి దూరి దోపిడిచేయుట, స్త్రీలను అవమానపరదుట మున్నగునవి జరుగుచున్నవి. యివి అధికారులకుకూడా తెలునును. చెప్పుకొన్నను చెవి పెట్టువారు లేరు. విచారించేవారు లేరు. ఒకసారి చెప్పుకొన్నను అటువంటి భీతావహము కలుగచేయకపోతే న్యాయం దొరకదు అని చెప్పే అధికారులు యేర్పడినారు ఇక అధికారులలో పోలీసు అధికారులలో ముఖ్యముగా లంచగొండితనం అపారంగా యిప్పటికికూడా వున్నది. ఏ గ్రహచారంవల్లనో, యెక్కడనో ఒక దోపిడిగాని, దొమ్మిగాని దొంగతనంగాని జరిగినప్పుడు, ఆ ప్రాంతములలోని పెద్దల నందరినీకూడా ఆ కేసులలో అనుమానదార్లుగా వేసి, వారినిపట్టి, బాధించి, మధ్యవర్తులద్వారా లంచాలుతీసుకొని వ్యవహరించుట, యీనాటికిని జరుగుచున్నది. యివి అన్నియు నేను అతిశయోక్తిగా చెప్పుచుండుటలేదు. పోలీసు శాఖాధికారిగావుండే మంత్రిగారుగాని, వారి తరపున యెవరువచ్చినాగాని, సాక్ష్యం యిచ్చేవారికి తగిన సంరక్షణ యిచ్చినట్టయితే రుజూవుచేయుటకు సిద్ధముగావున్నాను. యింకొక విషయము నా జిల్లాలో షుమారు 11 గ్రామములలో punitive పోలీసు 5 సంవత్సరములుగా వున్నది. గ్రామములో యేయిద్దరు నాయకులకో కొట్లాట జరిగితే, ఆ నాయకులకు బుద్ధిచెప్పి సరిచేయవచ్చును, లేదా శిక్షింపవచ్చునుగాని గ్రామ ప్రజలను అందరను యీ బాధకు లోనుచేయుట చాలా అక్రమముగను, అవస్థగను కనుపడుచున్నది. యివి అన్నియుకూడా విచారణచేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వాధికారులు యిచ్ఛగించినచో, యితర రాష్ట్రములలో వేసినట్లు కమిటీవేసినను లేకపోతే తగిన సంరక్షణ యిచ్చినచో సమాధానము యిచ్చుటకు సిద్ధమైనవారున్నారు. ఒక అధికారి, సబు ఇన్స్పెక్టరు మొదలు సర్కిలు ఇనస్పెక్టరువరకు, ఒకచోట వుంటే శత్రువులు మిత్రులు యేర్పడుచున్నారు. ఒకసారి ఆ అధికారి న్యాయపరుడైనచో శత్రువులు యేర్పడకుండా పోవచ్చునుగాని, తన మిత్రునియొక్క మిత్రులు శత్రువులు తనకు మిత్రులుగా శత్రువులుగా భావించుట యేర్పడుచున్నది. యింతేగాక ముఖ్యముగా యీ సూత్రమును అనుసరించి, 2 సంవత్సరములకు పైబడి యే పోలీసు అధికారినిగాని, ఒక చోటవుండకుండా యితర జిల్లాలకు మార్చవలెనని ప్రభుత్వము వారిని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను. రెండవది సంస్కరణములను గురించి ముఖ్యముగా నేను వున్న గ్రామములో, ఆంధ్ర దేశమునకు సంబంధించిన

22nd September 1937] [Mr. K. Subba Rao]

పోలీసు శిక్షణశాల వున్నది. న్యాయంగా చూచినచో, ఆ పోలీసు శిక్షణాలయములో మనుష్యులను పశువులుగా మార్చు తరిబీతు కలుగుచున్నది. మనుష్యులకు మానవత్వము, పోలీసు శిక్షణలో కలుగుచుండుటలేదు. చానిని పరిహరించి పోలీసు ప్రజలకు సేవకులని తెలియ చెప్పుట అత్యవసరము. ఇక్కడు జరిగిన మార్పు, పోలీసులో జరిగివుండ లేదా అని మీరు అడుగ వచ్చును. నాకు తెలిసినంతవరకు పోలీసు చిన్న అధికారులలో యీ మార్పు దుఃఖ కరముగానున్నది గాని సంతోషముగా యీ మార్పును తీసుకొనుచుండే వారు లేరు, Secretary of State, వైస్రాయి గవర్నరులు యిక్కడ Secretaries యీ మార్పును ఆనందరించి, కాలానుసారముగా ప్రవర్తించుచుండవచ్చును గాని చిన్న పోలీసు అధికారులుగా వున్నవారి వరు గాని యీ మార్పుకు సంతోషపడుచుండ లేదని నేను చెప్పుచున్నాను. దీనికి గాను ఆ విషయములో గవర్నమెంటు శ్రద్ధవహించి, చిన్న చిన్న పోలీసు అధికారులకు, వారు ప్రజా సేవకులు అను భావమును చక్కగా నచ్చేటట్టు చెప్పి, ప్రజాసేవకు కంకణబద్ధులుగా చేయుట మంత్రిగారి కార్యము. యింకా కొన్ని మాటలు యింతవరకు వారు సరిపడకుండా, ప్రజలతో వ్యవహరించుకు లుగజేసే మాటలు పాడుచున్నారు. ఆ మాటలకు బదులు "యిది నా దేశము, యీ దేశములో ప్రజలకు నేను సేవకుడను" అనే మాటలు తయారు చేయించి, పోలీసువాళ్లకు బోధించి, వారిని దేశమునొక్కి సేవకులు అనే భ్రమకు ఉత్సాహపుచారితులను చేయవలెనని నేను అధికారులను కోరుచున్నాను. యింకొక మాట. అత్యవసరముగా కావలసినది. రహస్యముగా పోలీసులపై రిపోర్టు చెయుటకు అవసరము. యీ దినమున దొరలని మేము ఆడిగినప్పటికిని, మీరు రుజువుచేయగలరా, సాక్ష్యం యిప్పింపగలరా అని అడుగుచున్నారు. సరక్షణ యిచ్చినచో సాక్ష్యం యిప్పించగలనని చెప్పియున్నాను. యీ విషయములో, ఆలోచనచేసి బుద్ధిమంతులు న్యాయపరులు, ధర్మజ్ఞులు అయిన, తాలూకాలలో వుండే వారిని అధికారులు చేయుచున్న చర్యలను గురించి విచారించుటకు పట్టీ తయారుచేసి, సర్వాధికారములు యిచ్చి, గవర్నమెంటుకు తోడ్పడుటకు దోర్పాటు చేయవలెను. గ్రామ పోలీసు తయారు చేయవలెను. ప్రతి గ్రామమునకు కొంతమంది పోలీసులను తయారుచేసి, జీతం యిచ్చుటకు శక్తిలేకపోయినా, నేటి ప్రభుత్వమున వారికి కావలసిన యూనిఫారం దోర్పాటు చెసి, కొద్దిరోజుల తిరునాళ్లు పున్నవములలో కష్టకార్యములకు దొల్లి వుండినట్లు కూడా, సంసిద్ధులుగా సేవచేయుటకు తయారైనటువంటి గ్రామ సేవకుల వ్యవస్థను తయారు చేయవలెనని ప్రార్థన చేయుచున్నాను. యింకొక విషయము. చుట్టుకొన్న వారు అనేకమంది పోలీసులలోవున్నారు. వారందరను పోలీసులను పట్టణములలో యితర విషయములకు తయారుచేసి రిజర్వు పోలీసువారిని దొబ్బి జరిగినప్పుడు వారిని పంపించిచుదువుచున్న వారిని వేరే వ్యవహారములలో సేవచేయుటకు దోర్పాటు చేయవలెను అని ప్రార్థనచేయుచున్నాను. Prosecuting line విషయములో యెక్కువ చెప్పవలసినది లేదు. పోటులు యెల్లప్పుడూ తానుచేసిన కేసులు స్థిరపరచుటకు concoction చేయుటకు దోర్పాటు చేస్తున్నారు. యిప్పుడు prosecution లుగాని Prosecuting Inspector లుగాని, వారుచేసినది స్థిరపరచుటకే తాను పూనుకొనుచున్నాడుగాని న్యాయరిత్యా ప్రజలయొక్క సేవకుడను, తాను చేసినవనులు తప్పు, పోలీసులు చేసినది తప్పు అని ఒప్పుకొని చానిని రద్దుచేయుటలేదు. యింకా పోలీసులో బి. ఎల్. ప్యాసుచేసినవారు అనేకమంది వున్నప్పటికీ వారిని విడిచిపెట్టి సాధారణ పోలీసువారిని prosecuting లో దోర్పాటుచేసి అనేక విధములుగా చేయుచున్నారు. వారిని సరిపరచవలెనని ప్రార్థనచేస్తున్నాను."

* Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a cut motion to invite a pronouncement of the policy of the Government in regard to the continuance of the Special Branch of Police for political purposes.

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"You will see, Sir, that I realized that this Government has come into existence only recently and that no criticism can be levelled against it for any acts that were done in the past by other Governments. Therefore, I advisedly, not only with regard to this cut motion but also with regard to other demands, have either sought to elicit information or invited a pronouncement of the policy of the Government, with
12 noon. regard to certain matters. I invite the attention of the Hon. the Premier through you, Sir, to the words used by me in this cut motion, viz., 'to invite a pronouncement of the policy of the Government in regard to the continuance of the Special Branch of Police for political purposes.' I have not suggested therein that it should be discontinued. The Hon. the Premier is not correct in saying that some persons like myself who tabled these cut motions were thinking of the possibility of the discontinuance of this branch. That is the reason why I advisedly used the words 'the policy with regard to the continuance of the Special Branch.' I may submit, Sir, that the army force and next to it the police force have been always loyal to the Government in power, whether it was the bureaucratic Government, or the Executive Government, or half responsible and half irresponsible Government, or responsible Government as it is now. Therefore, Sir, I submit that unless the policy of this present Government is changed with regard to spying on persons who carry on political propaganda as different from the Congress propaganda, they may be subject to the very same difficulties which the Congressmen suffered when they were opposed to the Government prior to their coming into power. What I mean to say is that the Congressmen previously to their taking up office had always complained that the C.I.D. branch went beyond its limits, and that the Government prosecuted persons on information given by the C.I.D., though it was half correct and half-concocted. That was the complaint made by the Congress people when the Congress was in opposition. Now, Sir, I request the Premier to make a pronouncement of his policy with regard to the limits within which the C.I.D. can carry on its work. No doubt, Sir, this spying system has been in existence from immemorial times. As far as the action of an individual who wants to help a foreign government is concerned, it is good there must be spies to spot out persons who may be in collusion with other governments in order to subvert the government of the country. But spying on Indians themselves, who may be of different persuasion from the Congress, I consider, is not right, and this is what every congressman said when congressmen were in opposition to the previous Government. Now, Sir, I take this opportunity to request the Premier to define the limits of freedom of speech of a person who may not belong to the Congress party or who may belong to some other party, say the party of Socialists or Justicites or Liberals or some other persons. It is a well-known proposition of law that nobody should be charged with subversive activities if he holds views different from those of the present Government as by law established. It is only when he does any acts of violence in pursuance of his views that he is liable to be punished. That is the opinion of the High Court of Calcutta. So, I request this Government

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who have suffered under the past Government by the acts of the C.I.D., to define the limits within which liberty is allowed to persons of different persuasions. That is the main purpose of my cut motion.

"Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of this Government through you, Sir, is a matter which must be uppermost in the minds of several persons who sympathize with the Summer School of Kottapatnam incident. Here and there, voices have been raised and complaints have been made that while releasing those prisoners who were put into prison on account of the Summer School activities, the Government stated in their order that no indulgence will be shown to persons who might take to of subversive activities, and these persons I think, belonged to the left wing of the Congress itself. It is therefore necessary to define in a clear way what are the liberties of persons who belong to different persuasions, such as the Socialists, the Justicites and the Muslim Leaguers. Suppose to-day we, the Muslim League people, launch a propaganda against certain remarks made by Members of this Council. For instance, a question was asked as to how communal rotation or communal representation is observed in jails and mental hospitals . . . ."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"That question was disallowed, and the hon. Member need not comment upon it and waste the time of the House."

* Mr. ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN:—"It was passed over and not disallowed."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"Passed over means disallowed. When the Chair passed over a question, it means that it was not allowed to be answered."

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"What I mean, Sir, is that if a certain . . ."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is requested to pass on to the next aspect of his speech."

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"If certain sections of the people carry on propaganda in order to assert their own rights, what would be the function of the C.I.D. people? As far as political propaganda is concerned, it is necessary to be defined. We have not yet known how the Press Act is going to be amended and it is not yet known how the C.I.D. is going to be instructed in their duties. It is therefore necessary, Sir, that a clear pronouncement of the policy of the Government should be made with regard to the activities of the C.I.D. people.

Mr. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in favour of the Government demand and against the cut motion. The Hon. the Prime Minister, when he moved the demand originally, has asked the Opposition not to pass any serious remarks against the police at this stage. But many Members of the Opposition have said many things, and I feel, Sir, that it is surprising to note that Members of the Opposition should begin to criticize the present Government for the general policy of the police administration. It is hardly three months since this Congress Government assumed office, and it is very

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unfortunate that this Government should be held responsible for all the acts of the police administration in the past. Congress had never been in office before, and it is only the Members of the Opposition who administered the province for a period of sixteen years in the past, and were responsible for the present policy of the police administration in this province. I therefore say that if there has been abuse of power by the police, if they have acted high-handedly in the past, it is the old Government and not the new Government that must be held responsible for all those things."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Sir. No one from this side has so far criticized the present Government for the police administration or for the misdeeds of the police. Only some reforms were suggested. There is nothing for the Member who is now speaking to complain about the speeches of the Opposition."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"There is no point of order at all. Any hon. Member can criticize the police, and if hon. Members of the Congress party want to criticize, they can do so."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I am sorry that my hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad, has not been able to explain himself well. What he wanted to say was that no Member of the Opposition had so far criticized the present Government with regard to the activities of the police. They had merely suggested certain reforms. But on the other hand, the hon. Member, who is now speaking, has stated that the Members of the Opposition have criticized the present Government for the actions of the police."

12-15 p.m. * MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member is building up a speech on that imaginary ground, he may stop it there. He may proceed to the next part of his speech."

MR. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—"After all, what could the Police department do? They were obedient and loyal to the party in power. They have all along been trained to act in a particular way. They have been asked to beat innocent, helpless Congress volunteers. They were ordered to disperse law-abiding citizens with lathis. They were asked to insult and humiliate respectable women satyagrahis. All this was done in the name of law and order and the present Members of the Opposition have all along supported the repressive policy of the Government in the past. The Police department was always reminded that they are only responsible to the foreign bureaucracy and to none else, not even to the people who were maintaining them. They are often told that they are there to command and rule and not to serve the public. That is why the presence of a police constable has become a terror and a sign of impending danger to the villager. The police have never been taught, Sir, to think and act in terms of the country or the people. The lofty principles of patriotism and public service are foreign phrases which have no meaning in the police dictionary. This is the legacy of the past handed down to the present Government and it is not

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so easy to rectify matters so soon. Political parties there are and there will be in every country but not to wreak vengeance on one another and use any department to advance party interests.

"The hon. Member who moved the cut motion referred to some murder cases which were not detected by the police. Nobody disputes the fact that the investigation and detection of crime by the police is defective and inefficient. In my own area, I know of some murder cases which have not been detected till this date. I know of some day-light robberies and thefts which are undetected and in which the offenders are at large. The complaints are referred as false. I know of an old man who was convicted for six months, on the other hand, for making a false report. He was acquitted, no doubt, in the appellate court and ultimately died with a broken heart having lost all his life-earnings. The Sessions Court had passed strong strictures against the investigating officers. Instances are not therefore wanting, Sir, to show that the investigation and detection of crime by the police is highly defective and inefficient.

"But now, under the changed conditions ideas are also rapidly undergoing a change and the outlook and angle of vision of many a highly placed police official has considerably changed. Under the new regime, we may fondly hope that the police will not be what it was in the past and the legacy handed over to us by our predecessors in office will be completely wiped out.

"Let us therefore hope, Sir, that in future this department will prove the most serviceable and honest of departments in our country."

* MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of the Government a particular grievance as the cut motion I have given notice of indicates. It is in relation to the action of the C.I.D. in seizing books that are imported into this Presidency. I know of a few cases personally, and there must be many others, in which books imported into this Presidency are not delivered to the parties concerned. I have in my mind the case of a bookseller in Mylapore, a perfectly harmless man, by name Mahadevan. He himself is a book-lover and is studying all the reviews and notices of books published in the several newspapers and he imports certain kinds of books which, I believe, appeal to the youth of the country just at present. Most of the books imported are publications dealing with socialist philosophy and socialist politics, and the systems obtaining in Russia. He has become the subject of attention of the Police department and they started persecuting him from 1926. It appears that at one time books to the value of Rs. 2,000 were taken away, of which a portion was returned and the rest destroyed. You can imagine how absurd the action of the C.I.D. must have been to seize copies of 'H. G. Wells' Anatomy of Frustration,' a copy of which is in the Legislative Assembly Library—it is catalogued on page 31 of the supplemental list. I can cite a few other instances. Mr. Venkateswara Sastrulu, the Editor of the *Federated India*, who gets a number of books for review besides purchasing some himself, has complained to me that the books in many post parcels

addressed to him have been seized without any notice being given to him to send back the books and claim money from the publishers. There are several instances of this kind brought to my notice in which even useful and harmless books have been seized by the police.

" Recently I heard that the house of Mr. Sankaran Nambudripad of Malabar was searched to find out whether he had any literature on Russia. The policy of Government with regard to freedom of speech ought to make it very clear to the Police department if it is not already clear, that it means freedom in the matter of study of books. I have given notice of the cut motion merely to draw the attention of the Premier, so that he may take action in the matter.

" The Police department are handicapped when they seize books, because they are not literary people and they cannot be expected to have literary discriminations. It is necessary to create machinery to give them advice in this matter. When they seize books they may be asked to consult the Librarian of the Connemara Library or the Librarian of the University Library; and it is also good for the Government to give them a clear indication as to what books are to be seized. I have in my hand an authority on this subject. The book is entitled the Banned Books of England, written by Alec Craig, a well-known author. The author has given a summary of the legal opinion with regard to the banning of books and concludes that there is no justification for banning any type of books in a civilized country. I hope the Government will be able to adopt that suggestion. I would also like the Government to make clear to the police that the books they want to prevent from circulating in the country may be arranged to be returned to the booksellers so that the importer can get his money back. If books are to be banned at all there are certain kinds of books that may be usefully banned. For instance there is the book called ' The Land of the Lingam ' which is more loose than Miss Mayo's Mother India. It is a libel on India and it can be usefully banned. To ban books relating to Russia and socialist philosophy and politics is hardly desirable. I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. the Prime Minister to this aspect of the matter."

* Mr. MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demand. In doing so I should first thank His Excellency the Governor and the Prime Minister and all the Members of the Cabinet for having cancelled the Mappilla Outrages Act which was an Act most outrageous to humanity and to the self-respect of any community. I think the Government, Sir, on behalf of my community and myself on this occasion for the reason that that Act had virtually handed over my community to the tender mercies of the police. To-day I take this opportunity to speak in this House for the reason that though the Act has been repealed, its effects still remain. The Mappillas who have been deported from Malabar have been sent back to their homes but in Malabar itself, I am sorry to say, the old game is still going on. The Hon. the Prime Minister as Minister in charge of Police has every

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right to ask this House and the public to give him our confidence. But I say, Sir, while we give him the confidence he asks for most ungrudgingly, we ask him, Sir, to show to us that the Congress having come into power will show us practically that it is the people's government.

"Yesterday, Sir, in this House, I received a letter from one of my constituents saying that he has been dragged to the police sub-inspector's bungalow and given a nice thrashing. If you know the conditions in the rural parts of Malabar, I am sure you would not ask me that complaints must be lodged before the proper authorities. It is impossible to get justice there. It is my experience, Sir, during the election when I stood as a candidate on the Congress ticket, that the police openly challenged any one supporting my candidature and persecuted him. That is past history, perhaps the Prime Minister may tell me. But to-day I see the same game going on. In spite of the fact that the Superintendent of Police gave me an assurance that he would enquire into the matter and take steps to see that nothing of the sort happened again, the subsequent reply he gave me was that he was satisfied that no such thing happened. Afterwards I sent him the written letters coming from my constituency that sub-inspectors and the police officers have asked them personally, both individually and collectively not to work for me during the elections. Those who opposed me have been declaring openly that the Collector of Malabar and the Sub-Collector of Malapuram have asked them to put up opposition to me. I may be permitted, Sir, to say that even after the elections, on the 12th July a public meeting was held at Malapuram, I am told, with the Collector's aseervadam, and that some people were, at the instance, I am told, of the Collector and with the aid of the police, going to the villages and telling people that the Congress would be turned out of authority to-morrow and the British Government will rule and rule with a ruthless hand. In that way the public is being intimidated. I ask the Hon. the Prime Minister, Sir, if he is going to allow such things to go on under his own regime.

"Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar, referred to the search of Mr. E. M. S. Nambudripad's house. I know, Sir, that the C.I.D. and the spying must go on; but is it necessary that it should go on in this offensive manner poking its nose into respectable houses? Should it go on and go on so disturbingly in the houses of persons who are considered most honourable in our land? Mr. Sankaran Nambudripad is the Organizing Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. If the police suspected that he was in possession of any banned book, they could have asked him about it in writing and Mr. Nambudripad, the honourable gentleman that he is, Sir, would have surrendered the book to the police if he had it and faced even a prosecution for the possession of the book. I have absolutely no doubt about it. I request the Hon. the Premier to see that the C.I.D. works more humanely and without humiliating honourable people. I know, Sir, spying departments exist in free countries also, but they are employed in detecting thefts and such other crimes and not for shadowing politicians. If in India, in the seven Congress provinces also we are to

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continue the old method, I do not understand in what way, Sir, we are to tell the people that we have changed the Government. We have been telling the people that the Congress is fighting for Swaraj, the Swaraj by which we can change the methods though not the personnel of these departments. It is immaterial to us what the personnel is. It is the mentality and the method that we want to change. I am sorry to see that the police have not changed their methods and their mentality.

" Then coming to the case of the police administration, I would suggest to the Hon. the Premier that the Malabar Special Police, which, from its very inception, had been opposed not only by Mappillas but by every other community, every other respectable community in Malabar be abolished. They were opposed to installing this force among them. I do not know, Sir, whether you have got any idea as to how these people are behaving there. The people living in the areas adjacent to the barracks of these policemen are suffering untold miseries and humiliations. If the will and pleasure of these constables are opposed, they subject the people of the neighbourhood to all sorts of tyranny and oppression. I wish therefore that the Hon. the Premier looks into the matter and abolishes the Malabar Special Police as early as possible by which we can save at least six lakhs of rupees and use it for better purposes."

Mr. G. SELVAPATHI CHETTI:—(In Tamil) " Mr. Speaker . . "

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" Unless an hon. Member is called, he should not begin to address the House. The hon. Member will please sit down.

" The Hon. the Premier will reply to the debate."

* The Hon. Mr. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" Sir, on the whole I cannot complain that my appeal fell on deaf ears. I think, except that certain appeals were made that the present Government should dispense with or at least reform the methods of certain departments, there has been no bad language used, if I may use a rough phrase to describe a rough thing.

" The hon. Member from South Kanara, with his usual goodsense, tact and gentleness, suggested that there was a large percentage of crime of a particular sort in his district and that attention should be bestowed on it. So also, another hon. Member referred to crimes and illegalities in one of the Ceded districts. These local matters will receive the best attention that the Administration can give. I may give that assurance on behalf of the Government.

" With regard to the suggestion that, apart from a certain standard of literacy, good education was bad for the constables, I am sorry I do not agree. I do not think good education is bad for anybody. Bad education may be bad. What the hon. Member referred to, or was thinking of, was probably this, that the peculiarly defective education that is now being given to young men unfits them for the very arduous physical duties of a constable. I quite agree, and I think the remedy is not that education should be banned and that the constables should

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always be recruited from the uneducated people. I think the remedy lies with the Hon. the Minister for Education. The suggestion must be taken to my Hon. Colleague in charge of Education and he must improve the system of education which unfits men for national service in any particular department. As far as I can understand it, Sir, education is good only if it fits a man, or at any rate does not unfit a man, for any kind of service which the nation requires. If a man has received a good university education, he can retain all the qualities which are necessary to be a watchman, a scavenger or a constable and so on. I do not think, Sir, I need take up more time of the House on that, especially in view of another very good suggestion that was made in the course of the debate that policemen in certain grades of the department if they have much time, should be put to work on other civil duties so that their brain and their temperament may be kept alert and elastic. I very cordially agree with that suggestion. I do hope on behalf of the Government that steps will be devised by which the spare hours even of the Police department will be utilized in other departments of the civil service without detriment to the peculiar features that we want in the Police department. In fact, I may say that this has been engaging, if not my active work, at least my mind.

"As regards the suggestion that certain 'post-office appointments,' as they were called, should be dispensed with,—I should probably be allowed to reply in Tamil to that Tamil speech; but perhaps it is unnecessary as the hon. Member is quite able to follow the discussion even in English with his great experience in this House—I may say that sometimes post-offices too are important. We cannot dispense with a post office. I suggest, for instance that there are many parts in the human body which may seem unimportant to us, but if you once remove them, you will feel their absence. Similarly, if the deputy superintendents of police or the inspectors are removed, I think the hon. Member who asks for their removal now, will be the first to come up and say that the subordinates are doing just as they like, that there is no sort of check over them and that there must be someone above them to supervise their work. I am sure that such complaints will be made. But I think that the subject is not to be disposed of either in the manner in which the proposal was made that all these are post offices and should be dispensed with, or in what my words will be misinterpreted to be that all this should be allowed to remain, cost what it may, whatever their relative importance may be and whatever places they may occupy. I wish to warn the hon. Gentleman that a silent post office also functions as a very effective check on misdeeds below especially when it is near. There are certain officers whose function comes in only preventively, only by way of check and by the dread of errors being found out. In such cases, to say that the Inspector-General of Police at the head is quite enough and that the constables at the bottom are quite enough, would only lead to disorder. I am not saying that that is the suggestion, but that is the line in which, I submit, hon. Members should examine retrenchment measures. All the same, if hon. Members say

that the man who occupies the higher post has less work and therefore he may be paid less, I am quite prepared to examine it. But the services may say it is too revolutionary that a man above should be paid less than the man below. It is not revolutionary. I say even now the Government is paying themselves less. They are overseeing the work of men who are certainly paid more and who do more work. We are simply looking over policy and laying down conditions and terms of work, but the work itself is very much heavier. In that way, I submit, sometimes those who are above may be paid less than those who are below. It is mere superstition that status and dignity and power should run parallel to the amount of pay that one carries.

" With regard to the suggestion that rewards to the Police are bad, I quite agree personally. This matter has not been considered by the Government; but I am very much personally against it. As far as my personal views can shape the Government, I promise that very much will be done away with in the way of making money rewards for the performance of duties, be they in the civil service or the police. It is a mercenary thing and should not be tolerated. Every policeman is bound to do his duty and is expected to do it and not look forward to money payment. The mischief that such a system works has been pointed out rightly, as it sometimes happens that collusive offences are committed in order to make out a statistical claim for reward. It may be true. But whether the mischief is true or not, the system of making money rewards is wrong. In that way, I may even personally prefer titles being given to officials for the proper performance of duties rather than that purses should be distributed among them for the just performance of what is their ordinary duty.

" Another suggestion made was to the effect that quick transfers should be made in order to avoid gentlemen who serve the Government getting into friendships or enmities either directly or indirectly. I am referring to the speech that was made in Telugu.

12-45 p.m. " This is a suggestion which will receive consideration. But I think it is wrong to press it too much. It is not always right to say that the experience gained by an officer should be lost to us and that he should be transferred to a virgin soil simply because he might have cultivated friendship or enmity with certain people and simply because a particular officer might happen to be bad or corrupt. I think a fair trial should be given to officers, and if it is done, I am sure hon. Members will see that there is removal, if not all at once at least gradually, of corruption to which reference was made. After all, it is only a certain amount of cry—party cry if I may so call it—that maintains these evils and other doings. It looks as though hon. Members are saying: ' you have come into power and you propose to change your skin; but the leopard says: ' I am not going to change my spots whoever comes into power.' It looks like that. It is merely a party cry rather than corruption. The very talk that we indulge in and the criticisms that we level against these officers maintain a bad atmosphere which governs all administrative work. Therefore I make bold to say once again on this

occasion that we might be given a little more time to consider all these changes that you ask us to make. But I say this much: there are in human elements a certain percentage of evil which we can never do away with and I do hope that the services will have the smallest amount of percentage of this evil. As if direct selection of officers can put down corruption completely and as if we have not accepted that policy, hon. Members suggest that transfer of officers from one place to another would put down corruption to a very great extent. But I say the loss and the difficulties that such transfers would entail would be more than the gain that we expect by undertaking such risks. A very strict rule that every officer should be transferred after so many years service will look as if we are thinking that officials are always open to suspicion, that every officer is bad and that citizens alone are to be trusted. After all, we employ the services. The services are the outcome of the citizens. Do we change the citizens, do we change the inhabitants, because some of them develop friendship with some people and enmity with others, and sometimes some of them are dangerous to society? Similarly also we should consider the position of the services. We must trust the officials. As a matter of fact a lot of transfer is going on particularly among departmental heads. With regard to the inconvenience that may be caused to officers by such transfer hon. Members may not perhaps be aware of it. It is something like this: Supposing a boy is sent to a school, there are schools which refuse admission to him; there are schools which would say 'we are not going to admit you; we want previous attendance certificate and so on.' Similarly if certain officers are transferred to particular places, people in those places may not readily take them. In such cases it will be very difficult for the Government to make adjustments for such transfers. In that way transfers sometimes become a cruelty, and they should not be insisted upon beyond a certain measure.

"As regards the complaint that there is still not a willing change in some cases, I cannot understand it. You cannot compel a willing change. It is a contradiction in terms. If there is no willing change, you must find out the cause for it. We cannot simply extract a willing change. Perhaps it would be a mistake on our part if we did so. 'A willing change!' I give that as a twit for the consideration of our Friends. It is not possible psychologically to compel a willing change. That much is certain. If there is no whole-hearted change, we must try our best to bring about that change as our leader Mahatma Gandhi tries to bring about, and not by compulsion. Compulsion is something like a blow which does not leave any mark upon the physical body, whereas it dose leave a mark upon sensitive men and in that way it is worse than a physical blow itself, as our Tamil proverb would put it. When there is no change of heart among services, and when you compel, it does tend to maintain the old state of things. I would caution friends on that point. As regards the remedy for all these, it is not as if there is no remedy. The remedy lies really in the morale of public life and in the education we give to our boys. After all people are usually

taken in service after their education in schools or colleges. So if, in our educational system and public life, a certain standard of conduct is maintained, as it is done in other civilized countries, we are bound to have the same state of things in our country. After all, the men in the services are there to go after some time. Even as in the case of prohibition we have to look after the interests of new drunkards, so also with regard to the services, we have to look only to the conduct of the new entrants. So we need not talk too much of corruption among old officials. Therefore I crave for tolerance and patience from hon. Members in that matter.

"Now about freedom of speech, reference was made by my Hon. Friend Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig and he stated he wanted a definition of the word 'freedom of speech.' I would ask him to read out the order to which he referred. I would ask him to read the order relating to the release of Kothapatnam political prisoners. That order contains in succinct form the policy of the Government with regard to this matter. I am sorry I have not got it just now; otherwise I would read it. But I maintain that the policy there stated does not interfere with freedom of speech and that is the policy of the Government. Freedom of speech or the right to speak one's opinion is not to be defined either now or at any particular time in accordance with the party or the persuasion to which the man belongs. Freedom of speech which this Government proposes to maintain in regard to every citizen does not depend upon the will or upon the party to which the man belongs. It depends upon the substance of his speech or what the written language contains and its relationship to the order of the State. It does not refer to the gain or the loss of a particular party this side or that side. Freedom of speech to a man to propose changes in the order of the day, social, economic or political will be completely protected, provided it does not tend to create organized or unorganized violence in the land and provided it does not tend to organized subversive movements, subversive of the State, State meaning as the State stands to-day. Therefore, this Government cannot support a movement to destroy itself or to destroy law and order. That is the only limit within which freedom of speech will be permitted. Any arrangement or policy has no bearing upon the manner in which it is to be applied. If the appeal is that the rule is being applied improperly at present and that it should be properly applied, I cordially agree and ask hon. Members for trust and confidence in us in regard to this matter. We are not going to interfere with the freedom of speech of anybody because it refers to one particular party or other. As might have been observed from this discussion, we do not propose to interfere with any gentlemen to whatever party they may belong for any expression of opinion and we will be untrue to our creed if we did so. In fact, it would be absolutely impossible for us to conceive of any such interference and no one need imagine that because the Congress has come into power it will begin to interfere with freedom of speech of those who do not belong to the Congress or anything of that kind.

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" As regards certain books, the hon. Member for the Indian Chamber of Commerce referred to the difficulties felt by certain members of Book trade in regard to proscription of certain books by Government for political or other reasons. There are two grounds on which interference is undertaken, two large grounds though they may not be exhaustive. One is obscenity and the other political. Regarding obscenity it is impossible to lay down the same standard everywhere. The Hon. Member suggested that Government might study some book which he referred to and act according to the principle laid down therein. It might be that it is a very good book and we have nothing to say about it without reading it beforehand. All the same I have a feeling that different standards prevail in different countries and must prevail. What is considered virtuous in England may not be permissible in our country. With regard to obscenity different standards can be insisted upon only by those who are in charge of administration in different countries. There is no use of talking of books written in particular countries. There may be several other matters in which we might agree with the principles laid down in those books. There is no difficulty about understanding that point. Books for instance which are libellous in any part of the world should not be allowed. Books which are libellous against any religion that prevails in this country or against any community that lives in this country should not be allowed to be imported. All these libels towards society or men and manners are very dangerous things. But at the same time interference is a very dangerous thing and a certain amount of tolerance is necessary. Men should learn to develop thick skin and if they do so, they will think, when certain new measures are adopted, that they are done with no motive behind them but with good intentions. As regards interference with the literature on the ground of its political character, according to the rules, I may mention for the information of hon. Members that the Sea Customs Act and the Post Office Act are the two major pieces of legislation on which this interference is undertaken. These are not matters with which this Government can deal effectively. Under the various provisions of these two Acts the importation of books was interrupted in the past and much damage was done, I admit. Many such cases have come to the notice of the Government. They have found that the previous Government in confiscating books confiscated the whole of the packages. It is only when large packages were concerned, steps were taken to have them examined and sift the contents as to which of them should be confiscated and which not. In regard to small packages the same care was not taken by the previous Government before this Government came into charge. In such cases packages were destroyed wholesale or lost in any manner. All this is wrong and I may tell the House this: in a recent case that has arisen we have ordered that all unobjectionable books found in small or large packages should be returned to the addressees and that the addressees should be given the liberty of returning the objectionable ones to the publishers if they did not want to lose the value of those books. It has also been ordered by this Government

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that no books published in England to-day, especially when they are permitted to be published in England, should be subject to destruction. This is clearly contemplated in the India Act and it appears that the previous Government went wrong in destroying such books. Therefore we are taking into consideration the question of entrusting this business of sifting and censorship of books published in England to some other authority. The matter is being gone into and it may be welcome to hon. Members if I say that we are taking steps in regard to this and other matters which have been referred to by them. This is all about books, and I do hope that the grant will be made in toto by the House and that the cut motion moved by the hon. Member will be withdrawn."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the satisfactory reply given by the Hon. Minister, I beg to withdraw my cut motion."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

(14) DEMAND XIV—ELECTRICITY.

* THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"I beg to move that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,52,300 under Demand XIV—Electricity. The provision that is demanded is required for expenditure under the following two heads:—

	RS.
(1) Scientific Department Hydro-electric survey	— 51,200
(2) XL. Receipts from Electric schemes working expenditure	9,03,500
Total ..	8,52,300

1 p.m. "Under 36—Scientific Departments, Hdyro-Electric Survey, a sum of Rs. 1,60,800 is required for expenditure on account of the Chief Engineer for Electricity, other headquarters supervising staff and the special staff employed for the investigation of hydro-electric schemes and projects.

"The Chief Engineer for Electricity as the head of the Electricity department controls the whole organization and both works and supervises various kinds of work in the department such as operation and maintenance works, construction work of big schemes, work connected with municipal electric supply undertakings, work connected with the administration of the Indian Electricity Act, construction and maintenance of electric installations in Government buildings. In proportion to the services rendered to each kind of work by the Chief Engineer and other supervising staff, the expenditure on their account is transferred

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from 36—Scientific Departments—Hydro-Electric Survey, to other heads and schemes to which the works relate. Such recoveries are expected to amount to Rs. 2,21,700 and if this amount is adjusted towards the expenditure of Rs. 1,70,500, there will be a small credit of Rs. 51,200. This accounts for the minus figure shown against 36—Scientific Departments—Hydro-Electric Survey. Under the head of 40—Receipts from Electric Schemes—Working Expenses—the working expenses of the electricity schemes which form part of the expenditure from the revenues are shown. The electricity schemes now in operation are the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme in partial operation, the Dindigul–Virudhunagar–Palni thermal scheme, and the Periyakulam–Bodinayakkanur thermal scheme. The provision required for the working of these schemes is Rs. 9,03,500, the main items being maintenance proper Rs. 2,50,700, establishment Rs. 3,36,100 and suspense Rs. 2,87,900. Under the two former the requirements of the Pykara system are naturally the largest, that is to say Rs. 1,61,000 for maintenance, and Rs. 2,31,700 for establishment. The Pykara system is the biggest system now working and is in the fifth year of its operation. The revenue from the system during 1936–37 was Rs. 23·43 lakhs. The system has now grown so much that reorganization and formation of a third division at Madura is imperatively required. The provision for establishments under Pykara includes provision for the organization of the Pykara operation staff.

"The Mettur Hydro-Electric system commenced partial operation from 1st July 1937 and hence the amounts required for that system are comparatively small.

"I might add just a word in explanation of the item shown under 'Suspense'.

"In order to promote electrical development the Government have sanctioned a system of supplying electrical plant and materials to industrialists and agriculturists on hire purchase terms—the repayments being made in easy instalments. Under the head 'Suspense' is shown the provision for making advances to cover the cost of electrical plant and materials to consumers and the recoveries effected from them are taken in reduction of expenditure under the same head. The net provision required on this account is Rs. 2,87,900."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 8,52,300 for Electricity be reduced by Rs. 100.

"Sir, I gave notice of this cut motion with the object of finding out from the Government whether it is not possible to extend the supply of power from Pykara to South Kanara. South Kanara is very close to Pykara and it should be very easy to extend this supply to it. This power will be useful not only for lighting purposes but also for agricultural purposes in South Kanara.

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" I have got another suggestion also to make on this Demand. There are many rivers in South Kanara and they have been mentioned also in Mr. Vipan's report as rapid cataracts. I think it will be possible to harness those rivers and generate electricity. Without spending much, it will be possible to find out whether electricity cannot be easily generated by harnessing those rivers. I only wanted to elicit information on these points and with that object I have moved my motion."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, while discussing the policy of the Government in regard to the several electric schemes, I would urge upon the Government firstly that there is plenty of scope to reduce the cost not only of production but also the rate that is charged to the consumers. Government must by this time have gained plenty of experience and they must know as to how the rate can be lowered. If the policy of the Government is to industrialize the whole of South India, the only means that they can easily adopt is to supply current at a cheaper rate. The cost of production is only one-fourth of an anna or so per unit, while the price at which it is sold to the consumers is three to five times that. I have had discussions with experts and they say that if the electrical ventures could be managed properly it is quite possible to supply current at a lower rate. How else could Government expect more and more industrial concerns to come into existence? It is no use keeping the rate at such a high figure. I do not think that the present method of working is the most satisfactory one. After all, Sir, we are moving in a vicious circle. Every accessory is imported from England instead of its being produced here on a mass scale. We are unable to establish our own factories for the production of the materials required for extension lines, mains and the various kinds of apparatus. If electricity is made cheaper it will encourage people who have got money and do not know the means of utilising it to invest it in the establishment of these factories. In other countries the cost of production is low and the cost of sale is a little over the cost of production. I do not see why we should starve the development of industries in order that the Government may make some profit on their electrical undertakings. Of course the Government ought to make some profit, but no Government, particularly the Government which is now in power, should exploit the people and the merchants who come forward to invest money. On the other hand they must encourage them to the utmost limit so that there may be rapid industrialization of the country. It is well known, Sir, that without industrialization by merely going back to nature, this country cannot develop economically.

" Sir, there is one other policy which I should like to condemn. The present Chief Engineer would appear to be importing every material from one country only. If the same Chief Engineer continues he will think of no other firms except those he has known for some years. I would urge that there should be some change in that. A cheaper Engineer, a Japanese Chief Engineer may be appointed. Some time back when the Corporation wanted to enter into a contract with a Japanese firm for the supply of high tension cables, there was a big hue and cry.

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The Japanese cables were much cheaper and the reduction in cost was somewhere about Rs. 30,000 out of a cost of Rs. 1,20,000. Yet the Chief Engineer protested and the Corporation was advised not to go in for that tender. Sir, the Government should take steps to develop that side of industry which will enable the country to produce the materials we require.

"I come now to the other point which I wanted to discuss, namely, the rates at which electricity is now being supplied in the City of Madras. I want to make a few brief observations with regard to it. The Government wisely or unwisely entered into a contract with the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and gave them a lease which expires in 1944. Ever since the lease was entered into—it was revised from time to time—there had been no reduction at all in the rates charged to the consumers. Once upon a time the rate was four annas. That was the pre-war level. Afterwards, when the cost of materials rose very high, the Government allowed the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to raise the rate. Then, Sir, the rate was five annas for a long time. Then in 1933, against heavy odds, I am told, the then Law Member and the Secretary to the Public Works Department were able to persuade the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to reduce the rate by 20 per cent or one anna. It was then stated that when the agreement came up for revision, the rates also would be revised. If I am wrong in my statement I hope I will be corrected. These five years will come to a close very soon. In the meanwhile the Corporation of Madras and the public have been agitating for a reduction in the rates charged for the supply of current. But clever as the Electric Supply Corporation managers are, shrewd businessmen as they are, even before the Government approached them, even before the public opinion could assert itself, they seem to have come forward with a small reduction in the rates. It was a good gesture no doubt but that has put the Madras Corporation and the Government on a wrong scent. Last December or sometime thereabouts, the Electric Supply Corporation seem to have volunteered certain reductions in the rates. The Government felt very happy over it and they thought they were getting a very big reduction. They passed a Government Order saying that the reduction was very welcome and that for the next two years they might work it up, after which they thought they might consider the question of revision.

"I say, Sir, that Government were very shortsighted in having passed that Government Order for the voluntary reduction that the company offered. The Government should even then have taken up the question seriously and stated that the reduction offered to the people was so small that the Government would not accept it and that they expected a further reduction. I am sure, Sir, that even experts will bear me out when I say that there is every possibility of reducing the rate for the current at least by 50 per cent, if not more. That being the case, the Government ought not to have accepted that offer made by the company. It was merely to take the wind out of the sails of the public and the Government and the Madras Corporation who are paying heavily 1-15 p.m.

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for current in the City that that offer was made by the company. Now, what is the exact position? The company has now and then been coming forward with small reductions with a view to hoodwink the Government and the public; but the Government have been hitherto interested in a foreign venture, to the great detriment of the people at large, particularly the middle and the poorer classes who are using current. Sir, in the City of Madras, it is a disgraceful thing to tell this House that there are still several houses which are not fitted with electric installations, purely on account of the heavy rates that are being charged by the Supply Corporation. There is really a very large number of houses which have not been . . . ."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" It is time."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I have not finished."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" You may take two more minutes. Perhaps the hon. Member was not present at the time when it was announced to the House that, in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House, it was decided that this Demand should close at 1-30 p.m. to-day, so that full discussion may be had on the Education Demand in the afternoon. So, the hon. Member may make his remarks as brief as possible, so that the Hon. Minister may finish his reply also before 1-30 p.m."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I am obliged to you, Sir, for the information. Anyway I shall make the best of the situation.

" I was saying, Sir, that it is a matter of regret that in the City of Madras, the capital of the Presidency, there are still very many houses which are not fitted with electric installation on account of the high rates.

" The next point I would like to dwell upon is the exact position of the company. The company has no doubt invested a million pounds by way of capital; but as against that, it has got nearly 500 to 600 thousand pounds built up by way of reserve fund and depreciation fund. Every year, it has been adding on from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 by way of depreciation fund alone, and that is a profit made at the expense of the consumer. There is no necessity for adding on to the depreciation fund beyond a certain limit. The Government may well fix what exactly should be the maximum limit for the depreciation fund.

" Again, Sir, the cost of production has gone down enormously; it has, I contend, gone down to about 3 ps., and it is not known why the resulting advantage should not go to the consumer.

" As regards the actual revenues that the Madras Electric Supply Corporation has been making during the course of the past few years, ever since 1933, I may state that the consumption has grown from about 28 millions to 42 million units. And since consumption has grown all these years, all the bogey of a loss being sustained by the Corporation ought not to weigh with the Government any more. There has been a steady increase in consumption, and the company is making good profit. It is also said, Sir, that the company is suffering a loss in the

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matter of the dividend. But the dividend is all the same throughout; there has been no change in that. The investors are all people living outside India, almost all of them being Englishmen; and probably with one or two exceptions, there is not a single Indian who has invested his money in this company. The company has got a London office, where it has a heavy establishment, costing nearly 38 per cent of the total investment. Other companies no doubt have got their own establishments but at a smaller cost; but the Madras Electric Supply Corporation runs an establishment which costs nearly 38 per cent.

" There is also a big levy imposed on the consumer in the shape of metre rent. Sir, it looks absurd that I should pay a rent to my supplier who measures out water or milk or a syrup for me. The first and immediate point for consideration is for Government to remove this metre rent at once. Nearly Rs. 6,000 is being collected by the company in this way.

" Again, Sir, there is no question of Indianization in this company at all. Except one or two Indians the entire staff is non-Indian. I do not see why the Government should not insist, in so far as they have given the company a licence, that a fair proportion of Indians should be employed in the company and insist also upon a fair percentage of Indian capital being invested in the Corporation. These things have been going on for a long time without anybody looking into them, in a bureaucratic fashion; but to-day the circumstances have changed, and a national Government cannot be a party to the continuance of these things. I am sure, Sir, that this Government is not going to be hoodwinked any more by this Electric company. I therefore submit that the Government should certainly see to it that the rate for electricity is reduced by at least 50 per cent, if not more, and that the middle classes and the poorer classes of consumers are given the benefit thereof."

* The Hon. Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the discussion on this subject was limited to speeches by two Members, I can assure other Members who have given notice of cut motions that all the points covered by those cut motions will also receive the attention of the Government, and that particular attention will be paid to the question of the reduction of rates. Mr. Schamnad spoke about the necessity of electricity being taken to South Kanara; he also suggested that there are rivers in his district which have cataracts from which electricity could be generated. Sir, this is not a question that can be taken up off-hand. We have at present got enough supply from Pykara and from Mettur Project which has just commenced working from July 1937. Then there is the Periyar Project also to be taken up. We will have therefore sufficient electricity from these places, without going to small rivers in South Kanara.

" Sir, Mr. Basheer Ahmed stated that the cost of production came only to quarter of an anna, and if that is so, he could not understand why such high rates should be charged. I do not know, Sir, whether he was speaking about the cost of electricity produced by the Government or by the companies. If it is by the Government, I do not know how he

arrived at that figure of one-fourth anna. The working expenses which are heavy have to be taken into account; again, when transmission lines are taken to certain places, their cost also has to be taken into account. Considering all these things, and that a certain percentage is also insisted upon as a return, even if you reduce the interest and depreciation charges, it will be very difficult to say that the actual cost will come to one-fourth of an anna. Sir, it was mentioned—not on this motion, but once before in the course of questions—that the rates should be reduced to those obtaining in Mysore. Sir, Mysore has been working this system for many years now, for nearly a quarter of a century, and the Mysore Government know exactly where they stand. They have calculated the working expenses and other costs and have accordingly standardized their rates. But ours is a new scheme; we are gathering the necessary data which will be useful in the future. At present, therefore, it cannot be said that our cost is so much and that accordingly the rates should be reduced, or that the rates for industrial and other purposes must be lower than they are now.

"As for the Madras Electric Supply Corporation which is supplying electricity to the Madras City, the question of rates in that case has been gone through very recently and the rates were reduced. Whether those rates are satisfactory or not is of course a matter to be looked into. Mr. Basheer Ahmed stated that much money is taken to the Reserve Fund and to the Depreciation Fund and that is how the company is able to show only 8 per cent dividend, and that, if these things are taken into account, it is possible to show that the company is making more profit than the public is made to believe. Sir, in asking any company to reduce its rates, we have to look into its working cost and the profit that it makes. When companies invest large amounts in such concerns, naturally a good return and a reasonable return is expected. The only thing that we should guard against is to see that there is no room for profiteering. In this particular case, whether there is profiteering or not, I shall investigate.

"As for the question of the import of materials from foreign countries, it was asked, why not these materials be produced in India itself? This of course is a question of enterprise. Unfortunately, our people are not so enterprising. The electricity that is now available can be utilized for industrial purposes, for example; but as a matter of fact, so far very little industrialization has taken place, and there are only two or three or four companies now coming forward to take electricity for industrial purposes. When a sufficient number of companies are not coming forward to utilize even the electricity that is available, the idea that they will manufacture the materials required for the electrification of the country, is not quite promising. This is a matter which merchants and capitalists should take up seriously. If enterprise is forthcoming, Government of course will encourage it as far as possible.

"On the question of extending power to South Kanara, I have already said that it will be attended to as soon as possible.

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"I don't think I need go into minor details, Sir, within the short time before me. I hope that the cut motion will be withdrawn on the assurance I have given, that the Government will pay attention to all the points raised to."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member withdraw his cut motion?"

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I withdraw the cut motion, Sir."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will have an interval of one hour for lunch. It will now adjourn and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

(After Lunch—2-30 p.m.).

(15) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

* THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,47,000 under Demand XV—Education.

"In doing so, I want to deal with the salient features of this budget, though most of it is found in the Memorandum supplied to hon. Members by the Finance Secretary. The amounts are made up of:

	LAKHS.
Grants to Universities	6·16
Government Arts Colleges	11·43
Grants to non-Government Arts Colleges	3·67
Government Professional Colleges	6·31
Grants to non-Government Professional Colleges	·04
Then, under Secondary Education—	
Government Secondary schools	2·00
Direct grants to Aided Secondary schools	18·00
Grants to Municipal and Board Secondary schools	8·83
Under Primary Education—	
Government Primary schools	·31
Grants to Aided Primary schools	66·60
Grants to local bodies for Primary education	90·87
Government special schools	17·80
Grants to non-Government special schools	4·46

"Sir, there has been a great cry that the Government are spending more on direction than is necessary under the circumstances. As far as I have seen the figures, I do not think the Government are spending as much on direction as people think they are at the present moment. Direction and inspection together, to-day cost, out of a budget of 250 lakhs, only 18 lakhs odd. Therefore, I do not think it is right to say that the Government are spending most of the money on direction. The total provision, as I have said though some of which is not votable by the legislature, is 258·84 lakhs, of which about 47 lakhs represent the charges on account of salaries and allowances of officers, etc., but it must be realized that some of these salaries are paid to professors and other people who run the Government Arts Colleges and so really they do not come under the question of direction at all.

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" With regard to the University grant I talked of, the Government are committed statutorily to pay the three Universities which are in this area under the Acts passed by the local legislature, but we have a certain difficulty with regard to both the Andhra and the Madras Universities at the present moment, because they have come under what is called the Federal Legislative List; they do not even find a place in the Concurrent Legislative List. Both the Universities have represented to the Government that legislation should be undertaken by the Government in order to rectify some of the defects in the Acts under which they are working at the present moment. The Government have addressed the Government of India and the Secretary of State that the Government of India Act should be amended to this extent, so that both the Universities will come at least under the Concurrent Legislative List. There is a certain amount of complication with regard to this, because the Andhra University to-day works also in the old Madras portion of the new Orissa Province and the Orissa Government feel that it may be difficult if it was placed on the Concurrent List, but I hope they will withdraw this objection because at the present moment the Orissa Government are not paying anything towards the Andhra University. I also hope that the Orissa Government will realize their responsibility to give a certain amount of statutory aid to the Andhra University.

" My hon. Friend, the Zamindar of Mirzapuram, has given notice of a cut motion with regard to grants to the Andhra University. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am trying to see whether I cannot minimize the number of cut motions so that we may go on to the other grants and not really waste 2½ hours on Education. I would like to point out to the hon. Member that when the Andhra University Act was originally passed, there was no provision at all for grants to that University. It was only after it was pointed out in the year 1927 that an Act was passed by the then legislature giving a statutory grant of 1¾ lakhs and an endowment grant of 27 lakhs and a building grant of 7½ lakhs to the Andhra University. So, I am sure the hon. Member will realize that the Government has done what is possible towards the Andhra University and has treated the Andhra University in the same manner as other Universities in this Province have been treated. I am sure also the hon. Member will realize that with the limited finances at the hands of the Government, it will not be possible to spend more on what I would call higher education in this Province, because the crying need to-day is that of primary education and the Government must devote the money that is available—and it is not very much to-day—towards getting better results in respect of primary education. At the same time, I want to tell the hon. Member that the Vice-Chancellor saw both myself and my Hon. Colleague, the Prime Minister who is in charge of Finance, and we have agreed to meet him again in November to see what can be done towards the urgent needs of the Andhra University, but I would beg of hon. Members not to take this as an assurance that the Government are going to find the money to give grants to the Andhra University, because I must again repeat my first proposition that it is not possible for the Government as situated to-day to find more money for higher education.

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"The second point raised in the cut motions is with regard to Hindi-Hindustani, as I would prefer to call it now. My hon. Friend, Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig, has put down a cut motion particularly to enquire as to what the Government would do with regard to the Muslim pupils who might have to take Hindi-Hindustani. I am sure that my hon. Friends on the other side, especially the Members of the Muslim League, will realize that the Congress has laid it down as a policy that they will not force the Muslims to adopt the Devanagari character. The Congress has laid it down that Hindi can be learnt in both characters, Devanagari and Persian characters. (Interruption.) I am sorry that the hon. Member calls it Urdu. I may tell him that Urdu has no character of its own, but what really happens is it is the Persian character that they have adopted for Urdu. Therefore, my hon. Friend need have no apprehension on this point. There has been a lot of agitation, as I said the other day, both ways, and as stated by my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, there has been opposition to the introduction of Hindi and that some people in the Tamil country are apprehensive that this might result in the killing of the mother-tongue. I am sure my hon. Friends will realize that as long as myself or the Prime Minister or any Member of the Government is here, we shall certainly stand for the growth of the mother-tongue."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will not the difference in character mean difference in language also?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If the hon. Member wants only an assurance and is not going to speak, I shall give it now. Mr. Schamnad wishes to know whether there will be any difference in language. When we are trying to unify the elements and get a particular language taught in this part of the world, it will not be possible to have different languages for the same language which we want to teach.

"Now, Sir, with regard to the mother-tongue, I want to tell the House that already in this Province, a major number of pupils in secondary schools are taking the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate by means of the mother-tongue; and the mother-tongue is the medium of instruction in about 70 per cent of the schools to-day; and only in places where there is difficulty about language, namely, the bi-lingual areas, that it will not be possible to adopt the mother-tongue, but as a rule I can assure hon. Members that the Government will try their best to see that the mother-tongue becomes the medium of instruction right up to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate standard; and therefore there need be no fear or apprehension with regard to the fact that the introduction of Hindi compulsorily in the first, second and third forms is going to result in the neglect of the mother-tongue. The Government have also a scheme under consideration by which composition in the mother-tongue will be compulsory right up to the sixth form; and even though mother-tongue may not be taken as a second language, the pupils of the schools concerned would have to take a composition paper in the mother-tongue. So hon. Members need not therefore be frightened that the introduction of Hindi compulsorily in the first, second and third forms is going to

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lead to the neglect of the mother-tongue. On the other hand, the present Government are confident that the mother-tongue will become more and more important in the curriculum of education in this Province.

"Sir, there is a cut motion with regard to the recent appointment of Divisional Inspectors. Might I point out to hon. Members that if more and more money is going to be spent towards education in this Province, there must be some amount of direction, because without direction it will be impossible to consolidate the work that is being done; and after all these inspectors were only appointed about 8 months ago and they are on trial? I do not say that I have made up my mind on this subject, but for the present moment, I am sure hon. Members will admit that a trial is necessary because the work in the Director's office has grown out of all proportion in view of the grants that are being paid. If over Rs. 1,36,00,000 is being spent from Government funds to-day on primary education, I am sure hon. Members will realize that there ought to be a certain amount of direction.

2-45 p.m. "The Government, therefore, have not yet made up their mind on the question of Divisional Inspectors; still they feel that this system ought to have an extended trial before any decision can be come to on this subject. Another important question which has been put down is the question of the pro rata cut that has been made in the teaching grants made through District Educational Councils. This cut became necessary simply because District Educational Councils began to recognize inefficient and incompetent schools and grants were promised to such schools. The recent change in the Educational Rules has made it possible for some of these inefficient schools to be weeded out. But the present budget contains an extra provision of 2 lakhs towards the grant to these elementary schools and I hope that with the weeding out of inefficient schools it will be possible to pay grants in full and the pro rata cut may not be necessary. But if these inefficient schools do exist, then naturally the pro rata cut will have to be made because money can only be found as far as is put down in the present budget and it cannot be manufactured out of Pandora's box. The Government have also made a provision of 11 lakhs towards stipends to training schools. There has been a cry that there ought to be trained teachers in almost all the schools and I hope these extra stipends that may be paid during the course of this year will result in getting the number of teachers that the schools want. With regard to the other cut motions on policy, I would like, Mr. Speaker, to hear hon. Members before I make any pronouncement."

* Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"Mr. Speaker, I beg to move—

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 1,98,47,000 *for education be reduced by Rs.* 100 (*to discuss the educational policy of the Government*).'

"There are two points to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government. The first is compulsory military education in high schools and colleges—in this I would include boy scout movement in the elementary schools and an optional course of military science in

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colleges. The second is the compulsory teaching of Hindi in the first, second and third forms in our schools. I am as much in favour of the first proposal as I am against the second. I will now deal with each in turn. I will first of all endeavour to show that at present this country is incapable of defending itself and it therefore becomes necessary to create among our people the proper spirit—the martial spirit—which would enable them to rise to the occasion whenever any crisis occurs, which is connected with the security of the country. I shall proceed to show that we should have a national army which again cannot exist unless the country's sympathies are behind it. My remark the other day that Congressmen are incapable of making the supreme sacrifice for the country does not seem to have been received very well by Members on the other side. They have taken it to mean that it refers to the whole of India. I have the authority of the highest of the Congressmen—I refer to the All-India Congress Working Committee, of which Mr. Nehru is the President and which has had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Gandhi. When the question of office acceptance became a live issue about the early part of last July . . ."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I would like to know, Mr. Speaker, how the acceptance of office by the Congress becomes an issue under the Education Demand."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—" I wanted to show that the reason behind the acceptance of office was the recognition of the leaders of the movement that it would not be possible for them to stage a civil disobedience movement on a large scale. Why did they think so? Because there was not the proper spirit and training and discipline. I also wanted to show in this connexion that the Congress does not represent the country."

THE HON. DR. SUBBARAYAN:—" May I submit for your consideration Mr. Speaker, that if the hon. gentleman wanted to raise this issue, he ought to have done it on the salaries of Ministers."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" Whether the Congress represents the country or not is not an issue on which the hon. the mover of the cut motion can speak. He must proceed with the subject matter of his motion."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—" With due deference to you, Mr. Speaker, may I submit. . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The ruling has been given and the hon. Member should proceed straight to the subject."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—" Sir, it has been argued by the other side that because certain classes among Indians, the Sikhs and Gurkhas are warlike, all of us are warlike. It is just like saying that because two boys in a class are up to the pass standard, all boys in the class are of the same standard. It has been argued that because ancient Indians were great fighters, the present generation of Indians are also great fighters. I can only say that that contention can only be advanced by people who are ignorant of history. We know that ancient Indians were warlike. We know that ancient Rome and the City States of Greece were intensely warlike; still after foreign occupation their

position became very pitiable. Even after a hundred years of independence, they had not recovered. If we look at Indian history we know the ease with which Bengal and a great part of the Madras Presidency were conquered."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, may I submit that we are not considering the Army Budget of the Government of India?"

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"I will make out a case for the rousing of martial spirit in India and for that purpose military education is necessary."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member want to show that martial education should be imparted in the country?"

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"Yes, Sir."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may go on."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"Any one would be surprised at the ease with which Bengal and the greater part of the Madras Presidency were conquered and held by the Muslims. You know the ease with which the Mahrattas conquered great parts of India and foreigner after foreigner entered India. There has been very little national resistance anywhere. So, I say that the proper spirit should be infused into the people by infusing it into them even while they are young and nothing could do this so well as military training. India at present is not capable of defending herself. May I, Mr. Speaker, go into the question of the defence of India?"

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may go on with his speech without putting any question to the Chair."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"With regard to the defence of India, we know. . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's speech must be confined to education for the defence of India."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"On a point of information may I ask whether the ten minutes rule applies under the present circumstances too?"

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The ten minutes rule will be strictly applied; but a little indulgence has been given to the mover of the cut motion because he has been interrupted."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"On their own showing the leaders of the Congress have admitted that the country is not fit for any large scale civil disobedience. Much less are they fit, I say, Sir, for defending their country. I therefore, submit that provision should be made this year for military training of the children of this country. It is only then that we can command the respect of the world and of the Dominions within the Commonwealth. The reason why Germany has regained the respect of the world is that she has in spite of the restrictions imposed on her by the treaty of Versailles managed to rebuild her army. This again is the reason why Soviet Russia has not been overrun. With all

the philanthropy and treaties in the world, Abyssinia without a national army, could not be saved. So I trust that none of the Members on the other side will disagree with me when I say that provision must be made this year itself for a beginning. After all, Sir, we do not want to depend on a foreign army for the defence of our homes.

"Now to turn to the compulsory teaching of Hindi, it is claimed that every nation must have a common language."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"That subject may be left to other Members. Every Member may not cover every subject."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"I only want to speak a few words. I was saying that it was claimed that every nation must have a common language. But I submit that this is not at all necessary. We know that Switzerland has three languages. We know that in Spain, Catalan and Basque are quite distinct from Spanish. In the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Hungarian always insisted on speaking in Hungarian and not in German although German had a literature in no way inferior to Hungarian. We, the Dravidians of the south are like the Hungarians in that both are non-Aryans tacked on to larger units which are Aryan, while we have this further advantage, that while German language had a literature, our language of the south and particularly Tamil have folk songs and literature far superior to those of Hindi. A language is supposed to express the soul of the people. Hindi is the language of a subject people and so necessarily permeated with the ideas and mentality of a subject race. We do not want to be influenced by these. If India should have a common language, I would much rather prefer the English language. It is economically more valuable and it is to the study of English that most of our Indian races owe their ideas of freedom and equality and the rule of law. That it is the language of a foreign people need not in any way deter us.

"It is our duty to accept whatever is best for the race. We do not 3 p.m.
insist on travelling in bullock carts. Even our Ministry have gone in for motor cars at the cost of the tax-payers. We do not refuse to travel in trains and aeroplanes because they are foreign. Sir, to make a child learn three languages is too much. Let him study Hindi if he wants to, but do not compel him.

"Again, Sir, a word as to the script. The world is becoming fast international. We do not want to add to the babel of confusion by having two scripts for Hindi or by having Hindi at all. Congress itself prefers linguistic provinces and not a compact Indian Empire. Our needs and interests differ widely in different parts. The tendency to-day is towards decentralization and towards a loose federation. No common language like Hindi is either necessary or proper. I do not know, Sir, if the other two ends of the Indian triangle, Bengal or the Frontier Province, have taken kindly to Hindi. A definite assertion either way would be objectionable. We know that Tagore still writes in Bengali and it satisfies his patriotism and he is willing that his works should be

inaccessible in the original, if Hindi replaces Bengali, to non-Bengali speaking peoples. Gandhi publishes his *Harijan* in English. Nehru's letters to his daughter are in English and even his presidential address. They think it is better to reach a greater public, than express themselves in Hindi and have it translated. Why should we of the south take to this Aryan and foreign tongue which offers us no advantage except that of communication with the backward north, and that when the north itself is divided? Let the Aryans declare themselves first and then it would be time enough to consider the question. Turkey which has fought for and won its freedom against great odds has deliberately chosen the Latin script, the script of the very nations against whom she fought. You cannot call Turkey unpatriotic, nor can you say that Kemal Pasha is less patriotic than any Indian. I would like to speak more but for want of time."

* Mr. N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றையதினம் இந்த (Education) கல்வி அபிவிர்த்திக்காக போடப்பட்டிருக்கும் தொகையை அனுமதிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். காங்கிரஸ் கக்ஷியினர் பதவியில் வந்து இப்பொழுது சில மாதங்களாகின்றன. அதற்குள்ளாக பொதுஜனங்களும் சபையோரும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களே அதிகப்படியான அபிவிர்த்தியைத் தேடிக்கொடுக்க எதிர்பார்க்க முடியாத காரியமாகும். ஆனால், இதுவரையில் அதிகாரத்திலிருந்து வந்தவர்களைவிட இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கும்போது நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்து முடித்துவிடலாமென்ற நம்பிக்கை எங்களுக்குண்டு. எனென்றால் ஒரு உதாரணஞ் சொல்லுகின்றேன்: இது வரையில் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கத்தார் இந்த தேசத்தை ஆளுவதற்கு வந்து சுமார் நூற்றைம்பது வருஷங்களாகின்றன. இதுகாலபரியந்தம் எனது தொகுதியில் சவ்வாதுமலைத்தொடர் என்று ஒரு பிராந்தியமிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொடரில் மலைவாசிகள் வசித்து வருகிறார்கள். அது மலையாபிரதேசம். அந்த மலையாவை ஒழிப்பதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இதுவரையில் ஒரு முயர்ச்சியும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் கல்வி அபிவிர்த்திக்காக பள்ளிக்கூடங்களே இதுவரையில் ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. அந்த மலையாளிகள் அந்த காட்டிலே, வனத்திலே வசித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்கு வரி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வரி கட்டுவதற்கு பதில் பிரதி பிரயோசனம் ஒன்றும் அவர்கள் அனுபவிக்கவில்லை. அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் லட்சக்கணக்கான ஜனங்கள் இருந்தும் அவர்களுக்காக கொமட்டியேறு என்ற ஒரு கிராமம் இருக்கிறது. அங்கே ஒரே ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே ஒரு உபாத்தியாயர் அனுப்பவேண்டுமானால் அங்கே மலையாவில் அகப்பட்டு வயிற்றில் கட்டி உண்டாகி அந்த உபாத்தியாயர் மரித்துப் போகிறான் அல்லது சில நாளைக்குள் ஓடி வந்து விடுகிறான். அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் கல்வி அபிவிர்த்திக்கு முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை. மலைப் பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள சில பேர்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து இலவசமாகப் படிப்பும் சாப்பாடும் கொடுத்து படிக்கவைத்து மலைவாசிகளே உபாத்தியார்களாக நியமித்திருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்பட்டிருந்திருக்கும். அந்தக் காரியத்தை இதற்கு முன் இருந்த கவர்ண்மெண்டார் செய்யவில்லை. ஆகையினால் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்வதென்னவென்றால், இனியாகிலும் அங்கேயுள்ளவர்களே உபாத்தியார் தொழிலில் பழக்கி அங்கே பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைத்து கல்வி அபிவிர்த்தி அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும்படி செய்வதுடன் அவர்கள் நோயிலிருந்து தப்பித்துக்கொண்டு சுகமாக வாழவேண்டிய உணர்ச்சி தோன்றும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். கல்வி அவசியம் வேண்டும். கல்வியைப் போதிக்கவேண்டுமானால் இந்த முறையைத் தவிர வேறு எந்த முறையையும் கையாளமுடியாது. ஏனென்றால் மலைப்பிரதேசத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு இந்தக் கல்வியைப் போதிப்பது அவசியமாகும்.

22nd September 1937] [Mr. N. Annamalai Pillai]

"மற்றொன்று சர்க்காருக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன். ஜவ்வாது மலைப்பிரதேசத்தில் மம்பாடி என்ற ஒரு ஜாதியார் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஜாதி இருக்கிறது என்று சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமோ தெரியாதோ. சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இவர்கள் வட இந்தியாவிலிருந்து இங்கே இருநூறு வருஷங்களுக்குமுன் வந்தவர்கள். இவர்கள் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் திருவண்ணாமலைப் பக்கம் செங்கம் தாலூகாவில் குடியேறி இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் மனிதர்களாக உலாவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவர்கள் இன்னும் மனித நாகரீகமடையவில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் இந்த சமூகத்தைக் கவனித்து கல்வி அபிவிர்த்தி ஏற்படும்படி செய்யாததுதான் காரணமாகும். மைனாரிட்டிகளைப்பற்றிப் பிரமாதமாக இங்கே பேசுகிறார்கள். அதை நான் இங்கே கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களைப்பற்றி பேசுகிறார்கள் இஸ்லாமியர்களைப் பற்றி பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் யார் பேசினாலும் தன் இனத்தாருக்கு உத்தியோகம் வேண்டும், படிப்பு வேண்டும், செல்வம் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களேயொழிய மைனாரிட்டியிலும் மைனாரிட்டியாக இருக்கின்ற தாழ்ந்த ஜாதிக்கு யாராகினும் இந்தக் கூட்டத்திலிருக்கிறவர்கள் பேசினார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். எனது நண்பர் எம். சி. ராஜா மந்திரியாக இருந்தார். ஆதிதிராவிட மந்திரியாக இருந்தார். இந்தியா சட்டசபையில் மெம்பராக இருந்தார். இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டில் விவகாரங்கள் பேசிவிட்டு வந்தார்கள். பிரமாதமான நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். இல்லையிச் சகோதரர்களை பெரிய உத்தியோகங்களில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜட்ஜிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். பெரிய பதவிகளில் இருக்கிறார்கள். கல்வியில் அபிவிர்த்தி அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மம்பாடி ஜாதியைப்பற்றி யாராவது கவனித்தார்களா? இதற்கு மேலிருந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டார் மைனாரிட்டி பிரதிநிதிகள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்களே அவர்கள் ஏதாவது செய்தார்களா? ஒருவரும் இதைப்பற்றி பேசவில்லை.

"இன்னொரு ஜாதியைப்பற்றி ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. இந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் இருளர் என்ற ஜாதியார் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த இருளர்கள் திக்கற்றவர்களாகக் காட்டில் கரடியோடு புலியோடு நாயோடு காய் கிழங்குகளைத் தின்று வசிக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களை மனிதர்களாகச் செய்ய மைனாரிட்டிப் பிரதிநிதிகளாக இருந்தவர்களும் கவர்னமெண்டாரும் என்ன முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள்? ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர எத்தனித்து இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இவ்வரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன். மைனாரிட்டிப் பிரதிநிதியாயிப் பேசுகிறவர்களும் மனிதர்கள் தங்களிலிட தாழ்ந்த நிலைமையில் கேவலமான நிலைமையில் மிகச் சிறிய கூட்டத்தாராய் பூச்சிகளாக அனுதைகளாக திக்கற்றவர்களாக இருக்கிறவர்களை மனதில் வைத்து அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இது தவிர குருவிக்காரர்கள் என்பது ஒரு ஜாதி இருக்கிறது. குருவிக்காரர்கள் என்ற ஒரு ஜாதி அதாவது நரிக் குறவர்கள். இவர்களைப்பற்றி மைனாரிட்டி பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்கு இதற்கு முன் ஞாபகமிருந்ததா? இவர்களுக்கு ஒரு தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி ஒரு படிப்பு அபிவிருத்தி பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி ஏதாவது செய்தார்களா? இவர்கள் மனிதர்களாகவேண்டும் மனிதர்களாகவாழவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தார்களா? என்று கேட்கிறேன். நினைத்தால் வயிற்றெரிச்சலாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆட்சியின்கீழ் எப்படி வாழ்ந்தார்கள். இந்த ஆட்சியில் பாமர மக்களைக் கவனித்தார்களா? பணக்காரர்களுக்காக வாயாடிகளுக்காக பெரும் பேச்சு பேசக்கூடிய அரசாங்கமாக இருந்ததேயொழிய ஏழைகளுக்கு ஒன்றுமில்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற அரசாங்கம் சற்று இதை சிந்தித்துப்பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அக்கிராசனரிடத்தில் மன்னிப்புக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு குருவிக்காரர்கள் விஷயமாய் மீண்டும் ஒருவார்த்தை சொல்லுகிறேன். அவர்கள் நடுவீதியில் எச்சில் இலைகளைப் பொறுக்குகிறார்கள் அவர்கள் ரோட்டில் இடக்கும் எச்சிலிலைச் சோற்றைத் தின்கிறார்கள். பெரு வியாதி பிடித்தவன் போடும் எச்சிலைச் சோற்றைத் தின்கிறார்கள். என்ன சுகாதார டிபார்ட்மெண்டு? என்ன ராஜீயம்? என்ன முறை? இதைக் கவனிப்பார்களில்லை; திக்கற்றவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களை மனிதர்க

வாச் செய்யவேண்டுமானால் இவர்களை ஒரு இடத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து சேர்த்து இவர்களில் பத்து அல்லது இருபது பிள்ளைகளைக் கொண்டு வந்து படிப்புச் சொல்லிக்கொடுத்து போஜனத்தைக் கொடுத்து இவர்களை கல்வியாளர்களாகச் செய்து இவர்கள் சமுகத்தை முன்னேற்றஞ் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய கல்வியைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு படிப்பைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு பொருளாதார அபிவிர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இவர்களுக்கு கைத்தொழில் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அத்துடன் கோவாப்ரேடிவ் சொசைட்டி ஏற்படுத்தி பணம் கொடுத்து வியாபாரஞ் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்து இவர்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு படிப்பு கற்றுக்கொடுத்தால் அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படும். இல்லாமல் போனால் இந்த ஏழைகள் திக்கற்ற நிலைமையிலிருப்பார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் பிரதிநிதிகளாக நாம் வந்தும் நம்மால் இந்த தேசத்திற்கு ஒரு பிரயோஜனமுமிருக்காது. நாம் வந்திருக்குங் காலத்தில் இதற்கு முன்னிருந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டு கவனிக்காத காரியத்தை செய்து முடித்துவிட்டோம் என்றிருக்கவேண்டும்.

"மற்றொன்று: உபாத்தியாயர்கள் முறை. சரம்பியன் ஸ்கீம் எல்லாம் ஒரு ஸ்கீம் ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்படி ஒன்றுவது வகுப்பில் 201 பிள்ளைகளிருந்தால் 5-வது வகுப்பில் 4 பிள்ளைகளாக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இல்லாமலிருந்தால் 5-வது வகுப்பில் அதிகப்படி ஒரு பிள்ளைகூட சேர்ப்பதில்லையாம். இந்தப்படி நூதன உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். டிரைனிங் ஸ்கூலுக்கு போய் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் உபாத்தியாயராக இரண்டு வருஷம் சொவில் (Service) வேண்டுமாம். எங்கேயாவது ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் உபாத்தியாயராக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு போட்டுவிட்டு (untrained) அன்றைரண்ட் உபாத்தியார்களை வைக்கக்கூடாதென்று இன்னொருபக்கம் உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எந்த புத்திசாலித்தனத்தைக்கொண்டு இந்தமாதிரி உத்தரவு போட்டார்கள் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. Untrained teachers இருக்கக்கூடாதென்று உத்திரவு போட்டுவிட்டு trainingக்கு போகவேண்டுமானால் ஒரண்டு வருஷம் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் உபாத்தியாயராக இருந்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் உபாத்தியாயராக training ஆகாதவர்கள் யாரிடத்தில்போய் எங்கே வேலைசெய்கிறது. இந்த உத்தரவுகள் முன்னுக்குப்பின் முரணாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற கல்விமுறை எவ்வளவோ நாசம் செய்யக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற முறைப்படி கல்வி மேல் நோக்கிப் போகும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. இந்த முறையை அடியோடு ஒழித்துவிட்டு புதிய முறையைக் கைக்கொண்டால் இந்த நாட்டில் கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி அடையும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த ஏழைகளின் கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி விஷயத்தில் நான் சொல்லியதை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

3-15 p.m. • * RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH:—"Sir, I am very thankful to my Friend Mr. Annamalai Pillai for asking the question, whether the Government has considered the progress of the Lambadis and other tribes. I may answer the question and say that the Labour department have been considering their case. Also, I would ask my Friend Mr. Annamalai Pillai to visit the Aziznagar Settlement in the South Arcot district, where you find a colony of Lambadis and other nomadic tribes. But the difficulty is this; these Lambadis and Koravars do not want to stick up to a particular place. They are nomads. When I visited the Aziznagar Settlement some three months ago, they came in a body before me and requested me to release them and allow them to go about. In the Aziznagar Settlement, these Lambadis are housed given a sort of training in weaving, spinning, carpentry and leather works, and are encouraged to follow a trade or profession in order to make them better citizens. For their children, they have got schools,

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and they are given free lodging, boarding, etc. Therefore, I want my Friend to know that the Government is also taking steps for their amelioration.

"The next point of interest is about the condition of the trained teachers. That is a question which I hope my Hon. Friend the Minister for Education will look into. Sir, I am thankful to my Hon. Friend the Minister for Education for giving us an idea that he will protect the mother-tongue in our country. I know he will do it. But I was very anxious to listen to him as to the necessity for introducing Hindi at this stage in our province. He has not enlightened us on that point. What he said was that he would see that the vernaculars of the province receive special attention, and that composition in that vernacular would be made compulsory from the I Form to the VI Form. I am glad that he has given that assurance. But at the same time he must understand that to overload the boy's studies in the lower stages with three compulsory subjects is nothing but a handicap for the boy and that for the boy who is already studying his own vernacular, Tamil or Telugu, along with English, if you are going to add Hindi also as another compulsory subject, it will be really a hardship and a handicap. I should like to know from the Minister for Education whether he intends to introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject or as an optional subject."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If the hon. Member has listened to the first part . . . ."

*MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister may reply at the end. Putting of questions to Ministers will not be permitted in the course of speeches by members. Speeches may be made straightaway by hon. Members."

RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH:—"The reason why I put the question was . . . ."

*MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may proceed with his speech."

RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH:—"Very good, Sir. I am not against introducing Hindi in the lower forms, but I am certainly against the introduction of Hindi as a subject of compulsory study. It may be introduced as an optional subject. The introduction of Hindi to my mind is not intended for economic or for social or for religious reasons. It carries with it more of a political odour. The main question is whether to make our provincial vernaculars the important subject of study for our boys or to bring in a foreign language like Hindi and make it a compulsory subject? English, Sir, is foreign; so also Hindi is foreign to us. Stress should be laid on our vernaculars. What I would like is to give a chance to Hindi by introducing it as an optional subject and then try if it will go down the throats of our people or not, or if it is acceptable to our school-going population. Language, Sir, is the vehicle of thought. What kind of thought are we going to develop in our children? Is it the Hindi thought or our vernacular thought?

English has opened our eyes to the whole world and has created a sense of national unity. Tamil literature has got an ethical and practical idealogy. Urdu with its special script gives people an idea of the religious and moral thought of Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan and other places. Bengali has got its own provincial patriotism combined with cosmopolitan and ethical outlook. Hindi has got its peculiar emphasis upon the land of the Ramayana and Mahabharata in places like Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, etc. To talk of these languages without speaking of the literature behind them is to introduce the thin end of the wedge for other purposes than the intellectual growth of the people. Tamil, Sir, is the language of the Tamil people and the Tamil homes. Hindi cannot at any time become the language of the Tamil people and Tamil homes. The introduction of English has already become . . . (Interruption)."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members should not put questions to a Member across the benches, and the hon. Member speaking should not answer such questions. He must proceed with his speech."

Mr. K. BASHYAM AYYANGAR:—"Sometimes, the discussion may require elucidation."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"Questions across the benches to a Member will not be permitted. The Member should be allowed to proceed with his speech."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJAH:—"I thank you for your interference, Sir. But, Sir, I have been in the Legislature for the last twenty years . . ."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will go on with his speech."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJAH:—"I am going on with my speech, Sir. At the same time, I will explain why I began to answer the question."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"The question need not be answered by the hon. Member. He may proceed with his speech; otherwise the ten minutes limit can never be observed by any Member."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJAH:—"The question now is, are you going to stop the Tamil way of thinking? Again, you must take the literature, language, culture and the outlook of the people created by the mother-tongue. Compulsory addition of a language will be a burden on the young pupils. As I have said already, English stands in a unique position. English has been a unifying force. We cannot dispense with English. One of the reasons why they want to introduce Hindi is said to be that they want to have a common language for India. Sir, there is no common language even in northern India. Taking the Bengalis, the Punjabis or the Central Provinces men, they have not got a common language. Where is the commonality between the South Indians and the North Indians in the matter of language, dress, food, customs and manners? Therefore there is no necessity for

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a common language. We want a language which has a universal outlook and the seeds of true nationalism, and not a sectarian nationalism, nationalism which will unite all provinces, while encouraging and not supplanting the growth of our vernacular culture.

" The other day, Sir, one of the Ministers said that the reason why they want to introduce Hindi is to give a living for those people that go out from this province to other provinces. If that is so, I think it is not necessary to learn other languages. In this connexion, I should like to say that Tamil is a very ancient language, much older than Sanskrit itself. Here is a book written by Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, namely, 'the History of Tamils from the earliest times up to 600 A.D.' In this book there are references to the fact that the ancient Tamil people before the Aryans came to South, carried on trade with other parts of the world, and they went as far as Babylonia and Egypt and other parts of the world. As the time before me is very short, I am not going to read any quotation from that book. Without knowing the language of those places, they carried on their trade carrying with them their own mother-tongue. Of course, when they went there, they picked up the language of those places. Sir, it is unnecessary for people who want to get some appointment in or to have trade connexion with other parts of the country to know the language of those places also. Moreover, Sir, how are you going to get appointments in other provinces for our unemployed people? Everywhere there is unemployment. Nor is there scope here for any Bengali or Bombay man to come and get employment. Or, where is the scope for our young men to go there and find appointments for themselves? There is unemployment everywhere, in all provinces right round. Sir, I have been going to northern India for the last eleven years, and I have not learnt Hindi. At present there are 500 or 600 Tamil families in Delhi, Simla and other places. And I know most of them do not know Hindi. But they are all getting on very well in those places. My Hon. Friend the Premier is smiling at me. He knows very well that our Madras young men who are in the Government of India service and scattered throughout all corners of India are getting on very well without a smattering knowledge of Hindi. Then, where is the necessity for us to learn Hindi even if we want to get appointments elsewhere?

" The next point I want to touch upon is about what has been said of a lingua franca or a common language. Lingua franca or any language for that matter cannot be created by a fiat of a King or a Legislature in which one party commands a large majority. The lingua franca must grow out of the necessities of circumstances. If there is more of communication and commingling between the people of one part of India and the other, then they will feel the necessity of such a language as Urdu or Hindi or Hindustani. Sir, if politicians desire to learn Hindi they may do so. But you cannot overburden the studies of the poor little boys in the schools. If on the other hand you press the compulsory introduction of Hindi in the lower forms, it will be

considered, I am afraid, as an inroad into or an attack upon the Dravidian language, upon the Dravidian culture and upon Dravidian civilization."

3-30 p.m. * MISS G. AMMANNA RAJA:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of women for better facilities to be given them in the matter of education. The Government are aware that there is only one Government College for Women here—in the whole of the Madras Presidency—the Queen Mary's College, and even that is not complete because it does not teach all the optional subjects for the B.A. course. The subjects in very great demand are Mathematics, Economics, Natural Science and Telugu. There is no Telugu optional for the B.A. If we want the improvement of our vernaculars, sufficient facilities should be afforded for their teaching in the College. So I request at least from next year, Mathematics, Economics, Natural Science and Telugu might be introduced in the Queen Mary's College. It would not cost much to Government, because for Mathematics only one extra professor is needed. For some subjects the present staff is quite qualified to handle them. There is a great demand for the Natural Science at present. This will be clear from the fact that many of the applicants to the Junior Intermediate class have applied for Natural Science—I do not know what group it is called. There were 150 applications for admission into the Junior Intermediate class last year, and out of them 90 to 100 wanted to take up Natural Science as their optional subject. But only 48 were admitted for want of accommodation. That shows what a great demand there is for Natural Science. They wish to continue that subject up to the B.A. Though such subjects are taught in the Presidency College, all the girls are not prepared to go there. Even if the girls desire, their parents may not be prepared to send them. People may say that we are very conservative. But we are what we are and I think we are best as we are. (Hear, hear.) So I request the Government to consider the desirability of introducing these subjects in the Queen Mary's College.

" There is a lot of apparatus in this college, and only small additions may be made to the existing apparatus and the Government can make a grant for the building of a laboratory, for we have the site all right and we can straightaway start the teaching of these subjects.

" Another disadvantage is that girls cannot take up the subjects they like after finishing the intermediate course and they have to go to the Presidency College. But we do not want to lose the best of our girls to other colleges, thus giving the credit to them which perhaps they do not deserve. (A voice: Question.) They go there and take up mathematics and science subjects which are intellectual subjects and thus we lose the best of our girls and usually those who are good at one thing are good all round which means that they are good at sports too. In inter-collegiate sports there is the danger of losing the cup to Presidency College and not retaining it for Queen Mary's College.

" In 1928, Physics and Chemistry were introduced. Before that we had only History. Nothing has been done since. Even if one subject had been added every year perhaps the college would have been much more complete by now.

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"Now, with regard to secondary education, there are very few secondary schools for girls in this Presidency. There may be quite a number in the City but in the mufassal there are very few. There is the Government High School in Rajahmundry, there is another at Masulipatam. But for West Godavari there is only one Middle School, and girls wishing to study further have no opportunity. You know that girls in the mufassal are more conservative than those in Madras, and parents would not send their girls to boys' schools. Besides, boys do not know how to treat the girls, and the girls feel like fish out of water. Further they cannot take part in games and after the school closes they have to go home. I request the Hon. Minister to see that the existing Middle School in West Godavari is converted into a high school. If this is done, I am sure, many more would go in for higher education and be spared the trouble and inconvenience of going to other places.

"As regards primary education, we note it is not satisfactory in our Province. It is deteriorating day by day. This is clear from the fact that the percentage of female education in the decade 1911–1921 was 0·8 but for the decade 1921–1931 it was only 0·5. This matter needs the attention of the Government.

"Again, I request the Government to make elementary education compulsory for girls. Some people think that compulsion is not at all necessary for girls, but I think it is more necessary for girls than for boys, because boys will anyhow go to school—they may or may not, I am not concerned with that. I feel girls are more negligent in this matter; parents do not take interest in their education; they take interest only in getting them married. Even after their marriage how can they be sure they will be all right in their life? If they become widows what will be their fate? They will be helpless. Even their parents won't care for them once they are helpless. So it is necessary that elementary education should be made compulsory for girls. The present condition of elementary schools is very miserable. Efficient people would not go there as teachers. Elementary schools are looked down upon and the teachers do not think it dignified to serve there. In fact it is for elementary schools that we want efficient teachers, because the foundation is laid there and it is very hard to deal with the pupils there. The reason why we do not have good teachers in the elementary schools is the low pay they get there, sometimes it is so low as Rs. 6 or Rs. 9. Their work also is very slack as they are not contented. So we cannot expect the best kind of work from them. Moreover, many of the elementary schools are private schools and the management makes the teachers sign for a higher pay than what they actually get in hand. This the management does for purposes of getting grant. They make up false accounts to show to the Government. So, I hope the department will look into the matter and remedy the grievances. Members here who have been grumbling about their allowance of Rs. 2½ a day can well realize how miserable the lot of the teachers on Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 will be. I hope at least Rs. 20 may be fixed as the minimum pay.

"Another thing is, I feel that it is not at all desirable that higher elementary schools should continue to exist, because the high school curriculum is different from the higher elementary school curriculum. Also, in the higher elementary school instruction is given in the vernacular, and pupils finishing the eighth standard here when they go to a high school they find it very difficult to follow the lessons taught there and have to go to a lower class. So I think these higher elementary schools should be converted into middle schools.

"Then as to the transfer of teachers, I feel that they are transferred unnecessarily from one place to another according to the whims and fancies of the district board presidents and other educational authorities. It is not at all nice that they should be sent about from place to place like shuttlecocks. Sometimes they are transferred even before a month has passed, even before they unpack their things. This is not at all fair. So I hope these things would be looked into by the Hon. Minister and rectified."

3-45 p.m. *MR. K. ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, my object in speaking on this cut motion is to draw the attention of the Government to the very hard case of pandits and munshis in Government schools. Sir, these poor pandits and munshis are the least respected by the students and if there is any subject that is least cared for by the students, unfortunately it is the second language. These munshis and pandits have to work under these circumstances, and, to add to all this, their pay is lower than that of the other teachers in the schools. On account of this, their status and dignity among the students suffer, though the work that they do is as important as that done by the other teachers and the subject that they handle is also important and the classes that they handle are as big as those handled by the other teachers. Their work of valuing answer papers and correcting exercises is as much as that of the other teachers. In their subjects they are as much erudite as the L.T.'s are in their own. In spite of all these facts the salaries they draw are much lower than those drawn by the L.T.'s. Could not the latter be paid at least a salary equal to that paid to munshis and pandits in local board schools if not equal to that paid to the L.T.'s? Sir, it is an admitted fact that the work done by the teachers in Government schools is better than the work done by teachers in local board schools. When the Government revised the scales of pay for pandits and munshis in local board schools, they left untouched the scales of pay of the same class of men in Government schools. Whereas the pandits and munshis in local board and municipal employment are given a scale of Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 the pandits and munshis in Government schools work on Rs. 35 to Rs. 45. So what the minimum is for the former is the maximum for the latter. Sir, it is quite obvious that this is a grave injustice. It is time to see that the grievances of these pandits and munshis are redressed. I request the Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio to be kind enough to look into this matter and do something.

"The other important thing I want to speak about is the need for a girls' high school in my district. Unfortunately there is no lady

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member coming from my district to speak on this matter. Sir, when the Director of Public Instruction visited my district last time, I had an opportunity to represent the matter to him and he assured me that he would do his best to see that the Government Girls' Middle School at Kurnool was raised to a high school and that provision was made for Muslim girls by making a grant for Urdu teachers. I request the Hon. Minister to lay out a proper scheme to raise this middle school to a high school."

MR. GOVINDA DOSS:— 3-50 p.m.

" ఆధ్యక్షమహాశయా ! మా బళ్లారి జిల్లాయందు హరిజనులకు విద్యావిషయములో వారి కష్టములను గురించి ప్రభుత్వమువారి యొద్దకు నివేదించుటకు వచ్చినాను. ఇప్పటికి 1923 లో లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు 120 లేబరు స్కూళ్లను హరిజనులకై స్థాపించినారు. అం దులో ప్రస్తుతం వాటి సంఖ్య 40. అందుకు కారణమేమో తెలియకున్నది. ఆఫీసరు గారితో చెప్పగా, ప్రతి గ్రామములో స్కూళ్లు అన్నియ వృద్ధిలో లేవు కొన్నిన్ని, యెక్కడా స్కూళ్లు బాగులేవన్నిన్ని జవాబు చెప్పుదురు. మొట్టమొదట స్థాపన చేసినటువంటి లేబరు ఆఫీసరుగారు ఆ గ్రామంలో స్కూలు స్థాపించుటకు యోగ్యమగు గ్రామమును కానిచో అస్థలము నందు స్కూలు స్థాపించియుండరు."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" May I point, Sir, that the labour schools are not at present under the Education Department? "

* MR. SPEAKER:—" I think the hon. Member Mr. Govinda Doss has understood what the Hon. Minister pointed out."

AN HON. MEMBER:—" Somebody may be asked to translate what the Hon. Minister said."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member will please resume his seat. An attempt in that direction is being made."

MR. GOVINDA DOSS:—

" గవర్నమెంటువారు ప్రతి తాలూకాయందు గవర్నమెంటు హాస్టలు ప్రారంభించిన. ప్రతి గ్రామంలో బాలురు 4 వ తరగతి వడచిన తరువాత విద్యాభివృద్ధికై తప్పక ప్రతి తాలూకాలో హాస్టలు ప్రారంభించుట మంచిది. యెన్ని సంవత్సరములు గడచినను ప్రతి గ్రామములో పిల్ల కాయలు 3, 4 వ తరగతులు చదివిన తర్వాత అవకాశంలేక ఆధోగతిపాలై విద్యావిహీనులు అగుచున్నారు. ప్రతి తాలూకాయందు ప్రభుత్వంవారిచ్చారా ఒక హాస్టలు స్థాపనచేసి వారికి అన్నవస్త్రాదులను యిచ్చి రక్షించి, వృద్ధిపరచవలెనని నా తోరిక."

* SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—

" కనం తలివర్ అవర్కలే ! இப்பொழுது நடக்கின்ற கல்வி முறையானது திருப்தியாக ஒழுங்கானதாக இல்லை. இதனால Elementary படிப்பு கெட்டுப்போகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு பிள்ளைக்கும் கல்வி கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவில்லை. சாதாரணமாக ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களிலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைத்து அதன் மூலமாக

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [22nd September 1937

பிள்ளைகளுக்கு படிப்பு ஏற்படவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இந்தக் கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை எப்படிக் குறைக்கலாம் என்று பார்க்கிறார்கள். இதற்குமுன் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பிள்ளைகளின் தொகையைப்பார்த்து கிராண்டு கொடுத்துவந்தார்கள். பிறகு உபாத்தியாயர்களின் தொகையைப்பார்த்துகிராண்டு கொடுத்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது இத்தனை பிள்ளைகள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் வகுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஒரு மைலுக்குள் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடமிருந்தால் இன்னொரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கக்கூடாதென்று இருக்கிறது. இப்படிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை கிராமங்களில் ஒழித்துக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் பள்ளிக்கூடப் படிப்புமுறை சரியான முறையாக இல்லை. ஆகையினால் இப்பொழுதுள்ள கல்வி முறை நேர்மையான முறையில் இல்லை என்ற காரணத்தைக்கொண்டே இந்த விஷயத்தில் பத்ர மோஷன் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன்.

4 p.m. "உயர்தரப் பாடசாலைகளிலும் கல்லூரிகளிலும் இங்கிலீஷை உப பாடமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றெல்லாப் பாடங்களையும் தாய்மொழியில் கற்பிக்கவேண்டும். சமீபத்தில் மைசூரில் இந்த விஷயத்தைப் பரிசோதனை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். S.S.L.C. க்குப் போனால் எவ்வளவு கெட்டிக்காரர்களாயிருந்தாலும் தவறிப் போய்விடுகிறார்கள். எல்லாப் பாடங்களையும் தாய் மொழியில் போதிக்காமல் ஆங்கில மொழியில் போதிக்கிறதினால்தான் இந்தமாதிரி தவறிப்போய்விடுகிறார்கள் என்று தெரிந்தவுடன் இதைப் பரிகரிக்க S.S.L.C. பிளானை இரண்டாகப் பிரித்து ஒரு டிவிஷனில் எல்லாப் பாடங்களையும் ஆங்கில மொழியிலும் இன்னொரு டிவிஷனில் தாய் மொழியிலும் கற்றுக்கொடுத்துப் பரீட்சை செய்து பார்த்தார்கள். அந்தப் பரீட்சையில் தாய் மொழியில் பரீட்சிக்கபட்டவர்களில் ரொம்பபேர் தேறிவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ஆங்கில மொழியில் பரீட்சிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் அநேகம்பேர்கள் தவறிப்போய்விட்டார்கள். தமிழில் கற்றுக்கொடுத்ததினால் எல்லோரும் கெட்டிக்காரர்களானார்கள். ஆங்கில மொழியில் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் கெட்டிக்காரர்களாகவில்லை என்று இருபது நாளைக்குமுன் பத்திரிகைகளில் வாசித்தேன். ஆகையினால் தாய் மொழியில் எல்லாப் பாடங்களையும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இங்கிலீஷை உப பாடமாக கற்றுக்கொடுக்கலாம்என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஹிந்தி கற்றுக்கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடாகி வருகிறது. இங்கிலீஷை ஒழித்துவிட்டு ஹிந்தியை வைக்கலாம். தாய் மொழியில் மற்றப் பாடங்களை கற்றுக்கொடுக்கலாம். ஹிந்தியை உப பாடமாக வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம்.

"படிப்பில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் மேலுக்குவர போதுமான வசதியில்லை. எலிமெண்டரிப் பாடசாலைகளிலும் உயர்தரப் பாடசாலைகளிலும் படிக்க தாழ்த்தப் பட்டவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான வசதியில்லை. (Hostel) ஹாஸ்டல் எங்கே இருக்கிறதோ அங்கே வசதி இருக்கிறது. High school-க்குப் போகிறவர்களைவிட இருக்கிறவர்கள் குறைவு, காலேஜ்க்குப் போகிறவர்கள் அதைவிடக் குறைவு. ஆகையினால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு மாணவர்களுக்கு, கனம் அண்ணாமலைப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் என்றால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மாத்திரமல்ல இருளர், நரிக்குறவர்கள்போன்ற எல்லா தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் இலவசமாக படிப்புக் கொடுப்பது மிகவும் நலம். மேலும் சிதம்பரத்தில் ஒரு பெரிய யூனிவெர்ஸிட்டி பல்கலைக் கழகம் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கல்வி மந்திரியாக இருக்கிறவர்கள்தான் அதற்குப் பீடிகை போட்டவர்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழ் பல்கலைக் கழகத்திற்கு பீடிகை போட்டவர். அந்த ஊரில் பெண்களுக்கு ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. முன் காலத்தில் யாரோ பெண்கள் படிக்கக் கூடாது, தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் படிக்கக்கூடாதென்று சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டார்கள். அதில் கொஞ்சமும் அர்த்தமில்லை. ஆகையினால் ராஜா அண்ணாமலைச் செட்டியார் அவர்களும் குமாரராஜா கனம் எம். ஏ. முத்தையாச் செட்டியார் அவர்களும் பெண்களுக்கு ஹைஸ்கூல் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்துவார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

22nd September 1937] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

"தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பைச்சேர்ந்த பிள்ளைகளை போதனுமுறைப் பாடசாலைகளில் அனுமதிக்கிறதில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? ஹரிஜன பிள்ளைகளிடத்தில் அனுதாபம் (Educational officers) எடியூக்கேஷனல் ஆபீஸர்களுக்கு இல்லாததே காரணம். கனம் டி. பி. திருஷ்ணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் தென் ஆற்காட்டில் எடியூக்கேஷனல் ஆபீஸராயிருந்தகாலத்தில் ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கென்று சில இடங்களை ஒதுக்கி வைப்பார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் ஒரு ஹரிஜனப்பையனை டிரைனிங் ஸ்கூலில் சேர்க்க எவ்வளவோ பாடுபட்டேன். ஆனால் முடியவில்லை. ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இந்த விஷயத்தில் வசதி ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கனம் அண்ணாமலைப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் உபாத்தியாயர் டிரைனிங் விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேசும்போது டிரைனிங் ஸ்கூலுக்குப் போகவேண்டுமானால் ஒரு ஸ்கூலில் அதற்குமுன் இரண்டு வருஷம் உபாத்தியாயராக வேலைசெய்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்றதைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகள் டிரைனிங்குக்குப் போகுமுன் எங்கே உபாத்தியாயர் வேலை பார்க்கிறது. எட்டாவது வகுப்புப் படித்திருக்கிறானு என்று பார்த்து டிரைனிங்குக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டும். மற்ற ஜாதியாருக்கும் இதேவிதமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். படிப்பில் முன்னேற்றமடையாத ஜாதியார் படித்துவிட்டு வந்தால் போதும் என்று கருதி அவர்களை அனுப்பவேண்டும்.

"கட்டாயப்படிப்பு நாட்டில் எற்படவில்லை. கட்டாயக் கல்வி ஒவ்வொரு ஆணுக்கும் பெண்ணுக்கும் கொடுத்துத் தீர வேண்டும். தாழ்ந்த ஜாதிப் பெண்ணும் உயர்ந்த ஜாதி பெண்ணும் படித்துத் தீரவேண்டும். எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்களுக்குத்தான் 'வோட்டு' உரிமை எற்படப்போகிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரியாதவர்களிருந்தால் வோட்டு உரிமை அவர்களுக்கு எப்படிவரும்? ஆகையினால் எல்லாப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் கட்டாய படிப்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். எனைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு பகலில் கொஞ்சம் கஞ்சித் தண்ணீர் ஊற்றியாவது எழைப் பிள்ளைகள் இலவச ஆரம்பக் கல்வி படிக்க எற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இதை காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டுதான் செய்து காட்ட வேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது முஸ்லீம்களுடைய பாடசாலைகளில் கோரான் கட்டாயப் பாடமாக வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்துப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் திருக்குறளை கட்டாயப் பாடமாக வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். திருக்குறளைப் போல் தமிழ் நூற்களில் தர்மத்தையும், ஒழுக்கத்தையும், இன்பத்தையும், வீடையும் பற்றி சொல்லக்கூடியதில்லை. அரசன், அமைச்சன், குடிகள், வைத்தியர்கள், பயிரிடவேண்டியவன் இந்த ஒவ்வொரு விஷயத்திலும் இந்த மாதிரி இருக்கவேண்டும்மென்று அதில் (திருக்குறளில்) சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் திருக்குறளை கட்டாயப் பாடமாக வைக்க வேண்டும். ஆயிரம் வாக்கியங்களைப் படித்தால் போதும். ஆரம்ப, எழாவது, எட்டாவது வகுப்பில் கட்டாயப் பாடமாக வைக்கவேண்டும். பொருளாதார அபிவிர்த்தியைக் கருதி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கைத்தறியையும், விவசாயத்தையும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இதில் விவசாயத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க இரண்டு எக்கர் நிலமும் எர் மாடுகளும் இருக்க வேண்டும். அப்படி விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றி கற்றுக்கொடுத்தால் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை விட்டுப்போனால் இப்பொழுது எர் பிடிக்க அஞ்சுகிற மாதிரி அஞ்சமாட்டார்கள். கைத்தறியில் கற்றுக்கொடுத்தால் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை விட்டு வெளியே போனால் கைத்தறியில் நெய்து பிழைக்க வழி எற்படும். ஆகையினாலே உழவுத் தொழிலும் கைத்தறித் தொழிலும் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

"ஜில்லாக் கல்வி கவுன்சிலில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான பிரதிநிதித்துவம் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு தகுந்த பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கனம் மந்திரியார் முந்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் இதற்கு முன்னுள்ள தேவஸ்தான கமிட்டியில் என்னையும் கனம் முனிசாமி பிள்ளையையும் மெம்பர்களாகப் போட்டார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக வேலை செய்யும். இந்தக் காலத்தில் கல்விச் சங்கங்களில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [22nd September 1937

" போர்டிங் கிராண்டு இரண்டு லட்சத்து சொச்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இது ஜாஸ்தியாக மிஷனரிப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குப் போகிறது. மிஷனரிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கிறிஸ்தவர்கள்தான் படிக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களுக்குத்தான் பிரயோசனப்படுகிறது. சர்க்கார் Grant-in-aid Code-ம் கிறிஸ்தவப் பிள்ளைகளுக்குச் சாதகமாக இருக்கிறது. முந்திய சட்ட சபையிலேயான் ஒரு கேள்வி இது சம்பந்தமாகக் கேட்டேன். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் பதிலளிக்கும்போது இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 173 ஹாஸ்டல்களிருப்பதாகவும் அதில் மிஷனிகள் 157 நடத்துவதாகவும், 11 இந்தியர்கள் நடத்துவதாகவும், 5 முஸ்லீம்கள் நடத்துவதாகவும் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஆகையினாலே மிஷனரிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு அதிகப்பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். என்னைப்போன்ற இந்து மிஷனரிகள் Boarding Grant கேட்டால் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கிறதற்கு மனம் வருகிறதில்லே. இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு இருக்கிறது. இந்துப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு தாராளமாகக் Boarding Grant கொடுக்கலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். காங்கிரஸ் தொண்டர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காகப் பாடுபடுகிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட பிள்ளைகளுக்கு நாலு ரூபாய் கொடுக்கலாம் என்று நிபந்தனைவத்துக்கொண்டு பல இடங்களில் Boarding house ஏற்படுத்தினால் பல ஏழைகளுக்கு உபயோகப்படும். உடனே இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஒரு ரூல் (rule) போடுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

" பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடக்கவில்லே. இதற்குமுன் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு ஸ்கூல், லேபர் ஸ்கூல் இவைகளுக்கு சூப்பர்வைஸர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது சூப்பர்வைஸர்கள் இல்லே. ஆகையினால் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு ஸ்கூல்கள், லேபர் ஸ்கூல்களில் படிப்புச் சரியாகச் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கிறதில்லே. ஆகையினால் ஜில்லாபோர்டு ஸ்கூல்களையும், லேபர் ஸ்கூல்களையும் சரியாக கண்காணித்தால் பாடசாலைகளில் சரியாக படிப்பு நடக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

* Mr. A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—

" கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே ! நம்முடைய காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரி அவர்கள் மிகவும் தைரியமாக இப்பொழுது ஹிந்திப் பாடத்தை கட்டாயமாக ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறதை நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷமாக வரவேற்கிறேன். இன்றைக்கில்லாது போனாலும் எதோ ஒரு நாளைக்கு நம்முடைய தேசம் பூரண சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தே தீரப்போகிறது. நாம் முயற்சி செய்தால் அதிசீக்கிரம் அடையலாம். இல்லையானால் கொஞ்சம் தாமதமாகியாவது வந்தே தீரும். அப்பொழுது ஹிந்தி எல்லாப் பாஷைகளையும் விட பிரதான பாஷையாக விளங்கப் போகிறது. ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் இந்த நாட்டிற்கு வந்த காலத்தில் அப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்தை அலகையாய்ப் படிக்காதவர்கள் எல்லோரும் உத்தியோகத்திற்காக ஆங்கில பாஷையை கற்றுக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டுமென்று இருந்ததினால் பிறகு அந்த பாஷையை கற்றுக்கொள்ள நேர்ந்தது. ஹிந்தி அந்தப் பாஷையை கற்றுக் கொண்டுவிட்டு இப்பொழுது உத்தியோகத்தில் வகுப்புவாரிப் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி சண்டைபோட்டு வருகிறதைப் பார்த்து வருகிறோம். இம்மாதிரி ஆங்கில பாஷையை கற்க வேண்டியது எதிர்காலத்தில் இல்லாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும். நம்முடைய சுதந்திர நாட்டில் ஹிந்தி பாஷையை உத்தியோகத்திற்காக கற்க எற்படுமென்ற விசேஷத்தை மனதில் வைத்து இப்பொழுது ஹிந்தி பாஷையை கற்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முன்வந்ததற்காக நம்முடைய மந்திரிகளைப் பாராட்டக் கடமைபட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஹிந்தியை கட்டாயப் பாடமாக வைக்கிறகாரணத்தினால் நம்முடைய தாய் பாஷை அழிந்து போகப் போகிறது என்று எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் ஒரே கூச்சலாக இருக்கிறது. இது வீண் பிரமை. நம்முடைய தாய் பாஷை அழிந்து போவதற்குப் பிரமேயமேயில்லே என்பது என்னுடைய முடிவான அபிப்பிராயம். இந்த நாட்டில் நூற்றுக்கு தொண்ணூற்றுநாலு பேர்களாயிருப்பவர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் போய் படிக்காதவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால், ஹிந்தியை கட்டாயப் பாடமாக பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் வைக்கிறதினால் தாய் மொழி அழிந்தபோக இடமில்லே. பள்ளிக்குச் செல்லுகிறவர்கள் எவர்களோ

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அவர்கள் ஹிந்தியைக் கட்டாயப் பாடமாகக் கற்பதினுல் தமிழ் அதாவது தாய் பாஷை அழிந்து போய்விடுமென்று கூறுவதற்கு எவ்வித காரணமுமில்லை என்று நிச்சயமாக நம்புகிறேன். ஹிந்தி பாஷையை கட்டாயப் பாடமாகக் கற்பதினுல் தாய் பாஷையை விட்டுவிடவேண்டுமென்று கூறவில்லை. தாய் பாஷையையும் கட்டாயமாகக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று எற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயத்தில் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தாய் பாஷையைக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. ஹை ஸ்கூல்களில் தாய் பாஷையோடு சமஸ்கிருதத்தையும் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹிந்தியைக் கட்டாய பாடமாக எற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறதினுல் தாய் பாஷையோடு சமஸ்கிருதத்தையும் ஒரே தூப்பீட்ட நேரத்தில் கற்கவேண்டுமென்று வைத்திருக்கிறதினுல் சிலர் தாய் பாஷையையும் சிலர் சமஸ்கிருதத்தையும் படிக்கிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி கட்டாயப் பாடமாகி விட்டதினுல் சமஸ்கிருதத்தை அதிகமாகப் படிக்க விரும்புவார்களே யொழிய தாய் பாஷையாகிய தமிழையோ தெலுங்கையோ கற்க விரும்பமாட்டார்கள். சமஸ்கிருதத்திலிருக்கிற தேவநாசரி எழுத்துக்கள் ஹிந்தியைக் கட்டாய பாடமாக படிக்க உதவியாக இருக்கிறதினுல் தாய் பாஷையைப் படிப்பதை விட்டு சமஸ்கிருதத்தைப் படிக்கவிரும்புகொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலைமை எற்படுகிறது. தாய் பாஷையைக் கற்கும் அந்தப் பீரியடில் (period) சமஸ்கிருதத்தைக் கலந்துவைக்காமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இதனுல் சமஸ்கிருதத்தைக் கற்கவேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்ல வரவில்லை. அதற்கு ஒரு தனிப் பீரியடு (period) எற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இன்னும் ஹிந்தியைப்பற்றிப் பலமான விவாதம் நிகழ்ந்தது. வட இந்தியாவில் உள்ள தமிழர் ஹிந்தியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளாமலிருக்கிறார்களென்று சொன்னார்கள். சென்னையிலிருந்து டில்லிக்குப் போய் திரும்பி வந்தவர்கள் ஹிந்தி பாஷையை தமிழர்ப் பேசுவதை காண சகதாப்பமில்லை. வட இந்தியாவிலிருக்கிற நகரங்கள் தவிர மற்ற இடங்களுக்குச் சென்றால் ஆங்கிலம் படித்திருக்கிற உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடப் பேசினுல், குறிப்பாக சில ஸ்டேஷன்மாஸ்ட்டர்களிடத்தில் எதாவது ஆங்கிலத்தில் நாம் பேசினுல் அவர்கள் ஹிந்தியில் பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நம்முடைய நாட்டிலிருந்து போயிருக்கிறவர்கள் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் வட இந்தியாவில் ஹிந்தியில் மிகவும் நிறமையாகப் பேசுகிறார்கள். அதனுல்தான் அங்கு உத்தியோகத்திலிருக்க முடிகிறதென்று கருதுகிறேன். ஹிந்திய கட்டாய பாடமாக இப்பொழுது எற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறது மிகவும் அவசியம். இதை தைரியமாக எற்படுத்தியதை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

" ஆரம்பக் கல்வியைப்பற்றி எவ்வளவோ கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகமாக கூற விரும்பவில்லை. அது சரியாக நடை பெறவில்லை என்பதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆரம்பக்கல்வி அபிவிர்த்தி விஷயத்தில் போதிய கவனஞ் செலுத்தப்படுமென்று நம்புகிறேன். சுவாமி சஜ்ஜனந்தம் அவர்கள் சொல்லிய மாதிரி சூப்பர்வைஸர்கள் (Supervisors) எற்படுத்தி ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைக் கவனிக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

" உபாத்தியாயர்களை அனுவசியமாக மாற்றுகிறதாகப் புகார் கூறப்படுகிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் உபாத்தியாயர்கள்தான். உபாத்தியாயர்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டுகளிடம் வந்து அங்கே மாற்றவேண்டும் இங்கே மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று தொந்தரவு செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு பிரசிடெண்டுகள் மாத்திரம் காரணமென்று கூறுவதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை.

" காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரி சபையார் எப்படி சேலத்திலே மது விலக்கை ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்களோ அதே மாதிரி கட்டாய ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் எங்கேயாவது ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் பரீட்சார்த்தமாக ஆரம்பித்து நடத்த முன் வருவார்களென்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன். காங்கிரவின் ஜீவாதார உறிமைத் திட்டங்களில் கட்டாய ஆரம்பக்கல்வி ஒன்றுஎன்று குறிப்பிப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆறுமாத காலத்திற்குள் இதைச் செய்ய இயலாது போனுலும் அடுத்த பட்ஜெட்டிலாவது ஒரு ஜில்லாவைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அந்த ஜில்லாவில் கட்டாய ஆரம்பக

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கல்வியை ஆரம்பிப்பார்களென்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன். கல்வி விஷயத்தில் இப் பொழுது செலவழிக்கப்படுகிற பணம் சம்பள விஷயங்களிலும் கட்டிட விஷயங் களிலும் வியர்த்தமாகிறது. இந்த விஷயங்களில் சிக்கனஞ் செய்தால் ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை அதிகமாக பரப்ப பணம் அகப்படும். சாந்திநிகேதனில் கல்வி போதிக் கப்படுகிறது. அங்கே உயர்தரப் படிப்பு போதிக்கப்படுகிறது. மடமாளிகை கட்ட வில்லே. ஆலமரத்தின் கீழ் மாணவர்களுக்குப் போதிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதில் படி த்துவிட்டு வந்தவர்களில் சிலர் பெரிய பதவிகளில் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் மந்திரிகளில் ஒருவர் சாந்தனிகேதனில் படித்தவர்களாக இங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிச் சொல்லுவதினல் அதே மாதிரி ஆலமர நிழலில படிக்கவேண்டுமெ றது கூறவில்லே. பெரிய ஆடம்பரமான கட்டிடங்கள் கல்விக்கு தேவையில்லே. கல்வி பெறுகும் விஷயத்தில் இதில் மீச்சமாகும் பணத்தை செலவழித்தால் நன்றாயிருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்."

4-15 p.m. MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will not be possible to say all that I have got to say in the limited time which has been allotted to me; therefore I will merely mention the points.

"Sir, I will first of all ask the Hon. Minister for Education to think out a policy by which the Government will be made responsible for primary and adult education. It will be admitted that the policy of handing over the entire education to local bodies has been a colossal failure and education has not spread. It is no use leaving adult education to private effort. Night schools alone are run for adult education. Unless the adult population is educated, even primary education which is acted and reacted upon will not be a success. I would commend to the Government the policy of the Japanese Government by which within a period of thirty years everyone in Japan has been enabled to read and write. The Government should adopt the policy of bringing primary education within their own control.

"Sir, the Muslim community which is still backward—I am ashamed to confess that—cannot progress unless and until the State takes upon itself the responsibility of education, at any rate in the case of backward communities. There is no use of leaving it to the tender mercies of private effort or to the local and municipal bodies.

"Sir, with reference to secondary and university education, I suggest that Government should not concentrate hereafter on higher and university education. They should turn their attention to technological education. There has been too much of secondary and collegiate education and there is a great need for technological education. It was urged that the Annamalai University should become a technological University, but I think it has become a duplicate of the Madras and Andhra Universities. The Government should give a new orientation to their policy of education. They have no doubt issued circulars with reference to discouraging admissions to university courses of study, but it has touched only the fringe of the problem. People are not seeking education for its own sake; the craze continues still and the idea persists that education is intended for the sake of employment. Mr. Monk, an education expert, has written a small book on this subject and I would recommend it for study by the Hon. Minister. Unless the Government

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take effective measures as has been suggested in that book, they would not be getting any return for the money they spend on education.

" With reference to the education of Muslim girls, it is a matter of regret that no municipality has so far made the education of Muslim girls compulsory. Even in the City of Madras in spite of the resolutions passed by the Council, elementary education for Muslim girls has not been made compulsory. The hon. the lady Member from West Godavari said that compulsion is necessary in the case of girls' education. But with regard to the elementary education of Muslim girls, neither in the City of Madras nor in the mufassal district boards it is made compulsory. Unless this is done, there is no hope for the progress of the country in a uniform manner and in the right fashion.

" With reference to separate schools, I do not want to discuss them at length. Separate schools should be made available to all sections of the community; they need not be strictly denominational; they should be institutions where knowledge is imparted through a certain medium. If anybody wants to understand Islamic culture or oriental culture, let him go to an institution like the Muhammadan College. These separate institutions should not be restricted to particular communities. These institutions should exist from the point of view of inculcating certain types of culture. I do not think the question of denominational or non-denominational schools ever arises.

" With reference to the cost of education, even from the primary stage up to the collegiate stage, it is so high and out of all proportion to the capacity of the parents to pay. Even in the primary stage, the number of note-books and drawing books, etc., is so large that parents are not able to cope with the demand. There is something fundamentally wrong with reference to the system of education and the curriculla of studies, and they must be thoroughly overhauled. There is a lot of needless expenditure imposed on the poor parents, particularly those belonging to the backward communities such as Muslims and Harijans. They are not able to meet the cost of education. The Government should constitute a committee to go into the question as early as possible.

" With regard to legal education, I suggest, Sir, that Government should have nothing to do with it. The Madras Bar Council is quite competent to shoulder the responsibility for it. The Government should consider very seriously whether they cannot get rid of the responsibility of maintaining the Law College at great cost. The Hon. Minister should enter into negotiations with the Madras Bar Council and see whether the High Court and the Bar Council could not take up the responsibility of legal education in this province.

" Sir, the Government are maintaining certain colleges in an ill-equipped and inefficient manner. The Muhammadan College is wanting in many respects. The Government should open courses of studies which are not there at present and make it a full-blown first-grade

college. Similarly, Sir, in the Queen Mary's College provision has not been made for some branches of learning. Unless the Government provide the necessary funds, the Director of Public Instruction cannot apply to the University for sanction to open new courses of study. I do hope, Sir, that the Government will call for proposals from the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the opening of certain courses of study which are not now available in the Muhammadan College so that it may be made a full-blown first-grade college available for all communities. I also hope that the Queen Mary's College will be equipped with proper staff and with such courses of learning as are not at present provided there."

* DR. N. LAKSHMI DEVI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure all the hon. Members will agree with me when I say that the educational system of our country is defective. A great deal of agitation has been going on about this. I know, Sir, that this defective education system in our province is the root cause of unemployment. If the previous Government had realized this and imparted education to students on lines which would be useful to them, then there would not have been so much unemployment. I am sure that this defective system of education will soon be ended by our able Minister for Education.

" Sir, some time back when the missionaries came to India they started these aided schools for the benefit of Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians. Even then education did not spread especially among women, because the caste Hindus did not like to send their children to such schools. Moreover, Sir, Muhammadans, who observe purdah, did not like to send their girls to these schools. Because of these difficulties education of women has been very backward in our province. It is only 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent among girls as against 6 per cent among boys. Even the previous Government which had been allotting funds for the education of girls did not realize that education is as important for girls as for boys. I do not know whether I should say that the previous Government was partial. Sir, primary education of girls is very essential and it is important that it should be given to boys and girls on similar lines and same amounts should be allotted to both. I say this, because education has not spread among the rural population. I do not know whether the previous Government should be held responsible for this, because some time back education had been handed over to local bodies who have been responsible for this. We do not know how to tackle that question. I am not here to find fault with the previous Government, but I hope that the present Government will consider this matter seriously and root out illiteracy from our country.

4-30 p.m. " I want to bring to the notice of the Government that proper management of the schools should be insisted on and proper funds should be allotted for girls' education. I am here to speak for girls' education, because I know there are a large number of girls in the mufassal who are not receiving education on proper lines. If we go to the villages, we find schools in a very miserable condition and not

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properly managed, and the teachers do not generally know how to handle the students. It is with great difficulty that the parents send their children to school, and even then they are not attended to properly in the schools by these teachers. I want to suggest to the Government that better trained teachers should be sent to the mufassal schools, because it is they who are responsible for girls' education there. At the same time, the Government should see that these teachers are properly paid and are given sufficient facilities for lodging. Sir, it is a great drawback for women teachers, when they go from the towns to the mufassal schools. They find great difficulty in the matter of their lodgings and boarding. My earnest request to the Government therefore is that quarters for women teachers should be provided in the same place where the schools are located.

"Again, I say that Government should pay particular attention to the languages that are taught. My earnest desire is that all the subjects should be taught in the vernacular and that English should be made only a secondary language. I insist on this, because these students who go to schools in the mufassal, when they come back home, are not able to express themselves in their mother tongue, what is taught to them. I also insist that Indian literature should be introduced in schools in such a way that the great epics of the Hindu religion are taught in the schools in small series, in order to sharpen their intelligence and to make them learn all about the heroes of the land to which they belong, and what should be their aspirations if they want to be true followers of an old heritage and of great men and become good citizens of India.

"One point, Sir, that I should like to bring to the notice of the House is that the secondary education that is imparted for boys and girls should be separate. I say this because most of the girls who receive secondary education are not able to go to the colleges on account of financial reasons. Most of the girls, after their secondary education is over, settle down; and for such students, the subjects should be taught in such a way that they would be helpful to them in their lives. I propose, Sir, that special subjects should be introduced into the curriculum, such as, hygiene, house-keeping, cooking, laundrying, elements of physiology, anatomy, etc. They should be taught all these things in such a way that not only should they be benefited by the education in their own lives, but that their children also should get the benefit. These are really useful subjects which should be taught to girls in India, since at least 90 per cent of them after their secondary or primary education, begin to live as housewives in families. If these women do not know the elements of life—how to keep and look after their homes and their children, how to manage their houses, etc.—India cannot make much progress, because it is necessary that men should get co-operation from women if the country is to make substantial progress; otherwise, Sir, I am afraid we cannot have the progress that we all desire. I hope that the present Government will look

into the matter and see that a thorough overhaul in our educational system is made and big funds are set apart for women's education. At the same time, Government should insist on starting separate schools for girls for teaching all the subjects that I have mentioned. When I say that separate schools should be provided for women's education, it should not be thought that I do not extend my hearty support for the education of my sisters, the Muslim women, just because they observe purdah. I do not say on that account they should leave off purdah, but I say that a particular school may be set apart for them, so that they may also benefit and they may also go to the schools and become educated and cultured. When I say this again, it should not be understood that I say they are not cultured now; but what I mean is that better scope should be given to them also. With these few words, Sir, I hope that the Government will pay particular attention for the education of women in our province."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to take up much of the time of the House, for, the hon. Members who have spoken before me have already expressed all that had to be said in this matter. I only wish to tell my hon. Friend the Minister for Education that he need not fight shy of carrying out a revolution in the system of education that obtains at present. I am afraid in one of the speeches that he made, he told the audience that he would not carry out any wholesale changes in education, but that he would be satisfied with merely reforming it. Sir, the system has been so bad and defective all these years. All the hon. Members who have spoken before me have stated that clearly and frankly and the time has come when it is necessary to introduce many drastic reforms, even revolutionizing the whole system of education, in order that it may become really useful to the people. Otherwise, Sir, all the money—nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees—which is being allotted for education, particularly the money allotted for primary education—will be a colossal waste. I am afraid, Sir, that all the money so long spent—perhaps several hon. Members may not agree with me, but that is my conviction—on primary education in our province has been a waste. Unless we revolutionize the whole system, unless we bring in the element of compulsion and make the children literate, the money that is allotted now will also be a waste.

"In this connexion, I should like to say that it will not be enough if we are satisfied with lower elementary education. For, our experience has shown that a student or a pupil who goes up to the fifth standard does not receive sufficient education to be of service to him or her in his or her life. Unless the child is given education up to the eighth standard, there will be no possibility of the child calling itself educated or literate to any extent. Sir, I believe in quality first and quantity next. It may be stated, Sir, that there must be a specific period fixed within which a large number of people may be educated.

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But I think that if we fix a few years, we may not succeed to any great extent. Unless we educate some people at least sufficiently, we will not be doing our duty.

" Sir, the one handicap in the way of spreading primary education and literacy in our province has been very well dealt with by our very able and energetic Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Statham, in the communiqué that was issued very recently by the Government of Madras. I do not wish to take up the time of the House with regard to that question. I am sure that the Hon. Minister will frame his policy on the basis of the recommendations that the Director of Public Instruction has made in that press communiqué. Sir, the primary handicap is the unqualified or inefficient teacher. It is very necessary that we should abolish the lower elementary training class of teachers altogether. The minimum qualification of a teacher should be the secondary training course. It will be very much better if graduates are trained not only for teaching in higher schools but also for teaching in primary schools. They may be given such a thorough course of training that they could be usefully employed as teachers in elementary schools in the place of the present inefficient and incompetent teachers who themselves require to be taught before they could be called teachers. Sir, there was a time when it was freely suggested that it would be very much better if lady teachers could be employed in preference to men teachers; if they are so employed at least in the first two or three classes, I think it will go a long way to make education really more homely and effective. All these years in our country, education has been so ordered as to make the various stages of primary education, secondary education and university education separate entities, to come one after the other. Hereafter at least, Sir, I hope the Hon. Minister will see that these three stages of education are made complete in themselves. Primary education should not be merely a stage or stepping stone to secondary education; secondary education again should not be a stepping stone or a sort of pre-collegiate education. Elementary education should, as I have stated, be made complete in itself and so also secondary education. A boy or girl who has completed secondary education should be highly educated. It should not be necessary for a boy or girl who has completed secondary education to go up to collegiate education, unless he or she wants to choose a profession. I am sure that both in the elementary and the secondary school, a vocational bias will be given to education.

" The recommendations that have been made in the press communiqué state that it is very necessary that vocational bias should be given to elementary education, particularly in villages where poor parents are not in a position to send their children full time to school. The hours of school should also be so fixed as to enable the children not only to attend school but also to attend to their work in their homes or to assist their parents in the work in which they are engaged.

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"Sir, in our anxiety to spread elementary education, I hope we will not diminish our attention to secondary education. Secondary education requires as much attention as primary education. There must be no attempt made to minimize the attention so far given to secondary education. In this connexion, I should like to know from the Hon. Minister why the provision made in the budget for secondary education and university education in respect of buildings and equipment has been considerably reduced. There has been, I find in each case, a considerable reduction in the grants for these purposes; I do not know exactly what is the policy of the Government in this regard. There are many schools which are maintained by non-official agencies, and unless they get sufficient grants for their buildings and equipment, they cannot run their schools in an efficient manner. I should like to know from the Hon. Minister what exactly is the policy behind the reduction of these grants.

4-45 p.m. "Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, has already stated that we must increase the number of technological colleges in the province. Although the technical college in our City satisfies the requirements to a certain extent, I am sure Government will not feel satisfied with the amount of technological education that is imparted at present to our young men in this particular college.

"I also wish to say in this connexion that in so revolutionizing the system of education, we must give some attention to the examination of the question as to how far the present examination system is useful. We have seen year after year a large number of students fail in the S.S.L.C. examination. What happens to these boys? Are they considered to be educated, or are they considered to be illiterate, or are they qualified for any service? And, for what are they worth? In order to avoid this kind of label being attached to these poor young men, will it not be advisable to abolish the examination system altogether; and, if any such person wants to enter Government service or enter a college, he might be examined afresh?

"Sir, I would finish by merely asking the Hon. Minister one or two things. With regard to the Muslim Education Enquiry Committee's report, the previous Government considered that report and gave effect to one or two of its recommendations and I would ask the Hon. Minister for Education to see that he gives effect to the other recommendations of the Committee.

"So far as the question of Hindustani is concerned, might I now ask the Hon. Minister and the Government in power to hereafter mention the name of the language as 'Hindustani' and not Hindi, for I know it has been already agreed that it should be called Hindustani and not Hindi, because the word has been responsible for a good deal of controversy that has been going on? We are glad that there has been an agreement reached between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Abdul Huq and if the agreement materializes, the controversy that has been going on with regard to Hindi, Hindustani and Urdu will, I am sure, disappear and in giving effect to the policy of Government in the matter

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of introducing or making Hindustani compulsory, I hope the agreement that has been arrived at between these two hon. Gentlemen will be given effect to.

" Sir, I have been reminded that I might ask the Hon. Minister for Education what is the policy that will be followed with regard to maintaining the special schools for Muslims, whether they will be continued or whether in the revision of the system of education they will disappear."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" Sir, I propose to deal only with one small matter though it is important. It is small I say, and it is the question of Urdu, Hindi and Hindustani and so on. I want a rose; I do not mind what the rose is called. I want a rose and it will smell as sweet, whatever name my hon. Friends may give it. Whether you call it Hindi, Hindustani or Urdu, or rose, *rojappu* or *roja* and so on, the thing is the same in either case and if hon. Members will agree with me and support the movement to have this rose, a garland will go round the neck of our education, with whatever name it may be called, it does not matter. ('Hear, hear.') About the question of language, script and vocabulary and the like, I only wish to say this much. Our intention is to produce text-books or primers, if I may choose to call them so, for Forms I, II and III, in such a way that it would be the same language; whether it be printed in Devanagari or whether it be printed in Urdu, it is the language of the streets of Delhi and it is a prominent language we propose to have. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: 'Lucknow.') Yes, Delhi, Lucknow and all the other places of which the Muslims might rightly be proud.

" As regards the hon. Member who spoke about military education, I am very glad to say that Members are so ready to launch forward the most advanced programmes in all directions. I do hope they will continue in this enthusiastic spirit and when we do take steps in those directions, we will have the undiluted support which we expect from hon. Members especially those who took part in the debates on this cut motion and introduced those subjects. As regards military education, let me say that the teaching of Hindustani to South Indians is the first step for that military education for which my hon. Friend from Malabar pleaded.

" As regards my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan's dissatisfaction with my Colleague, the Minister for Education, in the speeches he made about revolution and slowness of the pace, I wish to assure my hon. Friend here that he who wants revolution does not always tom-tom about it, but tells people to be cautious and slow in everything that he does. I want therefore to assure hon. Members that everything will be done to bring about the right kind of revolution but without the name revolution."

* THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. Friend, the gentleman who represents the Malabar Landholders, waxed eloquent on military education. Might I point out to him that

the portfolio is entirely in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief in India and unfortunately I have not yet risen to the position of Commander-in-Chief in India. But I do hope that attempts will be made to follow the programme advanced by my hon. Friend, the Member for Malabar Landholders, because I do sympathize with him in the statement that we must try and produce young men of physical culture and bravery who will be able to take their part in the defence of the country. Though I am a believer in the cult of non-violence, I do believe that even to carry out that object we must have a martial race which will be able to tell the world at large that if we are going to be touched we can defend ourselves. ('Hear, hear.')

"With regard to Hindi or rather Hindustani as I would now prefer to call it after the speech of my Leader he has himself pointed out that what my hon. Friend, the Member for West Coast Landholders, wants would be achieved to a certain extent by the teaching of this language. The martial spirit is supposed to be brought about by the language itself and I hope the learning of that language will inculcate that spirit into our students.

"My hon. Friend, the Member for Tiruvannamalai (Rural), I am glad, made his maiden speech in this House and pleaded on behalf of the hill tribes. I hope something will be done for what he has stated with regard to schools for them. I am sure the Hon. Minister for Public Health, who was not here when Mr. Annamalai Pillai spoke, would think of the rooting out of malaria about which my hon. Friend talked.

"My hon. Friend, the Scheduled Caste Member for Chingleput and Madurantakam, questioned why Hindi should be introduced into our schools and I may say that has been largely answered by my Leader. But might I point out to the hon. Member for Madurantakam-Chingleput Scheduled Castes Constituency that the introduction of Hindi is absolutely necessary if there is to be oneness in India, and if we are going to be one with our brothers of the north, it is better we learn their language and are able to associate with them on equal terms. If nationhood in India is to be a real fact, I am sure all hon. Members will realize that Hindi is very necessary as part of the curriculum of any school. I am sorry I am accustomed to call it Hindi and in spite of my Leader having called it Hindustani, my tongue goes back to it unfortunately.

"Then my hon. Friend, the member for the Madurantakam-Chingleput Scheduled Castes Constituency, also referred to the political aspect of the question. Undoubtedly it is political. After all what are we here for and why are we in this Council if we are not political? We might as well have remained where we were and gone back to the system of government that existed under the Minto-Morley Reforms or even earlier if we were not political.

"I must congratulate the two lady Members who spoke on education. They spoke very effectively and in fact in a way that many hon. Members will feel jealous of them. The hon. Member for the Ellore Women's Reserved Constituency talked of introducing other subjects

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into the Queen Mary's College. As I said in reply to some question, with all the will in the world that anybody may possess, it is not possible to accomplish it, because we must cut our coat according to the cloth we possess, and in the present state of our finances, it is not possible to introduce the subjects about which the hon. Member for the Ellore Women's Constituency talked. I may say that these subjects are taught in the Presidency College and I believe men and women associating together is a better thing than to be segregated as they are to-day, because we have spent a good deal of money on the Natural Science Laboratory at the Presidency College and there are enough places even for lady students if they want to attend the Natural Science classes and I am sure nothing would be lost by these young women going across to the Presidency College. They have also got hostel accommodation in the Queen Mary's College and so they can go to the Presidency College to learn Natural Science.

"Then, Sir, the lady Member was very jealous that the ladies won prizes for the Presidency College and not for the Queen Mary's College. I am sure loyalty to her college will be very much admired by hon. Members of this House, but at the same time I am sure the lady Member will also realize, after all it is her own sex that is gaining ground by having places in the Presidency College and getting education in well-equipped laboratories. In the present state of our finances, we will not be able to equip laboratories in the Queen Mary's College. Might I also remind the hon. Member that the Women's Christian College in this very City has classes in natural science and if these ladies are so shy as not to go across to the Presidency College, they could very well go to the Women's Christian College? The hon. the lady Member for Ellore also talked of a girls' high school at Ellore. I am afraid it will not be possible even in the next budget to increase the number of girls' high schools because the commitments of this Government are very great.

"The hon. the Muslim Member for the City of Madras asked why the sum given with regard to equipment both for secondary and university education has decreased. It is simply due to the reason that we must cut our coat according to the cloth that we possess and with all the needs that are arising from day to day it has not been possible to find money for these grants and I am sure the hon. the Muslim Member for the City of Madras will agree that it is much better to cut off the building and equipment grants rather than cut off other essential sources for these two systems of education. The reply I gave to the hon. the lady Member applies equally to the hon. the Muslim Member for the Kurnool district with regard to the starting of a high school for girls in Kurnool. The hon. Member also pleaded that the pandits and munshis in Government schools are to be placed on the same scale as the local board employees are getting to-day. With all the pleading that I did with my Hon. Colleague the Minister for Local Administration, I have not succeeded in

making him get his scale down to mine. But as at present situated I am not in a position to give any promise with regard to the point raised by the hon. the Muslim Member for the district of Kurnool.

"The question of compulsory primary education was raised by almost every member who spoke. The immensity of the problem makes it difficult for any one in the position of a Member of Government to give any assurance on this point, but we will try and utilize the money that is being spent on primary education in a better manner and we will also try and prevent wastage about which the hon. the Muslim Member for the City of Madras talked of. The trouble is that with all the money that has been spent, it has not been possible to see that the pupils who begin in the first class of a primary school, not every one of them, always go up to the fifth standard of the same elementary school or any other school.

5 p.m. "Though I do not go to the extent the Muslim Member of the City of Madras went I am prepared to go as far as this, that unless we are able to retain these people up to the fifth standard we will not gain the object of making a person literate. It is that object which we must try and achieve with regard to elementary education. I must also congratulate my friend the Member for the Mannargudi-Tirutturaipundi Rural Constituency for his speech in defence of Hindustani. I am indeed obliged to him for the very kind support he gave with regard to the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the first, second and third forms. I shall certainly bear in mind the points he made with regard to the period of time. Sir, it is already past five o'clock. I think I have dealt with most of the points raised except that of the hon. Member for Chingleput-South Arcot Muslim constituency, who not only made a speech but not being satisfied with that, has sent a note. I quite understand his anxiety that what he has raised should be answered and I shall try to do so in the few minutes that are left now. He wants that primary and elementary education should be taken over by Government. I am sorry my hon. Friend refers to election pledges. I do not want to be instructed on election pledges by other Members of the House. But I am considering the matter of taking over all primary schools under Government. But the difficulties are more because there are three kinds of agencies imparting primary education to-day. As hon. Members will be aware, first there is the local body school; secondly aided management other than the mission and thirdly mission managed school. We cannot get away from the fact that some of these aided schools are very efficiently managed and good and therefore the help they are rendering to primary education in this province is great. We cannot get rid of them. The whole thing is under consideration. What he means by adult education, I cannot understand. If he does mean by that giving the illiterate people some idea of education, there is no question of adult education being conducted by anybody at the present moment. The second point is very special with the hon. Member for South Arcot and Chingleput, viz., compulsion for Muslim girls. May I assure the hon. Member that if compulsion is going to be introduced, it will be

compulsion for all boys and girls and not for any particular community? They have been exempted because some members of the hon. Member's community wished that they should be exempted and that was the reason. It is not from imagination because I know what happened at that time and I know that it did happen. I am sure of the facts. The hon. Member may be annoyed now but it did happen then. The hon. Member also talked of technological education. It is a point I would certainly bear in mind. I do certainly feel that our three universities might divide themselves up into separate schools and pay attention to separate kinds of subjects. But it has not been possible as universities claim autonomy and autonomy implies that Government cannot interfere with the discretion of the universities. I do not quite understand what the hon. Member for South Arcot-Chingleput Rural Muslim Constituency means by reduction of cost of education. If he means that primary education ought to be easily available I agree with him. If he wants us to reduce the fees in arts colleges, situated as we are, we cannot give any promise of that kind. I have already replied to the question with regard to the equipment of Queen Mary's College in various subjects. The Government Muhammadan College comes under the same category and I am not in a position to say that more subjects than are being taught to-day will be introduced. But Government will try and see that better facilities in the Muhammadan College will be given and I would also bear in mind the suggestion that the Muhammadan College is not a Muhammadan College but meant for all communities. But if other members do not seek admission into it, it is not the fault of the Government. I am again thankful for the great enthusiasm which has been shown in this House with regard to education as a whole and I hope as my hon. Friend the Leader of the Muslim League said only a moment ago that they will not think me a mere reformist. But I do feel that caution is always better. I believe in silence and I believe that we should not say things, unless we are able to accomplish them. There is no use talking big and doing little. It is much better to talk little and do a little more."

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"In reply, Sir, ..."

*MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member Mr. Palat really claim a reply?"

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"Yes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He has no right."

MR R. M. PALAT:—"As a mover of the cut motion?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Palat has no right of reply. Does he press his motion?"

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"No. Sir, as I am not allowed to reply."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

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

*MR. SPEAKER:—"This House will sit to-morrow also in the evening after half past two, after an interval of an hour. The House is adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 201 asked by Mr. N. M. R. Subbarama Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd September 1937, page 499 supra.]

G.O. No. 2218, Development, dated 7th December 1936.

[Economic Councils—District Economic Councils—Work—Quarter ending 30th September 1936—Review.]

In pursuance of the policy of the Government announced in July 1936, District Economic Councils have been formed in all the districts. In only fifteen districts, however, had these been formed by the end of the quarter ending 30th September 1936. These councils have begun to tackle earnestly the manifold problems that confront them.

2. They have decided in some districts—Salem and Bellary—to set up Divisional Councils, one for each revenue division. In other districts, for example, Nellore, Cuddapah and Anantapur, village associations have been formed. Sub-committees of the District Economic Councils have also been established to consider specific subjects such as agriculture, cattle-breeding, marketing of fruits, etc.

3. The Government have already indicated the agency to be employed for village improvement work. There are village organizations such as panchayat boards and co-operative societies, through which the beneficient activities of the District Economic Councils may be extended or inaugurated. Some councils also feel the need to train a few individuals to undertake rural reconstruction work. Thus, in Salem it has been decided to select rural guides from among the residents of the village and to appoint them on an honorary or a stipendiary basis. In North Arcot it has been decided to open a training centre for rural reconstruction work at Vellore. Government commend these measures to the attention of other councils and hope they will also take steps to train individuals to carry on rural reconstruction work.

4. The work which these councils have undertaken or intend undertaking is along two lines—intensive work in select villages in all directions affecting the welfare of the villagers and extensive work in each district for the improvement of drinking water-supply, rural communications, rural industry and marketing. To carry out intensive rural reconstruction work, many councils have selected model villages. In Chittoor as many as 41 villages have been selected; in Salem 11 and in South Kanara 3 groups of villages. In some districts such as Nellore, it has been decided to have two or three model villages in each revenue division. In Tanjore and Cuddapah, one village for each division has been selected. In North Arcot, Bellary and Tinnevelly, the councils intend selecting one village a taluk. Just at present the councils are engaged in surveying the needs and potentialities of these select villages.

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5. In Salem district a survey of the essential general needs of the district is being carried out. Lists of wells and rural roads needed in the district are under preparation. The Collector of Salem has made an interesting suggestion to pass legislation for the levy of a well-cess in notified villages so that Government may borrow money and dig wells in the villages, the cost being recovered through the cess over a period of thirty years. Government feel that a general survey on the lines now being carried on in Salem will prove of great value. In South Kanara a questionnaire has been issued to Tahsildars to gather similar information.

6. *Nature of rural reconstruction work and its progress in the districts—Education.*—The Nellore Council has taken steps to increase the number of schools in rural areas. Managers of schools have been circularized to start Social Service Leagues in their schools. One such league has already been formed. In North Arcot it is proposed to start free reading rooms in select villages. In Chittoor the Council has proposed the starting of schools for adults, free reading rooms and libraries.

Sanitation.—Construction of bore-hole latrines is in the programme of many a Council. In the village of Kolur in the Bellary taluk, two trench latrines have been constructed and a public bath at a cost of Rs. 344 close to a well which has a perennial supply of water is also under construction. A playground for school children has been opened in the same village. All the manure heaps and encroachments in the village-site have been removed with the active co-operation of the villagers by voluntary labour. In Nellore the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovur, is endeavouring to induce the Kovur Village Panchayat Board to introduce compulsory scavenging within its limits.

Medical relief.—The Chittoor Council has resolved to train some men in first aid. The Council at Salem has in view the provision of a midwife at select village centres. In Bellary the Municipal Council has agreed to depute its Lady Doctor to help to carry on propaganda work in Maternity and Child Welfare work.

Water-supply.—In many districts steps are being taken to convert step wells into draw wells and to improve the water-supply by deepening the wells. In North Arcot measures are being considered to introduce protected water-supply in certain villages. In Bellary district steps have been taken to connect Kakkabevinahalli village with a pipe line from Bellary and also to effect a reduction in the water tax from 10 annas to 4 annas per thousand gallons.

Roads.—Improvement of rural communications plays an important part in the programme of District Economic Councils. In Cuddapah they have taken up the improvement of streets of Chennur. In Bellary a road all round the village of Kolur has been constructed. In Nellore feeder roads are under contemplation.

Agriculture.—Many Councils such as Nellore, have considered the steps to be taken to popularize scientific methods of cultivation. In North Arcot it has been decided to popularize the introduction of soya

bean. The District Boards of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai have been requested to maintain well-equipped motor vans for carrying out rural uplift work, for distribution of seeds and implements, etc., to the ryots. In Salem a Committee has been appointed to report on the marketing of fruits such as grapes, oranges and mangoes.

Livestock and Veterinary work.—At the instance of the Councils stud bulls have been bought or their purchase decided upon in many a village. In Salem a sub-committee of the District Economic Council has been formed to consider the question of cattle-breeding.

Industries.—Cottage industries are receiving the attention due to them at the hands of many Councils such as Tinnevelly, North Arcot and Salem. Rope-making, basket-making, bee-keeping, poultry-rearing and making of mats from palmyra leaves are all items of work in the programme of one or the other of the Councils.

7. Special attention is continuing to be paid to the needs of the depressed classes. Wells are being constructed for their use at the instance of District Economic Councils in the districts of Nellore and Tinnevelly. The District Economic Council of Bellary is engaged in providing, through the panchayat of the village, quarters for Adi-Dravidas in Kakkabevinahalli village. The District Economic Councils are aware also of the need for the construction of village halls. Such a hall has been provided in Kakkabevinahalli village chiefly due to the generosity of Mr. Doddana Gowd.

8. Government fully realize that there has been little time for Councils to set to work and to achieve results. They note with satisfaction the good work that is being done in the districts in general and in North Arcot, Bellary, Salem, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Chittoor and South Kanara in particular. Very good results have already been achieved in Bellary district. Improvements effected in Kolur village have already been referred to. In Kakkabevinahalli village all manure heaps inside the village have been completely removed to sites specially allotted for the purpose. Two trench latrines have been constructed and they are being regularly used by the villagers. A public health survey has been made and all the houses have been numbered for statistical purposes. Twenty houses have so far been provided with 32 windows gifted by the present President of the District Board. Public health posters have been put up in the panchayat school and magic lantern lectures are being systematically given to the villagers on health subjects. Twelve houses have been provided with soak pits according to the instructions given by the Public Health Department. All the hay-ricks put up in the middle of the village-site have been completely removed to new sites outside the village gifted by Mr. Doddana Gowd and the hay-ricks have been arranged neatly in a regular line. The medicine chest supplied to the villagers is proving useful. In twenty houses the dry earth system of conserving manure is being tried and this has improved the sanitation in those houses considerably. Forty-five bags of cotton seeds and four bags of jonna seeds of the total value of Rs. 190

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have been distributed through the Co-operative Society newly formed for the purpose. An indent has been placed for six pairs of leghorns for supply to the villagers. Bunding trials for conserving soil moisture are being tried in an area of 8 acres of land belonging to one Gangadharappa, a prominent member of the panchayat. Posters regarding insect pests and remedial measures have been supplied to the villagers. The president of the panchayat board, Mr. Doddana Gowd, has offered to deposit Rs. 1,000 in the local co-operative society to finance loan applications received from members to the extent of Rs. 600. The cost of seeds supplied by the Agricultural Depot will be paid from this deposit. Arrangements are being made by the Agricultural Department for the supply of fodder. All the bullocks in the village have been inoculated against rinderpest by the goat-virus method. Magic lantern lectures against cattle diseases have been given by the Veterinary Department. Steps taken to provide a good water-supply to the village have already been referred to. The construction of a new road to the east of the village is under progress. The compound of the panchayat school has been extended and a small play-ground provided for the school. In order to relieve congestion in the Adi-Andhra quarters, twenty house-sites have been allotted in the land gifted by Mr. Doddana Gowd. A lay-out has been prepared and houses will be constructed according to the design approved by the Collector. Provision has been made in each site for separate accommodation for cattle.

9. The Government have no doubt that similar results will stand to the credit of the other Councils also by the time they review their work again in January next.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

C. J. Paul,
Secretary to Government.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift.
,, the Chief Conservator of Forests.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Director of Agriculture.
,, the Director of Veterinary Services.
,, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
,, the Director of Fisheries.
,, the Education and Public Health Department.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Local Self-Government Department.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
,, the Director of Industries.

Press.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 201 asked by Mr. N. M. R. Subbarama Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd September 1937, page 499 supra.]

G.O. No. 581, Development, dated 10th March 1937.

[Economic Councils—District Economic Councils—Work done during the quarter ending 31st December 1936—Review.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 1113, Development, dated 9th July 1936.

G.O. No. 2218, Development, dated 7th December 1936.

Order—No. 581, *Development, dated* 10*th March* 1937.

During the quarter ending the 31st December 1936, District Economic Councils were mainly engaged in selection of villages for more intensive work of rural reconstruction, organization of local committees or associations and agencies for dealing with programmes of work to be carried out and formulation of schemes for spending the grants referred to in paragraph 4 below. Villages have been selected in all but four districts and a survey of the needs of the villagers completed in some, while it is in progress in others. Certain councils, such as Anantapur, North Arcot, West Godavari, East Godavari and Nellore have set up Divisional Committees, while certain others, such as of Trichinopoly and Ramnad have formed Taluk Committees. Village Councils or Committees or Associations have been set up in selected villages in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor, Tinnevelly and Cuddapah. The Councils of Nellore and Ramnad have arranged for the formation of panchayat boards to carry on rural reconstruction work in the selected villages while it is under contemplation in West Godavari and Chingleput to utilize the existing boards for the work. In certain other districts, e.g., Chittoor, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Cuddapah, it is proposed to seek the aid of existing or proposed co-operative organizations. Scout troops are being formed in selected villages and arrangements are being made to train Rover Scouts to co-operate with local committees in rural reconstruction work in North Arcot district, while one scout troop has already been formed in Chennur village in Cuddapah district. There was already a Social Service League in Cuddapah and one has now been formed of boys in the Board High School, Kandukur, in Nellore district and these bodies, it is expected, will help local organizations to carry out the programme of District Economic Councils. The North Arcot Council has been responsible for training eleven candidates in veterinary matters, co-operation, public health, scouting and agriculture. The expenses of the training amounted to Rs. 89–14–0 out of which a sum of Rs. 47–5–4 was contributed either by the candidates themselves or by the village panchayats which deputed them for training and the remainder was met from a donation by a philanthropist.

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In Tanjore, teachers trained in rural reconstruction work have been posted to three model villages in different taluks of the district. In Guntur, Presidents of District Boards have agreed to see that one of the teachers employed in each selected village is trained in Agriculture in Lam Farm. In Cuddapah it has been decided to train two young men at the Government Fruit Farm at Kodur. Public meetings were held in all selected villages in Tanjore district. The Collector himself presided over most of them. People were found to be generally enthusiastic about rural reconstruction. Lectures accompanied in some cases by magic lantern shows were delivered at the meetings by departmental officers to bring home to the minds of the villagers the necessity for observing hygienic principles. Leaflets regarding epidemics, etc., were distributed. Posters on epidemics, child welfare, maternity, tuberculosis and malaria were put up in some villages Popular dramatic entertainments were provided with the object of arousing the interest of the villagers in matters affecting their well being and prosperity and of impressing in their minds the benefits of improved methods of cultivation and of co-operative institutions, etc. From the enthusiasm displayed by the villagers at the meeting and the demand for taking up more villages for uplift work it would appear that rural reconstruction work is appreciated, and the council of the district is sanguine that the villagers would co-operate with the authorities in carrying out this most important work successfully. The members of the South Kanara Council visited the selected villages according to a pre-arranged programme and obtained a detailed knowledge of the conditions of each group of villages and they helped to create interest in villagers also. The Collector of the district has specially commended the work done by the official members of the council.

2. Some of the councils have also to their credit some definite achievements effected during the quarter under review.

(i) *Education.*—A reading room has been opened in Bhimagundem in Cuddapah district. A night school has been opened in Mela Ulur in Tanjore taluk and in Chennur in Cuddapah district. A system of adult education was introduced in Salem district and it is reported to be working satisfactorily.

(ii) *Sanitation.*—The Nellore Council has persuaded the Kovvur Panchayat Board to introduce compulsory scavenging in its limits and to construct latrines for the villagers. In Tiruchengode taluk of Salem district a public latrine is being built with public donation. Street lighting has been started in some of the selected villages in the district. In Cuddapah bore-hole latrines have been constructed both in public places and for private houses. A public bath has been completed in Kolur village in Bellary district. In Mela Ulur in Tanjore taluk, a general cleaning of the village was carried out recently. Encroachments in the streets were removed with the consent of the encroachers. Open pits where water stagnated were filled in and manure heaps closed up by covering them with earth. Streets

were levelled up and fresh earth thrown wherever necessary. In Sikkil in Negapatam taluk, scavenging and street cleaning are being attended to.

(iii) *Medical relief.*—In several districts, District Economic Councils have been able to persuade local boards to greater efforts in the cause of medical relief. In Nellore, the District Board has been approached to appoint a midwife *cum* health visitor for the selected villages and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Gudur is setting an excellent example by undertaking visits, during his leisure hours, to two adjoining villages in order to provide medical relief to the villager. At the instance of the District Economic Council, the East Tanjore District Board has decided to appoint a midwife in one village while the West Tanjore Board intends doing the same. The Tinnevelly Council has decided to take steps to train barber women in midwifery. In Cuddapah, the London Mission Authorities, Jammalamadugu, have promised to depute their medical staff to render medical aid to villagers. Several councils have decided on a campaign to combat malaria in malaria-stricken villages.

(iv) *Water-supply.*—A public well has been constructed by a private individual in Kallubhavi village and another in Hardageri village in Bellary district. In Salem, arrangements are being made for the various agencies concerned, viz., the Inspector of Municipal Councils, the presidents of district boards and the District Economic Council, to sit together in a committee to consider the pooling of the funds available for the district for the provision of drinking water wells and to select the most important works. It is proposed to deal with roads in a similar manner. In Sikkil in Negapatam taluk one tank has been reserved exclusively for drinking water purposes.

(v) *Agricultural development and livestock.*—The Tanjore Council is arranging to purchase green manure seeds for Rs. 180 to raise a green manure crop on 30 acres of land in each of the six villages selected for reconstruction. The money is to be found by ryots, the co-operative society and the panchayat board of the village. A committee of landholders was formed at Tirukkadayur in the same district, to take up agricultural improvements and some of the members have actually placed land at the disposal of the Committee. At Chennur in Cuddapah district, plots for vegetable gardens have been selected and planted with foreign and country vegetables under the guidance of the Agricultural Demonstrator. At Bhimagundem, one of the villages selected in the district, the Collector initiated work by planting some trees and distributed 100 saplings of various kinds to ryots who were asked to plant them in convenient spots and see that they were well cared for. In Anantapur, it has been decided to make an experiment in growing grass by the Agricultural department in an area of 100 acres in Bestarapalle Panchayat

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forest in Kalyandrug taluk. The members of the North Arcot Council visited the Katpadi Agricultural and Poultry Farm run by the American Arcot Mission in connexion with the scheme, Mr. J. J. De Valois, the Manager, had put up for the improvement of poultry in the district and recommended to Government a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Mission spread over a period of three years for the scheme and the Government sanctioned the same. A goat breeding scheme formulated by the same gentleman was also considered by the Council and recommended to Government. Under this scheme, if sanctioned, Mr. De Valois would station one of his pedigree goats in each of the eleven selected villages and send round one of his subordinates for propaganda and instruction.

(vi) *Co-operative societies.*—In Tanjore, a village society for mat-weaving has been formed and the question of forming another society for agricultural improvements is under consideration. Arrangements have been made in Salem to form a co-operative society of cattle breeders in Hosur taluk and of fruit growers in Krishnagiri taluk. The construction of godowns with or without village halls *cum* reading-rooms in selected villages is in the programme of many a council. In Chingleput, a scheme has been drawn up to subsidize milk societies and unions. In Tinnevelly, the formation of a co-operative society at Nallur for the sale of vegetables, palmyra jaggery and other products is under consideration.

(vii) *Cottage industries.*—In several districts attempts are being made to improve the local breeds of poultry by the introduction of exotic birds. Bee-keeping is also to be introduced in some villages in different districts. Basket-making has already been introduced in some villages in Salem. A cottage industries exhibition was held in the district of Tinnevelly.

(viii) *Depressed classes.*—The well at Hardageri referred to in (iv) above is intended for depressed classes. At Chennur arrangements have been made to repair a well used by the Adi-Dravidas. A night school is proposed to be opened in Sivalarkulam cheri in a model village in Tinnevelly district. In Tanjore district, Adi-Dravida quarters in certain villages were specially cleaned and a day school building in another village repaired.

3. The progress so far made is encouraging. The councils in most districts have completed or nearly completed the preliminaries necessary for starting work and a few councils have started some work. The Hon. the Minister for Public Works had occasion to inspect some of the works in Bellary district referred to in the last review and was satisfied that the work was on right lines. The Hon. the Finance Member, during his tours in December 1936, visited model villages in Chittoor (Tondavada), Nellore (Chennur), Kurnool (Ayalur), Bellary (Kakkabevinahalli) and Cuddapah (Chennur) districts. It seemed to him that the villagers were beginning to take some interest in the improvement of their village, that some progress had been made in village sanitation and that bore-hole latrines seemed to fill a real need. In North Arcot, the Agricultural

Institute of the American Arcot Mission seemed to be doing excellent work in the matter of agricutural improvement, especially poultry-keeping. In Kakkabevinahalli village in Bellary district, he found that various improvements had been laid out though full advantage had not been taken of them by the villagers themselves. The Hon. Member was satisfied that on the whole rural reconstruction work was not unpromising and that Collectors and Divisional officers were clearly taking considerable interest in the matter. Rural uplift has necessarily to be a slow and very gradual process but a start has been made. The help the several Mission authorities are rendering to the cause has been most valuable and Government note with satisfaction that in spite of the rush of work on account of the then impending elections to Legislatures, Collectors were able to devote considerable attention to the work of District Economic Councils and trust that now that elections are over they will be able to tackle the several problems confronting them in right earnest.

4. In ordering the formation of these councils in July 1936, the Government observed that the most important and immediate task before the councils was to create an interest and desire for improvement among the villagers themselves. It was also pointed out that no lasting improvement or sustained effort would be possible if the organizations set up for the purpose were led to think that the money required would be forthcoming from Government and that funds, if any required, should be raised locally as self-help is the best form of help that can be thought of for the purpose. Further progress would therefore now depend on the urge in the villagers for improvements in village life and the funds they could themselves raise for these improvements. The Government recognize, however, that the question of funds will always be a difficult one. They are aware that the very desirable state of affairs under which the villagers who are to be benefited by a work would themselves be fully paying for it cannot be brought about in a few weeks. Fortunately, the Government of India in recently sanctioning a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for rural reconstruction laid it down as a condition that the spending of the money should be entrusted to district officers and the Government of Madras while restricting, with a view to avoid dissipation of funds on all kinds of work, the objects on which it could be spent to four categories, viz., improvement of rural water-supply, rural sanitation and village communications and development of co-operative loan and sale societies, have directed that Collectors should spend the amount in consultation with District Economic Councils on a contributory basis. The greater part of the amount has already been provisionally distributed to Collectors on this understanding and it is hoped that Government will be able to confirm this provisional distribution in the course of the next few days. This grant will enable District Economic Councils to launch at once programmes of work in the four main directions of village uplift referred to above and incidentally to accustom people to the idea of a contribution to the works undertaken for their own benefit. Several councils have been busy during the quarter under review formulating proposals for spending their district allotment and the Government have already passed orders approving most of them. The question whether such proposals should come up to Government at all in future for formal approval is

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now engaging the attention of Government. The Government expected that councils would find the amounts allotted too small for their requirements even in respect of the four categories mentioned. They also thought that councils would probably have many other schemes of improvement in view which would not fall under any of these categories. The Collectors were therefore asked to formulate such schemes, again on a contributory basis, in the hope that the new Government would be able to spare funds for them from the Provincial revenues. Again there might be extremely poor people in whose case it would be useless to expect any contribution. To meet such cases, Collectors were asked to apply for a lump-sum grant to be expended at their discretion on works intended to benefit such people. During the quarter under review, District Economic Councils have been busy formulating these schemes also. If these amounts should be sanctioned and thereafter repeated for some years the councils would be doing rural reconstruction work in a comprehensive manner and the people would also ultimately become accustomed to view such works as real necessities which it would be worth fully paying for.

5. Apart from the rural reconstruction grant of Rs. 15 lakhs referred to above, the Government of India have placed a fairly large quantity of quinine at the disposal of this Government for free distribution and the Government have informed District Economic Councils that they are prepared to supply as much quinine as may be possible with the stock on hand for combating malaria in areas not yet touched by the activities of the Public Health Department. The Government trust that councils having malaria-stricken villages in their jurisdiction will take immediate advantage of this offer. Another offer the Government have made is to provide a rural reconstruction overseer to work under each council. The Government expect that rural uplift work would be creating in the villager a desire for a better dwelling house and in order to help him to put up such a house of moderate dimensions the Government have now amended the Takkavi Loan Rules providing for grant of small loans for the purpose.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

C. J. Paul,
Secretary to Government

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift.
,, the Chief Conservator of Forests.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Director of Agriculture.
,, the Director of Veterinary Services.
,, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
,, the Director of Fisheries.
,, the Education and Public Health Department.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Local Self-Government Department.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
,, the Director of Industries.
Press.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 201 asked by Mr. N. M. R. Subbarama Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd September 1937, page 499 supra.]

G.O. No. 1389, Development, dated 21st June 1937.

[Economic Councils—District Economic Councils—Work done during the quater ending 31st March 1937—Review.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 2218, Development, dated 7th December 1936.

G.O. No. 581, Development, dated 10th March 1937.

Reports from the Collectors.

Order—No. 1389, *Development, dated* 21*st June* 1937.

The quarter ending 31st March 1937 marks the close of one chapter in the history of District Economic Councils in this Presidency. The Councils completed the preliminaries connected with the bringing into existence of the necessary organizations to carry out their programmes of work. In G.O. No. 621, Development, dated 15th March 1937, the Government confirmed the provisional allotment of funds made to the districts on a rural population basis out of the Government of India grant for rural reconstruction. Now that District Economic Councils have been provided with the necessary funds, the Government hope that little time will be lost in putting into execution the programmes of work they have drawn up for themselves.

2. *Propaganda and education.*—Progress has been recorded in several districts in the socio-economic sphere. Several Councils, such as those of Cuddapah, Kistna and Ramnad were engaged in arousing the interest of the ryots in rural reconstruction work. The District Economic Council, Kistna, held a demonstration on 19th March 1937 at Nandanur in Bandar taluk when lectures were delivered by departmental officers on several items of rural reconstruction work. There was a fairly large gathering of villagers. In Ramnad, propaganda has been carried on by means of pamphlets for the printing of which a prominent non-official member of the District Economic Council made himself responsible. Night schools have been opened in Anakavoor in North Arcot district and in Tirukadayur in Tanjore. A reading room has been opened at Yerraguntla in Cuddapah. Local subscriptions for the purchase of newspapers have been raised at Peddapasupulla in the same district. Playgrounds and sports equipment have been provided for the elementary schools of the four model villages of Tanjore. The importance of light and ventilation has been brought home to the villagers of Gadidamadugu in Kurnool district. Windows and sky-lights have been opened in several houses of this village. Scavengers and sweepers have been engaged by village committees of Tirukadayur, Odayalur and Sikkil in Tanjore district and in Yerraguntla in Cuddapah district.

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3. *Medical relief.*—Almost all District Economic Councils have taken advantage of the Government's offer of free supply of quinine for distribution in malarial areas. The District Boards of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai have each agreed to sanction a sum of Rs. 250 for a similar purpose. The Tinnevelly District Economic Council has arranged for the training of sixteen dhais at the rate of 2 per taluk, each dhai under training being paid a stipend of Rs. 7–8–0 from the funds of the two local boards of the district.

4. *Water-supply and sanitation.*—Attention continues to be paid to water-supply schemes. To mention a few cases, at Poli in Cuddapah district public wells have been cleaned: in Sikkil, Tanjore district, the drinking water pond was improved at a cost of Rs. 260: at Gadidamadugu, Kurnool district, the Mission well used by the public was provided with a floating platform to prevent pollution of water by contamination and exposure.

Under village communications, mention must be made of the good work of the villagers of Gadidamadugu. The President of the District Economic Council, Kurnool, reports that gravel worth Rs. 1,500 was collected by the village folk for the improvement of their village roads.

5. *Agricultural development and livestock.*—In the Tanjore district green manure seeds were sown in all the selected villages except one and instructions to preserve a pure supply of seed were given to villagers. Instructions in methods of conserving manure were also given. Soap-nut cultivation has been introduced in Sikkil. Three stud bulls bought by the West Tanjore District Board are stationed at the three model villages. A prominent non-official of the district has given a breeding bull to the Tiruturaipundi village besides maintaining one at Nedumbalam. Two other public spirited non-officials are maintaining a pair of stud bulls in Tirukadayur village. A member of the village committee at Yeraguntla has undertaken to purchase and maintain a stud buffalo. A camp veterinary dispensary was opened for a month at Sikkil in Tanjore. Instructions in veterinary matters were given in the districts of South Kanara and Kurnool.

The North Arcot District Economic Council is the first Council to organize an agricultural exhibition. It was held on the 12th and 13th March 1937 at the American Arcot Mission Agricultural Institute, Katpadi. The Agricultural and Co-operative departments and the Vellore Red Cross Association put up stalls and interesting exhibits. There was a radio demonstration by the General Electric Company, Madras, and also cinema shows. A ploughing competition was held among the ryots who attended the exhibition in very large numbers and three ploughs were presented to the first three most efficient competitors. A rural exhibition was also held on 20th March at Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah district.

The Salem District Economic Council continues to devote considerable attention to livestock improvement and to co-operative marketing. A society for marketing of fruit is about to be registered. The Hosur divisional committee has framed detailed proposals for the improvement

of cattle breeding in Anchetti village where cattle breeding is the main industry. The Council has realized the great importance of eliminating useless cattle which are such a drain on our slender fodder resources. It is of the emphatic opinion that in one generation of cows, the cattle population of an area may be placed on a eugenic as well as economic basis, if castration of un-approved scrub bulls is given legal sanction.

6. *Cottage industries.*—The importance of these industries is fully realized by many councils. The Councils of North Arcot and Trichinopoly have proposed to depute a candidate each for training in the Leather Trades Institute, Madras. A Bee-keeping demonstration was given at Palacole in West Godavari and two hivings were made in a private garden. This industry is to be introduced in five suitable villages of the district. Arrangements have been made to introduce it in certain villages of Trichinopoly and Tanjore. A member of the village committee at Yerraguntla has undertaken to maintain cocks of superior breed to improve the local poultry. A scheme to improve poultry farming at Kalaparru in the West Godavari district has been evolved. Similar schemes are under consideration of the Trichinopoly Council. The District Economic Council, Kistna, is examining how best to help the cumbli industry at Kanumole and the toys industry at Kondapalli.

7. *Depressed classes.*—Special attention continues to be paid to the needs of the depressed classes. A school is to be opened for them at Tirukadayur in Tanjore district. A road has been constructed connecting the cheri with the main village. The North Arcot Council has decided to dig wells in certain selected cheris.

8. Some of the Councils have held meetings once a month as directed by Government. A good number of them held only two meetings during the quarter. Three Councils met only once and it is regrettable to note that the Council of East Godavari did not meet at all. The Government once again direct that Councils should meet regularly once a month as far as possible.

9. The Government note with real pleasure the spirit of collaboration and co-operation shown by the District Boards, specially of Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. They regret that the President of one District Board has not been able to attend any meeting of the Council during the last two quarters. The Government feel that co-operation of these two bodies is essential for a rapid progress of rural welfare work and trust that this will be forthcoming in an abundant measure.

10. The Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift inspected Kakkabevinahalli village in Bellary district and Mela Ulur and Tirukadayur in Tanjore district. Though he recognizes the good work so far done in these villages, he feels that more local effort should be forthcoming if the work is to be sustained and permanent. The Commissioner has recently reported to Government that the Councils in many districts are not playing the part that is expected of them. The Government,

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when constituting these Councils, observed that their main function will be to co-ordinate the work of the several departments of the Government in the district and to see that the money allotted for expenditure in each district is spent to the greatest advantage. The District Economic Council should serve as a clearing-house of information for the several departments of Government in the district. In the District Economic Council there is an organization where the district head of one department can acquaint himself with the nature and progress of schemes in other departments and where by means of informal discussion and consultation it will be possible to devise methods to obviate unnecessary delay and remove unsympathetic opposition.

The Government agree with the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift that no harm could come but a good deal of good might result if, before district heads of departments send up proposals for Part II schemes, such schemes are discussed informally with other district heads in the District Economic Council.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C. J. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors except Madras.
,, all Heads of Departments.
,, all other Departments of Secretariat except Legal.
,, the Accountant-General.
Press.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS