THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 23rd September 1937.

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

Mr. Speaker called for prayer, and all hon. Members stood up.

I.—POINT OF ORDER *RE* VANDE MATARAM SONG (PRAYER).

MR. S. M. LALJAN:—"Mr. Speaker, may I raise a point of order? I want your ruling as to whether 'Vande Mataram' song could be sung in this House for prayer. No less a person than Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, has made a statement that it is not a national song, but that it is a war cry against British Imperialism. It assumed such a position about thirty years back in Bengal. In fact, Sir, it is a war cry against Islam and I am going to prove by records that it is so. I want your ruling, Mr. Speaker, whether the song could be sung as a national prayer."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"We are standing for prayer. The hon. Member having raised a point of order, the ruling will be given as soon as the prayer is over."

The prayer was then begun.

MR. S. M. LALJAN:—"I protest against this and I walk out of the House."

II.—SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

After the prayer was over, the Raja of Vizianagram made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

I.—POINT OF ORDER *RE* VANDE MATARAM SONG (PRAYER)—*cont.*

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the hon. Member who raised the point of order before prayer was begun, here? I am prepared to give a ruling on the point of order raised by him."

* THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. Speaker, my young friend, Mr. Laljan, has raised a point of order and asked for your ruling. I think in this case, it would have been better if he had consulted his Muslim friends in the matter of singing 'Vande Mataram' song as prayer. If the singing of this song was considered objectionable by any section of the people of this House, he would have been better advised if he had consulted others and then represented it to the Speaker in his room and not raised it on the floor of this House

in this manner. I am sure the Speaker would have given the representation every consideration. It is unfortunate that the matter has been raised in the manner in which it has been done. Even now, Sir, I appeal to my hon. Friend to take up this matter with the Speaker in the manner I have suggested and not to ask for a ruling on the floor of this House. I would request him to consult his other friends and see the Speaker so that some understanding on the point may be reached and not to require a ruling on the point. I think that it does not require any ruling at all on the floor of the House. I would request him not to press the point, but to withdraw it for the time being and then see Mr. Speaker about it."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, though this matter has been agitating the minds of a considerable section of the community, it was not the intention of many of us that this should be brought before the House with a request that you may give a ruling on it. I would appeal to my hon. Friend, Mr. Laljan, not to force you to give a ruling. I think it will certainly not be necessary. Some of us who have any opinion in this matter would certainly meet you and the Hon. the Leader of the House and we may then come to some understanding in regard to this matter. This, I consider, is not a matter on which we should request a ruling to be given. I would join with the Hon. Muslim Minister in the appeal he has made to him not to press this matter."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member (Mr. Laljan) having walked out of the House with words of protest, while the House had risen for prayer, he has to apologize to this House first before he withdraws his point of order. If, however, he presses his point of order, I am prepared to give a ruling on the floor of the House now."

MR. S. M. LALJAN:—"Mr. Speaker, I never intended anything against the Chair. Just a month back I put an interpellation to suggest that this singing of the 'Vande Mataram' song should be discontinued."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will not be permitted to speak anything now. If he wants a ruling on the point it will be given; if he wants to withdraw the point of order, he has first to apologize to the House for the protest and walk-out during prayer."

MR. S. M. LALJAN:—"When the song was being sung, I protested against it and walked out of the House as I could not remain here."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"That is what I say, I cannot permit. The hon. Member should not have walked out of the House by way of protest during prayer. He has to apologize to the House for his conduct."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, I thought that he had acted in a way much worse than what he has actually done. Did he merely walk out or did he say anything?"

23rd September 1937]

* MR. SPEAKER:—" He protested and walked out of the House during prayer. He has to apologize to the House for his behaviour."

MR. S. M. LALJAN:—" Mr. Speaker, I bowed to your ruling and I walked out when the song was being sung. As a Mussalman, I could not remain in the House when the song was sung."

* MR. SPEAKER:—Will the hon. Member apologize to the House for his conduct in having walked out of the House during prayer? "

SIR WILLIAM WRIGHT:—" Mr. Speaker, in the last Council, it was very often the custom for certain parties in the House to walk out during the proceedings of the Council. Is it your ruling that in future when any person or a party who takes exception to a particular proceeding and goes out of the House in a perfectly orderly way, such individuals or parties are to apologize to the House? "

MR. K. R. KARANT:—" The point of order is really this. The point of order was raised and the ruling of the Chair was promised. Immediately the Member withdrew from the House, saying that he protested against it. It is not the walk-out that matters; it might have been perfectly constitutional. But what is considered an insult to the House is that the Member, after raising the point of order and after the ruling had been promised, walked out of the House saying that he protested against it."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" Mr. Speaker, I crave your indulgence and the patience of the House for making an explanation with regard to my own impression of what has happened. It appeared to me that he raised an objection to the song which was to be sung as a part of the prayer that you had ordered. He raised it, as I understood it, on the ground of his own religious sentiments. But the manner in which he raised the objection while the House was standing and about to participate in the prayer, gave rise to the impression that he was somewhat disorderly. He could have kept out because of his religious sentiments and might have come in afterwards and raised the point when the House was sitting in a normal manner instead of raising the point while the Members of the House were on their feet to begin the prayer. This probably explains the somewhat different impressions that different members appear to have of the proceedings. You, Sir, asked him to withdraw his point of order and Members advised him so to withdraw and he was being persuaded to withdraw in the sense that he might raise the objection afterwards in the manner that Mr. Hameed Khan recommended. You asked him to apologize for his conduct in walking out of the House under those circumstances. Under totally different set of circumstances Members have been going out in order to lodge their protest against particular proceedings in the House. As my hon. Friend, Sir William Wright, has pointed out and as many other Members know,

different parties and groups have acted in such manner. But the question now is whether there was any insult intended in the walk-out. If a protest was intended it is one thing, but if an insult was intended it is different; and in this case it is quite clear to my mind that the hon. Member went out not by way of insult but in order to extricate himself from what he considered to be interference with his own religious feeling in the matter. He may be right or he may be wrong. I would ask you, Sir, to consider the whole position calmly and after hearing him later. If the Member now cares to withdraw the point of order, I think no one should insist that he should make an apology. I submit most respectfully this thing and yet I leave it to you to decide the matter. I have only submitted my impression on the situation."

10-15 a.m.

Mr. S. M. LALJAN:—"Mr. Speaker, I honourably withdraw the point of order."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"All the same, I should like to say a few words upon this very very important question that is before the House.

"This is prayer; it is not more 'Vande Mataram' song that is being sung. It is prayer similar to what is conducted in the House of Commons before the Speaker takes the Chair. It is similar to the prayer that is conducted in the House of Commons of Canada, and in various other parliaments of the world, before the Speaker takes the Chair. It is embodied in the procedural law of some parliaments and it is respected by the practice of the House of Commons. Prayer becomes a necessary part of the beginning of the proceedings of parliaments in some places, and that practice has been observed from the beginning of this Assembly before the Speaker has taken the Chair.

"What form the prayer should take was a matter of anxious consideration from the beginning, and the Chair was considering, in view of the numerous religions and faiths of the members attending this House, what form it should take. There are here Hindus, Mussalmans and Christians. Whether it is better that the Hindu prayer be given one day, Mussalman prayer another day, and the Christian prayer the third day has been engaging the attention of the Speaker. It occurred to him that a prayer common to all will be the prayer of the motherland. This 'Vande Mataram' song is the prayer that has been sung all over India by millions of people, Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians. It is the prayer that is every day sung all over India; and that was regarded by the Speaker as the first prayer necessary for this House, and if accepted by all sections of the House, it would be the proper prayer in the beginning. This prayer can be supplemented by other forms of prayer as well.

"In the House of Commons, a Chaplain is appointed to conduct the daily prayer; and in addition to the daily prayer the Speaker of the House of Commons occasionally adds his prayer also; and when the Chaplain is absent, the Speaker conducts the prayer himself. In the House of Commons in Canada, under Standing Order 15, 'Mr. Speaker

23rd September 1937] [Mr. Speaker]

shall read prayers every day, at the meeting of the House, before any business is entered upon ' and this prayer is conducted by the Speaker one day in English and another day in French. Like this you find that many parliaments have got their own conventions, and this parliament, the Madras Assembly, has got the right to create its own conventions. With regard to prayer, this convention will develop.

" The Speaker is seriously thinking of having a prayer, a national prayer supplemented every day, one day from the Vedas, another day from the Koran and a third day from the Bible, in order to give it the real dignity of a parliament, as the House of Commons in England, the House of Commons in Canada, that in New Zealand and elsewhere. In order to develop that convention, the Chair has been seriously considering to lay down the first item of the prayer, and the matter will be placed before the House for discussion after it has been fully considered.

" The ' Vande Mataram ' song is the national prayer and Mr. Laljan having honourably withdrawn the point of order, his protest also is withdrawn. This ruling, or rather this statement, from the Chair on the prayer has been necessitated by the conduct of the member on the floor of the House. I do expect that such scenes would not hereafter recur; because the time of prayer is regarded as the most solemn occasion in any parliament at the commencement of its business. And I too trust that all Members of the House will respect that time as sacred and solemn."

Sir WILLIAM WRIGHT:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I suggest that a translation of the prayer which is given in this House every morning be supplied to the Members of the House who unfortunately do not understand it? "

Mr. SPEAKER:—" Yes; it will be supplied."

III.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Panchayat forests in Salem district.

* 209 *Q.*—Mr. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state (talukwar and panchayatwar)—

(*a*) what the number of forest panchayats in the Salem district is;

(*b*) how many acres are covered by such panchayats;

(*c*) how many acres of forests are on the plain land and how many acres of forests are on the hills;

(*d*) what the revenue derived from such panchayats is;

(*e*) whether there are restrictions on the issue of permits by panchayats; and

(*f*) if so, what the principle underlying such restrictions is?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) *to* (*d*) A statement [a] giving the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

"(*e*) Yes.

"(*f*) The principles governing the restrictions are explained in paragraphs 6 (i), 6 (ii), 6 (iii), 6 (iv), 10 (*d*) and 10 (*f*) of Board's Standing Order No. 195-A, a copy of which is available in the Library of the Madras Legislature."

MR. P. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether as much grazing area will be attached to the panchayat bodies as will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the village?"

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

MR. P. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"When?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"As soon as possible."

MR. B. T. SESHADRI ACHARIYAR:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that these forests are closed for grazing during July and August every year?"

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

MR. B. T. SESHADRI ACHARIYAR:—"In view of the fact that there are no other pasture lands in the village, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of allowing issue of permits during those two months also?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I think in the interests of the forests as well as in the interests of the cattle, during these two months they are closed."

MR. B. T. SESHADRI ACHARIYAR:—"May I know whether only a portion of the compounding fee is given to the forest panchayats now?"

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I do not think that question arises out of this."

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 736–737 infra.

23rd September 1937]

Particulars regarding the extent of land in forests under sandalwood plantation.

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

(*a*) what the extent of land under forests is;

(*b*) what portion of it is planted with sandalwood trees;

(*c*) how much more land is fit for this purpose;

(*d*) what the purposes are for which sandalwood is used; and

(*e*) whether the whole quantity raised in this province is consumed by the public or whether it is sold to foreign countries?

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"(*a*) The total extent under Forest and Revenue Department was 19,767 square miles on 31st March 1936.

"(*b*) & (*c*) There are no sandalwood plantations as such. This species is a parasite, invariably deriving its nourishment from some or other host tree. It grows scattered over extensive areas of reserves and unreserves, mainly in the North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts. It regenerates itself readily from seed and is 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.

"(*d*) For cosmetic and religious purposes, for the manufacture of perfumery and soap, and as a medicine.

"(*e*) A portion of both wood and oil is sold to foreign countries."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members are already informed that questions involving such statistics should be unstarred and the mere fact that they are starred questions will not entitle Members to put supplementary questions."

* *Q.* 211.[a]

Testing of motor lorries presented for registration.

* 212 *Q.*—MR. J. M. SMITH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state in connexion with G.O. No. 2705 (62-S) of the 14th July 1937 issued by the Home Department of the Government of Madras—

(*a*) what facilities exist in the various districts in the Madras Presidency for testing the gross weight of motor lorries, and how many weighing machines are actually in use by the police authorities in the presidency;

(*b*) what principle will be followed for determining the maximum laden weight or the carrying capacity to be specified in the certificate of registration;

[a] Vide pages 624-625 infra.

(*c*) whether there is any appeal against the order of the District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police under rule 14 (*b*); and

(*d*) whether the District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner is empowered to delegate any of his functions under rule 14 (*b*) to any subordinate police official?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) Exact information is not available with the Government. The Police usually weigh motor lorries at railway weigh-bridges. The Government have under consideration a proposal to provide the Police with portable weighing machines.

"(*b*) Unladen weight is defined in the Motor Vehicles Rules.

"Rule 1-A of the said rules prescribes the supply of information pertaining to the makers' guaranteed safety load and the seating capacity of every type of motor vehicles. The Commissioner of Police prepares a consolidated list and sends a copy to each registering authority for the purpose of enabling the registering authority to enter correct particulars in the registration certificate.

"(*c*) There is no specific provision in the rules for an appeal, but it is always open to a person aggrieved by an order of the District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner to take the matter to higher authority.

"(*d*) The District Superintendent of Police is not so empowered; but the Commissioner of Police can delegate his functions to any police officer in the City of Madras not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police, under rule 44 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know who the authorities are to whom the appeal is to be preferred?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Evidently the Government."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"May I know whether Government will take early steps to provide weighing machines at junctions of trunk roads to prevent overloading of lorries?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"I have already answered that the Government are considering the proposal to provide the police with weighing machines."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether it is not desirable to make regulations providing that appeals against the orders of the police may be made to the District Collector?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The Government think that it is a better authority than the Collector."

23rd September 1937]

Reduction of the number of gun licences in the Presidency.

*213 *Q.*—MR. P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the number of gun licences in the Presidency has been reduced; and

(*b*) if so, why?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" (*a*) The number of licences for the possession of arms in force at the end of each of the last five years was—

1932	74,919
1933	72,343
1934	68,461
1935	68,121
1936	64,272

" (*b*) The difference in the figures for 1935 and 1936 is due partly to the transfer of certain areas from Madras to the Province of Orissa. The Government presume that the reduction is due, apart from that, to the fact that the licensing authorities have been restricting the grant and renewal of licences to persons who have a need for arms."

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—" Will the Government be more liberal than the previous Government in the matter of the issue of gun licences? " 10-30 a.m.

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" It is not a question of one Government being more liberal than another. It is a question of giving these licences to persons who are in need of arms."

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—" Is it the rule that the firearms should be surrendered to the officer concerned every year before renewals are applied for? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" That is the rule."

MR. K. SUBBA RAO:—"Are these licences refused to people who have Congress leanings? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" The Government have no information."

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—" Will the Government be pleased to grant exemption from gun licence in the case of hon. Members of the Legislature? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Under the rules, the Members of the Legislature as such have no right for arms. The only question the Government consider in this matter is the need for arms for the particular individual applying for licence."

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of granting free licence to Members of the Legislature?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Not at present."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"May I request the Hon. Minister to revise the rules regarding granting of licences in order that more persons may be able to get these licences?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"I have already answered that question. The only consideration in this matter is the need for firearms for the individual applying for licence. There is no necessity to liberalize the rules."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how the Government ascertain the need of an individual for a revolver or a gun?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"They judge the need from his status, his profession and other duties."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Does the Hon. Minister mean that the necessity for gun licence has been reduced of late?"

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

MR. B. T. SESHADRI ACHARIYAR:—"Is it a fact that the vakils in the mufassal have to travel by nights and that the need for a weapon with which to protect themselves during such journeys has not been considered sufficient reason for granting licence to them by the district magistrates?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The Government are not prepared to give special protection for vakils only."

MR. B. T. SESHADRI ACHARIYAR:—"May I ask whether a member of the Bar, who is now a responsible Minister of Government, was attacked on returning from a mufassal court and he escaped unscathed only by the use of the revolver which he then possessed?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Unless more particulars are given, I will not be able to give an answer."

MR. B. T. SESHADRI ACHARIYAR:—"I am referring to the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar."

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"I am not aware of the incident." (Laughter.)

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government will consider the case of those gentlemen who had these licences in previous years, but who in recent years have been deprived of them on account of their political persuasions?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"I do not accept the last portion of the question. Gun licences have been cancelled because they have not been used properly by the persons concerned."

23rd September 1937]

MR. R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU :—" May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is prepared to issue instructions to the district magistrates to see that if a ryot applied for a gun licence for the protection of his crops, that is treated as a sufficient ground for granting licences? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON :—" That has always been the consideration guiding the district magistrates, so far as the Government are aware."

MR. R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU :—" In the case of the revolver may I know the purpose of keeping it? "

MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR :—" Shooting! "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON :—" The answer has been given by the hon. Member himself." (Laughter.)

MR. B. ANANTHACHARIAR :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister to be pleased to construe the word ' need ' liberally? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON :—" The word ' need ' has always one meaning only." (Laughter.)

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the Hon. Minister inform the district magistrates that guns required for the protection of crops should be issued without any fee to the agriculturists? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON :—" No such instructions can be issued to district magistrates. The district magistrates will consider the claims of particular individuals for protecting crops."

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" Has the Hon. Minister got any information that applications from ryots have not been considered properly? "

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

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I request that an investigation be made to see that the agriculturists are provided with gun licences without any hesitation? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON :—" No such investigation is possible in this vast country. If specific instances are brought to the notice of Government, action will be taken."

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask whether the Salem District Magistrate could be consulted in the matter? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON :—" The better course would be to ask the persons who have been aggrieved on account of the refusal of licence, to make representations to the Government."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—" Does the present Government also consider that the granting of more licences is dangerous to peace and tranquillity in the country? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" It is not a question of the number of licences issued, but it is a question of the persons who are in possession of licences."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that people who own guns and revolvers have to present themselves before the authorities for renewal? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" They have to."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—" Is there any necessity for continuing that procedure? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" As it is, there is necessity."

MR. B. T. SESHADRI ACHARIYAR:—" Will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of issuing instructions to the authorities concerned to be more liberal in the granting of licences and to restore licences to parties from whom they have been withheld on account of their Congress propensities? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" The Government are not in a position to say that licences have been refused on account of the Congress propensities of the applicants."

MR. R. RAGHAVA MENON:—" Will the Government be pleased to pursue a more liberal policy concerning the grant of licences for revolvers and guns hereafter? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" I have answered that question more than once."

MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government propose to hold a test in rifle-shooting? "

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—" Among whom, please? "

Proposal for the appointment of a Malayalam Lecturer in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras.

* 214 *Q.*—MR. P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state whether any representation has been made to the Government to sanction the appointment of a Malayalam Lecturer in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" In 1933 a representation on the subject was received and examined in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction. The Director was not in favour of the proposal. To a Legislative Council question put on the same subject, the Government replied in October 1934 that there was no case for the provision of Malayalam in the Government Muhammadan College. Since then no further representation has been received."

23rd September 1937]

• Supply of buttermilk to prisoners.

* 215 *Q.*—MR. P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state whether the Government have sanctioned the supply of buttermilk to prisoners?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The answer is in the affirmative."

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the buttermilk is purchased from outsiders or is made in the jails?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"As far as possible buttermilk is prepared in jails."

MR. V. KURMAYYA:—"Will the privilege of the supply of buttermilk be extended to ordinary prisoners also, Sir?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Buttermilk supply is for all prisoners."

MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—"Will the Government consider the economic aspect of getting buttermilk prepared by prisoners themselves?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The Government cannot allow any kind of rations to be prepared by the prisoners themselves. Buttermilk will be prepared in the jails."

MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—"May I know whether buttermilk is supplied both in the morning and in the evening?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The arrangement at present in some jails is to give it only once a day."

Proposal to give effect to the recommendations of the Sapru Committee Report regarding unemployment.

* 216 *Q.*—MR. P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government contemplate a proposal to request the members of the Legislature to collect statistics of the unemployed in their respective constituencies; and

(*b*) whether the Sapru Committee Report is under the consideration of the Government?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) The answer is in the negative. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to unstarred question No. 28.

"(*b*) Yes."

MR. V. V. NARASIMHAM:—" May I know whether the Government will try to get statistics of unemployed people? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" We will collect statistics and later eradicate unemployment."

MR. D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" With reference to the answer to clause (*a*) of the question which invites attention to the answer to question No. 28 may I ask, whether, in view of the fact that in that answer no reference is made to the co-operation of the Congress Committees and Members of the Legislature, the Hon. Minister will invite the co-operation of these bodies? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" A communiqué has been issued by the Government on the subject. Of course the co-operation of Legislative Assembly Members and members of other public bodies has been invited."

MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—" May I know in how many districts the collection of statistics has been ordered? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" In six districts."

MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—" May I know if the Hon. Minister is going to give employment to all the unemployed? "

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—" I have already given an answer to that. (Laughter)."

* 217 *Q.*[a]

Stay of proceedings in O.P. No. 58 of 1936 in re-election to Neikuppai Electoral Circle, Ramnad District Board.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government ordered stay of proceedings before the Election Commissioner in O.P. No. 58 of 1936 relating to the Neikuppai Electoral Circle, Ramnad District Board, on the file of the Principal Subordinate Judge, Madura;

(*b*) if so, for what reasons;

(*c*) under what provisions of law the Government interfered in a pending judicial proceeding; and

(*d*) whether the Government will quote any precedent for such procedure?

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

" (*b*) To consider the question of transfer.

" (*c*) & (*d*) Government were advised that their power to intervene was doubtful. The stay order was therefore cancelled."

[a] Vide pages 620–621 infra.

23rd September 1937]

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister what prompted the Government to interfere in doubtful cases?" 10-45 a.m.

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In the first instance they thought that they had power to interfere. But in the second instance they were advised that they were cases of a doubtful nature for Government to interfere. Hence the stay order was cancelled."

Proposal for the construction of a new building for the Headquarters Hospital, Calicut, on a new site.

* 219 *Q.*—HAJI P. I. KUNHAMED KUTTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to change the present site and buildings of the Headquarters Hospital, Calicut;

(*b*) whether the Government have decided to construct a new building for the Headquarters Hospital, Calicut; if so, whether any particular site has been selected for the purpose;

(*c*) whether the Government have sanctioned any amount for the purpose of constructing a building for the Headquarters Hospital, Calicut; if so, what the amount is;

(*d*) if the answer to clause (*c*) is in the affirmative, whether any amount has been allotted for the purpose in the current year's budget;

(*e*) if the answers to clauses (*a*) and (*c*) are in the affirmative, why there is delay in executing the work;

(*f*) when they propose to begin the construction of the new building for the Headquarters Hospital, Calicut; and

(*g*) if the site for the hospital has not already been selected finally, whether the Government will consider the advisability of consulting the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs., residing in Calicut town in choosing the proper site?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have decided that the question of construction of a new headquarters hospital at Calicut on the site opposite to the Government Hospital for Women and Children should be taken up without delay. The Surgeon-General has been asked to submit necessary proposals.

"(*c*) *to* (*f*) Funds can be provided and the work taken up for execution only after the receipt of the proposals from the Surgeon-General and after the scheme is sanctioned by the Government.

"(*g*) As the site has already been selected the question of further consultation does not arise."

Insufficient accommodation in the Mental Hospital, Madras.

* 220 *Q.*—MR. P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether his attention has been drawn to the complaint in the Annual Report of the Mental Hospitals for 1936 that accommodation in the Madras Mental hospital is insufficient and the matter has been pointed out repeatedly in the previous years; and

(*b*) whether the additional accommodation needed has been sanctioned, and if so, whether the construction has been completed?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) A scheme of extensions to the hospital providing accommodation for 160 additional patients was sanctioned in December 1936. The work has not yet been started, but it is hoped to make a start this month."

Provincialization of the posts of headmasters in Government Muhammadan Secondary schools.

* 221 *Q.*—MR. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state why the posts of the headmasters of the Government Muhammadan Secondary schools are not provincialized?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is presumed that the hon. Member desires to know why the posts referred to are not included in the Provincial Service. Other similar posts in the Government educational institutions are in the Subordinate Educational Service. The Government do not consider that there is any justification for including these posts of headmasters of Government Muhammadan Secondary schools in the Provincial Service."

Proposal for the abolition of the posts of Divisional Inspectors in the Education Department.

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

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the question whether there is real need for the creation and continuance of the posts of Divisional Inspectors and if so, with what result; and

(*b*) if the Government consider that these posts are superfluous, when the Government propose to consider the abolition of these posts?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The question will be considered."

23rd September 1937]

MR. B. T. SESHADRI ACHARIYAR:—"Sir, when I raised this question at the time of the budget debate the Hon. Minister said that these Divisional Inspectors are necessary for the purpose of administration. May I know when these posts were created?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Evidently the hon. Gentleman was not here when I was replying to the budget debate. These posts were created eight months ago."

Proposal for the abolition of the posts of Special Officers and Commissioners to Municipalities.

*223 *Q.*—MR. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating to abolish the posts of Special Officers and Commissioners to the municipalities?

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

MR. S. M. LALJAN:—"May I know whether the Congress Government really think that these institutions still require the supervision of these Commissioners and Special Officers?"

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

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the general administration of these institutions has been improved by the appointment of these Commissioners as executive officers?"

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

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether in view of this fact, the Government will consider the desirability of appointing executive officers to district boards also at an early date?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The matter is under consideration."

Cars purchased by the Government for the use of the Hon. Ministers.

*224 *Q.*—MR. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that six pleasure cars were bought out of Government revenues and supplied to Hon. Ministers; and

(*b*) if the answer be in the affirmative, from which firm these cars were bought, the name of the firm and the caste of the seller, the model and their total cost?

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"(*a*) Six motor cars were purchased by the Government for the use of the Hon. Ministers.

" (*b*) The six cars were bought from the Union Company, Madras, at a total cost of Rs. 18,000. One of the cars is a ' Flying Standard —Ordinary Saloon ' and the remaining five ' Willy—Standard Sedan.' The Government are not aware of the caste of the proprietor of the firm or who he is."

MR. S. M. LALJAN:—" May I ask in regard to clause (*a*) whether there is any precedent of this kind before."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I do not think so, Sir."

Proposal to amend sections 6, 45 and 83 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Udipi Municipality in South Kanara in its meeting held on the 5th August 1937 has passed a resolution recommending to Government to amend—

(i) section 6 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, with a view to reserve seats for some communities, only if they formed a certain proportion of the total population of a municipality at the last census;

(ii) section 45 of the same Act for introducing adult franchise in municipalities or to extend the franchise as in the case of the Provincial Legislative Assembly; and

(iii) section 83 of the same Act in order to remove exemption of rented school buildings from property-tax and instead to tax them on rental value; and

(*b*) what action, if any, the Government propose to take in the matter?

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

" (*b*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government."

Agreement entered into by the District Boards of North and South Tinnevelly with the South Indian Railway Company in re the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway.

* 226 *Q.*—MR. J. M. SMITH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the District Boards of North and South Tinnevelly have recently entered into an agreement through the

23rd September 1937]

Secretary of State with the South Indian Railway whereby the latter agreed to reduce the charge of hire for railway rolling stock from 8 to 5 per cent of the gross earnings on the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway, on condition that the district boards would withdraw the licences at present given to bus services between Tinnevelly and Tiruchendur and that they would grant no further licences;

(*b*) whether the Madras Government were consulted in the matter, and, if so, whether they assented to the terms of the agreement; and

(*c*) what action the Government propose to take in connexion with this agreement, and in order to prevent a repetition of an agreement which openly suppresses one form of transport in order to maintain another?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"(*a*) The answer is in the negative, so far as the Government are aware.

"(*b*) The Government are considering the various questions arising from the conditions attached to the offer of the Railway Company to reduce the hire of rolling stock from 8 to 5 per cent.

"(*c*) The Government have not yet come to a final decision."

Measures, if any, for the better working of the village courts.

* 227 *Q.*—MR. H. S. HUSSAIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state what steps, if any, the Government propose to take to secure a better working of the village courts and if so, when?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The annual reports on the working of the village courts show that the working of these courts is on the whole satisfactory. Defects found in their working in the course of inspections are brought to the notice of village munsifs or presidents of panchayat courts for rectification. Collectors have also been asked to take a close interest in the development of these courts by periodical inspection and otherwise. However, the Government are examining the whole question with a view to make the village courts more efficient. It cannot now be said as to when the Government will be in a position to take necessary action in the matter."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"May I ask whether village munsifs' courts will be replaced by the panchayat courts all over the Presidency?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Wherever possible panchayat courts are constituted; they replace the village courts."

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether it is the general instruction to District Collectors to disestablish village courts where there are factions and corruptions rampant?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The District Collectors are always to attend to this kind of work."

MR. M. A. SALAM:—"May I ask whether for the better working of the village courts Government are contemplating to appoint lawyers as honorary presidents of courts?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"Whether honorary or paid, the Government have in contemplation a scheme in the matter of village courts."

Withdrawal of the half-fee concession for Muslim students in schools and colleges.

* 228 *Q.*—MR. H. S. HUSSAIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether half-fee concession had at any time been granted to all Muslim students reading in schools and colleges; and

(*b*) if so, when this concession was stopped and why?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) & (*b*) No rule has ever existed that half-fee concessions should be granted to all Muslim students irrespective of their capacity to pay fees."

MR. V. KURMAYYA:—"May I ask whether Adi-Dravida students who are reading in schools and colleges will be given half-fee concession?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That question does not arise out of this question."

Objection or suggestion, if any, received from any association in Madras relative to the matter in G.O. No. 2705 (62-*S*), *Home, dated* 14*th July* 1937.

* 229 *Q.*—MR. J. M. SMITH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state in connexion with G.O. No. 2705 (62-S) of the 14th July 1937 issued by the Home Department of the Government of Madras—

(*a*) whether any objection or suggestion was received by Government from any association in Madras with regard to the preliminary

23rd September 1937]

draft published by Government of the notification subsequently embodied in the Government Order of the 14th July;

(*b*) if so, from what association; and

(*c*) what action was taken by Government with regard to such objection or suggestion?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) & (*b*) Suggestions were received from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Madras Branch, and the Madras Motor Vehicles and Allied Merchants Association.

"(*c*) The suggestions were considered before the rule was finally issued."

Transfer of the Asylum Press and its staff to Government.

*230 *Q.*—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) the conditions governing pensions for employees in the Government Press;

(*b*) whether the service in the Lawrence Asylum Press prior to its transfer to Government is counted as service under Government for purposes of pension;

(*c*) if the answer to (*b*) is in the affirmative, whether and if so, in how many cases pensions have been granted since the Lawrence Asylum Press was taken over by Government; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*b*) is in the negative, what the conditions of transfer of the Lawrence Asylum Press to Government are?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"(*a*) The pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations apply to permanent salaried and piece-work establishments in the press.

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

"(*c*) Does not arise.

"(*d*) There were no conditions regarding the transfer of employees from the Lawrence Asylum Press. Actually, they had all been given notice of discharge before the press was handed over to Government."

[23rd September 1937

Conditions of service of the piece-workers in the Government Press.

* 231 *Q.*—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether conditions of service such as leave, pension, punishment are the same for both the permanent employees and the piece-workers in the Government Press; and

(*b*) whether the Hon. Minister will place on the table of the House the relevant Government Orders?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" (*a*) *Leave.*—The non-technical staff of the press is governed by the leave rules applicable to all other Government servants; these rules also apply to technical or industrial employees who held permanent and salaried posts in the press on the 1st March 1930. Technical or industrial employees entertained after the 1st March 1930 are subject to different rules.

" *Pension.*—This is regulated by the Civil Service Regulations.

" *Punishment.*—The conditions are the same except that certain categories of employees entertained after 26th May 1930 have been excluded from the operation of the Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, on the ground that such rules cannot be made applicable to them with due regard to administrative requirements.

" (*b*) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by laying on the table copies of the various rules and regulations."

Revision of the scale of pay of officers in charge of ports.

* 232 *Q.*—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of ports under the control of the Provincial Government;

(*b*) what is the method of recruitmet of port officers in charge of these ports and the scale of pay sanctioned;

(*c*) whether representations have been received in the past for the revision of the salaries of these port officers and whether they have been dealt with favourably; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the affirmative, when the orders were issued?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" (*a*) Fifty-five.

" (*b*) There are ten port officers in the Madras Port Service, six of whom are in charge of the outports, Cocanada, Masulipatani,

23rd September 1937]

Cuddalore, Negapatam, Calicut and Mangalore, and also supervise the work of Port Conservators in charge of smaller ports adjoining them, one is performing the duties of Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer and Agent for Government Consignments, two have been lent to Cochin and the Tuticorin Port Trust and one is leave reserve.

" The recruitment to the service is made by Government from among men who are less than 40 years of age and who hold certificates of competency as commander in the Royal Indian Navy but are not on its active list or who hold Board of Trade Foreign going Master's certificates and have served as Chief officers. The scale of pay is Rs. 600—30—900—50—1,200 plus overseas pay calculated

(*a*) during the first five years of service at the rate £15 a month, if drawn in sterling or Rs. 100 a month if drawn in rupees;

(*b*) thereafter, at the rate of £25 a month if drawn in sterling or Rs. 200 a month if drawn in rupees.

" (*c*) Yes.

" (*d*) The scale given in answer to clause (*b*) is the revised scale sanctioned on 25th March 1937."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know how many posts of Port Officers are held by Indians and how many by non-Indians? "

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" Notice, Sir."

Government grants to Indian Orphanages and Boarding Houses.

* 233 *Q.*—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(*a*) the principles governing grants to Indian Orphanages and Boarding Houses;

(*b*) the amount allotted for this purpose in 1936-37;

(*c*) the average grant per head paid;

(*d*) the number of orphanages and boarding houses which received the grant;

(*e*) the items of expenditure taken into account in arriving at the rates of grants; and

(*f*) whether in recent times there has been a change in the method of calculation disallowing certain items of expenditure once permitted?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" (*a*) & (*e*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

" (*b*) Rs. 2,85,500.

" (*c*) Rs. 24 per pupil per annum.

" (*d*) 197.

" (*f*) The grant which up to 1933–34 was determined with reference to two-thirds of the net cost of the institution has subsequently been assessed with reference to two-thirds of the net boarding charges of the institution; subject in both cases to a maximum grant of Rs. 3 a month for each pupil."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I ask whether there is any difference between the rates of grant given to Indian and European Orphanages?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Yes, Sir. The difference is indeed noteworthy."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether this differential treatment will be continued hereafter also?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" As I have repeated again and again, financial considerations almost always stand in the way of even good and necessary reforms."

Measures for stamping out leprosy from St. Thomas' Mount and its neighbourhood.

11 a.m. * 234 *Q.*—DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a deputation waited on the Hon. Minister, as contemplated in the proceedings of the Mount Leper Relief Committee meeting held on 10th August 1937, that appeared in the *Madras Mail*, dated 12th August 1937, soliciting the assistance and co-operation of Government in stamping out the disease in St. Thomas' Mount and its neighbourhood; and

(*b*) what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

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

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

23rd September 1937]

DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether in case representations are made, he would consider the advisability of tackling the question of leper relief?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Government are tackling the question of leper relief in very great detail."

Proposal for the appointment of Probation Officers, under the provisions of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, in the districts of Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Malabar.

* 235 *Q.*—DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(*a*) to what districts in the Presidency the provisions of sections 2 to 15 of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act have been extended so far;

(*b*) in which of these districts probation officers have been appointed; their qualifications and scale of pay;

(*c*) whether in all these cases probation officers have been appointed by the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society as provided in the rules framed under the Act; if not, in what instances a deviation has been made and why;

(*d*) whether the newly appointed probation officers have entered upon their duties; if so, from what dates;

(*e*) the amount of subsidy provided by Government to each of these districts;

(*f*) what are the reasons for not providing probation officers to Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Malabar districts; and

(*g*) whether Government would consider the desirability of providing the requisite funds in the Budget for 1937–38 for the appointment of probation officers in the districts named?

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"(*a*) The provisions of the Act have been extended so far to the City of Madras and to the districts of Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura and North Arcot.

"(*b*) Probation Officers have been appointed in the City of Madras and in the districts of Bellary, Coimbatore and Madura. Steps are being taken to appoint one for the North Arcot district also. A statement [a] showing particulars of their qualifications, scale of pay and the dates on which they entered on their duties, is placed on the table.

"(*c*) The answer is in the affirmative. No deviation has been made by Government.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 738 infra.

"(*d*) The particulars are furnished in the [a] statement placed on the table.

"(*e*) A lump sum provision of Rs. 6,300 has been made towards the subsidy payable to the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society on this account. No provision has been made on account of the extension of the provisions of the Act to North Arcot as the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Vellore, has agreed to undertake the work of probation without extra cost to Government.

"(*f*) & (*g*) The intention of Government is to try the scheme of probation of first offenders in the City of Madras and in a few selected mufassal areas. If it proves successful, the question of extending it to other districts will be considered. It is too soon to consider the question of extending the provisions of the Act to other districts."

MR. H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"May I know whether the Government is aware that the Probation Officer of Bellary was drawing only Rs. 40 before but is now drawing Rs. 125?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The Government are aware that he is now drawing Rs. 125, but they are not aware of what he was drawing before?"

MR. H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"In view of the fact that the Probation Officers of other districts are graduates, will the Government consider the desirability of appointing a graduate for the Bellary district also?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The appointment is not made by the Government but by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society."

MR. H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of suggesting to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society the necessity or desirability of appointing a graduate for this office?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"The Government at present are not contemplating the laying down of any particular qualifications for the Probation Officers appointed by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know the reason for the discrimination in the pay drawn by the officer at Madura and the pay drawn by the officer at Bellary?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"As I have already said, these appointments have been made and their pay fixed by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society."

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 738 infra.

23rd September 1937]

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the reasons for this variation are known to the Government, or will they be made known to them?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"They are not known so far."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will the Government please make an enquiry and tell us?"

THE HON. MR. K. RAMAN MENON:—"In so far as the authority has been given to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Government do not think it necessary to make any enquiry in the matter."

* 236 *Q.*—MR. S. M. LALJAN:—"I do not put this question." (Withdrawn.)

Cancellation of the communal Government Order and reduction of salary.

* 237 *Q.*—MR. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government contemplate the cancellation of the communal Government Order;

(*b*) what steps have been taken by the new Ministry to reduce the salary of the officers drawing more than Rs. 500; and

(*c*) whether he would be pleased to correctly define the policy of the new Ministry in this matter?

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

"(*b*) & (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Premier's speech presenting the budget for 1937-38 to the Assembly."

Rate of remission of land revenue during the budget year.

* 238 *Q.*—MR. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken by the Government to relieve small pattadars of the burden of taxation; and

(*b*) what amount of land revenue remission is proposed to be given during the budget year to the ryot over and above what has been suggested by the Interim Ministry?

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"(*a*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

"(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Budget speech of the Hon. the Premier."

Proposal to open rural dispensaries in the districts.

*239 *Q.*—MR. S. M. LALJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many rural dispensaries are proposed to be started during the budget year and how many such dispensaries will be started in each district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries maintained by the Guntur Municipality in Guntur town is proposed to be abolished; and

(*c*) if so, what the reasons are for taking such a course of action?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"(*a*) It is proposed to sanction in the current year the opening of 19 more rural dispensaries to be subsidized by the Government. The local boards which propose to open the dispensaries and the number of dispensaries proposed to be opened by each are—

Anantapur District Board	3
Bellary	3
Kurnool	2
Malabar	1
Nellore North	3
Nellore South	1
Trichinopoly South	2
Dharmapuri District Board	1
Pedapadu Panchayat Board	1
Mappadi Panchayat Board	1
Morella Panchayat Board	1
Total ...	19

"(*b*) & (*c*) The Special Officer, Guntur Municipality, has proposed that the Municipal Town Ayurvedic Dispensary and the Municipal Unani Dispensary at Sangidigunta may be abolished mainly as a measure of retrenchment and that two dispensaries on the model of rural dispensaries may be opened instead. The proposal is under the consideration of Government."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"May I know why Chittoor has been omitted?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I am not personally aware of the claims of Chittoor."

23rd September 1937]

MR. H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" May I ask whether the Government will suggest to the local bodies the places where these dispensaries should be opened in any district? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" It is primarily the district boards concerned who should make the recommendations."

MR. H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Will the Government suggest to the local bodies that they should open new dispensaries in localities where there are no other dispensaries? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The location of dispensaries is a matter in which the Government are entirely guided by the recommendations of the district boards concerned."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of running these new dispensaries that are going to be opened, on the Ayurvedic or Unani system? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The question raises an important question of policy."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the Government will examine the suggestion that as far as possible the Ayurvedic and Unani systems should be encouraged? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The matter shall certainly receive the consideration of the Government."

Apprenticeship in a recognized firm as a condition precedent to the admission of students into the Government School of Technology, Madras.

* 240 *Q.*—DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a rule that students seeking admission into the Government School of Technology should previously secure apprenticeship in a recognized business firm owning a factory;

(*b*) whether the attendance at such factory is intended to afford practical training in order to supplement the instruction in theory imparted at the school;

(*c*) whether the Hon. the Minister is aware that students seeking admission into the school experience much difficulty in obtaining apprenticeship in business firms;

(*d*) whether any fee is charged by firms concerned for taking apprentices; and

(*e*) whether Government would be pleased to consider the advisability of saving students from this liability by making the Government School of Technology self-contained so that both theoretical and practical training may be imparted in the same institution?

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) The workshops in the Madras City can take in only a certain number of apprentices. The number of students who desire to join the school exceeds this number. Some students must therefore be experiencing difficulty in obtaining apprenticeships. But there is a limit to the number of these students that can be absorbed in the trade.

"(*d*) So far as information is available no firms or workshops charge fees with the exception of the Madras Corporation which it is reported charges a premium of Rs. 60 per year from each apprentice undergoing an apprenticeship of two years. Some firms demand a caution deposit from their apprentices.

"(*e*) The Government consider that the present arrangement is the best from points of view of economy and expediency."

DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether having regard to the difficulties experienced by students seeking admission into the School of Technology, the Government would consider the proposal indicated in clause (*e*) of the question and make the school a self-contained institution?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"The question has already been answered."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"May I ask whether the Government are aware that there is not one business firm in Madras which gives proper training to these students?"

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

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Will the Government be pleased to make enquiries and find out whether there is any firm in Madras which has got a factory or workshop for the purpose of giving proper training to the mechanical engineering students?"

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

DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*d*), will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to make enquiries and find out whether actually fees are not demanded from students seeking apprenticeship?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"If any particular instance is brought to my notice, it will be considered."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire from the School of Technology as to how many students are exactly able to find workshops or firms where they can undergo practical training?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"All the admitted students."

23rd September 1937]

* 241 *Q.*[a]

Removal of the Tuberculosis Hospital from Royapetta to a place outside the city.

* 242 *Q.*—DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there have been repeated representations in the past protesting against the existence of the Tuberculosis Hospital—In-patients' Branch at Royapetta—in the heart of the city;

(*b*) whether public institutions like the Royapetta Hospital, the St. George's Cathedral School, the Y.M.C.A. and the Paddison Hostel are located in the vicinity of the Tuberculosis Hospital involving thereby danger of infection and spread of the disease; and

(*c*) whether Government will consider the desirability of shifting the hospital in question to any other place in the outskirts of the city?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"(*a*) A representation was received from the Corporation of Madras in 1921.

"(*b*) There are some institutions near the tuberculosis hospital, but the idea that the existence of the hospital involves danger of infection and spread of the disease in the area is not correct.

"(*c*) The question of shifting a portion of the hospital to Tambaram will be considered when funds are available."

Formation of a Selection Committee for admission of students into the Government School of Technology.

* 243 *Q.*—DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether under existing orders the minimum qualification for admission into the Government School of Technology is eligibility for the University Course in S.S.L.C. Examination;

(*b*) whether Government would consider the desirability of altering this rule and substituting therefor *Completion* of the S.S.L.C. Course as the minimum qualification for admission into the Government School of Technology;

(*c*) how the selection of candidates for admission into the Government School of Technology is regulated at present and whether there is a Selection Board as in the case of Agricultural, Medical, Engineering and Teachers' Colleges; and

(*d*) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of forming such a Board to regulate admissions to the school?

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[a] Vide pages 621–622 *infra*.

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"(*a*) The qualification for admission to the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses is as stated.

"(*b*) In the opinion of the Government it is not desirable to alter the rule. Past experience indicated that there was considerable wastage among young men admitted who had completed their S.S.L.C. course but had not been declared eligible for the University course.

"(*c*) There is at present no selection board. The Principal is the authority competent to admit students.

"(*d*) The present arrangement has worked well and there does not appear to be any need to alter it."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether these rules will be relaxed in the case of the backward communities?"

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

MR. D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of instituting a shorter course for students who have not got the full eligibility?"

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

DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"With reference to the Hon. Minister's reply to clause (*b*), that it is not at present contemplated to relax the rules regarding the education qualification prescribed for admission to the School of Technology, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will be prepared to issue rules for the relaxation of these conditions in exceptional cases where the candidates concerned may have fallen short of the minimum number of marks by two or three marks in some of the optional subjects?"

THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"If such exceptional cases are brought to the notice of the Principal they will certainly be considered."

Rural Communications in the districts of Chingleput and South Arcot.

*244 *Q.*—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of villages which have not been so far served with either metalled or laterite road in the districts of Chingleput and South Arcot;

(*b*) whether the Government or the local board have any programme or scheme for providing these villages with road communication; if so, what is the cost of the same; and

(*c*) what the Government propose to do with regard to the early provision of roads to these villages?

23rd September 1937]

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

"(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have asked the district boards to submit a five years' programme for the improvement of village communications. On receipt of the programme, the further action to be taken will be considered."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*a*), may I ask whether the Hon. Minister will please call for the information and supply it to the Members of this House?"

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

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister if he is aware that the roads already existing in the Chingleput district are so bad that it is not advisable to spend any more money on new roads?"

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

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister what progress has been made with reference to the proposals in the Vipan Report for the improvement of rural communications?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think, Sir, that that question does not arise out of this answer."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the Government will take upon themselves the responsibility of bringing into existence rural communications instead of leaving it to the district boards?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The district boards have jurisdiction in the first instance over village communications."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will there be a change in that policy?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Not in the near future, Sir."

* *Q.* 245.[a]

Conversion of the temporary cadre of the demonstrators in the science sections of the Government Colleges into a permanent cadre.

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

(*a*) whether the temporary cadre of the demonstrators in the science sections of the Government Colleges, has been converted into a permanent one; and

(*b*) if so, from what date?

[a] Vide pages 622-623 infra.

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

"(*b*) From 1st October 1937."

11-15 a.m MR. D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether these demonstrators will be absorbed in the regular Madras Subordinate Educational Service as and when vacancies occur?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir; that is not the policy at present, but they will be made permanent in Government service."

MR. M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to make the cadre permanent?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No such proposal is at present under the consideration of Government."

Grant of remission throughout the Presidency for the several standing crops.

* 217 *Q.*—MR. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of remissions granted throughout the Province during the last year for the several standing crops; and if so, what crops;

(*b*) whether remissions were also granted for tea, coffee and similar crops;

(*c*) if the answer to question (*b*) is in the affirmative, the amount of remissions granted to such crops in the last year; and

(*d*) whether any and if so, what definite policy was adopted while granting remissions?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM:—"(*a*) *to* (*c*) The hon. Member has presumably in mind the general remissions granted by the Government in fasli 1346 in view of the fall in prices and the economic condition of the ryots. The value of these concessions is reported to be Rs. 52·02 lakhs. The remissions did not depend on the nature of the crops raised. No remissions were granted in regard to tea, coffee and similar plantation crops as such. These crops are grown on dry lands in a few districts and no remission of the assessment on dry lands was given except in the Bellary and Anantapur districts and in six villages in the Kurnool district.

"In addition to these concessions, the Government sanctioned the remission of land revenue amounting to about Rs. 6 lakhs in certain districts in view of the reduced outturn due to adverse seasonal conditions, damages caused by cyclone, etc. None of these cases related to tea, coffee and similar plantation crops.

"(*d*) The principles on which the general remissions were sanctioned during fasli 1346 are explained in the Press Communiqué annexed

23rd September 1937]

to G.O. No. 2272 *, Revenue, dated 21st October 1936. Remissions due to seasonal conditions, damages caused by cyclone, etc., are sanctioned with reference to the circumstances of each case in accordance with the general principles laid down in Board's Standing Orders Nos. 13 and 14."

MR. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI:—" May I know, Sir, whether remissions that have been granted for tea and coffee, will come under the definition of staple food crop? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" I have just answered that no remission was granted to coffee and tea as such, last year."

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of granting remissions simultaneously to ryots in zamin areas and making necessary arrangements with zamindars in regard to peshkash? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" The hon. Member is no doubt aware that the relations between tenants and zamindars are governed by a piece of legislation called the Madras Estates Land Act."

Proposal to reduce the rate of ground-rent in the City of Madras.

* 241 *Q.*—DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware of the fact that the rate of ground-rent imposed on house-owners in the City of Madras in respect of land assigned for building purposes is excessive and out of all proportion to the market value of the land;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that some of the assignees have surrendered a portion of the lands assigned to them due to excessive taxation;

(*c*) whether the rate of ground-rent imposed is subject to revision every ten years;

(*d*) whether owing to economic depression, the fall in prices, and the opening out of extensions in the suburbs of the city, the value of houses has correspondingly fallen; and

(*e*) whether having regard to this fact, Government would consider the desirability of revising the principles underlying the imposition of ground-rent in the city?

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

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

" (*c*) Yes.

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

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 738–742 infra.

"(*e*) Under the rules as they stand, the rate of ground-rent may be lowered in special localities, e.g., in parts of the city inhabited by the poorer classes or where the cost of building houses is unusually high. In the circumstances, the Government do not consider it necessary to revise the existing rules."

Definition of "food-crops" and "standing crops" for purposes of granting remissions.

*245 *Q.*—MR. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the various remissions granted throughout the Province for the past 2 years;

(*b*) the amount so granted for the same period;

(*c*) the standing crops that are entitled to such remissions;

(*d*) how the Government define 'Food-crops' and 'Standing crops';

(*e*) whether any such remission has been granted to tea, coffee and similar crops for the past 4 years; and

(*f*) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether they come under the category of standing crops?

MR. T. VISWANATHAM (Parliamentary Secretary) on behalf of the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam: (*a*) *to* (*c*). Remissions of land revenue other than fixed remissions fall under two categories—

(1) General remissions sanctioned by the Government on account of the fall in prices and the general economic condition of the ryots in the Presidency.

(2) Local remissions granted on account of the failure of crops in any particular locality as a result of seasonal conditions or the occurrence of widespread or local calamities such as famine, floods, hailstorms, etc., in accordance with B.S.Os. Nos. 13 and 14.

"General remissions falling under class (1) above are independent of the actual crop, if any, raised on the land and those falling under class (2) are not restricted to any particular crop or crops.

"The general remissions granted in faslis 1345 and 1346 are specified in G.Os. Nos. 306,[a] Revenue, dated 12th February 1936, and 2272,[b] Revenue, dated 21st October 1936, which have been placed at the disposal of the Press. The amounts remitted were Rs. 59·45 lakhs in fasli 1345 and Rs. 52·02 lakhs in fasli 1346.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 743–745 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix III on pages 738–742 infra.

23rd September 1937]

" Particulars regarding the seasonal remissions sanctioned in the several districts in the Presidency during fasli 1345 are given in paragraph 11 (i) of the jamabandi report for fasli 1345 and item (1) of statement No. 6 in that report. These include a remission of about Rs. 27,000 sanctioned by the Government, in the Tanjore district as a result of cyclone, pest and floods.

" Local remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government in certain districts during fasli 1346. The amounts remitted under the orders of the Board of Revenue and the district officials during the year are not known.

" (*d*) & (*f*). It is not clear what the difficulty of the hon. Member is. Standing crops are crops standing on the land, before the harvest. Food-crops are crops, the yield of which is used for food, e.g., paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu, etc.

" (*e*). No concessions have been given to tea, coffee and similar crops as such during the last four years. There was a general remission of assessment of one anna in the rupee on dry lands in faslis 1343, 1344 and 1345. Dry lands cultivated with tea, coffee and rubber during these years would have been eligible for this concession equally with dry lands cultivated with other crops."

MR. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI:—" May I know, Sir, what the policy of the Government is in regard to the grant of remissions for such crops? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" I have already submitted, Sir, that no remissions have been granted to crops, but the remissions were granted in respect of lands classified as wet or dry."

MR. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI:—" May I know, whether any definite instructions have been issued to the Board of Revenue for the grant of such remissions for staple food-crops? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I repeat what I said before in reply to another question, that the remissions were in respect of lands and it may be, incidentally, that the remissions were considered with reference to the level of prices of foodstuffs."

MR. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI:—" May I ask, Sir, whether Government will issue strict instructions in respect of future remissions, for classifying the staple food-crops? "

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—" The staple food-crops have been classified; for a long time, there have been strict instructions and the remissions which have been referred to in this answer are given by special orders of the Government and not by the Board on its own initiative."

[23rd September 1937

Principle to be adopted in regard to the re-employment of discharged employees of taluk boards when vacancies in district boards arise.

*211 *Q.*—MR. K. V. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether preference is being given to those who had been discharged from district board service due to the abolition of taluk boards, in filling up vacancies caused in district boards;

(*b*) whether the Government received any representations from those who had previously served under district boards against the appointment of raw hands in the district boards; and

(*c*) what action the Government propose to take in this connexion?

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) Under rule 8 of the Transitional Provisions appended to Madras Act No. II of 1934, discharged taluk board servants have the first claim for appointment to vacancies under district boards. The discharged district board servants have the next claim for appointment under district boards in preference to outsiders.

"(*b*) & (*c*) Some representations were received from persons who were affected and orders were passed on them with reference to their merits."

MR. V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware whether any inexperienced person has been appointed as the Secretary of the North Ramnad District Board?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not aware, Sir."

MR. S. C. VENKATAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir whether all the hands thrown out of employment on account of the abolition of taluk boards have been absorbed in district board service?"

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

MR. K. P. YEGNESWARA SARMA:—"Do these taluk board servants enjoy a pension, Sir?"

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

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"In regard to the answer just now given that he has no information, will the Hon. Minister call for the information?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"About what, Sir?"

MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Whether all the taluk board employees have been absorbed or not?"

THE HON. MR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, we will call for the information."

23rd September 1937]

MR. V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that in the Erode District Board, ex-taluk board clerks have not been absorbed but only raw hands have been appointed?"

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

MR. V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to call for information in this respect?"

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

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Appointments created or made by the Interim Ministry.

126 *Q.*—MR. P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of new appointments created or made by the Interim Ministry beginning from 1st April 1937 and the names of persons thus appointed with their scales of pay?

A.—A statement [a] is laid on the table.

Alleged preferential treatment in the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that some patients in the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, in the general and other wards are given a preferential treatment by the District Medical Officer, Capt. K. K. Nambiyar, with the result that they absorb all the attention of the staff to the neglect of other and serious cases in the wards;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there was such a patient in the medical ward of the hospital who was receiving such preference from the District Medical Officer and the woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mrs. Thomas, in April and May 1937;

(*c*) whether in this connexion there was a serious difference between the woman Assistant Surgeon, Mrs. Wright, who is now in Trichinopoly, on one side and the woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mrs. Thomas, supported by the District Medical Officer on the other;

(*d*) whether the District Collector was requested by the Surgeon-General to enquire into this matter; and

(*e*) if so, what the result of the Collector's finding was, and whether the Government will place the report on the table?

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

(*c*) The District Medical Officer, when reporting to the Surgeon-General about certain matters in connexion with the administration of the Government Headquarters Hospital

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 746–750 *infra*.

and Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, referred to some causes of friction between himself and the woman Assistant Surgeon, Mrs. Wright.

(*d*) & (*e*) A telegram against the District Medical Officer and the woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon was received by the Surgeon-General and referred to the Collector for report. After an enquiry the Collector reported that there was lack of understanding between the District Medical Officer and the woman Assistant Surgeon. The Government do not consider that it will be in the public interest to place the report on the table.

Detention of a patient in the maternity ward of the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a patient in the maternity ward of the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, has been kept on for nearly three months overruling the judgment of the obstetrician in charge of the Maternity department; and

(*b*) whether it is permissible for the District Medical Officer to interfere in the day-to-day duties of honorary physicians and surgeons in their special departments and to overrule their treatment and judgment?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative. The Honorary Physician has made a complaint in the matter which is under enquiry.

(*b*) Under the rules relating to the appointment of Honorary Medical Officers the entire management and control of the hospitals and discipline of the staff are vested in the District Medical Officer.

Travelling allowance of the District Medical Officer, Mangalore.

129 *Q.*—MR. K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the District Medical Officer, Mangalore, Capt. K. K. Nambiyar, did not travel by the first class from Mangalore to Madras on 6th January 1937 for the District Medical Officers' Conference at Madras, though he subsequently claimed travelling allowance for first class?

A.—On 6th January 1937, M.R.Ry. K. Kannan Nambiyar Avargal, District Medical Officer, South Kanara, left Mangalore for Vizagapatam, to attend to work connected with the Andhra University examination. He travelled second class and University allows only second-class fare for such journeys.

23rd September 1937]

Number of appointments created by the Interim Ministry during their term of office.

130 *Q.*—MR. K. VENKATAPPAYYA: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the table a list of special appointments newly created during the term of the Interim Ministry, the persons holding those appointments and the pay fixed to each appointment?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 126 in the Legislative Assembly. The Government consider that no useful purpose would be served by calling for information as regards the names of persons appointed by authorities other than the Government to subordinate posts created by the Interim Ministry.

Expenditure on account of the Vizagapatam Medical College and the King George Hospital.

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

(*a*) what the annual expenditure is (1) recurring and (2) non-recurring on (1) the Vizagapatam Medical College and King George Hospital since 1930 and (2) the Madras Medical College and General Hospital for the same period;

(*b*) what the total amount expended is on the Vizagapatam Medical College (inclusive of Hostel) and King George Hospital so far since 1923;

(*c*) whether the Madras Legislative Council in 1936 passed any token grant for the Vizagapatam Medical College or Hospital or both; and

(*d*) if so, whether the Government implemented the principle and policy underlying the said token grant?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] showing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Necessary additional staff and equipment required for the college and hospital has been sanctioned. Only the building programme remains to be implemented. The Government are taking the necessary steps to carry out the building programme.

Comparative statement relating to graduates from the Vizagapatam Medical College and the Madras Medical College.

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

(*a*) the number of Andhra students at present studying in the Madras Medical College;

(*b*) the number of non-Andhra students studying in the Vizagapatam Medical College;

(*c*) their percentage in relation to the total strength of each of the two colleges; and

[a] Laid on the table separately.

(*d*) the number of students who graduated from the Vizagapatam Medical College and the Madras Medical College, respectively, since 1928 and the number of them who have been entertained in Government service?

A.—(*a*) 73.

(*b*) 47.

(*c*) The percentage of Andhra students in the Medical College, Madras, to the total strength is 9·7 per cent and the percentage of non-Andhra students in the Medical College, Vizagapatam, to the total strength in that institution is 17 per cent.

(*d*) 187 students from the Medical College, Vizagapatam, and 645 from the Medical College, Madras. None of the graduates from the Medical College, Vizagapatam, has yet been appointed as Civil Assistant Surgeons. Since 1928, 41 appointments have been made to the cadre of Civil Assistant Surgeons (Men's Branch), by direct recruitment.

Irregular attendance of the Board of Directors for the management of the Monegar and the Raja of Venkatagiri choultries.

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

(i) whether the Government are aware—

(*a*) that out of the eight ex officio and eight nominated non-officials constituting the Board of Directors for the mangement of Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri choultries, four ex-officio members and four nominated members never attended any meeting of the Committee or of the Board held in 1936–37;

(*b*) that three out of four meetings of the Board had to be adjourned for want of quorum and that only three members attended three meetings of the Committee and four attended one meeting; and

(ii) why persons who do not care to attend any meeting are reappointed or kept on the Board?

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

(ii) The constitution of the Board of Directors of the institutions is regulated by a scheme of management according to which eight members hold office ex-officio and the remaining eight are co-opted by the ex-officio members, subject to confirmation of their appointments by Government. Subject to death or resignation the co-opted members hold office for a term of five years.

Measures taken by the Surgeon-General to improve the status and efficiency of the Vizagapatam Medical College.

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

(*a*) whether the Government in starting the Vizagapatam Medical College published a gazette notification in 1923 that the students of the

23rd September 1937]

new Vizagapatam Medical College would receive the recognized Madras University Degree;

(*b*) whether the Surgeon-General stated in October 1927 that action was being taken to see that the Vizagapatam Medical College came well out of the next inspection that was to take place within the next six months;

(*c*) if so, what steps have been taken by him and the Government from October 1927 up to date to secure recognition for the medical degrees of the Andhra University; and

(*d*) whether the Government are aware that a large number of students are attracted every year to the Vizagapatam Medical College owing to their notifying in the gazette, at the commencement of each year, that applications for both the Madras Medical College and the Vizagapatam Medical College are invited, as if there is no difference either in the status or in the prospects of service between the graduates of either college?

A.—(*a*) In 1923 a notification was published to the effect that a Government Medical College will be opened at Vizagapatam from 1st July 1923 for the training of candidates for the M.B., B.S., and L.M.S. degrees of the Madras University. The Andhra University was not then established.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Since 1927 sufficient additions to the teaching staff and considerable improvements in the equipment of the various departments of the college have been sanctioned by the Government on the recommendation made by the Surgeon-General. Recognition is at present being denied only on the ground that buildings for the college and hospital are inadequate.

(*d*) A common notification is published because a joint committee selects the candidates for admission into the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam. Both the colleges are treated as one unit in the matter of selection of candidates as the candidates have to be selected on a communal and linguistic basis. The majority of the students apply for admission at the Madras college but unless there are special reasons to the contrary all the Andhra students are allotted to the Medical College, Vizagapatam; and Tamil applicants are allotted to Vizagapatam only when sufficient number of Andhras are not available. The Government do not consider that candidates apply for admission to the Vizagapatam Medical College for the reasons stated in the question.

Consultation with the Provincial Government before effecting block retrenchment of staff on railways in the Presidency.

135 *Q.*—Mr. G. KRISHNAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that under the instructions issued by the Railway Board of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments have to be consulted before effecting block retrenchment of staff on railways; and

(*b*) if so, the number of times they were so consulted in this Presidency and the attitude taken by the Government in each case?

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

(*b*) No record showing that the Provincial Government were consulted is traceable.

Number of petty yard officers and peons communalwar appointed by the Assistant Director, West Coast Division.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Fisheries department was mainly intended for the benefit of the various fisher communities;

(*b*) the period in which Mr. U. Karunakara Menon, Assistant Director, was in charge of the West Coast division;

(*c*) the number of appointments of petty yard officers and peons made by him during his tenure; and

(*d*) how many of them are members of the Arayan and other fisher communities and how many are Nayars, Tiyyas and Muslims?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) From 10th May 1924 up to date.

(*c*) The number of petty yard officers appointed was 69 and peons 145.

(*d*) Of the 69 petty yard officers appointed, 16 were of the Araya and other fisher communities, 24 were Nayars, 15 Tiyyas, 5 Muslims and 9 other castes.

Of the 145 peons, 132 were appointed by the Assistant Director before the Inferior Service Rules came into force on 1st July 1936. Thirty were of the Araya and the other fisher communities, 34 were Nayars, 22 Tiyyas, 11 Muslims and 35 belonged to other communities. Thirteen appointments were made after the Inferior Service Rules came into force. All were ex-army men nominated by the Collectors. Of these 13, none belonged to Araya or other fisher communities; 5 were Nayars, 2 were Tiyyas, 1 Muslim and 5 other communities.

23rd September 1937]

Grant of relief to the injured and to the families of the dead arising from the collapse of a partly constructed building in the Erode Municipal Weekly market.

137 *Q.*—MR. K. S. PERIASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons for the collapse of a partly constructed building in the Erode Municipal Weekly Market on 22nd April 1937;

(*b*) the number of persons who died on the spot and of those who died afterwards in the hospital, and the number of those seriously injured;

(*c*) whether the Government have instituted any enquiry into the tragedy so far; if not, why not;

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the orders, if any, of the Interim Ministry, then in office, in connexion with the above tragedy;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware of the Non-official Enquiry Committee, its report and its findings;

(*f*) what kind of relief the Government propose to give the injured, and the dependants of the dead; and

(*g*) from what sources the relief, if any, is proposed to be given—the Government, the Municipality, or the contractor?

A.—(*a*) Conflicting reports have been received on the subject. The Revenue Divisional Officer reports that the collapse was due to heavy winds, whereas the District Magistrate states that bad construction work and failure to rope off the shed till the Engineer declared it fit for use was perhaps responsible for the tragedy.

(*b*) The number of the injured and the dead is not accurately known. According to the Revenue Divisional Officer's report three were killed on the spot, three died at the hospital and 37 were more or less seriously injured. The latest report of the Commissioner says that five died in the hospital.

(*c*) The Sanitary Engineer has been asked to submit all the connected papers, especially, the plan of the market as approved by the Deputy Sanitary Engineer.

(*d*) No orders were passed by the Interim Ministry in the matter.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) & (*g*) The Erode Municipal Council has proposed to distribute a sum of Rs. 5,000 from its funds to the sufferers and the Government have sanctioned the distribution by the Council of a sum of Rs. 4,644.

[23rd September 1937

Work done by the present Labour Officer in South Kanara.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the present Labour Officer closed some of the schools in the South Kanara district;

(*b*) the total number of schools closed from 1933 to 1937;

(*c*) whether he has built new schools;

(*d*) the total number of new buildings; and

(*e*) the total number of rented buildings in the district?

A.—(*a*) The District Labour Officer has no authority to close down schools. The officer responsible for the Labour department work in the district is the Collector.

(*b*) Nine.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Seven.

(*e*) Thirty-seven.

Re-appointment of the thrown-out officiating and probationary servants of District Boards.

139 *Q.*—MR. V. KURMAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the thrown-out Taluk Board employees were ordered by Government to be employed in District Board services in permanent and officiating vacancies in preference to the officiating and probationary servants then working in District Boards;

(*b*) if so, whether the latter were ordered to be employed after all the Taluk Board employees were absorbed;

(*c*) whether it has come to the notice of the Government either by way of appeals or representations that the Presidents of District Boards are not employing these acting and probationary servants even after the Taluk Board servants have been absorbed;

(*d*) if so, whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to place on the table of this House such appeals or representations, if any, received by the Government; and

(*e*) what action the Government are going to take on such representations?

A.—(*a*) Yes; only those persons who were acting under district boards on 31st March 1934 and who had not by that date completed a minimum service of six months within a period of one year immediately prior to that date were directed to be replaced by discharged taluk board servants.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of starred question No. 211.

23rd September 1937]

Observance by the Presidents of District Boards of the instructions issued by the Government in their Order No. 2341, L. & M., dated 20th June 1935, regarding appointments and promotions.

140 *Q.*—MR. V. KURMAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any appeals or representations from local board employees have been received by the Government regarding the observance of G.O. No. 2341, L. & M., dated 20th June 1935, by the Presidents of District Boards in the matter of appointments and promotions; and

(*b*) what action the Government are going to take on such representations?

A.—(*a*) Some appeals have been received.

(*b*) Orders were passed on them on their merits.

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

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

(16) DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,24,900 under Demand XVI—Medical."

* KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following cut motion that stands in my name, namely:—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 91,24,900 *for Medical department by Rs.* 100.'

"In this connexion, Sir, I wish to know the policy of the Government in allowing medical officers in Government service to have also private practice. It is a well-known fact that full-time servants of Government in other departments are not allowed to do any private work. Now, these public servants in the Medical department alone are allowed private practice. May I know from the Hon. the Minister in charge whether such things are allowed in the Judicial department and whether a Munsif will be allowed to draft plaints and petitions to be filed by parties in other Courts than in his own Court. Probably this kind of private practice was allowed during the time when allopathic doctors were not in sufficient numbers to meet the demands of the public, but now that we have a large number of allopathic doctors—enough and even more—to meet the demand, there is no necessity for allowing them to continue to have private practice. On the other hand, Sir, there are a large number of private medical practitioners and they do not find any scope for work, because these men in service have been monopolising all the work as they are in a better position to do so in view of the fact that they have the advantage of all the appliances and other equipment of the hospitals in their charge at their disposal. Can the Government expect that a doctor who has both private and also hospital work will be in a position to do full justice to the work for

which he is paid than to the work which brings him for the moment a larger income. I wish to know from the Hon. the Minister whether he will be able to tell me the average time that the doctor will spend in the hospital upon each patient. In an hospital where the daily attendance is 400—and the doctor generally sits in the hospital only for six hours—I can say the time that the doctor can devote to each patient may not be even one minute; whereas if a patient calls upon him in his residence and pays him amply, he attends to him for any number of hours.

11-30 a.m. "Large sums of money are being spent on buildings in this Department. I do not know if it is necessary that such luxurious buildings are required for the hospitals. I know that some time back 20 lakhs of rupees were spent on district hospitals. We do not want luxurious buildings, with marble floorings and walls bedecked with ornamental coloured glasses and tiles. All that we want is plenty of light, air and space. Is it not a waste of money if we allow the Public Works Department to persist in their habit of spending large sums of money for these buildings. It is all out of proportion to the poverty of the masses of the people. I would suggest that, instead of these costly luxuries, we may have an extended system of rural medical relief and such other relief work for want of which so many in the country side are dying.

"Then there is the question of the employment of Indian nurses. We know that the employment of Indian nurses costs less than the employment of European nurses. I do not know whether they are capable of attending to patients better than Indian nurses or whether they can turn out better work. Why are the Government yet continuing this system? Of course certain number of European nurses may be necessary. Why not cut the number to the barest minimum and employ Indian nurses instead? I hope that they will give sufficient training to the required number of Indian nurses for this work.

"Coming to the question of honorary surgeons, I beg to state that the system is not at all satisfactory. We have been urging for their appointment in larger and larger numbers. If Government had taken that course, they could have reduced expenditure and also given considerable relief to the paid doctors. I would, in this connexion, bring to the notice of the Hon. the Minister the case of a patient who, due to neglect or otherwise, collapsed for want of proper medical aid in time. The patient was a victim of a murderous attack in DeMellow's Road. After the attack, he just staggered home and fell in the veranda of his house. His father took him to the Police station wherefrom he was sent to the General Hospital. But nobody was available to give medical aid to him. His intestines were protruding out. There were, it seems, so many chits sent up and down in the hospital; but all the same no aid was forthcoming. The nurse first informed the father of the boy that his condition was becoming dangerous and some fifteen minutes afterwards he was informed that the boy

23rd September 1937] [Mr. Mahmud Schamnad]

had died. This is what we learn from the evidence that was given in the Chief Magistrate's Court. It is all published in the papers. May I, with your permission, read a few extracts? "

* MR. SPEAKER:—" If it is from a newspaper, the hon. member will not read it out."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" The facts are broadly as stated above. The patient was taken to the hospital with his intestines dangling out. No doctor was available to give him immediate aid. Slips were of course sent up and down. The boy's condition was stated to be serious and after fifteen minutes, the boy's father was informed that he died. Does not such a state of affairs require the attention of the Government? Will not Government hold an enquiry in this connexion and satisfy themselves that there has been no neglect of duty on anybody's part?

" I know that so many patients have to be sent back for want of beds in the hospitals. In the mufassal hospitals the number of beds is not at all sufficient. So, many patients have to be sent away for want of beds. The condition in taluk headquarters hospitals is far from satisfactory. There ought to be lady doctors for these hospitals wherever there is a demand for them. People in Kasaragod have been clamouring for so many years for the appointment of a lady doctor for that hospital. The Surgeon-General examined the question last year and also recommended to the Government. The matter seems to have been included in the Part II schemes. The proposals had been strongly recommended by the District Medical Officer. With all that, before the House, which had to sanction the scheme, met in July last, the doctor in charge of that hospital had a communication to the effect that the scheme could not be sanctioned this time. Therefore, the question for the present seems to have been given up. It is not a big scheme and the Government cannot excuse themselves on grounds of finance. At the same time, in the district itself there are lady doctors attached to hospitals where both in point of population, daily attendance of a large number of gosha women for treatment and other things, a lady doctor may not be necessary. There is a greater need for a lady doctor for the hospital at Kasaragod. It was proposed to transfer a lady doctor from some other hospital to this hospital. The Surgeon-General thought there will be strong agitation in the places deprived of the services of the lady doctor and he proposed a separate lady doctor for the place. I request the Hon. Minister to make provision for a lady doctor for the Kasaragod hospital as it was originally intended.

" Sufficient encouragement is not being given to the Indian system of medicine. There are several drugs and herbs used in the Indian system of medicine. All the same they are being prescribed by Indian physicians and cures are effected, but the chemical qualities of those medicines have not been examined. If such an examination is carried out and chemical properties of the same are analysed, then it will be

possible to introduce them into all hospitals. As it is, the system is being practised and kept up more as a sort of *curio*. My suggestion, if adopted, will make the system a live force.

" In the Lady Goschen Hospital at Mangalore, there are two lady doctors. One is an M.B., and the other is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. There is no necessity for a third doctor there. The Wenlock Hospital is nearby and it is fully equipped. There is no necessity for starting a separate hospital for women and children had it not been for the fact that it was meant for the use of gosha ladies and other women who would not consent to be treated by male doctors. When such is the case, and when there is no need for a third doctor, a male doctor is appointed as honorary surgeon and to make matters worse, he has been put in charge of maternity ward and it was laid down that it was only with his permission that the lady doctors could attend in maternity cases. I ask, Sir, whether these doctors do not possess the necessary qualifications. Have they not been handling major operations successfully? When such is the case, what is the necessity for putting a male doctor in charge? This question was raised before but we were told that the Government had advertised for the services of a lady doctor. But I ask, Sir, what necessity is there for a third doctor? When the hospital is intended solely for women, on what ground was a male doctor appointed there? I consider that the Hon. Minister will consider all these points and see what can be done. With these words, I move my cut motion."

MR. P. ACHUTHAN:—" Mr. Speaker, I only want to bring to the notice of the Minister in charge the necessity of taking up the question of the headquarter hospital in Calicut. His Excellency, when he came to Calicut a few months ago, made a definite promise that the matter will be taken up. The interim Minister, Mr. Palat, definitely promised that the foundation stone will be laid within a few months. I do not know who is responsible for not making any provision in the Budget for this hospital. His Excellency saw the place and condemned the present hospital and, as I said, promised that the scheme would be taken up. I do not know who is responsible for the mischief. I do not want to take up the time of the House apportioning the blame; but I want to bring pointedly to the attention of the Government that it would be better if a small sum is provided for land alienation purposes, so that the scheme may be taken up next year."

11-45 a.m. * KHAN BAHADUR P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming as I do after the previous speaker I want to take the Hon. Minister nearer home and draw his attention to the—I think I would be permitted to use the words—' scandalous ' condition of the Trichinopoly General Hospital. I may perhaps give the information for the benefit of the Members of the House because I am personally aware that the Hon. Minister in charge is conversant with the actual conditions prevailing there. About two months ago, after a small rain the compound wall of the hospital fell down and brought about the death of two people. I will not be surprised if the building itself

23rd September 1937] [Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur]

collapses during the next rains and brings about the death of the in-patients who resort to the place for the treatment of their ills. Not only that, Sir, I want to go a step further and say that the accommodation that is now found in the present General Hospital is barely sufficient for even half the number which it is catering to. The patients are not only packed like sardines inside the accommodation available but the patients are located in the verandas and other places not intended to accommodate patients. In these circumstances, Sir, we expected that the hospital would be constructed at a very early date. The agitation for the construction of this hospital has been going on not for a year or two but for decades. It is not only one Excellency but several Excellencies have visited the hospital and noted down in the visitors' book that the hospital requires immediate construction of a suitable building. The Hon. Members and Ministers in charge have visited and made similar notes in the visitors' book of the hospital. Knowing as I do the present Minister in charge I thought that he at least would take immediate interest in the matter and start the building. I was all the more glad that he addressed a public meeting at Srirangam and I read in the papers that he was for the Puttur maidan site and was starting the construction there. But to my serious disappointment I came across an order of Government saying that the question of site has come up for consideration before the Government. The Government, Sir, has considered the matter several times and it came to a definite conclusion that the present site is not fit for the building of any hospital. It is in the most crowded locality in the City and is surrounded by very insanitary conditions. In these aspects of the case the experts considered it desirable to remove the hospital to a much more sanitary locality and a much more airy place. After a good deal of inspection by several experts they came to an agreement that the hospital must be shifted to a new site and it must be constructed in the Puttur maidan. I do not know what made the hon. Minister in charge to change this definite decision that the Puttur maidan was the best locality. I, as representing the Trichinopoly citizens, am bound to tell the House and through you, Sir, the Hon. Minister in charge of Public Health that there is no better site available in Trichinopoly than the Puttur maidan which has already been finally settled. I request the Hon. Minister in charge not to unsettle this settled question and start again the question of going after the selection of a site which will take years and the only net result of any such investigation will be to postpone the construction of this very urgently needed hospital in Trichinopoly. I expected, Sir, when this Government went in for a loan of a crore of rupees, it would include the question of the rebuilding of this hospital as one of the most urgent and important items required in this Presidency. But I regret to find that there is no such provision made in the budget of this year. Anyhow it is my humble request to the Hon. Minister in charge that he, knowing as he does the urgent and imperative necessity

[Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur]. [23rd September 1937

of constructing an up-to-date hospital in such an important place as Trichinopoly, will give this matter his best and earliest consideration. Under the system of medical education obtaining in this Presidency at present, I may say with regard to the Unani and the Indian system of medicines that these systems are receiving a very step-motherly attention at the hands of the Government. I was glad, Sir, to read the speech of the Hon. Minister in charge that he felt that the Unani and the other Indian systems of medicine deserved better consideration at the hands of the Government. But I failed to see any better provision made in the budget that has been placed before us. Therefore, Sir, I would urge this matter to the earnest attention of the Hon. Minister in charge.

"One more word, Sir. In appointing sub-assistant surgeons to the village hospitals I would request the Hon. Minister to bear in mind one particular fact, Sir, viz., in villages which are predominantly Muslim, I may submit that when an assistant surgeon or a sub-assistant surgeon is appointed to the place he will be of no use to the public residing in the locality. In such of those localities where there is a predominant population of Muslims he would do well in addition to have a lady doctor also. On account of the social conditions prevailing among the Muslims they cannot avail themselves of the benefits of Government expenditure on those hospitals unless and until the Government sees fit to appoint a lady assistant to that hospital."

*Mr. V. J. GUPTA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last some months there has been a very great agitation in the whole of this Province regarding the Vizagapatam Medical College resulting in all the students going on strike on account of the non-recognition of their Degrees by the Indian Medical Council. The Hon. Minister in charge of Public Health has issued the necessary orders for the necessary improvements and it must secure the necessary recognition from the Indian Medical Council. Otherwise there will be a crisis in the working of the college. The students have given up the strike and the college is running as it is. With regard to the history of this ill-fated college, as early as 1917, the Government of Madras was in favour of starting a college in Vizagapatam as they found that the Madras Medical College was not sufficient to accommodate all the aspirants and in 1923 the college was actually started in Vizagapatam. Though the college was situated in Vizagapatam it is not a Vizagapatam college but is a college for the whole Province as it has been attracting students from all the corners of the province even from Malabar—a far off place. In 1926, when the Andhra University came into being, this medical college was affiliated to the Andhra University. But in the Andhra University Act, section 44 says that the Madras Medical degrees would be given to all the students that complete their course in the Vizagapatam college provided they joined the college prior to the Andhra University Act. But I must say that the Madras University refused to give to the students of the Andhra

23rd September 1937] [Mr. V. J. Gupta]

University Medical College their degrees. In 1927 some special departments were opened, radiology, tuberculosis, ear, nose and throat departments which were hitherto included in surgery and medicine and in the same year magnificient buildings were constructed and when Lord Goschen opened the high buildings, he paid a tribute to the students that frequented the college. But in the same year the General Medical Council of Great Britain paid a visit just before the provision of the special departments and denied recognition to the Vizagapatam Medical College for the simple reason provision was not made at the time of the inspection of the College. Ever since 1927 until 1934 the Government which was responsible for starting the college and the King George Hospital, instead of sympathizing with the conditions and meeting the situation, began to show apathy and even wanted to close down the college. In 1934 the Indian Medical Council which has taken the place of the General Medical Council, Great Britain, visited and again refused recognition in spite of all the equipments and in spite of all the tributes paid by Lord Goschen because special departments were not created and some improvements were not made. The complaints fall under two heads; one, staff; and two, some improvements in the departments of out-patients, X-ray, maternity and operation. The first objection was easily got over by increasing the staff. But for the second objection a good amount of money was needed. The then Government, instead of providing the necessary funds, again contemplated closing down the school. But thanks to the efforts of Sir Radhakrishnan, he made the Government now at least to promise to allot 16 lakhs of rupees for all the improvements for the medical college so as to enable the Indian Medical Council to recognize the degrees.

" This sum was never spent by the Government. Thus, on one side the Government was neglecting to provide the necessary improvements, and on the other side the Indian Medical Council with a large majority of I.M.S. officers was refusing the recognition of medical degrees. Out of 41 appointments, ever since 1928, not one graduate, who has passed out of the Medical College at Vizagapatam has succeeded in getting into Government service. It is ridiculous to see these graduates going about and opening small dispensaries here and there. 12 noon

" In 1937, the Inspectors of the Indian Medical Council visited the College and again refused the recognition as the necessary improvements were not made. Sir, in last June the Surgeon-General of Madras visited this College. He had consultations with the Principal of the College, the Executive Engineer and the Superintendent of the Hospital and it was agreed that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs would be quite sufficient for all the requirements, for all the improvements pointed out by the Indian Medical Council. I do not find any provision made this year in the budget towards taking up the work immediately, and consequently, students are everyday feeling whether they would have any recognition at any time in their life. Even the Hon. Minister for Public Health had assured the Indian Medical Council which met last August that

Government would allot the necessary amount for carrying out the improvements in the College. It is most surprising to see that the Indian Medical Council has not consented to give recognition to the degrees of this College and have thus pooh-poohed the assurance of the Hon. Minister and I think, the Government of Madras. So I do not understand the necessity for providing Rs. 1,800 in our budget towards the Indian Medical Council.

"Sir, the refusal of the Indian Medical Council, in spite of the Hon. Minister's assurance to make all the improvements has even resulted in the resignation of Dr. Tirumurthi from the Council. I therefore plead on behalf of the students of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, and on behalf of the people of this province that necessary funds may be granted and at least as a beginning of our intention to carry out the improvements, not less than a sum of one lakh may be provided in the budget for this year.

"I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this demand."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"In order to give the discussion the appearance of reality of debate, hon. Members are called on to speak alternately from the right and left. Hon. Members are requested to be as brief as possible and under no circumstances exceed the time-limit of 10 minutes, so that as many members as possible may be able to speak within these two days."

(Mr. Speaker called on Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar to speak.)

An hon. Member of the Congress party sitting on the left side of the House:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, do we come under the definition of left or right?"

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member belongs to the Congress party and as such belongs to the right. He knows it, I believe."

* MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject on which I propose to speak is the extension of the system of honorary medical officers in the Medical department. But before proceeding to the subject, the remarks made by my Hon. Friend Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib in regard to the Trichinopoly Headquarters Hospital do, I feel, require some attention. He said that Government should use the Puthur maidan in Trichinopoly for construction of the new hospital, thereby displacing the vast open space used by children, as a playground. Sir, the suggestion takes my breath away. I have been seeing in the papers about how in Britain they have decided that the best way of commemorating the memory of a popular Monarch is to start a Nation-wide scheme of playgrounds and here is an opinion voiced that a maidan used as a playground should be used for the construction of the hospital. I wonder whether the hon. Member desires to manufacture patients for the hospital. Sir, it was stated the site of the present hospital was unsatisfactory, being low and insanitary. I understand that the hospital is in the centre of the city

23rd September 1937] [Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar]

and conveniently accessible to all. If such be the case, the argument that the site is unsuitable cannot hold good. The General Hospital in Madras is surrounded by the pleasant smelling Cooum on three sides, and is subjected to the smoke, dust and noise emanating from Central station on the other side. The only advantage is it is situated in a central place. It is necessary that a hospital should be centrally situated. Engineering skill is not wanting for surmounting defects in natural conditions and surely the surroundings can be improved: Besides it may not be wise to spend money on new buildings for hospitals as a building that is considered suitable now may not be suitable 10 years hence. Government should not spend much money for erecting a new building if the old one can be renovated. Though the hon. Member Mr. Khalif-ul-lah has got a better right to speak on behalf of the people of Trichinopoly, I think the suggestion to sacrifice a public maidan in favour of a hospital building is unwise."

* KHAN BAHADUR P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a matter of personal explanation. The hon. Member who was just speaking was saying that it is not proper to shift the hospital from the present locality and take it somewhere else, particularly to the maidan. My explanation is this. He was making a comparison of the Trichinopoly hospital with the General Hospital in Madras. The conditions obtaining in the two are entirely different. So far as the Madras Hospital is concerned, when two years back the idea of extension was taken up, the question was very seriously considered by the Government to my knowledge and it was said then that much public money should not be wasted by giving up the present hospital, because the hospital has already been well provided, and the question for consideration then was the extension of the hospital. But the question of the Trichinopoly hospital is entirely different. The present hospital building is absolutely unsuited for the purpose, and the Government has under their consideration the putting up of a new building—not an extension. So I urged that if the whole money is to be spent, it is better that it is spent on a different site, better suited for the purpose in view."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Is this personal explanation? I think the matter has been sufficiently explained and Mr. Krishnamachari may go on with his speech."

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"I need not answer his point. The question is whether the playground should be sacrificed for the hospital and nothing more. I have to-day to speak with a certain amount of trepidation in view of the fact that the Hon. Minister in charge of the subject is an eminent medical man, has been a private practitioner himself and should know all about what is happening in the department and the difficulties the practitioners are labouring under. So to make any suggestions will be like carrying coals to Newcastle. But I shall do my duty as a member of the House and say what I feel on the subject. I shall be very brief. I have to make mention of the

fact that the present system of medical administration came into being when the allopathic medical system was unknown in this country and the Government had to take upon themselves the task of popularizing it, partly to give medical relief to the people but mainly to cater to the medical needs of their services. The number of medical graduates is increasing year by year. There is no need for continuing the stipendiary system which has outlived its usefulness. As regards honorary medical service, I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for telling the House in reply to one of the interpellations that the matter is engaging the attention of the Government, and I have no doubt, with his manifold experience and special equipment he will be able to evolve a first-class scheme which will be approved by all concerned. But at the same time I should like to stress on the point that extension of honorary medical service is really an attempt to save the tax-payers' money. Nearly half the amount of the medical demand is spent on salaries—surely even if a portion of what is now expended on the salaries is saved the saving can be usefully spent in affording relief to much larger number of people. Before proceeding to tell the Government how best they can achieve it, I will deal with a few objections that were raised by the stipendiary medical men against the extension of the honorary medical service system. The first question will be what to do with the present paid staff. The answer is not very difficult. The manner in which the civilians who did not like to serve in India after the transfer of power can be usefully copied. Stipendiary officers can be retired compulsorily on a proportionate pension basis. Or alternatively the
12-15 p.m. paid medical men may be sent to villages to popularize the allopathic system and to extend rural medical relief. It may be said that it is unnecessary to send highly paid medical men for this type of work. The answer is the axiom enunciated by the Hon. the Premier that the quantity of the salary paid and the quality of the work done have no relation whatever.

"There is another charge levelled against honorary medical men, and that is inefficiency. This charge comes from the paid medical officers. I need not say to the Members of the Treasury Bench that efficiency and permanency of tenure do not always go together. Sir, the present atmosphere created by the spirit of self-sacrifice of our Ministers is the ideal time to extend honorary medical service. There are a number of private medical practitioners willing to work with great pleasure. The charge that the honorary medical men will be inefficient can also be easily countered by a reference to what is happening in England. The Engish Medical Service is entirely run by honorary medical men. The Bombay Presidency in our country was the first to take advantage of this system. I think it is working very well there. You will therefore find, Sir, that there is no substance in the argument advanced that honorary men are inefficient. It is said that the honorary man will utilize his position and his opportunity for service in hospital to improve his private practice. Why not? That is exactly the reason why he seeks to enter a hospital. As a matter of fact even paid medical men

23rd September 1937] [Mr. T. T. Krishnamachariar]

avail themselves of the advantage that they have in the Government hospitals to improve their private practice. The incentive to the honorary man to come to the hospital to do honorary work is to get more experience from working in well-equipped hospitals and improving his private practice.

" As regards the question of discipline, Sir, I think it will not be difficult for the Government to bring the honorary medical men in the category of public servants technically. I think the English practice may be followed in this respect also.

" Sir, I have also one word to say about the X-Ray and Bio-Chemistry department in the General Hospital. The charges made by this department for service done are very heavy and the officers manning this department are also peculiarly interested in the fees collected. The Government, surely ought to realize that the tariff is high, the marginal limit theory comes into operation and the people who cannot afford to pay the heavy rates charged manage to get admitted as in-patients by means not altogether above board. There ought to be some rational basis for fixing the fees in the X-Ray and Bio-Chemistry department. The public would be grateful if the Hon. Minister will take up this matter at an early date. I thank you, Sir, for the indulgence shown to me."

* Mrs. LAKSHMI SANKARA AYYAR:—

" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! கிராமாந்திரங்களிலுள்ள ஸ்திரிகளுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி அளிக்கும் விஷயத்தில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக முந்தின கவர்ன்மெண்டுகளைவிட இந்த வருஷத்தில் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் ஸ்திரிகளுடைய வைத்திய விஷயத்தில் பிரசவ காலத்தில் வேண்டிய உதவி செய்வதற்கு கொஞ்சம் ஜாஸ்தியாகவே பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை அறிந்து நாம் சந்தோஷப்படவேண்டியதிருக்கிறது. இந்த மாதிரி ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற தொகையைக் கொண்டு சரியாக கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஸ்திரிகளுக்கு சுகியான நேர்மையான வைத்திய வசதி ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இதில் பொறுப்பும் சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக பிரசவகாலங்களில்தான் ஸ்திரிகளுக்கு சாவு ஜாஸ்தியாக ஏற்படுகிறது. பிரசவகாலத்தில் ஸ்திரிகள் சாவு மற்ற நாடுகளைவிட நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே ரொம்ப ஜாஸ்தியாக இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பிரசவ காலத்தில் உதவி செய்ய மருத்துவ ஸ்திரிகளை நன்றாகப் பயிற்சி செய்துவைத்திருந்தால் பாதிக்குமேல் சாவு நேரிடுவதை தடுத்துவிடலாம். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் கவர்ன்மெண்டிலும் வெளியிலும் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தும் போதுமான உதவி பிரசவ காலங்களில் ஸ்திரிகளுக்கு இன்னும் ஏற்படவில்லை. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நம் காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் ஏழை ஸ்திரிகளுடைய விஷயத்தை கவனிக்காமல் போனால் வேறெந்தக் காலத்திலும் இந்த மாதிரியான சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுவது முடியாததாகுமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகையினால் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஸ்திரிகளுக்கு இந்த வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் மருத்துவப் பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்ட ஸ்திரிகளை அனுப்பவேண்டியது மிகவும் முக்கியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுதிருக்கிற நிலைமையில் கிராமங்களில் போதுமான மருத்துவ ஸ்திரிகள் இல்லாததினால் ஐந்தாறு மைலுக்கப்பால் போய் பிரசவகாலத்தில் உதவிக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஐந்தாறு மைலுக்கப்பால்

[Mrs. Lakshmi Sankara Ayyar] [23rd September 1937

போகவேண்டுமென்றால் சரியான ரோட்டுப்பாதையில்லை. ஐந்தாறு மைலுக்கப் பால் போய் மருத்துவ ஸ்திரியைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்குள் சில சமயங்களில் கஷ்டம் நேர்ந்து சாவு நேர்ந்து விடுகிறது. சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் ஸ்திரிகளுக்கு பிரசவத்திற்கு முன்னும் பின்னும் இரத்தப் பெருக்கெடுத்து சாகும்படியாக நேரிடுகிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான சாவைத் தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் ஏராளமான மருத்துவ ஸ்திரிகளைப் பயிற்சி செய்து ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் அனுப்பி பிரசவ காலத்தில் உதவி செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்தாலொழிய பிரசவ காலத்தில் ஏற்படும் ஸ்திரிகள் சாவை நாம் தடுக்கமுடியாது. இதை சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் நன்றாக மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். பட்டணங்களிலும் பட்டணத்தைச் சுற்றியிருக்கிறவர்களுக்கும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருக்கிறதினால் கவனம் ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களைப்பற்றி கவனஞ் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை என்று ரொம்ப நாளாக குறை கூறப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இவ்விதக் குறையை காங்கிரஸில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் கண்கூடாகக் கண்டிருக்கிறோம். கிராமங்களுக்கு இருக்கிற இந்தக் குறையை காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு வந்திருக்கிற இந்தக் காலத்தில் நாம்தான் தீர்த்து வைக்கமுடியும். வேறு யாராலும் தீர்த்து வைக்கமுடியாது. மனிதர்களுடைய வாழ்வில் வியாதி வராமல் தடுப்பதும் வியாதி வந்தால் சிகிச்சை செய்து நிவர்த்தி செய்வதுந்தான் முக்கியமானதாக இருக்கிறது. சுகாதாரம், வைத்திய வசதி, கல்வி ஆகிய இந்த மூன்று விஷயங்களையும் முக்கியமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சீர்தூக்கியுடன் வேண்டிய வேலை செய்யவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். குடியை ஒழிப்பதை முக்கியமான கொள்கையாக கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதேமாதிரி கிராமங்களிலிருக்கிற ஸ்திரிகளுக்கு பிரசவ காலத்தில் உதவி அளிக்க மருத்துவப் பயிற்சி ஸ்திரிகளுக்கு ஏராளமாக கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக கிருஸ்தவ ஸ்திரிகள்தான் இந்தப் பயிற்சியில் ஜாஸ்தியாக தேறியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்து ஸ்திரிகள் மருத்துவப் பயிற்சியில் ஈடுபடுவதில்லை. அவர்களை என் ஈடுபடுவதில்லை என்றால் அவர்கள் பயிற்சி பெறுவதற்கு பண உதவி இல்லாததினால் அம்மாதிரி பயிற்சி பெறுவதற்கு முன்வருவதில்லை. ஆகையினால் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இலவசமாக ஏராளமான ஸ்திரிகளுக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுத்து, ஒன்றிரண்டு வருஷங்களில் பட்டணங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் பயிற்சி கொடுத்து கிராமங்களுக்கு அனுப்பினால் எவ்வளவோ ஸ்திரிகள் சாவதைத் தடுக்கலாம்.

"குழந்தைகள் வைத்தியத்தைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகள் வைத்தியத்தைக் கவனிப்பதற்கு, ஸ்திரிகளுக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு (Health Visitors) ஹெல்த் விஸிட்டர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். மற்ற நாடுகளில் நியமித்திருக்கின்றார்கள். மற்ற மாகாணங்களிலும் நியமித்திருக்கின்றார்கள். Health Visitor பயிற்சி பெறுவது டில்லியில்தான் இருக்கிறது. Health Visitor பயிற்சி பெறுவதற்கு நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் ஒரு பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஏற்படுத்தி ஏராளமான Health Visitor ஸ்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்தும்படியாக நான் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இதுதான் நான் ஸ்திரிகளின் சார்பாக சொல்லிக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய விஷயம். இதை நன்றாக நம்முடைய மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிப்பார்களென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்."

12-30 p.m.

MR. T. N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—"I want to speak only on a point of order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Please state the point of order in a minute."

Mr. T. N. Annamalai Pillai began to speak in Tamil and referred to some subjects which had already been discussed.

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is not a point of order. Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig will speak."

23rd September 1937]

* MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister in charge of the Medical Department to three or four points. The first of these is the non-recognition of the medical degrees obtained by students of the Vizagapatam College, on which much has been spoken by my Andhra friends. The Members of this House who belong to Andhra Province are surprised to note that the promised amount of 16 lakhs has not been provided for in the budget. I need not refer to the agitation that is going on among Andhra people, regarding the non-recognition of the medical degrees given to students who come out of the Vizagapatam College. It is no answer to say that the Madras Government have recognized it. Now, Sir, it was not my intention when I tabled a resolution for the formation of an Andhra Province to make it a 'trap' . . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may not allude to a previous incident which had happened."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" I am just mentioning that to show . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" That may not be mentioned."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" I bow to your ruling, Sir. Now this matter with reference to the Vizagapatam College, has been agitating the minds of the Andhra Desa people and there was a general strike of all the students and certain Andhra gentlemen persuaded them to give up their strike on the promise that Government would be induced to give recognition. The real difficulty was that unless the Government spent about 16 lakhs of rupees for building, the Medical Council refused to grant recognition and promises were made by the Hon. Minister in charge and these were also reported in the Press, as far as I can remember. And what do we find now? Not only did the Medical Council refuse to give recognition to the degrees possessed by the students of the Vizagapatam Medical College, but the Hon. Minister in charge has also not been pleased to make any provision in the budget. Naturally all these things were agitating the minds of the Andhra people. However I am prevented from referring to any of these matters such as the claims for a separate Andhra Province and, therefore, I shall not mention such matters.

" The second point which I would like to mention is with regard to Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. Various speakers have spoken about this matter and have urged the necessity to encourage these two systems. Every facility should be given for the encouragement of these systems, and if possible, every municipality and district board should be insisted upon to open Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries. I know there are some Unani dispensaries in this Presidency in some places, but in most of the municipalities there is not a single Unani dispensary. Ayurvedic dispensaries there are in almost all the district board areas and in some municipalities, but they are not sufficient in number. So my opinion is that more Ayurvedic and

Unani dispensaries are very necessary. The third point that I wish to touch upon is that so far as the Andhra districts are concerned, there is no provision made for X-Ray treatment and Radium treatment in the hospitals there. As far as I know it is only in the Vizagapatam College there is such an apparatus and not in any other central place like Bezwada or Anantapur. In such important places the X-ray apparatus must be provided for. It is not always possible for middle-class people to go out to Vizagapatam or to Madras where they can get X-ray treatment.

"The fourth point I would like to mention is this. However much the Members on the other side of the House may ridicule the idea of communal representation in services—I am sure that such attempts will not benefit them—we for our part consider that communal representation is a just thing and it is not anti-national. Those of us who think so . . . "

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will proceed to the next point."

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"I am making my submission with regard to . . . "

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will proceed to the next point on this Demand."

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"I was going to speak of Muslims in the services. That is my point. From the statistics I find that in the higher services in Medical Department there is not even 2½ per cent of Muslim representation. I think that in spite of the fact that some of us in this Council have made representations that our community should be given a larger share in public services, our claims have not been met. May I take this opportunity of pointing out that in Provinces where the Hindus are in a minority, such as the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces, the Hindus have not only been given a share in the public services according to their population basis, but something more. The same thing should be done to us here. We must be given a share not merely on the basis of population but on account of important political considerations. Similar points were taken into consideration in Provinces where the Hindus are in a minority and the Muslims are in a majority. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to bear this in mind and see that Muhammadans are appointed in this department with due deference to their political importance and population.

"Another thing that I may tell is that for the last 6 years appointment of Assistant Surgeons were not made. It so happens that some Muslims who are qualified have become over-aged above 30. I submit that for the last 6 years there has been no appointment. So some Muslims who are otherwise qualified for this post have become disqualified not due to their own fault. So, on behalf of the Muslim

23rd September 1937] [Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig]

community and also on behalf of other minority communities this rule of 30 years may be relaxed and persons who may be above 30 years also may be appointed.

" In this connexion I may submit to the Government that although the Vizagapatam College was established long ago and many Andhra medical graduates have come out of that college, they have not been appointed in the medical service. That is a matter for the consideration of the Government. I think that my Andhra friends would take up the matter with the Government of which they are members and do justice to their own countrymen."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Sir, I tender my heartfelt thanks to all the Members that have taken part in the discussion of this subject this morning. I am also very thankful for the very kind reference which hon. Members of this House made personally to me and through me to the department concerned and to the Government. I am particularly grateful for the very sympathetic way in which this Demand has been almost accepted by the House. It is not surprising that there have been some criticisms which require attention and reply on the part of the Government. My own surprise is that there has not been much severer criticism and opposition with regard to the various cut motions than have been given notice of, under this Demand. Roughly speaking, I may classify the criticisms under three or four heads. The first and foremost important thing that has been brought up in the discussion to-day relates to the question of the policy in regard to medical services in this Province. The Government are very glad that their ideas on the subject, more or less, tally with the criticisms that have been made in this House with regard to that subject. The honorary system of medical service to which more than once reference has been made has already been engaging the attention of this Government. That there are a large number of very eminently qualified medical men who are in their prime of life and whose qualifications certainly entitle them to very great regard in the eyes of the public, is pretty evident. Government have certainly recognized that state of affairs. Mention has also been made of the practice in countries of Europe as well as in the Presidency of Bombay where the system has been working very successfully for the past few years. I might also mention as a piece of information that last year the Government instituted an enquiry into the system of honorary medical service in this Province. The conclusion of that committee is that it has been a success. Therefore, it has made the path of this Government very easy in pushing this scheme further into shape, which I expect would not only be acceptable to the House but to the large volume of opinion outside the House. The question of saving to the Government by employing honorary men who are available has indeed been noticed by the Government. In view of the proposals being put into practice in the very near future, the Government have adopted the plan of not entertaining new men for the service. They

12-45 p.m.

are now examining the scheme and a proposal is under the consideration of the departments concerned. Therefore, on behalf of the Government I can assure the House that their suggestions have already been adopted by the Government. I have only to request them to hold on a little more patiently till the scheme is properly matured and announced. I have every reason to believe that the Government will deserve the congratulations of the public of this Province.

"The next question that has been mentioned is the nursing system in this Province. It has been stated that there has been a disproportionately large number of European and Anglo-Indian nurses in service. Hon. Members must understand that that disproportion is not the result of any deliberate action on the part of the Government. Our people have, till very recently, been very reluctant to take to the nursing profession and because other communities did come forward it is not fair for us to say that these communities have been over-represented. Government are now aware of the enormous amount of material that is at the disposal of the country for making a suitable choice for the nursing profession. In one of his public utterances the Hon. the Premier has mentioned that a large number of nurses could be recruited from young, healthy widows, who are available in such numbers in this Province. That is only an indication, a suggestion, but I may say that if hon. Members study the budget critically they will find that all schemes for the development of the nursing profession have been temporarily held in abeyance in this budget. The reason is this. The Government propose to investigate the matter thoroughly, and take stock of the material that is available for training and employment as nurses. They will certainly take into consideration the large volume of material that is available amongst Indians in this Province.

"Sir, I have been reliably informed by the nursing staff of this Province that Indian women are not only coming, but they are coming in such large numbers that they really find it difficult to choose from among them. Therefore, the country may be glad that the nursing profession will certainly be properly recruited and proper training given to them to make them efficient.

"Then there is the question of encouragement of Indian systems of medicine—Ayurvedic and Unani. Hon. Members of this House will be aware of the meritorious service which the late Raja of Panagal has rendered to this country for the cause of indigenous medicine. The present Government have taken stock of the position and will follow the lines laid down by the late Raja Sahib, with regard to the development of indigenous systems of medicine. We have set apart a large proportion of our demand, more than Rs. 2½ lakhs for the encouragement of indigenous systems of medicine. To-day as many as 350 students are being trained in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines in the Indian School of Medicine. It will also be within the knowledge of hon. Members that such of those students as are turned out of this institution as qualified medical practitioners are being

23rd September 1937] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

employed by our municipalities and district boards. If further efforts in this direction could be made, Government will only be too glad to take the matter on hand. But I would remind hon. Members that medical education is not a thing that could be pushed forward in a day or in a night. It is a system and one has got to devote years of training before he is qualified to serve the public. It requires much outlay of capital. There should be the educational institution, hospital facilities, laboratory equipment, and many other facilities besides. The Indian School of Medicine is full to its capacity and any further development of the system means large capital outlay not only on the institution but also on the appurtenances to which I have referred. It is a question of finance pure and simple.

"Then there is the question of the Trichinopoly hospital and the Calicut hospital. Hailing from Trichinopoly, I may tell hon. Members that I know the situation pretty well. Perhaps one of the first duties which I performed after I assumed the responsibilities of this portfolio was to pay a visit, the first official visit to that hospital at Trichinopoly. But no amount of words or strong criticism will ever make an old hospital a new one. There has been unfortunately a deal of controversy with regard to the location of the site of the new hospital. A new hospital was sanctioned and Government with the consent of the Surgeon-General, chose the site at the Puthur maidan. When I was at Trichinopoly last, a deputation waited on me and pressed on me the necessity of retaining the hospital in the present site. Besides, the Municipal Council of Trichinopoly have taken strong objection to depriving the public of the only playground that is available on the Puthur maidan. Thirdly, the opinion of the District Medical Officer is to the effect that the hospital as it is now should be reconstructed on the present premises for the reason that it is most centrally situated and is within the reach of the poor people of the town. On these grounds the Government have stopped further progress of work on the Puthur maidan and are now actively considering the question of raising a new hospital in the place where the old hospital stands. The old hospital is certainly very bad and no building can be retained out of the present structure. If it is a question of a new hospital, the old hospital must be rased to the ground and a new structure has got to be built. Before we rase the building to the ground, the question of running the hospital has got to be considered. The Government have written to the Government of India to hand over to them the military hospital in the Cantonment which is lying vacant, so that the present hospital may be moved temporarily into the Cantonment hospital till such time when the new hospital is reconstructed. There the matter stands at present. I think that the Government are supported by the Municipal Council of Trichinopoly, the general public and also the District Medical Officer.

"Then there is the question of the Calicut hospital. I may assure the House that the money is there, the ground has been acquired but the actual commencement of the work has not taken place. In

answer to a question put this morning, I assured the House that the hospital will be taken up at once.

" The question of the services of lady doctors and men doctors, was raised by my Hon. Friend Mr. Schamnad. I can assure him that patients are at liberty to consult any doctor of any sex they like. Government will certainly respect the sentiments of such of those people who have strong objections with regard to the treatment of women patients by men doctors. The hon. Member has himself conceded that at the Mangalore hospital there are two lady medical officers and it is, therefore, open to the women patients to choose any lady medical officer they like. Nobody can say that a lady doctor shall not attend on a woman; but if a woman patient does consult a male doctor, it is nobody's fault; it is the desire of the patient. But provision has been made for such of those who want medical aid at the hands of lady doctors.

" With regard to the Kasaragod hospital, the hon. Member has already raised the question by means of an interpellation. I should like to assure him that though the subject has been omitted in this year's budget, it will be taken up next year. The delay was due to the fact that the attendance at the hospital has not been steady. That is the report of the Surgeon-General on the matter. To maintain a hospital with a lady doctor, a minimum daily attendance of 50 patients is required. For the last four years, in the Kasaragod hospital there has been fluctuations in attendance varying from 44 to 96 patients and the latest is only 60. Therefore, the contention has been put forward that if a lady doctor is appointed it might perhaps attract more patients. We are certainly aware of that fact. The Government have taken up that question and provision will be made in the next budget for a lady medical officer.

" With regard to the question of private practice of paid service men, I do really think that that it is a vexed question. There is something more than fees and something more than actual practice in the question. There is the knowledge which should be made available to all people. It will be conceded that people who have been running a hospital for some years have at their disposal an enormous amount of practical knowledge and experience which is perhaps unique. Under the circumstances, it is open to anybody to ask: 'Why should that knowledge and that experience be not made available to those who need it?' That is exactly the point on which the whole question has got to turn. No Government can ever turn round and say that expert medical aid shall be denied by law. What the Government can do and propose to do is to limit such private practice in the case of some of their servants who have got responsible duties to perform, the performance of which will be interfered with, if private practice is allowed. There, at least, is the correct way of looking at the question. If the discharge of the duties of the Government servant is not possible, or if it is interfered with by private practice, certainly the

1 p.m.

23rd September 1937] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

Government will propose to prevent private practice in such cases. But the practice of being a consultant, by a man who by his knowledge and by his experience has gained a status in the medical profession, where his knowledge is worth having by the general public, such practice, if prevented, will always be a national loss; and, therefore, Government have got in mind the idea of allowing private practice only to those people as are consultants, in whose case the country and the people will have the benefit of their knowledge, even though they are servants of Government. With this proviso, I am sure the Government will be on very safe ground in tackling this question.

" Sir, the question of brick and mortar for buildings and overcrowding in hospitals have been mentioned. I am very glad, Sir, that there has been a definite response on the part of hon. Members of this House to the fact that lakhs of rupees of money ought not to be wasted on brick and mortar in the name of hospitals. While conceding that proposition, I do believe that a certain amount of brick and mortar is necessary, because nobody can run a hospital without a building. If the building is not to be costly, at least it should be hygenic. In very many schemes of hospital construction, the primary consideration should be that of hygiene and sanitation. Provided these two points are carefully looked after, I do not think there need be any further waste of money on buildings.

" With regard to the question of the Vizagapatam hospital, it has been a much vexed question, and I am sure hon. Members will appreciate the stand which this Government have taken in this matter. There have been two specific remarks made with regard to the non-provision of money in this Budget. I beg to assure those Members who referred to this matter that no provision is necessary. The scheme has been sanctioned already and no further provision is necessary. The amount is there, and the Government are waiting for a complete plan of the new scheme which is now with the Public Works department. It will soon be in the hands of the Government, and as soon as the final approved plan is received, the work will be taken up immediately. Therefore, the absence of a provision in this Budget need not frighten the people or the students of the Medical College.

" With regard to the agitation that for the last so many years the Indian Medical Council have not condescended to give recognition to the Medical College degrees. Sir, it is a matter which is beyond the purview of this Provincial Government. With regard to the matter that there has been a grant made for the Indian Medical Council, I wish to assure the Member concerned that the grant is not made out of the Provincial Funds. It is really a loan given to the Imperial Government, and this money will be recoverable. Therefore, the Government of Madras do not contribute even one copper coin towards the maintenance of the Indian Medical Council. On these two points, the House may take the assurance of this Government.

"With regard to the question of further construction, there are many practical difficulties. The whole scheme fell through because an ambitious Principal of the College nearly doubled the estimate and it was found to be beyond the means of the Provincial Government to meet it; and therefore it had to be abandoned. And as now a more modest scheme has been put up, I am sure the Government will take this question very soon. On behalf of the Government, I may also assure the students of the Vizagapatam College that I shall be there in their midst next month and personally go into the whole question and see that the building construction is taken up on hand.

"With regard to the question of the non-employment of the graduates of the Vizagapatam College, it is no doubt true; there has not been yet one medical graduate from Vizagapatam who has been entertained in the service. But at the same time, I must inform the House that for the last six years, there has been no recruitment at all for the services. Wherever there was a vacancy, there were men already in service who were promoted, and it is only recently that an examination was held. But in view of the reorganization of the medical system, direct recruitment has been held in abeyance for the present. Once the system is reorganized, I think it will be time for the members concerned to put forward the claims of the Andhra graduates. As far as I am aware, I do not see any reason why the Government could not entertain as many Andhra graduates as are available.

"As regards Muslim graduates, I want to say one word. All Muslim graduates that were available and could be absorbed have been absorbed. If a few of them could not be absorbed, it is because of the age restriction under which they suffer. Government having postponed the recruitment, naturally a number of these aspirants have passed the age-limit. There has been a deputation before the Government on this question and Government are considering whether extension may not be sanctioned in their particular case.

"Sir, I once again thank the various speakers for the indulgent way in which they have treated this Demand of mine, and I do hope that this Demand will be passed unanimously by the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does Mr. Schamnad press his cut motion?"

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister, I withdraw my motion."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

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

(17) DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Sir, I beg leave of the House to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,71,000 under Demand XVII—Public Health."

23rd September 1937]

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

' that the allotment of Rs. 32,71,000 under Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, I beg to submit this is one of the departments which can be very usefully amalgamated with the Medical department. I do not mean to say that the whole department should be scrapped or abolished; but what I want to impress is that the department can be worked with the Surgeon-General as the head of both the departments. He may be assisted by two or three Assistant Directors of Public Health for carrying on the public health administration. I am not sure whether it is necessary to have a district health officer for each district. Two or three districts may be grouped together under one district health officer. The number of health inspectors should however be increased. Sir, there are many villagers who do not know that there is a department known as the Public Health department. When Major Webb was once in South Kanara, he wanted to know something about the working of this department in South Kanara. He got down at one of the railway stations, called some people and asked them whether they knew anything about the activities of the Public Health department. Many of them said that they did not know that there was such a department. His next question was whether they knew anything about an officer known as health inspector. They said no; they had neither seen him nor heard of him. Then they were asked who have vaccinated their children, and they said that somebody went to their villages, gave notice to the villagers to take their children to the chavadi and thus vaccinated them in the village chavadi; but nobody knew who was the health inspector, or anything about his activities. What is wanted really is that if the health of the villagers is to be preserved, these health inspectors should visit the villages frequently and do propaganda work, giving lectures to the people and telling them how sanitation could be improved. Sir, it is a well-known fact that in the West Coast every temple and every mosque has got a tank attached to it. As a lot of people make use of them daily and make them dirty, naturally they become in course of time the breeding places for so many germs which bring on diseases. Every Friday people gather in large numbers in mosques; when there is a large congregation there, these officers can very well go there and tell the people how they can keep themselves healthy. As I said, Major Webb asked a health inspector once how many tanks and public wells there were in a particular locality, and he could not say. That is the condition of the working of this Public Health department. Unless better work is turned out by the people in charge of this department, the money spent on this department is a mere waste. Again, Sir, the number of women vaccinators is not enough. It is well known that the vaccinators find it difficult to vaccinate women especially in rural parts as they have conscientious objections, to allow themselves to be vaccinated by these

men officers. In South Kanara district there are only one or two women vaccinators. I think, Sir, for every taluk there should be at least one woman vaccinator.

"There is also the question of good water-supply. Very few municipalities and towns have a good supply of water. There should be enormous improvement made in this respect. (At this stage, the hon. Speaker rang the bell.) With these few words, Sir, I move my cut motion."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members who want to speak on this motion are requested to be brief, so that the Government may state their policy, if possible, before the luncheon interval."

* MR. D. ABDUL RAWOOF:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the warning you have given me with regard to the time to be taken up; and I may assure you that I shall not be very long. There are only one or two points to which I want to draw the attention of the Government. The first is the question of Health Officers working in the different municipalities. I find, Sir, that in municipalities, especially in municipalities in district headquarters where there are district medical officers, district health officers and municipal health officers also have been appointed. I submit there is no need for these officers to continue. Health officers were appointed at a time when there were no commissioners and when sanitary inspectors did not undergo the elaborate course of training which they are having now. In addition to that, Sir, now we find that the Director of Public Health, as well as the Government issue orders regarding the procedure and the measures to be adopted in the case of epidemics and most of these are covered in the ordinary routine work of the health officers.

1-15 p.m.

"Then, there is also the question that all the subjects and all the papers of the health officers do pass through the commissioners. There are very few municipalities in the province that can afford these officers who are very costly to them. I think Government will do well to consider the question of abolishing many of these posts and I consider that one second-class health officer will be enough to manage the work of all the sister municipalities in a district. Government may also consider the question that when one district health officer can look after the public health affairs of the several towns and villages in the district, why should not one health officer be able to attend to three municipal towns? If they think so, I do not see why a second-class health officer should not be able to manage all the municipalities in one district. There are very few districts with more than three or four municipalities and when such is the case I think one second-class health officer will be sufficient for the work. Therefore, I commend this for the consideration of the Government.

"Then I come to the question of the Public Health department. Sir, the only justification for the existence of this department is the prevention of epidemics. The most troublesome and widespread epidemic in the mufassal districts is malaria and I find that the policy

23rd September 1937] [Mr. D. Abdul Rawoof]

pursued by the Public Health department in this respect is to subsidize the Cinchona department to supply quinine in malarial tracts. I think it would be much better if the policy of prevention is adopted rather than the policy of cure and the activities of the department should be directed more towards the eradication of the evil and the extermination of the mosquito pest; and if only a comprehensive scheme of work is taken up in this regard much tangible results will be obtained.

" Then comes the question of water-supply. Lack of proper and protected water-supply is responsible for numerous epidemics like cholera and such other diseases. Merely the policy of digging wells in isolated areas alone will not do much good, but a comprehensive scheme of protected water-supply to the villages must be undertaken and very early too. This cannot be better achieved than by utilizing the existing protected water-supply schemes of the local bodies, say, within a radius of 20 miles of the local bodies that have protected water-supplies. Of course the initial outlay will have to be met by Government and if necessary the local bodies that have protected water-supply may be subsidized and non-recurring grants may also be granted whenever necessary to cope with the increasing demands that may be felt. If such a scheme is initiated immediately, the spread of epidemics round about the thickly populated towns will decrease and it will also eliminate the chances of their spreading to towns and becoming uncontrollable. I therefore appeal to the Government to take up this question as early as possible and see that the poor villager, who starves on account of famine, gets at least a sufficient supply of drinking water which is his primary need as the Hon. the Premier himself has pointed out the other day. I think it is the duty of the State to see that this primary need of the village is met.

" Sir, there is another cut motion standing in my name, by means of which I want to urge on the Government the desirability of considering the needs of the Bellary district. From the letters I have received from my constituency and also from the information that is appearing in the papers, it is found that the rains in Bellary even this year have failed. As I have once before expressed on the floor of the House, the drinking water available in the Bellary district is so bad that unless Government take up a comprehensive scheme of supplying protected water-supply to the villages in the district, there is every possibility of most of the villagers evacuating them for want of drinking water. I therefore appeal to the Government that, out of the funds allotted for water-supply, the villages in the Bellary district may be given a fair amount, of course taking into consideration the needs of the other districts also."

* Mr. B. RAJA RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw particular attention to the importance of the services of midwives in rural areas. Besides this, I want also to bring to the notice of the Government how the dispensaries in rural areas are working. Here, I wish

to stress the necessity of employing more trained nurses and midwives for attending to labour cases in rural areas. Sir, many facilities are afforded to the general public who are living in large cities and towns. Even in spite of the fact that the best medical aid is available there, people in cities and towns clamour for superfine treatment. If that be so, how much more should the people in the villages complain in view of the fact that they do not have even rural dispensaries?

" Speaking about rural dispensaries, let me add that they suffer not only on account of the insufficient supply of medicines but also on account of insufficient staff. Generally, a sub-assistant surgeon in charge of a rural dispensary is allowed only Rs. 60, which has to cover his pay, the pay of the hospital assistant and the hospital rent and naturally the sub-assistant surgeon in charge of a rural dispensary lacks enthusiasm; and very often the accessories in hospitals, for example, basins, towels, soaps, lints, etc., are very often dirty or wanting. This deficiency must be removed by granting increased allowances if the rural dispensaries are really to be maintained in proper condition.

" Then again, Sir, the number of dispensaries maintained in each district is most inadequate. There should be a rural dispensary for every village or at least a group of villages within a radius of two miles and I think any amount of money spent on these dispensaries will be well spent because they will be in a position to afford medical relief to the poor people who are mostly in need of such relief.

" There is yet another drawback in rural dispensaries, because they are not provided with trained midwives and nurses. What happens now is, when labour cases are taken to these hospitals the doctors have to send them away to other hospitals in towns for want of proper assistance from midwives and nurses who are quite indispensable in such cases. So, people who cannot afford to take the expectant mothers to hospitals in towns have necessarily to entrust them to the quack village nurses who try their own crude methods on the helpless mothers and do more harm than good; and in most cases they prove fatal on account of septic poison. If only trained nurses and midwives are employed in these local dispensaries, such deaths will be avoided to a great extent.

" I therefore request that Government will be pleased to consider these questions favourably and do the needful to these poor villagers."

* Mr. E. M. D'MELLO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the object of my motion is to discuss the desirability of instituting a public enquiry into the administration of the Sanitary Engineering department. I wish to speak on the administration or rather the maladministration of the Sanitary Engineering department, with some intimate knowledge. I claim to know its working practically from the time the department was created over 40 years back. I speak in a spirit of co-operation and not with a view to embarrass the Government. I also make it clear that I speak purely in public interest. A public enquiry

23rd September 1937] [Mr. E. M. D'mello]

into the affairs of this department would help the Government to understand how far the public criticism is justified. It would also help the concerned officers to clear themselves in the eye of the public.

"In view of your ruling, Sir, limiting the time for discussion, I am compelled to cut down a lot of information which I thought the House would be interested to know. However, if an enquiry is instituted I shall place before the committee of enquiry all the information I have.

"The affairs of the Trichinopoly water works, I thought were buried. But the department has exhumed them. The hon. Members of this House would have read in the press what the Sanitary Engineer recently stated to a deputation which waited on him at Trichinopoly. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Health to take notice of the statements which this officer made publicly and see for himself whether it is desirable that a public servant should make bold to state what he did. It is a challenge. If the Minister is agreeable to it, I have no doubt that the challenge would be accepted and it would be taken to its logical conclusion.

"It is a matter of public knowledge that the department was primarily responsible for creating a political situation over certain improvements carried out to the water works in Trichinopoly in 1932–33.

"As the councillor who was deputed to supervise the execution of the work on behalf of the municipality, I claim to know the correct facts. But I do not wish to tire the House by going into every aspect of the case now. For my purpose, it is sufficient if I refer to the so-called technical sanctions of the departmental officers. It was because this formal technical sanction was not given to the very plans and estimates prepared under the department's own instructions and in the very office of the department that the people of Trichinopoly were deprived of their civil rights for some time." 1-30 p.m.

MR. K. VARADACHARIAR:—"On a point of order, Sir, may I ask whether manuscript eloquence is permitted?"

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is refreshing his memory by means of his notes."

* MR. E. M. D'MELLO:—"How far the works were efficiently carried out was the subject of an enquiry by Mr. Barber, Superintending Engineer, Public Works department. I wish to know from the Government what action was taken on Mr. Barber's report? Will the Government be pleased to place the report on the table of the House? I want the Government to consider whether the Sanitary Engineer was justified in making a challenge in the light of Mr. Barber's findings."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"May I know if the hon. Member is reading his speech? If the hon. Member is reading altogether from a manuscript, he will not be permitted to do so. But he may refer to his notes

for facts and figures pertaining to the speech which he is making. I shall just read out a passage from May's Parliamentary Practice, containing the rule with regard to the reading of manuscript speeches:—

'A member is not entitled to read his speech; but may refresh his memory by reference to notes. Reading of written speeches which has been allowed in other deliberative assemblies has never been recognized in the Houses of Parliament. A member may read extracts from a document but his own language must be used and he must put it in the form of an unwritten composition. Any other rule would at once be inconvenient and repugnant to the theory of debate.'

I have, therefore, ruled that in this House also manuscript eloquence would be discouraged. Therefore, Mr. D'Mello may deliver his speech *extempore* only referring to his notes to refresh his memory."

* MR. E. M. D'MELLO:—" In view of the clouds which still hang to say orally for the reason that my statement contains certain allegations the strength of which I do not want to put higher or lower than what it is in the statement. Further, I do not want to be misunderstood by the Government or by the department concerned by anything I may say. This is a very important statement. And I am not making a speech to put anybody in any embarrassing position. I am making a statement of allegations. That is the reason why I have to read out several portions from my statement to be precise."

The House adjourned for lunch.

(After Lunch 2-30 p.m.)

* MR. SPEAKER:—" Mr. D'mello will continue his speech."

* MR. E. M. D'MELLO:—" In view of the clouds which still hand over the affairs and in view of the challenge made recently by the department, I wish that the whole matter should be examined in an open enquiry so that the responsibilities might be allocated to the appropriate persons. When so much had been said, when so much has been made for want of the so-called formal technical sanction of the department I wish to give a few instances to show what little responsibility is shouldered by the department itself for the technical sanction given by it and what little purpose the technical sanction really serves.

" I wish to draw the attention of this House to the tragic collapse of the market under construction at Erode on the 22nd April 1937. Thirteen people died and 102 people were injured. A tragic waste of human life which deserves to be taken note of even in this country where lives are considered cheap! The plans and estimates were sanctioned by the department. Were these plans and estimates strictly followed? Yes. If they were, who blundered? The department? Non-official enquiry was conducted and the findings are before the Government. If the Government is not satisfied with those findings it is their clear duty to make the necessary enquiries. They should fix the responsibility and take necessary action thereon. There should be no further delay. More lives may be lost by the incapacity and

23rd September 1937] [Mr. E. M. D'mello]

inefficiency of the department. I am not unaware of this legacy has been handed down to the present Ministry.

Penukonda water-supply.

" After the usual investigation, plans and estimates of a water-supply scheme were prepared by this department. They were sanctioned by the Government for execution. The District Board Engineer proceeded to the spot. No water was to be found at the source indicated by the department. The execution of the scheme naturally was held up. The expenditure incurred by the department for investigation proved to be a waste. What is the value of the so-called yield tests conducted by the department? Should they not give in the hands of a real expert the dependable yield of the source?

" The case of Penukonda is not an isolated one. A second bore-hole was completed at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 at Kumbakonam. Yield tests were conducted on several occasions by the experts jointly and severally. According to them the minimum dependable yield was 100 gallons per minute. The pumping plant and other works were designed accordingly. The latest information is that the yield from the bore-hole is only ten gallons to the minute—a case verily of a mountain in labour bringing forth a mouse. Someone had again blundered—some ' expert ' who did not understand the principles of bore-hole work. At this stage, I know, a full report on the situation was made by the officer in immediate charge. What happened to it? A lakh of public money has gone down the drain, I beg your pardon, Mr. Speaker, down a bore-hole. In order to divert the attention of the public from this enormous waste, the department has now decided on the so-called further investigation for a better source of water-supply.

" An important function of the department is to conduct investigation to gather data for designing water-supply and drainage schemes. There are instances where several investigations have been conducted over and over again, wasting public funds.

A recent instance in Trichinopoly.

" The distribution system of the water works needed modification to meet the requirements. In or about 1924 an investigation was carried out and levels were taken, ignoring the levels already taken by the department for the drainage schemes. About Rs. 3,000 was spent in this investigation, but to no useful purpose. Recently the department has advised another investigation at a further cost of a few thousand rupees.

" The department has also suggested laying a new rider main strangely forgetful of a pipe line which was buried in the ground over a decade back. Yet the department is supposed to be fully conversant with the water works in its charge."

* MR. SPEAKER :—" Has the hon. Member a long speech to read? "

MR. E. M. D'MELLO :—" No, I have got only eight or nine . . . "

* MR. SPEAKER :—" Will the hon. Member speak through the phone and say if he has got a long speech to *read*? "

MR. E. M. D'MELLO :—" I shall take ten minutes to read."

* MR. SPEAKER :—" I will not allow it. If he has to read for a few minutes some extracts he may read. Otherwise he shall not read a whole speech in this House. He can supplement his oral speech from written notes."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" May I suggest . . . "

* MR. SPEAKER :—" I have given directions to the hon. Member."

MR. E. M. D'MELLO :—" The hon. Member for Vizagapatam, Mr. Viswanatham, knows all the details of the Mahadrigedda water-supply investigation. Thanks to the courageous fight he put up against the odds then in power, a wastage of several lakhs of public funds has been avoided.

" The hon. Member for Guntur, Mr. Venkatappaiah, was not so lucky in his attempt to avert a similar catastrophe in Guntur. Rs. 30,000 was spent on the investigation even without testing the quality of the water in the bore-hole taken at the site of the proposed experimental well. A well was sunk and the water proved both saltish and inadequate. It had to be abandoned after spending about Rs. 15,000. The well sunk on a private land stands there as a monument. In all these investigations public funds have been wasted. If the schemes based on them are executed they would prove expensive failures. I cannot help feeling that those investigations are but methods of creating wasteful work in order to justify the existence of the department.

" Over a decade ago, the then Sanitary Engineer and the Chief Engineer recommended the use of what are known as ' Hume Pipes ' in the construction of the intercepting sewers in Salem. My information is, that the Government sanctioned the use of this material on the definite condition that the pipe line should be examined after ten years' use and a report submitted to Government. Are the Government in possession of any such report? I have made some enquiries. I am told that the department have on one ground or another thwarted the attempts of the local Public Works Department officers to make an inspection. In a few stretches where the pipe line was examined, they proved to be a failure. Nevertheless this class of pipes has been recently recommended for adoption in the neighbouring Municipality of Coimbatore on a large scale. I wish to know if the Government had taken the professional advice of the Chief Engineer on this matter.

" The department is now pressing on the local bodies the use of a newer material known as ' Hume Steel Pipes.' This class of pipe has

23rd September 1937] [Mr. E. M. D'mello]

been recently used in the sewage pumping main at Bezwada. From competent quarters, I understand that signs of weakness are already evident at the joints.

"At Adoni, both the public and the municipality are against the use of this class of pipe without the concurrence of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. Strangely enough, the Hume Pipe Company should have been so sure of the contract, that they stocked their materials at Adoni even before the date fixed for the receipt of the tenders.

"Steel pipes have proved a failure. Salem, Negapatam, Chidambaram and Berhampore have all shown that steel pipes are useless. The expert who introduced the steel pipes in this province, has not been held responsible for his professional advice. He is enjoying his pension somewhere, unmindful of the failure of the steel pipes here. The Government must be guided by this and experience.

"On the other hand, cast iron pipes have stood the test of time and experience. These iron pipes are manufactured by the Mysore State. The Bengal Iron Company also manufacture these pipes in the country. There is therefore no question of importing foreign materials in preference to Indian materials. Let me assure this House, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that I am as anxious as any one else here that our Indian goods should be given preference over foreign materials wherever possible. But between two indigenous articles it is the duty of Government to choose the more efficient and, therefore, in the long run the more economical articles. Surely we cannot use earthen pipes for water-supply and drainage works, because our local potters make them.

"Recently a new policy of entrusting the execution of major sanitary works to the municipalities under the supervision of this department, has been introduced. The reasons why the execution was taken away from this department and placed in the hands of the Public Works Department have not been given due consideration. A crisis arose in the execution of the drainage scheme of Ootacamund."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Mr. D'mello, is evidently reading the whole of his speech. He may stop."

Mr. E. M. D'MELLO:—"I am not reading. I have got just the notes from which I am speaking."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"I have seen the hon. Member, Mr. D'mello, reading his speech. He may stop. The Hon. Minister may reply."

* The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subjects of sanitation and public health have engaged the attention of this Government even to the exclusion of many other important subjects. Those of the hon. Members who have followed the budget speech of the Prime Minister would have noticed the consideration that has been given to this subject in the allotment of funds. All schemes for water-supply and for drainage and an additional grant of over a lakh in

addition to what has already been provided by the previous ministry have been put into this budget for which I am asking sanction. Just before I proceed with the rest of the issues raised in this debate I should like to answer one or two points raised by the hon. Lady Member who spoke in the morning. She spoke very feelingly of the condition of mothers who are to undergo the ordeal of labour. She also said that this Government should go out of its way to extend a helping hand to such suffering mothers.

2-45 p.m. "I would like to assure her and through her the women of this province that this Government is well aware of the troubles and tribulations of motherhood and having that in view we have this year provided for the appointment of 187 midwives during the course of this year. We have also provided for 19 new additional rural dispensaries and these also will be provided with midwives. Therefore at the end of the year we expect there shall be 200 and odd additional midwives employed in the service of Government. That will bring the total to over 500 more midwives in the service giving relief to people who are particularly mothers. There are 483 rural dispensaries in our province and all of them will have qualified midwives who can be called upon for service as occasion arises.

"The question of abolishing district health officers has been mentioned by more than one speaker. I was rather amazed at the suggestion. You would understand that the sanitary conscience of our people unfortunately is not very high. Superstition on a national scale and sometimes of a most dangerous kind is most rampant in our province. The sanitary conscience of our people does not respond to the most elementary principles of health and national well-being. One would expect a greater demand under health subject not only for health work but for education on health lines. One district health officer is supposed to be many. One for a district I contend is too few. In fact I would insist on half a dozen health officers if really health work is to be done properly and well. Hon. Members may be aware of the epidemic at Guntur. They would also know the efforts made by this Government to eradicate this epidemic. The number of hands that were required to stamp out the disease is not one or two but more than half of the district staff. This is in addition to the hearty co-operation of the volunteers and of the medical practitioners who were imported from Bezwada for stamping out the epidemic. Therefore to say that one is too many is really impossible to concede and is absolutely inadequate in the existing circumstances. The health officers are highly trained and qualified men and are much better than sanitary inspectors. They have to manage a big number of sanitary servants not only municipal but others. There are epidemics all over the country and added to the epidemics we have got the fairs and festivals all through the year when we have crowds of people. Hon. Members would then understand that the demand made is not too much. Therefore the Government cannot concede the proposition that the health officers are so many. On the contrary they want health

23rd September 1937] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

officers not only one or two but a large army of them. Of course the cost is there. We shall deal with the question when it arises. We are not concerned with it to-day. But I may tell this that the present Government do not consider any cost too much to meet the sanitary requirements and therefore when we plead for more hands and more officers we have in view more efficient service for our people.

" An interesting observation was made by one of the Members saying that distribution of quinine is absolutely useless or superfluous. Malaria, this gentleman observes, is an epidemic. As a medical man I may say this that there is difference in the words epidemic and endemic. Epidemic diseases appear at a time of the year and carry away a large number of people and probably disappear then. But there are diseases called endemic which will be present from year's end to year's end. Malaria is one such. But in certain seasons it develops beyond all proportion. But malaria to be stamped out is an enormously big problem. I do not mean to say that it is a negligible problem; but I do insist that it is a problem that must be tackled by any Government. But tackling malaria really means tackling a large problem which involves all the conditions under which malaria is caused. The problem of mosquito destruction all over India is an old problem. But if you want us to wait till that date when we are able to tackle all the mosquitoes I do not think there will be very many people living. Of all the known remedies, quinine is about the best that is available in this country and we are advised and experts have advised that quinine is about the best remedy that could be had. They are all doing such stupendous work that a free distribution of quinine would appear as perhaps the next best that any Government can do. The Madras Government are in a lucky position of manufacturing a great deal of quinine that may be required for our requirements. In fact the requirement is not enough even for our province. Our policy should be to encourage a system of plantations and also developing a greater quantity of quinine so that the people, the poor people of the province could have all the attention of this province by using quinine throughout the epidemic.

" Then there is the question of water-supply. I need not dilate upon all the schemes that we put forward this year. If there are municipalities and rural areas that do not find a place in the budget it is because the schemes have not been fully worked out. But I may assure the House on behalf of the Government that we shall spare no pains and that we shall consider no cost too big to tackle the question of protected water-supply to rural areas. In case it is necessary we are even prepared to go and borrow and raise a loan to meet this elementary need of our rural population.

" There is only one other issue raised and that is by my friend, Mr. D'mello. He has raised really issues which were raised years and years before. The Trichinopoly water-supply muddle has been before the Government for nearly four years and more. More than one enquiry

has been held and different findings have been made by different persons. It is not necessary for our purpose to go and apportion the blame on individuals concerned. But I may read for the information of the House a report by Mr. Barber, the Superintending Engineer who has inquired into the matter. I may read the relevant portion of it:

'As a result of the inspection and tests now carried out, I must regretfully conclude that the so-called improvements in the water works have been carried out hurriedly and without sufficient previous investigation or a due appreciation of the conditions required, the lack of sufficient technical knowledge by those responsible for the actual execution of the work has resulted in poor work being done at considerable expense with very disappointing results, so far as the yield from the new system is concerned. Had proper technical advice been obtained before embarking upon such an undertaking there is little doubt that far better results might have been achieved.'

" The whole question of the responsibility of the Sanitary Engineer with regard to the question of not giving proper advice has been enquired into and a voluminous report has been submitted to the Government on the question. But the Government are not altogether satisfied with the work of Mr. Rao or of his department and in that connexion they have expressed their disapproval with a warning:

'The matter should have ended there and it is most unfortunate that Mr. Rao should now have made such a speech as is reported in the *Hindu* of the 17th August. The Government had not seen the speech before and they will consider the question of taking necessary action in the matter. The Government do not consider any useful purpose will be served by another enquiry. They have to admit that Mr. Barber's report was not complimentary to Mr. Rao and to the Sanitary Engineering department, but in view of the orders issued in the matter no further investigation of the matter is necessary.'

" With regard to various schemes of water-supply in which failure has been shown these matters are again old history. There has always been a difficulty in the execution of the work between the Sanitary Engineer and the municipal councils concerned. There have been municipal councils acting even against the advice and suggestions of the Sanitary Engineer. If failure resulted by such actions the blame should necessarily go to the municipal councils concerned. But in view of these failures Government have decided that in future all contracts should be given to qualified and experienced firms so that the execution of such work shall be free from technical defects. If they committed any mistakes the engineering firms might be taken to task.

" With regard to the other question of the failure of water-supply with regard to Guntur, Kumbakonam, Vizagapatam, etc., I may tell the House that all the investigations have been made and I may assure the House that proper arrangements have been made for all future execution of work under proper control. With regard to the Mahadrigedda scheme not having been proceeded with, I may inform the House that the scheme will be gone into thoroughly next month and the water-supply scheme shall be taken up on hand as soon as they inspect the site and the quantity of water available is ascertained.

23rd September 1927] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

"With regard to the question of hume pipes *versus* cast iron pipes, it is a matter for expert opinion. There are experts who swear by hume pipes, and there are others who swear by cast iron pipes. But where the experts differ, the layman literally goes to the wall. But in spite of that, the Government has taken up the whole question on hand, and they have taken the advice of the Chief Engineer with regard to these questions. The Sanitary Engineer has been advised that expert opinion of other departments should be taken before the choice of pipes is made. Under these restrictions and under the various Government orders issued by the Government from time to time, I am sure the Sanitary Engineer cannot have his own way. With regard to the use of hume pipes, this controversy really raised an issue of a very grave nature, and the Government are aware of its consequences. They have not left any stone unturned to make investigations. But constituted as we are, we have necessarily to deal with highly technical questions where expert opinion is necessary, and in the light of expert advice, the Government are prepared to act and do the right thing. There is nothing more, Sir, for me to say with regard to the criticisms that have been made, and I am sure the hon. Members in the light of the explanation that I have given will pass the demand without any difficulty." 3 p.m.

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

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Although the Hon. Minister's reply is not very satisfactory, he has assured us that he would make an earnest attempt to do something. I withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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

(18) DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,40,100 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture."

* SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! விவசாய இலாகாவுக்காக ரூ. 22,40,100 கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் நூறு ரூபாய் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற பொதுக் கொள்கையைப்பற்றிப் பேச ஒரு வெட்டு மிரேஸண (cut motion) கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். முக்கியமாக இந்நாட்டில் மூலாதாரமாயிருப்பது விவசாயமே. மற்றவையெல்லாம் இதற்குப் பின்னுள்ளதான. நூற்றுக்கு தொண்ணூற்றேழு பேர்கள் விவசாயிகள். விவசாயம் அபிவிர்த்தி அடைந்தாலொழிய நம்முடைய நாடு க்ஷேமமடையாது. விவசாயிகள் உதவிக்காக சர்க்கார் விவசாய இலாக

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [23rd September 1937

காவை எற்படுத்தி வைத்து இதன் மூலமாக விவசாயிகள் இன்ன மாதிரி உழ வேண்டும் எருப் போடவேண்டும் விதை போடவேண்டும் பயிரிடவேண்டு மென்று கற்றுக்கொள்ள இந்த இலாக்காவை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த இலாக்கா கிராமத்திலுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு சரியானபடி பயன்பட வில்லை. எங்கேயோ சில டவுன்களில் டிமான்ஸ்டிரேட்டர்கள் செல்ல காகங்களைக் காட்டிவிட்டு போகிறார்களே யொழிய உள்ளபடி கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று உழவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுடன் பழகி இந்த விஷயங்களைக் கற்றுக்கொடுப்ப தில்லை. மேலும் விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் படித்துவிட்டு வருகிறவர்கள் கோட்டு, டிரௌஸர், பூட்ஸ் போட்டுக்கொண்டு கிராமங்களில் பிரசாரஞ் செய்கி ரார்களேயொழிய வயல்களில் போய் கற்றுக்கொடுக்காத நிலைமையிலிருக்கி ரார்கள். ஹரி ஜனங்கள் பயிரிடக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு விவசாயக் கல்வி கற்றுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயக் கல்வி மாத்திரம் போதாது. நல்ல பழவர்க்க மரங்கள் பயிரிடக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள், கடனில் மூழ்கி யிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கடன் பளுவை நீக்க சர்க்கார் பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைத் திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைத் தீர்த்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். விவசாயிகள் நிலங்கள் வீவேயேற்றமாயிருந்த காலத்தில் நிலங்களை அடமானம் வைத்து கடன் வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சொத்து மதிப்பு இறங்கிப் போய்விட்டதினால் கடன் பளுவைத் தீர்க்கமுடியாமல் விவசாயிகள் அடியோடு கெட்டுப்போகும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளைக் கடன் பளுவிலிரு ந்து காப்பாற்றிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய கடமை கவர்ன்மெண்டைச் சேர்ந்தது. விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் டிப்டி டைரெக்டர் (Deputy Director) வைத் திருக்கிறார்கள். Assistant Director வைக்கலாம். Demonstrators களை இன் னும் அதிகப்படுத்தலாம். அதிகப்படுத்தி Demonstrators களை கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று விவசாயப் பிரசாரத்தைச் செய்யும்படியாகச் செய்யலாம்.

" மேலும் விவசாயக் கல்லூரியில் ஆறுமாதம் ஒரு வருஷப்படிப்பு வைத்திருக்கி ரார்கள். இந்தப்படிப்பு நிலமுடையவர்களுக்காக வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நிலமில் லாதவர்களுக்கு கற்றுக்கொடுக்கிறதில்லை. ஏழைமக்கள் போய் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாது. நிலம் வைத்திருக்கிறவர்கள் முதலாளிகள். அவர்கள் போய் கற்று கொள்வதில்லை. அப்படிப்போய் படித்தாலும் நிலத்திலிபோய் பயிரிடமாட்டார் கள். உழவுத்தொழில் செய்யும் தாழ்ந்த ஜாதியாருக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அவர்கள் போய் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டு மென்று பிரியப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் யார் போய் படித்துவிட்டு வந்து பயிரிடும் தொழிலில் அதை அனுஷ்டிக்க வேண்டுமென்று பிரியப்படுகிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். நிலமுடையவர்கள் போய் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருப்பதை எடுத்துவிட்டு ஹரி ஜனங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று விதி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

" மேலும் தென்னார்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பாலாரில் விவசாய பண்ணை இருக்கிறது. அங்கே ஐம்பது எக்கர் நிலங்களில் சர்க்கார் கரும்பு, நெல் பயிரிடுகிற தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்தை நானும் விவசாய மந்திரியும் போய் பார்த்தோம். அங்கே ஒரு விவசாயப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கி றது. அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் ஐம்பது பிள்ளைகளுக்கு (ஆதித்திராவிடப் பிள்ளை களுக்கு) சாப்பாட்டு வசதி ஏற்படுத்தி விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடியவர்களாயிருக்கிற ஆதித்திராவிடப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஆறுமாதம் ஒரு வருஷம் விவசாயப் படிப்புக் கற்றுக்கொடுத்தால் பயன்படும். விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு உண் மையில் பயன்படும்படி சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களென்று நம்பு கிறேன்."

* MR. K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that our motherland is full of villages, and that the people that live in these villages live mainly by agriculture and agriculture alone. As such, it deserves the highest consideration of every citizen of our land. Even in other countries in which manufacturing industries form the

23rd September 1937] [Mr. K. Chandramouli]

primary profession and agriculture is only a secondary profession, highest attention has been paid for agriculture alone. There are many facilities given there to the agriculturists by way of granting loans, giving manurial facilities, making scientific investigations and making the scientific knowledge available to the people and also doing propaganda work, so that agriculture may be popularized and so that the highest produce may be derived and the people may be benefited by this profession. As such, I need not emphasize to this House, through you, Sir, that it is a profession that deserves our highest consideration. But, unfortunately, like all other subjects, this has also been neglected for the last so many years. We know there is a department called the Agricultural Department, which is not even known in most of the villages, and much less the officers concerned are known. I do not know what they are doing or in which way they have benefited the people for so many years. It is no exaggeration to say that the scientific investigations that have been made in our country have not been circulated through pamphlets. I may say that not even one pamphlet has been circulated in the villages in which our people live and carry on agriculture. But, Sir, I come from a district in which there is the headquarters of the Deputy Director of Agriculture and where there are a number of demonstrators. I know there is also an experimental farm called 'Lam Farm' where some work is being done. But in spite of that I may assure this House that most of the villages in our district do not know whether there exists that department and whether the officials are doing anything worth while. I dare say that not even one per cent of the profits is derived by the ryots at whose expense all these departments are run. So I request the Hon. Minister to pay his highest attention to this subject and see that hereafter at least this department moves and moves efficiently and vigorously and does its duty in the villages by means of propaganda work and other means, so that the people may be benefited by the results of the scientific investigations that have been made at great expense and also the economic condition of the nation may be bettered. There is at least one panchayat in every village, and we can circulate the results of the investigations and the scientific knowledge that have been obtained through these panchayats. If the hand-bills and pamphlets that have been published by this department are sent regularly to the panchayat presidents or the panchayat boards, they will take a live interest in the subject and distribute the pamphlets and other things to the villagers, and they must be made free.

"We know there are what are called village panchangams, and these are sold at a cost. I can say that most of the people do not know that there is such a thing as village panchangam, and even if they come to know, they are not in a position to buy all those things. I also request the Hon. Minister to see that we retain much of the raw materials in our country, especially those pertaining to agriculture; particularly, we have oil-seeds which are mercilessly exported to foreign countries without regard to the needs of our country. If these oil-seeds are crushed in our province and the oil-cake retained here, it will not

only pay industrially, but much of the organic manure that is got from oil-seeds will be utilized and our produce might be increased.

" There are very many agricultural industries and small cottage industries which have been stifled on account of industrial competition and on account of westernization. I humbly submit to the Hon. Minister to see that in every village these cottage industries are revived and encouraged by all means possible and to see that our country once again flourishes and sets up an example to the whole world in this respect.

3-15 p.m. " Secondly, Sir, I would bring to your notice a few facts about the animal husbandry which has been talked of and which has been propagated in this country. Due to the negligence of Government and also of the people, our cattle have deteriorated in quality and we are now depending even for the milk for children upon foreign countries. In a country 98 per cent of the population of which are living on agriculture, is it not a shame that we should depend for our children's milk upon foreign countries, and particularly upon countries, which have not got agriculture as their profession? There are good breeds in our country; the Ongole breed has attracted the attention of the whole world and time and again, there were held cattle shows wherefrom these bulls have been exported to foreign countries for beef and beef only. This system ought to be put down by all means possible and our breeds encouraged, not only for agricultural purposes but also for supplying pure milk. In yesterday's paper there is a remark made which I want to read now."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member need not quote from the newspaper."

Mr. K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" A country which lives upon vegetarian diet should require a large proportion of proteins and mineral salts in its diet and these could be found largely only in milk. As such, I need not emphasize the importance of milk in our dietary. I would humbly appeal to the Muslim members on the other side as regards the importance of the protection of the cow, and other cattle. Even in foreign countries and particularly in England other animals are slaughtered for food, but not a horse. It is not on religious grounds but on economic ground I make this appeal. The main profession in this country being agriculture, it is our bounden duty to support and encourage cattle-breeding by all means.

" I want to bring one more point to the notice of this House. After the advent of the irrigation system in our country most of the pasture lands have been converted into wet lands so much so in most of the deltaic tracts, even by the side of the walls of the houses, crops are raised. In all countries the value of the pasture for cattle has been realized; and in every village most of the lands have been specially reserved for pasture. In our younger days, we used to see vast extents of pasture and now that enchanted sight has become a thing of the past. There is no fodder for cattle and we have to depend on dried grass which has

23rd September 1937] [Mr. K. Chandramouli]

got but little nutrient value. So, I humbly request the Hon. Minister to do all he can in this direction. And as I said, not 2 lakhs but even 20 lakhs will not be enough to pay the debt which we owe to our villagers from whom we are deriving so much of tax. So I request the Hon. Minister to see that as much is done as possible to the people who live in villages. With these words, I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this demand."

* Mr. D. ABDUL RAWOOF:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Agricultural department has long been labouring under a grave misunderstanding of the real economic position of the agriculturists of our land. Foreign ideas and even foreign implements have been thought to be necessary and introduced indiscriminately with a born faith that they are going to benefit the country. I find the Agricultural department has been banking for its sustenance on so many pounds of improved seeds distributed year after year and so many improved implements sold to the villagers. It has not taken into consideration the social and the economic side of the agriculturists. It is on account of that we find that the department has not been able to do material good to the agriculturist.

" We find, Sir, that for inaugurating all-round improvement in a village there is need for certain organization in it. We find the agriculturist is the victim of agencies which exploit him taking advantage of the lack of business instincts in him. The poor agriculturist is not aware of the elements of marketing. He does not understand the cost of production at the producing point nor does he care to know the selling price of his wares and products at the consumer's end. If you give him an organization which will make him an active participator in acquiring this knowledge, he is made a man. Therefore, knowing the full economic and business significance of his life and living and endeavour in the company of his land, his animals and his crops he will look after himself and form the unit of a progressive nation. Till then, it is no good talking to him economics, which he does not feel. And such an organization is the Co-operative Economic Farming Combine. Its aims will be (1) increasing the technical efficiency, namely, increasing the produce for the capital and labour employed, both as to the quantity and quality and also to the variety of products with the maintenance of soil fertility and natural resources, and an increasingly equitable income for these products through a better economic organization, (2) increasing human welfare, a better standard of life, health, education, social institutions, character, and ideals involving more leisure time and the ability to use it profitably, increasing personal satisfaction.

" The working of this scheme is as follows: Co-operative Economic Farming Societies are to be started in individual villages with a view to plan economic farming and attend to the marketing of the produce such as grains, pulses, fibres, vegetables, fruits, poultry, oils, and dairy products and village manufactures. For pooling such produce these primary Co-operative Economic Farming Societies are to be linked with the secondary societies in main villages in keeping with their transport

facilities. These in turn will transport goods to a Central Co-operative Society in towns and cities which will attend to profitable marketing in different localities and even other provincial towns and cities. By these means, the agriculturist will be assured that he would be getting the real value for the wares that he produces. I find from an examination that in very many cases the agriculturist, the producer, gets only Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 for his produce which is bought from him and sold in the market for Rs. 20. The poor man does not know exactly what his produce would fetch him. The merchant is able to make profits at the producer's cost. That is what I meant, Sir, when I referred to the lack of business instinct in the agriculturist. If these Economic Combines are formed they will be able to materially help the agriculturists. These individual village combines as also the secondary and central combines will in turn purchase the daily needs of the villager, the foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, on wholesale prices and distribute them to the villagers. Thus, the villager will be saved a great deal of money which now the intermediary gets. The whole working of the combine may be vested in elected members in progressive stages. Credit and Banking facilities also may be given to the agriculturists either by members themselves or from borrowing from Banks. I commend this to the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture, that these combines may run a monthly or a fortnightly vernacular journal conveying to them all the news on agriculture and agrarian problems of current importance.

3-30 p.m. " Turning now to the research side of the department, I have one or two observations to make. I will charge the research section of this department with this that it is having too much of foreign ideas and copying foreign methods in their routine. There is no point in duplicating or triplicating the experiments of Laws Gilbert and Rothamsted and going on with studies of academic importance. I want that the research officers should pay more attention to the economic aspects of the problems facing them.

" The various research stations scattered over the Presidency would do well to have small advisory boards for necessary guidance composed of men of experience and larger interests of the locality, i.e., the farm manager at Nandyal or Hagari may hail from Madura district and yet he is asked to draw a cropping scheme for that station for which an intimate knowledge of that locality is quite essential. In case there was an advisory board to help him in this, the purpose for which that station is meant would best be served. Such boards will not only help the departmental officers, but the members themselves will be benefited by this mutual contact inasmuch as they will be potential sources for the spread of knowledge from the results obtained at such stations.

" There should be a complete change in the outlook of the departmental office so far as public utility is concerned and I want that this Assembly should be assured that every pie that is being spent on this department should bring forth fruits hundredfold to the agriculturist for whose benefit the department exists.

23rd September 1937] [Mr. D. Abdul Rawoof]

" There is one other observation I have to make. I have given notice of a cut motion with the object of drawing the attention of the Government to the paucity of Muslims in this service. I find that out of a total of 52 provincial officers, there is not one single Muslim. Then, in the whole of the Ministerial side of this department, there is only one Muslim. I think, Sir, this thing must be attended to and justice done."

* THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have made suggestions for the improvement of the Department of Agriculture. The position of the agriculturist now is not a rosy one. He is surrounded by difficulties on all sides. On one side he is worried by the money-lender claiming back his loan and, on the other, the constant dread of the failure of the monsoon has nearly crippled him in his productiveness. Now it remains to be seen whether the Agricultural department has helped the agriculturist in his endeavour to make his productiveness increase.

" Sir, my hon. Friend Swami Sahajanandam referred to one or two points. He said that there are not enough demonstrators. I may tell him, Sir, that practically all the taluks have now a demonstrator each. But, due to the paucity of funds, the Agricultural department could not increase their number further. In the 1936–37 budget, we have provided for 44 additional demonstrators making a total of 220 demonstrators in all.

" My hon. Friend referred also to the demonstration station at Palur and asked whether the pupils that attended the schools there could be given the mid-day meal. Sir, this was one of the points that I discussed with the Deputy Director of Agriculture when I paid a visit to the experimental station in July. That matter is being considered, and, if possible, the department will do something in that line.

" Sir, it was suggested that the Deputy Directors must go and that their places must be taken by the Assistant Directors. I may say, Sir, that it will not be in the interests of the department to do away with these Deputy Directors. After all, they have to control the Assistant Directors and also the various demonstrators in various districts.

" The hon. Member Mr. Sahajanandam raised one other point and that was with reference to fruit culture. He said that fruit cultivation also must grow side by side with the cultivation of cereal grains. I approve of his suggestion and, wherever possible, I think, the Agricultural department will try to introduce fruit culture as well.

" The question of the admission of students into the Agricultural College was also raised. It was said that it is not advisable to train only such children whose parents own lands. It is after very consideration that a short course was started in the Agricultural College for this purpose. During the four months of this short course the idea is to give opportunities to the young educated men to get training in agriculture so that they may thereafter cultivate their own lands and help the solution of the unemployment problem. I have noted the suggestion of the hon. Member and will see what I can do in the matter.

" My hon. Friend Mr. Chandramouli made various suggestions and referred to oil-seeds being exported to foreign countries. Sir, from the Agricultural Calendar he will see that great attention is given by the department for utilizing the seed produce of this province to better advantage. He also said something about animal husbandry. The Agricultural department recognizes that cattle are very important to the agriculturists, and they are trying to improve the breeds and distributing select bulls for stud purposes. My hon. Friend referred to the great value of the Ongole breed. The department has not lost sight of the importance of the Ongole breed. The department is paying premium to bulls maintained for stud purposes by private bodies and individuals. Grants are also made to local bodies for the purchase and maintenance of breeding bulls. The department further endeavours to educate the ryots in the use of green manure, the conversion of the farm-yard manure, the cultivation of cotton crops and the best way of combating the various pests. In this way, Sir, the department is trying to encourage animal husbandry as far as it could with the limited amount allotted to the department. The other suggestions which were made will be duly considered. But it must be remembered that the failure of the monsoon constitutes a great drawback in any scheme for the betterment of the condition of the agriculturists.

" My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Rawoof made the very valuable suggestion of having a socio-economic combine. The House may be assured, Sir, that plans will be made by this Government whereby the ryots could be given an opportunity to meet at particular places and to devise ways and means of improving their social and economic position. I think, Sir, the District Economic Councils have already entered into the work and it will not be very long before we see the results of their labours in this direction. The hon. Member said that cashewnuts bought from the producers at Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per maund were being sold in Madras at Rs. 20. I may inform my hon. Friend that the reason for this high price of this article in Madras is I understand that the Corporation of Madras charges Rs. 8 per maund by way of tax.

" The hon. Gentleman mentioned in the course his speech that the research institute is having a western outlook. I could not say how far his statement is correct, but I know this much that they are trying to adopt eastern methods also in the various activities carried on there.

" As regards marketing, I may tell the hon. Member that the Imperial Research Institute has already sent a specialist marketing officer to this province and that this Government have also deputed three marketing officers to work with him and try to bring better arrangements for marketing purposes. Several reports have been submitted to the Government of India in regard to the investigations made in the following articles: rice, tobacco, apples, peaches, pine-apples, linseed, groundnuts, ghee, butter, etc. I think the Government of India will shortly be issuing hand-bills and also their recommendations as to how far better marketing facilities could be arranged.

23rd September 1937] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

" The hon. Member referred to the paucity of Muslims in the department. Sir, a deputation some time ago waited on the Governor on this matter and the Government have already issued orders for showing certain special concessions to Muslims in respect of agricultural education. It was ordered that in respect of admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, 6 out of 48 seats in the college should be reserved for Muslims provided candidates possessing the minimum qualifications prescribed are available. A scholarship of Rs. 20 is also reserved for a candidate from the Muslim community admitted to this college. It was also ordered recently that, with a view to afford better opportunities for members of this community to get into the gazetted service, every third permanent vacancy in the first grade of the upper cadre should be filled up by direct recruitment of a member of this community or of the scheduled classes according to the rule of communal proportion. The members of these communities working in the lower grades are also allowed to compete on equal terms with outsiders when recruitment is made. The object is that men so recruited from these communities direct to the topmost scale may, within five years, become eligible for appointment to the gazetted service and thus secure better representation in this service. I think I have dealt with all the points dealt with by my hon. Friends. I hope the Demand will be granted and the cut motion withdrawn."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made. 3-45 p.m.

(19) DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

* The Hon. Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,63,600 under Demand XIX—Veterinary."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" On a point of order, Sir. I find that the Act says that every motion made asking for a Grant must be on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor. I did not hear the Hon. Minister saying, when he moved the Demand, that he has already secured the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the words ' on the recommendations of His Excellency the Governor ' in the paper containing the Demands for Grants. So, it is already there."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" With due deference to the Chair, that is only on the notice or the agenda paper. Whether they (the Government) actually got the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor is the question. If they have got the recommendation, every time they move a particular demand they must say so."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The hon. Member raising this objection forgets that these various motions are part of the Budget Demand that was presented and at that time the whole annual statement was authenticated and it is only on that basis that the whole of the financial proceedings of the House are going on. I submit also for the information of the hon. Member or perhaps I may remind him that the word 'Governor' in the section that he refers to is Governor acting with his Council of Ministers. We shall be playing a farce if we had been going on speaking here without going through the whole procedure and without His Excellency the Governor agreeing to our transactions. I submit that the objection only comes to this: that he really wants us to repeat every time we move a Demand, 'On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor.' I do not know what satisfaction the hon. Member is expecting to derive from that."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I do not know how far the Hon. the Premier is justified in saying that the word 'Governor' implies Governor acting with Ministers. I find from the Act that the word used there merely refers to the recommendation of the Governor."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Under the Instrument of Instructions and under the Act wherever there is no phrase 'in his discretion' or 'individual judgment' the word 'Governor' always means Governor acting with his Council of Ministers." (A voice: 'This is an elementary thing.')

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"That may be an elementary thing. But I think we are entitled to find out what exactly the position is with regard to the authorization of the requests for Grants. Therefore it is necessary that the Hon. Ministers should say whether they have obtained the recommendation. Of course it might have been stated so on the agenda paper."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member say that he is really in doubt whether the Governor has given his consent or recommendation, or not?"

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"No, Sir."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I did not say 'elementary' to which the hon. Member is giving an answer."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is that under Demand XIX—Veterinary the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,63,600.

"The cut motion given notice of by Mr. Mahmud Schamnad may be moved."

23rd September 1937]

* KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I beg to move the cut motion that stands in my name, that is:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs 10,63,600 *for Veterinary by Rs.* 100 *(to discuss policy)'.*

Sir, I feel that the activities of the department will have to be considerably increased in order to make it sufficiently useful. But before proceeding further I may say that I do not know what the Hon. the Premier thinks about the suggestions I am going to put forward now. He may have settled views on these matters. But I think there is no harm in my throwing out certain suggestions.

"Sir, this is one of the departments which can be usefully amalgamated with the other department, i.e., Agriculture, because Veterinary and Agriculture always go together and thereby the Government may make some savings. The staff now employed especially the Veterinary Inspectors, have to be increased in order to make the department useful. These Veterinary Inspectors, I am sorry to say, are not in evidence when there is any cattle disease such as rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease. These inspectors get the information only after the disease spreads in a dozen villages and hundreds of cattle die. They recognize the appearance of the epidemic only when they get the report of the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar makes his report when he goes round the village once in a month or so or when the report is sent to them by the village officers. These village officers' reports reach them only very late, because two or three villages together have to send through one of their talayaris all their tapals together once a week or so. So these reports reach the Tahsildar only very late and by the time the department begins to take action, everything is over and many cattle die. Of course these officers might be reporting that they have turned out good work, but all the same the work they do is very little. It is a wonder how these people spend all their time. Perhaps they spend almost all the time in playing cards and writing their reports. We need not have veterinary officer for each district, but we want more Veterinary Inspectors who can go from village to village and see the condition of cattle and advice people wherever there is epidemic disease. For this purpose we require more veterinary hospitals at least in the headquarters of every taluk. In the district from which I come there is only one veterinary hospital although there are six taluks. The veterinary officer will have to move from place to place and from taluk to taluk and see whether the subordinate staff are doing their duty properly. So, as it is, there is no check over them and whatever they do, it is taken for granted that they are doing the right thing. There is no good of these officers if they are to sit in their headquarters and simply write their reports. They will have to move from place to place and see whether their subordinates are doing their work properly. There is no good in increasing the number of officers.

"With these few words I move my cut motion."

[23rd September 1937

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Sir, while discussing the policy of the Veterinary Department under this Demand, I would confine myself to making only a few observations. The previous Government did not devote its attention to a few subjects. They are after all minor ones and though minor ones, they play an important part in the administration of the department. I start with the Assistant Surgeons who are in charge of certain taluks. In the first place I wish to say there must be an Assistant Surgeon in charge of each taluk. As it is, an Assistant Surgeon who is in charge of two or three taluks is not able to attend to the number of cattle in each taluk. Even if there were one Assistant Surgeon for each taluk—there are nearly 100,000 villages in each taluk—he finds hardly any time to visit all the villages in that taluk.

" Then with regard to the functions of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, I say they are very limited and restricted, when we consider what exactly is happening in these taluks. When a Veterinary Officer is asked to visit one village, he goes to the village and examines the animals. But he is not allowed to diagnose the disease, but he is asked to take the bacillus and send it on to Madras for report and only after the report from Madras reaches him he starts his treatment, sometimes after, one week, and sometimes after three or four weeks. There is a proverb in Persian which says:—

'Until the time the antidote is got from Iraq the patient is asked to wait and by the time the antidote is got the patient dies.'

In that way our animals are treated. In my own village I have got something like 150 cattle and many of them get disease and by the time the Veterinary Officer takes blood and sends it on to Madras for examination and by the time he is able to get their report and begins treatment of the cattle they die. Sir, is that the help which the Veterinary Department should give and is it for that purpose the department exists? These diseases which are caused on account of bacillus hæmorrhage and other causes, are frequent diseases which obtain in villages not infrequently and the villagers suffer. If the Veterinary Surgeons are given the necessary training they will be able to diagnose the disease and start treatment then and there. So I would like the Hon. Minister to examine this point. In this connexion I may say that it is really astonishing that only a few officers are allowed to possess microscope for examining the blood and finding out whether there are bacilli. Only in the headquarter hospital some of the officers are allowed to possess the microscope. Even there the possession of microscope is made to depend upon the qualification of the officer in charge of the headquarter hospital. Then, Sir, there is enormous delay in the despatch of the serum from the headquarters. It is quite inconceivable why the serum should be kept in the headquarter hospital and why some serum should not be left in charge of the Assistant Surgeon. The reason for not sending the serum in time and the reason for having it only in the headquarter hospitals seem to be that there is cold storage provided for only in the headquarter hospital,

23rd September 1937] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

where electricity is available. I do not see any reason why a provision should not be made that wherever there is electricity available for cold storage, serum should be kept there.

" Then, Sir, you will be astonished to see that these Assistant Surgeons who are called upon to attend to the cattle of these poor peasants are not supplied with stove and spirit lamp and the needle that is required for taking the blood from diseased cattle. For these needles they will have to go and indent upon the poor agriculturists and ask them for the ordinary needle and with that they take the blood from the cattle—one of the crudest methods that is employed in these civilized days. It is most astonishing that the head of the department should not attend to the elementary needs of the Assistant Surgeon.

" The instruments are not up to date. If the department is really working seriously in the interests of the cultivators, it should be provided with the latest types of instruments. Even suitable enema cans are not provided. The enema can is so big that all animals cannot be treated with it. Veterinary Surgeons are expected to treat all animals from poultry upwards and elephant downwards. How can they treat them with such enema cans? 4 p.m.

" There is no veterinary hospital in my district. The Villupuram Municipal Council has not got a veterinary hospital. There is one touring billet in the Villupuram taluk.

" Sir, there is one important thing which has escaped the attention of the Government hitherto and that is the compulsory inoculation of animals. Even as they have passed legislation for the compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination of human beings, if the Government are intent upon saving the animals for the cultivators they should bring forward legislation for compulsory inoculation of animals. Without an Act like this, the work done by the Veterinary Assistants Surgeons becomes absolutely useless. There is no use of wasting money on the department.

" There are some other discrepancies which I want to point out. There is a lecturer in pathology who has been recruited from England. I am told, Sir, he is just a college boy with no experience whatsoever. He has been recruited on a three-year contract, on a substantial pay, I assume. But there are three or four Indians in the department with the same qualifications and probably with greater and wider experience. On the other hand this gentleman who has been brought down from England is a raw graduate and does not know Indian conditions. He has to learn them under experienced hands. I do not see why the lecturer should not have been recruited from among the Indians who are already in the service. I would ask the Government whether they would terminate his contract or when the contract is terminated by efflux of time they would appoint an Indian. The rule regarding this department prescribes post-graduate qualifications for the post. By making appointments like this the people in service are slurred over and there are no promotions. The Service Commission is

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [23rd September 1937

sleeping over the list of promotions that is sent to them from time to time. I would suggest to the Government to examine whether it is true that there is a proposal to depute some one to England at Government expense for post-graduate course. When there are already five men with post-graduate qualifications, who had been in England at their own expense and who are available, why should the Government waste the tax-payers' money in sending more men to England? Let them try these people and let them not waste public money on uncertain experiments. One of these five men who have been to England and obtained post-graduate qualifications has been found competent to teach the B.Sc. classes in Agriculture in the Coimbatore College. There are very many assistant surgeons who have gone to England and qualified themselves. The Public Service Commission ought not to be fooled in this matter by the head of the department.

" In the matter of promotion or even in recruitment, the communal Government Order however bad or worse it may be, however much it may be to his disliking, has not been worked in the proper and true perspective.

" There is one other little matter which I might be excused for saying. The head of the department must be told by the Ministry that there is some justification for giving turns to the clerks to serve under him as his camp clerks. It is not in the interests of efficient service that the same man should continue for eight or nine years as camp clerk. They acquire a peculiar and special influence and it would appear that they sometimes begin to abuse it. It is not in the interests of the service and in the interests of the head of the department that the same man should continue as camp clerk. I therefore request the Government to examine all these things and do their best in the light of what I have said."

* THE HON. MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Schamnad Sahib who started the debate said that there ought to be an increase in the activity of the Veterinary Department. Sir, the Government does recognize his view and the ultimate aim of the department is to have one veterinary institution in each taluk. With this aim, the number of veterinary institutions and touring assistants have been increased each year according to the availability of the amount of money and men. After the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Retrenchment Committee, the policy of opening new dispensaries has undergone a change recently. One of the main considerations in the matter of opening new dispensaries is the willingness and the ability of the local bodies concerned to contribute towards their maintenance. The amount of contribution has been roughly estimated at a minimum of Rs. 1,000 per annum, but the greater the contribution, the greater will be the chance of opening an institution. The management of the institution will be in the hands of the Veterinary Department. So it is the duty of my hon. Friend Mr. Schamnad Sahib to interest the local bodies

23rd September 1937] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

concerned in his district to come forward and take advantage of this scheme that has been adumbrated after the advent of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

" The hon. Member said that during the time of epidemics great care is not taken by the Veterinary Assistants and that they come at a late stage after a certain percentage of the cattle have passed away. I would request my hon. Friend to give concrete instances or write to the Government when such things happen, so that the Government may take greater care of seeing that their officers do their work better.

" My hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed made a few suggestions. He wanted a Veterinary Assistant for each taluk. I have already said that it is the view of the Government that each taluk should have a veterinary assistant, but it is a matter of money and time. I think that we may get these things in due course. He referred to serious cases of delay in getting the serum but he forgot to note that the serum and other medicines required for inoculation should not be kept for a long time, because they will lose their vitality. He also said that the officers use very old and antiquated instruments and that the method of sterilizing them were not up to date. I would like to know concrete cases where these happen. He also mentioned that the Veterinary Officer at Tirukkovilur has been transferred to Villupuram. I have already stated that under the scheme adumbrated after the advent of the Royal Agricultural Commission, it would be possible for a local body to have a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon under them, provided they give a certain amount of money to Government. The hon. Member also observed that legislation for compulsory inoculation should be taken up. Of course this is a matter to which the Government will give consideration. He referred to the appointment of the Professor of Pathology in the Veterinary College. This matter has already been considered by the Government. Unfortunately the services of this gentleman could not be dispensed with as he has another three years' contract to run. It started only last year. My hon. Friend also referred to the Government proposing to depute a Veterinary Assistant for higher studies in England. I do not know, Sir, from where he got this information. There is no truth in it. As regards his observation about camp clerks of the head of the department, it is a matter left to the head of the department, as he knows more about the quality of the men whom they wish to have as camp clerks. After all, Sir, I may say that the Government is trying to do much in the matter of the Veterinary Department, as it is considered that the preservation of the cattle conduces to the welfare of the ryot. I think, Sir, I have answered all the points which have been raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Schamnad and I hope that he will withdraw his cut motion."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

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

(20) DEMAND XX—CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

* THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI—" Sir, I beg to move that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,61,500 under Demand XX—Co-operative Credit.

4-15 p.m. " I do not propose, at this stage of the debate, to take more than a few minutes of the valuable time of this House. It is admitted, Sir, on all hands that the co-operative movement is undeniably and intimately connected with the problem of rural uplift. Under the circumstances, Sir, I must frankly confess that this movement has not made that advance which it ought to have made. (Hear, hear). For that, if anybody is responsible, it is the people of this country. There has not been that persistence, that insistence, that organization and enthusiasm for co-operation in our country. If to-day whether in Denmark or in Ireland the co-operative movement has succeeded, it is because there are many enthusiastic co-operators there who want the co-operative movement to succeed in those countries. Therefore, Sir, in the first instance, I have to appeal to the public through the Members of the Legislative Assembly who represent the people of this province, to take greater part in the co-operative movement. On behalf of the Government, I may assure every one of the genuine co-operators in this country, that if the co-operative movement in this country fails, it will not be the fault of the Government; the fault will lie at the door of those who are really interested in this movement.

" Now, Sir, there was a Committee established by the Government of Madras in the year 1927-28 to go into the defects of this movement, and they held that too rapid an advance in the starting of co-operative societies was a danger. There is a good deal of truth in that contention. The organizers at that time, moreover, in their enthusiasm, believed more in quantity than in quality. Anyway, I am sure at the present moment, an attempt should be made by every one of us, Government and the public, to lead the co-operative movement on right lines. I am glad, however, that certainly some advance has been made in the right direction. There has been of late a good advance in the matter of the development of land mortgage banks. There are to-day some 94 land mortgage banks established. I am certain my hon. friend sitting over there, the hon. Mr. Schamnad would again complain that there is no land mortgage bank in his South Kanara district. I may assure him that the Government are considering the establishment of land mortgage banks in South Kanara and Malabar. I may also assure you, Sir, that the Government have been considering the question of establishing more land mortgage banks, though of course there is the desire on the part of many members of this House to insist that there should be a land mortgage bank for every taluk. Sir, slow and steady wins the race, and so far as the Government are concerned, they are giving their best consideration to the establishment of more and more land mortgage banks. An advance has also been made in the establishment of loans and sales

23rd September 1937] [Mr. V. V. Giri]

societies which would help the ryot to secure better price for his produce. I am glad to say that to-day there are 74 such loans and sales societies. A large number of these loans and sales societies have applied for loans for building godowns and loans have been granted to many of them under the subvention scheme of the Government of India. The condition of granting of the loan is that the Government are prepared to give money up to 25 per cent of the amount necessary, so long as the societies are able to get the other 75 per cent even by securing loans at 3½ per cent, the loans extending over a period of 30 years. I, therefore wish, Sir, that many societies will take advantage of this help that is rendered by the Government.

"There has also been an advance made in the matter of the establishment of the Madras Hand-loom Weavers' Society which has established, in its turn, primary societies. The establishment of that society is for the purpose of subsidizing the primary societies, by supplying them with yarn and by finding sales for the produce of the primary societies. My hon. Friend here says it is a bungle. I am really sorry he says it is a bungle; but if it is, I appeal that every one of us must co-operate to make it a real success.

"The Provincial Marketing Society has been established with the idea of co-ordinating the work of the loans and sales societies and the co-operative stores by putting them in touch with the centres of production and the markets. In that way, the movement has been trying to advance on right lines, and I certainly expect suggestions from hon. friends here to make it a greater success.

"Sir, the department has also established a co-operative training and education centre in the Central Institute situated at Madras, with the idea of training men in the practical methods of co-operation —officials and non-officials alike. That institute should be organized in such a manner as to make it useful to co-operators who would like to know what co-operation is and to develop that movement. The Government are also trying to establish co-operative societies for the depressed classes, and members will be very glad to hear that about 2,713 such societies have been established.

"I do not, as I have stated, wish to take up more time of the House by an introductory speech on my part, and I shall be very glad if hon. Members who move cut motions will make suggestions which will be valuable for the development of this movement."

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Schamnad Sahib Bahadur stood up to speak.)

*Mr. T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I respectfully submit, Sir, to the House that the hon. Member from Kasaragod moves cut motions invariably and withdraws them invariably; the charm is lost, and, therefore, may I suggest to him that he need not move the cut motion but that he may pass his remarks on the general policy of the Government in regard to the Demand?"

[23rd September 1937

* KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, I am rather very much surprised at the suggestion made by a half-Member of Government. (Laughter.) It is only with reference to the convenient arrangement suggested by you that the Khan Bahadur has had the unique opportunity in this House of moving several cut motions. Otherwise, if you had allowed other cut motions to be moved, probably the Khan Bahadur himself would have given the chance to other Members to move their cut motions and he would have himself refrained from moving his motions. As a matter of fact, we on our side are very thankful to the Khan Bahadur for being here all the time and moving his cut motions in time regularly. Sir, I think it is hardly appropriate on the part of a—I shall now say—Member of Government to suggest this course. I should request you, Sir, to adopt the old procedure and ask our Khan Bahadur, as usual, to move his cut motion. I am sure, Sir, even the Hon. the Leader of the House enjoys very much the discussion that is started always by the Khan Bahadur, and if the Khan Bahadur withdraws his motion at the end of the debate, it only shows how reasonable he is, and that we do not want to be cantankerous at all. After all, we do not want to move cut motions purely for the sake of moving them; we know that there are 160 people sitting opposite to us. Our object here is not to test our strength on each cut motion and press it to vote. As a matter of fact, Sir, you were kind enough to help us by suggesting three more half-days for the discussion of these demands. The main object in doing that was that all the demands should be reached, if possible, and that Government should be enabled to state their policy in regard to each one of them. I think, Sir, the Opposition will have served their purpose and the country well if only we make the Government give proper replies to the points raised by us on the various demands and declare in regard to the policy, their policy with regard to each department. That is the main function of the Opposition in this House, Sir, to-day."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The Khan Bahadur has always been very brief and very humorous. He is now called on to move his cut motion."

KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether I can speak on the general policy of the Government without moving any cut motions at all?" (Laughter.)

* MR. SPEAKER.—"Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad is called on to move his cut motion."

* KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important point that I wanted to raise has been already answered by the Minister in charge; but in due deference to your ruling, Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 13,61,500 under Co-operative Credit be reduced by Rs. 100.

23rd September 1937] [Mr. Mahmud Schamnad]

" Sir, I tabled this cut motion with a view to bring to the notice of the Government that they have all along been neglecting the West Coast in the matter of starting land mortgage banks. As was stated by the Hon. Minister, there are 90 and odd land mortgage banks in the Presidency, but still there is none in the two West Coast districts. Even if we divide the 90 by the number of districts, i.e., 25, we get nearly 4 for each district. I am glad that the Government have recently appointed a committee to go into the question and the committee has decided to start four or five land mortgage banks on the West Coast, and two of them I understand will be in South Kanara. But these proposals and considerations will not help us unless these banks are actually started. I do not know how long it will take for the banks to come into existence; I hope Government will see that the matter is expedited and these banks come into existence as early as possible.

" Another minor thing I wish to refer to is this: I was myself connected with the co-operative movement, as president of a society; but I thought it was a wrong policy to have allowed the societies to be managed altogether by non-official agencies. I may be wrong, but my conviction is that there should be control over these societies by the departmental people. I may suggest that the secretary of the societies may be one of the Inspectors or one of the Supervisors of the department. If that is not possible, at least one and the same Inspector may be the secretary of a certain number of societies. It is a wrong policy to leave the management entirely in the hands of non-officials. I hope the Government will consider this question also and do what is needed."

" With these words, Sir, I move my cut motion."

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—

" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே. நான் இதில் ரொம்பவும் பேசவேண்டுமென்று வரவில்லை. ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்கள் மக்களுக்கு பொருளாதார கஷ்டத்தை நீக்குவதற்காக ஏற்பட்டது. அதற்காக எத்தனையோ சொஸைட்டிகள் எத்தனையோ விஷயங்களுக்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சுமார் 217 சொஸைட்டிகள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட விவசாயிகளுக்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று சொன்னார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்களினால் யாதொரு நன்மையுமுண்டாகவில்லை என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். மனைக்கட்டுகள் ஆதித்திராவிடர்களுக்கு அதாவது தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்காக இந்த சொஸைட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். ரூ. 50 முதல் ரூ. 150 வரை இந்த சொஸைட்டியிலிருந்து கொடுத்து மனைக்கட்டு வாங்கிக்கொடுத்தார்கள். இந்த மனைக்கட்டுப் பணத்தை திரும்பிக்கொடுக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதிகமான வீலைகொடுத்து வாங்கிக்கொடுத்ததினால் இன்னும் அந்தக் கடனை திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். இது விஷயமாய் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட சொஸைட்டிகள் நல்லவேலை செய்யவில்லை. பல இடங்களில் சொஸைட்டி பணத்தை திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க முடியாமல் வீடுகளையுஞ் சொத்துக்களையும் ஏலம் போடுகிறார்கள். மனைக் கடன்களை சர்க்கார் தள்ளிவிட்டு சொஸைட்டிகள் வேலை செய்தால் நன்றாயிருக்குமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இது விஷயமாய் ரூ. 60,357 கடனிருக்கிறது. வட்டியைச் சேர்த்துப்பார்த்தால் ரூ. 93,316 கடன் இருக்கிறது. இதை திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்

வாவில் மீனைக்கட்டு வாங்கிக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். லட்ச ரூபாய் கடன் இருக்கிறது. அதைத் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் எத்தனையோ வகையில் ஏழைகளுக்கு உதவிபுரிய முன்வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற வர்களுக்கு எத்தனை உபகாரஞ் செய்தாலும் செய்யட்டும். அதை வேண்டா மென்று சொல்லவரவில்லை. ஏழைகள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் குடியிருக்க இடமில்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் ஆதித்திராவிடர்களுக்கு மீனைக்கட்டு ஏற்படும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். நாலேந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் சர்க்கார் இது விஷயத்தில் தங்களுடையதல்லவென்று பாவித்து மீனைக்கட்டு ஏழைகளுக்கு வாங்கிக் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் ஏழை ஜனங்கள் தங்களுடைய மீனைக்கட்டை சொந்தமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு வாழ்வார்கள். இப்பொழுது மீனைக்கட்டு சொந்தமாக இல்லாததினால் யாருடைய மீனைக்கட்டில் குடியிருக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு வேலை செய்யத் தவறிவிட்டால் மீனைக்கட்டை விட்டு போகும்படி சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் இதற்குப் பயந்துகொண்டு கொடுத்தகூலியை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு படிஇனியும் பசியுடாய் வாழ்கிறார்கள். இந்த துன்பத்தை ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமானால் சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது மதவிலக்கினால் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தை கவனிக்காமல் வேலைசெய்ய ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிற மாதிரி இது விஷயத்தில் ஏழைகளுக்கு மீனைக்கட்டு வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதினால் ஏற்படும் நாலேந்து லட்ச ரூபாய் நஷ்டத்தை கவனிக்காமல் வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இத்துடன் கோழி வளர்க்கிறது, ஆடு மாடுகள் வளர்க்கிறது முதலியவைகளுக்காக சொஸைட்டிகள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காக ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் எவ்வளவோ முன்னேற்றமடைவார்கள். சேரிகளில் இவர்களுக்காக ஐக்கிய நாணய ஸ்டோர் (co-operative store) ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்முக இருக்கும். எனெனமுல் அறுவடை காலத்தில் நெல்லை வீட்டிற்குக் கொண்டுவந்து வறுத்துக் குத்தி சமைக்கும்போது நெல்லை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு உப்பு, புளி, மிளகாய் வாங்கப் போகிறார்கள். கடையில் நெல்லைப் பிடைக்கிறதினால் எவ்வளவோ ஸ்ணகப் போய்விடுகிறது, சரியாக அளப்பதில்லை. அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் நெல்லுக்குத் தகுந்த சாமான் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இதனால் அவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ நஷ்டமடைகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கொண்டுபோகிற நெல்லுக்கு ஐந்திலொரு பங்குகூட தேறுகிறதில்லை. ஐக்கிய நாணய ஸ்டோர் ஏற்படுத்தி சேரியிலுள்ளவர்கள் நெல் வெளியே போகாமல் தடுத்தால் அவர்கள் நன்மை அடைவார்கள். சர்க்காரும் நன்மை அடைவார்கள். இந்த விஷயத்தை லேபர் மினிஸ்டர் (Labour Minister) கவனித்து வேண்டியதைச் செய்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

"ஐக்கிய நாணய டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வேலைகள் ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"கனம் லேபர் மினிஸ்டர் அவர்களே மீனைக்கட்டுக் கடன்களே ஆதித்திராவிடர்களுக்கு தள்ளிக் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுச்கொள்கிறேன். ஏழைகள் சேரிகளில் கண்ணீர் விடுகிறார்கள். இங்கே மேடைகளில் பலர் அனுதாபத்துடன் பேசுகிறார்கள்; அவர்கள் சேரிகளைப் போய் பார்த்தால் சேரிகளிலிருக்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் பரிதாப நிலைமை தெரியும். காங்கிரவிலிருந்து ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக பணம் வேண்டுமென்று ஹரிஜன சேவக சங்க நிதிக்கு கனம் மந்திரிகள் ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் டாக்டர் ராஜன் அவர்களும் மகாத்மா காந்தியும் கையேந்தி யிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது கடவுள்தான் ஹரிஜனங்களைக் காப்பாற்ற அதிகாரத்தை அவர்கள் கையில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அவர்கள் கையில் சர்க்கார் பணத்தை கடவுள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு மீனைக்கட்டு விஷயத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கஷ்டத்தை உணர்ந்து நாலேந்து லட்சம் தள்ளாமல் போனுல் ஹரிஜனங்களாகிய நாங்கள் ஒரு காலத்திலும் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியாதென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்."

4-30 p.m.

* THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to take much of the time of the House, because only a few points have been raised by the two hon. Members who addressed the House on this motion.

23rd September 1937] [Mr. V. V. Giri]

"Mr. Schamnad Sahib Bahadur stated that it is wrong policy to leave the movement entirely to non-officials. I submit, Sir, it is a right policy to leave the matter in the hands of non-officials so long as they conduct their business all right; but it would be wrong policy to entrust it to them if they do not conduct themselves properly. That is the position of the Government in this matter.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Swami Sahajananda, referred to certain points with respect to the starting of co-operative stores. It is felt, Sir, that generally co-operative stores have not been a great success due to want of interest taken by the organizers of these stores and it may be more difficult to establish such societies in the cheris, but, however, if my hon. Friend, Swami Sahajananda, makes proposals to the departmental officers so that it may be possible to work them, I shall ask the society that is existing in Madras to go and set up stores and supply materials for these Harijan classes.

"The next point that was referred to by Swami Sahajananda related to the appointment of inspectors from among the Harijans. I do not know whether there are any Harijans as inspectors and I assure the hon. Member that the matter will be looked into.

"The same hon. Member then raised the point about the provision of house-sites for the depressed classes, but I do not think it is possible to give further building-sites for the Harijans at the present moment, because there is a rule set up so far as they are concerned, wherein some concessions are made to them. It is like this. When a site for building a house is acquired, the Government grant 50 per cent of the cost of acquisition and out of the balance, 50 per cent is paid as initial deposit and the rest in about ten instalments. The matter is still being examined as to whether the initial deposit may be reduced.

"The hon. Member also referred to some other matters and I assure him that they will all receive the attention of Government.

"Sir, I think I have answered some of the points that have been raised in the debate and I have also stated generally the policy of the Government in this behalf. I now request the hon. Member who moved the cut motion to withdraw the motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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

(21) DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

* THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,31,900 under Demand XXI—Industries."

* MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 19,31,900 *for Industries be reduced by Rs.* 100, *to discuss policy.*'

[Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig] [23rd September 1937

"Sir, my object in giving notice of this cut motion is to elicit information as to what this Government's policy will be in regard to the industrial development of the country, and further to ask whether the policy which has been pursued in the past years will be continued or greater efforts will be made by this Ministry to industrialize the country. Sir, the efforts that may be made by this Government should be to make this province self-sufficient, so that this Presidency would be able to manufacture from a pin to a motor-car, the raw products of this country would be converted into finished products and no money of this province would go outside this province. This will not only enrich the country, and increase the purchasing power of the people, but will also be a source of revenue to this Government. If the source of revenue of this Government is increased by these means, it will give a great relief to the poor agriculturists on whom the burden of taxation is laid very heavily.

"May I point out, Sir, that the one important thing which the past Government did was in respect of the industry of electricity. From the figures supplied, the House will see that the net receipts from electrical schemes came to Rs. 18,63,400. I wish to ask the present Government, especially the Hon. Minister for Industries, who has spent almost all his life in these industrial matters, whether he will give a new life to our industries, or whether the same stale things will go on in his department. What is the Industries department doing now? Of course the money that was asked to be spent on certain items is really usefully spent, because, here and there industrial schools have been established and they must be, of course, maintained; but yet some grants must be made to private companies or institutes which are trying to improve the technical knowledge necessary for industries. These things are, no doubt, useful. When the department is there, the Director of Industries and his deputies must be there and they must necessarily have to be paid. But the only industrial undertaking that I see here is the Kerala Soap Institute at Calicut. This institute is of course making some money and losses have also occurred in the past. It also gives instruction and advice. On the whole, it seems the money given to this institute is mostly spent on giving advice to this company or that company. Though it may or may not be beneficial, some money is no doubt spent on giving technical education. Now, I ask, Sir, whether the present Government, especially the Minister in charge, is really satisfied with what is being done, whether the same policy will be continued in future also and whether any sort of revolution in industry is going to take place in this country?

4-45 p.m. "My purpose in giving the cut motion is more for eliciting information from the Minister in charge than for criticizing the administration. Will he tell us what he is going to do? I am not disheartened by what other people say, namely, that we should not have a ten-year or five-year plan for the reason that the Government may only be in office for three, four or five years or for three or five months. Whatever it may be, Sir, whether this Government is going

23rd September 1937] [Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig]

to continue in office for two days or for 10, 20 or 30 years, it must have a plan for the future. Let them only start a plan. If they continue in office, they will see it through. If otherwise, their successors will take it up, follow their steps and achieve the results which they hoped to do.

" Sir, there is an impression gaining ground in the country that the watch-word of the present Ministry is ' Go back to nature.' I do not know how far that impression is correct. On behalf of the Government, I submit, Sir, that the mere fact that the Government advocate hand-spinning does not mean that they are against machine products. We have become accustomed to several things, which we are not at present manufacturing and for which we are spending a lot of money. We want medicines, glass articles, thermos flasks and such other articles; and for these we are spending lots of money. People should not be misled into thinking that in the pursuit of their policy of ' back to nature,' the Government would not encourage the industries. The sooner this disillusionment is gone, the better will it be. Let the people know that the ground on which hand-spinning industry is being encouraged is that it brings an additional income to the agriculturists who are now suffering very much. I do not think that it is the intention of the Government to discourage machine-made goods. Nor do I think that it is the intention of the Government to discard machine-made goods. How can we exist at all if we put up this system in competition with the mechanized West? How can we make guns to defend ourselves if we are not going to take to the machine? I gave it only as an instance of the futility of the creed of going back to nature. Let all our necessaries be manufactured in our own country by our own people and let us give the lie to those that are advertising in the country that the Government is out to put the hands of progress back by several centuries. Then, Sir, it may be asked: ' How are you going to get money? ' According to sound economic canons it is not a bad thing to raise loans provided you are sure that you are going to get an income therefrom. The credit of this country stands very high. Let them raise loans and invest them on productive enterprises which will make the country self-sufficient. You will have much money in circulation and the purchasing power of the individual will rise high. We should industrialize the country. Let us not be scared away by mere words. Let us nationalize the industries. Then we shall have plenty of money. By this means the individual gains, the country gains and the Government gains."

* Mr. J. NUTTALL:—" Mr. Speaker, in speaking under this cut motion, I do not want it to be understood that I or my party are opposed to the relief of agriculturists. Far from it, we wish to do and support everything that can be done for the agriculturists because we know that their interests are the interests of us all. I cannot altogether agree that the Rs. 2,00,000 spent in bolstering up hand-spinning will do very much to relieve the distress which, every one must admit, does exist in the industry. This amount will barely

touch the fringe of what it is, I hope, the intention of the Government to set right. It is only fair to examine the causes of the present position of the ryots. We have had very much said in this House recently on what has been done and what is going to be done for the ryot. Past Governments have concentrated very markedly on the assistance to the ryots and I am pleased to see that it is the intention of this Government also. Let me get back to the question of the 2 lakhs of rupees that is proposed to be allotted for the encouragement of the hand-spinning industry. I submit that this relief is hardly necessary when we consider all that has been done and can be done in the form of relief under land taxes, irrigation, electric supply, education, agriculture and veterinary services, co-operative societies and cottage industries. All these services, if they are extended—and I do not think that any one is opposed to their extension—will relieve the ryot to a considerable extent and that relief, I contend, Sir, will be permanent. I can only look upon this Rs. 2,00,000 as a form of unemployment relief. I consider it uneconomic. It cannot be economic because the idea is that we should subscribe to the protection of hand-spun yarn. We know what the cost of the yarn is that can be spun in a factory; we know what has been paid to the hand-spinner for his yarn. I submit, Sir, that there is a difference between the two of something like 500 per cent. In other words, for the hand-spun yarn we are paying five times more than we need to pay for the yarn produced by machinery. That goes a long way to dispel the notion that the production of hand-spun yarn is an economic proposition. I look upon the aid that is to be given, entirely as a measure of relief. Now, this relief must not continue year after year, nor must it grow. There is danger in that. If you admit that it is to grow and is to be given year after year, it means that you are committing yourselves to a form of unemployment relief. Surely, the other means provided for assistance to the ryots, that we have seen largely sought by other members in this House, would give them a better kind of assistance and one which would be a genuine relief in the end. It has been said that by bolstering up the hand-spinning industry, the mills in this country will suffer. I should not like to feel that any one in this country will have to suffer on this account. The mill interests are so closely associated with the interests of the workers in this country that I cannot myself feel that it is the Government's intention to interfere with this industry. I do not personally oppose this Rs. 2,00,000; but I must oppose its continuance as a subsidy. Reference has been made by the Hon. Premier to the ways and means of recovering by licence fees revenue to support this subsidy. Since that remark was made in the House, I understand it is Government's intention to introduce a Bill for the purpose of levying and recovering licence fees from dealers in cloth. I hope Members of this House will have an opportunity of referring to the means of raising the money for this particular object. I will confine myself to the particular request that has been made for the grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for hand-spinning. I should like, Sir, to appeal to

23rd September 1937] [Mr. J. Nuttall]

this House and more particularly to the Government to view this matter as a form of temporary subsidy, but instead of continuing to treat it in that way, they should do all they possibly can for the assistance of the ryot by means of an extension and an enlargement of those services to which I referred early in my remarks."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"We will extend the time. We will finish this Demand to-day." 5 p.m.

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Members have some engagements . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Appadurai Pillai will speak."

DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Industries department . . ."

KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, I would like to make one remark with reference to the inconvenience caused to members. We would very gladly like to stay till 5-30 or 6-30. But at the same time I crave your indulgence to hear representations made by leaders of parties with regard to the inconvenience of Members and try to adjust, if possible."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"I suppose there is no inconvenience to sit now. It is just 5 o'clock."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, Members have come here to sit till 5 o'clock and not after 5."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"If the Hon. the Speaker will say that the Demand will not be put to vote to-day . . ."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"There is no question of putting to vote at all. The cut motion will not be put to vote."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"After the cut motion is discussed if the Demand is not put to vote to-day and if it be taken over for to-morrow, then, I think, some of us can go away and come to-morrow."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Those who want to go will first speak."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"If some of us can speak to-morrow we will go."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Hameed Khan will speak now if he is in a hurry."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I want to speak to-morrow."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"If Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan says that he will speak to-morrow and insists upon the subject being postponed till

to-morrow, it will not be postponed. If Mr. Hameed Khan wants to speak to-day, he will be given time now. It is only 5 o'clock. He can speak now."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I am sorry the Hon. Speaker has misunderstood me. I am not speaking on my behalf alone. I am not insisting on speaking either to-day or to-morrow. There is no insistence on my part. I must state that we, Members, have come here with a view to stay here till 5 o'clock expecting that the House will rise at 5 o'clock. But the Hon. Speaker wants us to stay here longer. I request the Hon. the Speaker to consider that there are hon. Members here who have other engagements since they are ordinarily expected to stay till 5 o'clock only. If the Hon. the Speaker wants to continue, we have absolutely no objection and bow to the ruling."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, said that he would speak to-morrow, because he wants to go now. He may speak immediately and he may fulfil his engagements elsewhere. Mr. Hameed Khan may speak now."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the fact that the Hon. the Speaker has called upon Mr. Appadurai Pillai to speak already, I must forego the chance of speaking on this Industries Demand altogether."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Appadurai Pillai will speak now."

* DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Industries department labours, under a handicap, such as that observed in the case of one or two other departments whose demands have come up before the House already. Sir, there is no clear demarcation of work that the department has to do, and as an example, I would refer to the collection of statistical data that is being done by the Industries department. Sir, we find that the Director of Industries is busily engaged in collecting statistics regarding market conditions, trend of prices of several commodities including paddy, rice and such others as are not industrial products. This work was hitherto attended to by the Board of Revenue and has been transferred to the Director of Industries in order that he might tabulate the several rates, etc., for general information. Sir, I would respectfully submit for the consideration of the Hon. Minister in charge of Industries and Labour that this work is not one that falls legitimately within the purview of the Department of Industries. The development of the industries of the country is the primary object with which the department exists. Another instance of this handicap under which the department works, is the furnishing of information on matters relating to commerce and trade which are, Sir, not kept within limits. For an example, we find from the report of the Industries department, last year, that information in regard

23rd September 1937] [Mr. A. Appadurai Pillai]

to the photostat system in use in the presidency was supplied to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Colombo. Photostat system is under the purview of another department, it has nothing to do with industries. So also, Sir, an inquiry for information regarding the provision of instruction in Radio. I do not think that it falls correctly within the purview of the Industries department. I suggest, Sir, that the Hon. Minister will kindly see his way to draw the attention of the department to the need for eschewing matters which are outside the real scope of the department, and to try to focus attention on matters really relating to industries. If the Director of Industries could be relieved of the trouble of looking into statistical tables he would have ample time at his disposal to go about the country and find out the ways and means of developing local industries.

" Sir, my next subject is the development of or the encouragement of cottage industries or rural industries. Rural industry has been on the lips of every one of us, Sir, of late. In 1931 or so an officer was appointed to enquire into the condition of cottage industries with a view to develop and encourage such industries as are languishing for want of support. Sir, he submitted a report which was considered by a Cottage Industry Committee, a representative committee, in which there were commercial gentlemen, non-officials and officials of experience and the Committee formulated definite proposals for the sanction of Government with a view to take up cottage industries in hand at once. The report was submitted in 1931 but owing to financial difficulties the proposals made by the Cottage Industries Committee were shelved in anticipation of better times. I think, Sir, the province is now in a prosperous condition considered from the aspect of revenue and expenditure. I should appeal, Sir, to the Hon. Minister for Industries to take up the several schemes in connexion with the cottage industries to see if it would be possible for him to sanction some of these schemes recommended by the Cottage Industries Committee.

" Sir, a great deal of emphasis has been laid in the past on the want of State aid to some of these struggling industries. State Aid to Industries Act is on the Statute Book but unfortunately, Sir, it has remained practically a dead letter all these years. We know, Sir, that the Act was brought into force in the year 1923 (Act V of 1923). It has functioned for the past fourteen years. Unfortunately it has proved a failure for the simple reason that the several steps taken under the Act are dilatory and they are not prompt. A large number of formalities are laid down, Sir, in the Act, to be observed and by the time these formalities are observed it is often found impossible for the Government to reach the poor industrialists who have been applying for the State aid. Cottage industries particularly, Sir, are in the hands of small scale industrialists. All that these industrialists want is ready help in the shape of small loans not exceeding 200, 300, 500 or a thousand rupees at the most. To get this Rs. 1,000 if a small scale industrialist, is to wait for a period of six

months after putting in his application, it needs no reflection on my part to say that if it is not possible for the Act to be beneficial to the industrialists for whom it is intended. Promptitude is what is wanted. I do not blame the Act so much as I blame the disposal of applications under the Act. The Government have been amending the Act from time to time in order to suit the conveniences and needs of small scale industrialists. Somehow or other so far, we have not been able to succeed. The moment the Act is amended, some other rule is introduced to nullify the effect of the amendment. I may quote an instance. Under the Act, Sir, a loan can be granted up to 50 per cent of the assets. It has been enacted by an amendment to the Act that in respect of business with a capital outlay of Rs. 1,000 and cottage industries, the 50 per cent rule should not apply. To meet this case, a rule has been framed that the amount of the loan granted in such cases should at least be equal in value of the assets. This renders the concession nugatory. If a loan could be granted equivalent to the value of the assets, very often we find that the cottage industrialists are not in a position to show assets equivalent in value to the loan applied for. I would quote the case of a toy manufacturer in Kondapalli. The largest loan that a toy manufacturer wants is a couple of hundreds of rupees or say one hundred rupees, to be discharged in the course of a few years.

5-15 p.m. " Sir, if he is to produce assets to the value of a hundred or two hundred rupees he would never succeed in getting a loan. Often these people live hand to mouth, and it is not possible to find assets equivalent to the amount of loan applied for by them. I would say that the Government should take courage in both their hands and try to meet the demands of such small scale industrialists freely and not go about the application with such meticulous care or with so much hesitancy. If it is ruled, Sir, that the *bona fides* of the applicants are the main criterion for the grant of relief to small scale industrialists a great deal of help would be forthcoming to these people.

" Sir, under the small scale industries I would like to say a word about Sericulture. Silk manufacture has come to stay in this Province. Hitherto it was considered, Sir, that only particular localities like Mysore plateau are suitable for the rearing of the silk worms but experiments have clearly demonstrated that rearing of silk worms in some other places which are on the same level with the Mysore plateau is quite possible. I would quote Kollegal. In Kollegal taluk alone, one-fifth of the total area under mulberry cultivation in the Presidency, viz., 6,000 out of 30,000 acres, is found. That means that there are very great possibilities for development of the silk industry in this Province. Experiments made in Palmaner, Kuppam and Madanapalle and several other places with the same elevation as Kollegal, have responded very admirably to the cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms. In view of such possibilities for silk manufacture, which is essentially a cottage industry requiring the attention of women and children who can without difficulty earn a decent livelihood, it

23rd September 1937] [Mr. A. Appadurai Pillai]

behoves Government to protect that industry and encourage it. A great deal of agitation was set afoot, Sir, some years ago for the grant of protection and the Mysore Government jointly with our Government made a representation to the Government of India for raising a tariff wall against China and Japan silks in order to encourage the local industry. Nothing has been done, so far, Sir, in spite of the very urgent representations made in this matter. It behoves the Government to take up this question and see that adequate protection is given for silk manufacture. Fortunately for us the cost of foreign silk has risen a bit and we are in a position therefore to compete on favourable terms with foreign silk. Some time ago it was cheaper than the rate at which we can put on the market with the result that the silk industry received a serious set back. I would appeal on behalf of the silk manufacturers in this Presidency and the large number of people taking up to that profession, that Government would look into the matter and see that protection which is very much needed is given.

"Sir, I would now turn my attention to technical education. On the subject of technical education I have a very serious complaint to make against the attitude of this Govrenment in the past. Sir, with your indulgence I would like to take you into some details of the expenditure that is incurred in the matter of technical education."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may state his case briefly."

DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"I have not been speaking for the last two or three days. I crave your indulgence for a few minutes."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Even then the hon. Member may state his case very briefly."

DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"Thank you, Sir, I was saying that we were starving technical education and prefering literary education. A mere reference to the figures would show what bad treatment technical education has received at the hands of Government. For literary education the demand for which we have passed amounts to 2 crores 58 lakhs and 84 thousands including collegiate, secondary and elementary education. Sir, the cost of technical education afforded by the Government School of Technology and a few Government schools and aided institutions in the Presidency gives a total of four lakhs. That means, Sir, the percentage of expenditure on technical education with reference to literary education is 1·5 per cent. I need hardly labour the point that technical education has thus received a very step-motherly attention from Government. I would appeal to Government to do away with this step-motherly attention and to give proper attention so that expenditure on technical education may rise from 1·5 to a decent percentage. Technical education is the pivot on which industrial development depends. One method by which increased attention

could be given is by raising the School of Technology to a self-contained institution. It is in that view, Sir, that I put in an interpellation this morning suggesting to the Hon. Minister whether it would not be possible for the Government to convert the Government School of Technology into a self-contained institution. Students who seek for admission into the School of Technology have got to secure apprenticeships in business firms or factories. They go from post to pillar and from business to business to secure apprenticeship. If as in Bombay and Mysore the School of Technology could be made self-contained, it would be possible for the apprentices to secure admission more freely and we could train a number of youths weaning them away from literary education which is profitless, and putting them under technical courses of education which will benefit them and also benefit the country. Sir, one or two more points I would urge with your kind permission. Industrial concerns which are taken up by the Industries department ought to be given away immediately after they cease to be experiments. I may quote the instance of the Kerala Soap Institute. That institute is not really a soap institute, but properly speaking an oil institute. There is an oil technologist there whose duty is to find out ways and means of placing on the market or rendering marketable some of the oils. In the matter of oil nuts, we know, the Province is very abundantly supplied. Essential oils, edible oils, perfumes and things of that kind may be produced on a very large scale and it was to meet that need that the oil technologist was given a large institute well equipped with costly machinery. But for some reason or other the technologist is fighting shy of conducting oil experiments. The manufacture of soaps is not a very serious matter and it is not bringing in very good revenue. We are not maintaining it for the sake of making revenue. The Industrial department started it for demonstrating the manufacture of high class soaps and that possibility having been achieved, there is no need any longer to continue the manufacture of soap. Students are trained every year and all over the country manufacture of soaps is going on. If I remember right the instruction of the Secretary of State for India is that once an industry is rendered marketable, it should be passed over to individual private enterprise. This policy unfortunately the Government have not been following. If it gives up soap manufacture to private enterprise and confines its attention to the examination of oil possibilities the money would be considered better spent.

" Sir, there is one other point which I would like to urge in the matter of technical education. The hon. the Lady Member from East Godavari, remarked yesterday speaking on education budget that she is not mindful of the education of boys and that the boys can be left to take care of themselves. She was perfectly right in making that statement for the reason that in many of the schools shown in the statement appended to the Industries Report, we find the technical education is confined to boys. I for one would very much like that more attention is given to the training of girl students in some of these industries.

23rd September 1937] [Mr. A. Appadurai Pillai]

There are three Government institutions and a number of aided institutions out of which only in 27 institutions run by mission agencies like convents and boarding schools are girls trained in sewing and lace-making. Lace-making is not the only industry to which the girls can turn their hands. Printing, rattan work, mat weaving and weaving for the matter of that, fruit preservation and very many other industries there are, Sir, to which girls with their deft fingers can turn their attention. To confine our attention to boys only and to give the boys alone education in industrial schools is unjustifiable. I would respectfully draw the attention of the Hon. Minister in charge of Industries to the necessity of providing for the training of girls also in some of the institutes, for instance the textile institute, soap institute and the like. I am glad to find, Sir, that the Hon. Minister has already tabled a Bill for the amendment of the State Aid to Industries Act by enlarging the scope for the grant of loans to cottage industries. I would respectfully draw his attention to the point, that under the State Aid to Industries Act, an important condition for the grant of loans is that 'the industry shall be such as shall have an important bearing on the economic development of the country,' and shall be a new or a nascent industry, etc. This is a condition precedent for the grant of a loan. It is I submit an impossible condition, that ought to be done away with, for the simple reason that several of the industries in respect of which applications are made for loans, cannot be said to have an important bearing on the economic development of the country. I shall be grateful if the Hon. Minister in trying to enlarge the scope of the cottage industries will take this point also into consideration and examine the necessity for deleting this clause in the State Aid to Industries Act. 5-30 p.m.

"One word more, Sir, about handspinning. Subsidy for handspinning comes in this Industries budget. I have expressed myself on the question of handspinning during the general discussion on the budget. The hon. Member Mr. Nuttall has already anticipated me by saying that handspinning is uneconomic. Sir, a handspinner gets 2 annas a day; if he turns his attention to hand-weaving, he will get 10 annas a day. Sir, to support an uneconomic profession or whatever it may be called, by a subsidy seems questionable. It is no doubt a subsidiary industry. I admit that. I readily admitted it the other day also. But I do say that it is uneconomic, and the taking of two lakhs out of the industries budget and giving it over for handspinning which we know is not going to give a return or a living wage, seems open to objection. The Hon. the Premier knows all these matters, and I do not wish to labour the point further. I thank you very much, Sir, for the indulgence shown to me."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I do not rise, Sir, to speak on the motion but I rise to ask you to concede the request made that the matter may be adjourned on this ground. I did not imagine that this debate would cover the one or two new things that we have introduced in this budget for the first time in the history of the budgets in this Province. There has been a vigorous opposition raised

by the hon. Member for the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the grant made in respect of handspinning. I think, Sir, that it would not be fair either to the hon. Member for the Madras Chamber of Commerce or to handspinning itself that we should simply vote it down, vote without giving an opportunity for Members to discuss the matter fully. It is vital to the Government that we should have the freest expression of opinion on this matter without any feeling left behind in the minds of Members that they have been forced by mere numbers to get through this demand without opportunity even to give expression to their views. I have to speak on this, and I do not think the khadi that I wear would sit lightly on me if I went away with this demand granted without the fullest expression of opinion of all the Members on the opposite side in the matter. So, I crave your indulgence that we adjourn now till 8-30 to-night and continue to sit till 12 or 2 a.m., so that every Member that wishes to speak on this matter may speak. We must have freedom of expression of opinion. Either we must sacrifice our comfort or we must sacrifice the right of speech. But the alternative must be given to the Members, and I suggest therefore that we must meet again at 8-30 to-night. But if we postpone till to-morrow, it would mean that we gag Members either on this subject or on the remaining subjects. It is a question of choice. But your suggestion was that the demand should be finished to-day, so that Members can have freedom of expression of opinion on some other subjects to-morrow. But as this is a very important thing, the one grant that we are asking which did not figure in any previous budgets and on which such important issues were raised by the hon. Member for the Madras Chamber of Commerce and confirmed by the hon. Member who once served in the Department of Industries, all these objections must be met if satisfactorily we should feel we have secured a right grant. I hope that in the special circumstances of the case you will revise the decision you have arrived at."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The Chair has absolutely no objection to adjourn the House till 8-30 p.m. and continue the sitting till 1 o'clock in the night. I wish to know if it would be convenient to hon. Members on the Opposition side to continue the sitting from 8-30 p.m. The Leader of the Opposition may speak."

* KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I very much welcome the suggestion of the Hon. the Leader of the House made to-day. The debate on this demand has raised a very important issue, and I think it will be fair to all Members to be given the liberty to express themselves on this question. We are also anxious to hear further the views of the Government on a matter like this. For the sake of this, we are prepared to make any sacrifice that lies in our power, and we are easily agreeable to the suggestion that we should sit again at 8-30 p.m. I should like to give another reason for welcoming this. We have been considering the question of the timings for the sittings of the House. It is well to see how we

23rd September 1937] [Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar]

like the various timings. You have also agreed to have a conference at the end of this session to consider the question of the timings among other matters. By that time, we will have experience of the various timings for the sittings of the House. Probably then we will be in a better position to come to a conclusion. For that reason also, we welcome the suggestion for the night sitting, provided you are gracious enough to accept it."

* MR. SPEAKER:—" I adjourn the House till 8-30 in the night."

The House accordingly adjourned.

(Night Sitting—8-30 p.m.)

* MR. SPEAKER:—" Hon. Members may be aware that on this demand we have already spent one hour and ten minutes, and under Rule 127 not more than four hours shall be taken up by the Assembly for the discussion of any one demand. Therefore we shall have only two hours and fifty minutes for this demand. That means we shall have to close this demand at 11-20 p.m., if not earlier."

" Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan will speak on the demand."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" I have nothing to say."

* MR. N. S. VARADACHARIAR:—" Considering, Sir, that this is a night session I shall be very brief. I shall confine my remarks to the statement of the hon. Member for the European General constituency and to the statement of the hon. Member for the Madras Christian Constituency, regarding handspinning and the grant made for it in the budget. If I understood them aright, they complained about three matters in the main. The first, Sir, was that if the Government intended to help the agriculturists in various ways through the agricultural, veterinary and other departments, this grant of 2 lakhs is redundant relief. The second point, Sir, that was raised by the hon. Member for Madras Christians was that we on this side almost made a fetish of khaddar, and that handspinning was an uneconomic proposition. The third point, Sir, was that if Government persisted in its folly it could be allowed to do so only for one year but should be spared this folly for future years.

" I shall deal with these points seriatim. The first, Sir, proceeds on the assumption that whatever we do in the agricultural, co-operative, veterinary and other departments of Government goes to help the agriculturists during all periods of the year. If we have known Indian conditions and if we remember that agriculture in India is mostly seasonal and that the agriculturist is forced to remain idle for several months in the year, the hon. Member would not have made this point.

Whatever we may do in other departments for the agriculturist would never help to fill his idle hours and this is possibly the reason why even the Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended suitable supplementary occupations for agriculturists. The case for khadi is no more and no less than this; it is the most effective and the most useful supplementary occupation that can be found for millions of homes in this country; that is easily practised, that requires no special technical skill, that needs no training classes but that the training imparted from mother to daughter, from mother-in-law to daughter-in-law, takes their place and that the product which is the result of this activity is one that fills one of the prime necessities of life. That is the case for khadi. It is not as if Members on this side made a fetish of khaddar and wanted it at any cost whether other Members liked it or not. It is proposed as a supplementary occupation to fill the idle hours of the agriculturist and find additional food for his home. If the hon. Member can find other supplementary occupations more remunerative or more easily practised and learnt, then I may assure him he would have saved us from our folly, and not all the flaming asceticism of Mahatma Gandhi or the sweet reasonableness of the Hon. the Premier would lure them back to the spinning wheel, no matter however much these may praise it. I say this deliberately and I invite the hon. Member for Madras European (General) to go to the villages and see the operations for himself, how hundred of semi-clad, semi-starved peasantry simply cluster round, like locusts swarming into a field, these offices opened for them for issue of cotton and distribution of yarn. Ten years of work has shown us that this adds substantially to the income of the peasant. We have taken quantitative results and we find that this adds fifteen to thirty-five per cent in some cases to the agricultural incomes of peasant homes. There is nothing like khadi for a district that is poorly irrigated, for a district where the agriculturist has only to look to the monsoons for his crop. That in short is the *raison d'etre* for khadi.

" Then, Sir, it was said that we are going to dole out these 2 lakhs almost as an unemployment dole. I take it that this is not the intention of the Government. The Hon. the Premier has said that this money is intended in part to be spent on finding fresh implements and more effective instruments for hundreds of cottage homes, and in part as a bounty for khadi production as a result of which the 2 lakhs will result possibly in doubling and trebling the production of khadi that is going on now. Regarding the manner the Government proposes to spend this money I leave it, Sir, to wiser heads to explain. But I wish to say this, that if it is merely to satisfy our amour propre that we wanted this 2 lakhs I say unhesitatingly that this will prove to be the halter round our necks. But if we believe that in carrying a message of goodwill to the poor homes and equipping them with supplementary occupations, we add substantially to their incomes and give not 2 lakhs but possibly 5 or 6 lakhs of rupees as additional wages as a consequence of Government extending help to this industry, then I say this Government has fulfilled its purpose; otherwise, not. When

23rd September 1937] [Mr. N. S. Varadachariar]

the reckoning is made, when Members of the Opposition call upon us to render quantitative accounts, I hope and trust that Government would be able to come forward with figures and prove to them that every anna spent has been spent most usefully, not as an unemployment dole or charity to these poor people but as resulting in a substantial increase in the production of khadi.

"Lastly, I wish only to say this to the hon. Member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. He makes a mistake in assuming that this is almost like an unemployment dole. True, it is in one sense a dole. In England, in a highly mechanized civilization as I will call it, millions are employed in factories and a few are left unemployed and to these is given the dole. The wealth of the country makes it possible for the dole to reach all therein. If you shell out 2 lakhs in our province to the unemployed it would not touch even the fringe of the problem. We are not however endeavouring to bolster up a dead or dying industry as the Hon. Member seemed to suggest but intend to revive and rehabilitate the cottage home, to infuse fresh blood into the dry bones of the languishing peasantry and put into it an independence and a dignity all its own."

*MR. R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words as to how I understood khadi and its message to the country. Khadi, according to me and as I understood it and according to the greatest exponents of this industry, means supplying a very real want to the poor villager. It is intended mainly as a cottage industry whereby the peasant may spin his own yarn and weave his own cloth. It is intended as a means whereby the poor peasant will not be forced to spend any money upon cloth either Indian-made or foreign-made. Khadi, if it is usefully spun and woven in villages means that every peasant can spin his own yarn and weave his own cloth; and this supplies one of the main necessities of life without having to spend much upon it. That will mean a very great economic relief to the poor peasant. Secondly, this industry will result in making India independent of other countries in the matter of clothing. Evidence is not wanting to show that by reason of this khadi industry which has been going on in this country for a number of years, the cloth industry in other countries has fallen down to a very great extent. That shows that this industry in India has got a double function to do, one to supply the very primary wants of the poor without monetary expense on their part and the other to see that this foreign competition is removed from India.

"If these two things are effected, I do think that India will gain very much in the matter of its economic condition. For one moment let us consider if it is not possible for every ryot to spin and weave for himself; if he does it, is there any power on earth which can prevent him doing it and benefiting thereby? This industry is intended 8-45 p.m.

to inculcate the idea of self-help into the minds of the agricultural population of India. If this is done, I submit, it will not be possible for any foreign country to say 'You shall not spin your own yarn. You shall not weave your own cloth.'

"Then the other point that I wish to make is this: it may be asked if it is intended only to rehabilitate industry in India and to support Indian industry, why not we support the mill industry? No doubt there are many mills in India which are managed by Indian capital and by Indian skill. Why not we support the mill industry? Why should we go in for khaddar? If that is the proposition, I only submit, Sir, it can very easily be answered. We know very well that India has got mills. But every mill depends for its upkeep and for its working upon very highly complicated and costly machinery. So that the mill industry cannot get on either in this country or in other countries without the necessary machines. So much so, if a foreign country wants to kill the mill industry in India, it can do so in a trice. Stop all the machinery coming into India and then the very next day, you will see the mill industry in India wiped out of existence. Let us for instance imagine for one moment that the Burma Shell petrol coming to India is stopped for a day. What becomes of our motor cars? On occasions when we have been unable to get petrol, we have felt the difficulty. The same thing will happen to our mills if we are denied the necessary machinery by foreign countries. You cannot do the same thing with the thakli or with the charka. It is therefore with this double intention that this cottage industry has been promulgated in India; it will give a supplementary income to our agriculturists without much outlay or expense and at the same time it will, as a bye-product, reduce foreign competition. Now, Sir, if khadi is capable of so much good, what is wrong if Government tries to help the khadi industry in India? Is it not the duty of this Government especially, which is broad-based on popular will, to see that this industry which is capable of doing so much for the economic uplift of the country, to do all it can to see that this industry is rehabilitated and give all the life it needs? It is therefore necessary that this Government should invest not only two lakhs but much more to see that this industry is given every encouragement in the country. I take it, Sir, that the Government will do nothing wrong if they continue these two lakhs subsidy not only this year but for some years to come. I do say that it may not be the intention of the Government to continue to make this two lakhs grant year in and year out. If this year two lakhs are provided, I take it that it is the intention of the Government to see that this industry is widely practised in the villages and that it takes deep roots there. I also say it may not be the intention of the people who advocate khadi that we should always go on weaving this khadi for all time. As I submitted already, if a day comes when foreign industry and foreign competition is done away with, then it will be time for the Indian mill industry to grow and produce beautiful cloth which we all love to wear. I do think that Indians are not

23rd September 1937] [Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju]

behind any other community or race in their fondness for beautiful things. If such a day comes I do hope that Indian mills will prepare and supply beautiful pieces of cloth which will not only gladden us, but will also reflect the soul of India.

" Sir, it is strange that this objection to the khadi industry, which is again and again said to be a cottage industry, should come from the Western people. Is it not a fact, Sir, speaking subject to correction, that even in the western countries which are highly mechanized, home-spinning is now a real industry? What are your home-spuns and home-brewed ale? I take it home-spun means cloth woven in homes. Similarly khadi also is a cottage industry. I read just the other day that in Japan, crockery, very fine crockery is being manufactured as cottage industry. If all these things do go on in other countries and are being encouraged in western countries, why should it be different where India is concerned? I submit that khadi and mill industry can never compete with each other. These two have got their own independent use and existence. I, therefore, submit that khadi can live by itself and supplement the mill industry and can never kill it."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—" Hon. Members need not imagine that the discussion to-night should be concentrated on khadi alone. The whole subject of industries is open for debate."

* Mr. D. L. NARASIMHA RAJU:—" Sir, I rise, as you suggested, to go into the general industrial problem. Up to now, owing to the conditions prevailing in this country, Indian industry was never encouraged. Now that we have got Provincial Autonomy, and the Provincial Governments are real representative Governments, I request the Minister in charge of the Industries to see that, hereafter at least, the department is made useful for the development of the Indian industry. Up to now, Sir, the Department of Industries has more or less been a statistical department only, gathering information about foreign imports and supplying it to the Indian industrialists if there are any. Up to now the Industries department has never cared to go to the help of the Indian industrialists, because the Government itself was not sympathetic to the Indian industries. Hereafter, I request the Hon. Minister in charge to see that our industrialists are encouraged by the sympathy which will be shown to them by the Government and that industrial investment is encouraged in the hope that the Government would be at the back of the investors and that all the investments made would be useful to them and remunerative.

" As regards the industries now existing in our Province there are not very many. But the very few that are existing are more or less starving. The most important of them is sugar industry. Our country is an agricultural country and as such we ought to be the most forward country in manufacturing sugar, and supplying not only our own requirements but sending it to foreign countries as well. Instead of that, till recently, our country was the dumping ground for sugar from all over the world. It was because the Government of India was not

sympathetic to the Indian industries. It is only very recently that the Government of India gave protection to the sugar industry and afterwards the sugar industry came into existence. It is very unfortunate that the Government of India, instead of helping it as they promised, at first started with the excise duty on sugar when the factories began and afterwards, last year, they increased the excise duty by anotner rupee per bag, according to the Madras standard of 168 lbs. All this, instead of encouraging, is discouraging this industry. In this Presidency, the sugar industry was started rather very late and as such the sugar industrialists are not getting as much benefit out of the protection duty as the people of northern India who started this industry in the very beginning. After starting the industry, our industrialists had to fight against our newness to the industry and to fight against the excise duty that was begun to be levied just after the industry was started here. The net result of it is that excepting a few sugar factories working for a long time all the new factories are in a depressed condition and are losing every year. I know, Sir, that the excise duty on sugar is not imposed by our Provincial Government, but I am explaining this only to request the Hon. Minister in charge to put this point before the Central Government and see that some benefit is given to us. The Governments of United Provinces and Bihar have done so and they are pressing this problem very much against the Central Government. Now the Sugar Tariff Board is touring in this Presidency and I request the Hon. Minister in charge of Excise as well as the Hon. Minister in charge of Industries to take this up with the Tariff Board as well as with the Central Government and see that some relief is given to this industry.

" There are many ways of helping this industry. One is reducing the excise duty. The second and the most important method of helping the industry is to enable the sugar factories to utilize the waste-product, molasses, in manufacturing industrial alcohol. Up to now, alcohol is only made for drinking purposes; and it is the policy of the present Government to see that it is completely stopped. We are all for it. We have to put before the Hon. Minister in charge of Excise that alcohol can be utilized for some useful purposes as well. The production of alcohol was for some time being subsidized in Germany, France and other countries for industrial purposes. Several industries are dependent upon alcohol and if alcohol is produced in India out of this waste-product, we can make ourselves not only industrially independent, but at the same time independent as far as power alcohol is concerned. In Germany and other countries alcohol is mixed up with petrol and utilized for the running of motor cars, etc. I am told that petrol when mixed with 25 or 30 per cent of alcohol is more efficient than petrol as it is used in motor cars. In these circumstances I suggest that the Hon. Minister in charge of Industries and Hon. Minister in charge of Excise will put this matter before the Central Government and see that legislation is introduced very shortly so that petrol suppliers in this country are compelled to mix 25 per cent of alcohol with the petrol sold

to the public. In so asking for this mixing of alcohol, the Government must also insist that Indian alcohol is mixed and not alcohol imported from abroad. Up to now our Government, instead of helping us, has always been helping foreign exporters by helping the import of these things to this country. That is why I am stating that these people should be compelled to use Indian alcohol instead of alcohol imported from abroad.

" There are several other industries that can be helped. There are thousands and thousands of other industries that can be taken up in our country. Any gentleman going about in any of the big towns will see a number of articles we are getting from foreign countries. I can 9 p.m.
tell you that any man who goes about the street will have to hang his head for shame because almost all materials that we require in our every-day life we are importing from foreign countries. It is not impossible for us to manufacture in this country all the materials that we require provided the Government gives us help and shows sympathy. After all, the industrialists are here, the money is here and everything is here, only the sympathy of the Government is necessary. Up to now the Government have not shown their sympathy for the advancement of the industries of this Province. At least after the advent of the Congress party into power, I hope the Hon. Minister in charge will see that the industrial spirit that is required is infused in the minds of the people and some help is given to those who are industrially minded and who come forward to start new industries. In foreign countries like Japan, Germany, France and other countries, if companies or industrialists are ready to start an industry, Government always helps them financially and in some cases with subsidies also. I do not see any reason why our Government should not help such genuine industrialists here as are ready to start industries in this country. I request the Hon. Minister in charge to see that a list of all industries that can be started is made out and that encouragement is given to all those people who are anxious to start new industries and who are in a position to invest money.

" One other thing and that is about the grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for hand-spinning industry. I am sure there cannot be any Indian who can complain about this grant. As regards the spinning industry it is an industry that will help . . ."

* Mr. SPEAKER :—" Every hon. Member need not speak upon that subject."

Mr. D. L. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I am only speaking of the two lakhs of rupees which will be distributed among villagers."

* Mr. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may speak for a minute or two and close."

* Mr. D. L. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" As I have already mentioned, in foreign countries, millions of rupees are being given as subsidies to new industries that are being started. So, this amount, two

lakhs of rupees that is going to be given to the millions of villagers that are starving, is nothing. I am only sorry that more money could not be given for this particular purpose. These villagers were at one time spinning their own yarn and also utilizing their spare hours for spinning yarn and thus were earning some additional income. Somehow or other that has gone out of use and if the amount of 2 lakhs of rupees should be utilized for improving the charka and for making demonstration and giving education in hand-spinning, it would not be sufficient at all. I hope the Government will, at least next year if not this year, set apart not 2 lakhs, but 10 lakhs for these starving millions. Any help that is given to these starving millions in villages is more useful than the help that could be given to any other department under Government. In my opinion the amount of two lakhs of rupees that is spent for this particular purpose is better spent than any other amount spent for any other purpose."

* Mr. D. ABDUL RAWOOF:—"As has been observed by hon. Members who spoke before me it is highly regrettable that the State has not given sufficient attention to the development of industries. We find, Sir, as has been observed by the hon. Member who preceded me, that a small country like Japan is able to dump all its goods in India. When a small country like that is not only able to meet her own demands but dump all her goods in India, from the smallest requirement to the greatest, from camphor to motor car—all this is being done with the aid of the State there—I do not see any reason why we should not do the same thing here. We find, Sir, that in India we have got enough of raw material and enough of people who are prepared to start such industries, provided the State comes forward to help them. There are a number of things such as toilet and other things that come to this country from outside and those countries which export such goods to India take away our money leaving us poorer and poorer from day to day. Would it not be in the interests of the nation if the State comes forward to help these minor industries, if not major industries, so that money from India is not drained out and she is made poorer and poorer from day to day? As I was observing this afternoon, our agriculturists spend half of their time by sitting under margosa trees and chatting and planning some mischief. If the agriculturists have got something in their hands to do during their spare hours, I think it will go a great way to prevent crimes committed now in villages. It is also necessary that in a country where 90 per cent of the population are agriculturists, they should be given some work to do during their off-time because they have work only for half of the year. This the State can do by giving them subsidies for starting small industries. I submit it is a matter of pride that the present Government has been able to make a provision of two lakhs of rupees for hand-spinning and hand-weaving. It has never been the intention of this Government or Mahatma Gandhi that khaddar should in any way oust or replace the mill industry in India Khaddar has got its own place and the mill goods have got their own place. Both can live side by side. People need not be nervous simply

23rd September 1937] [Mr. D. Abdul Rawoof]

because this Government have made a provision this year for hand-spinning and hand-weaving. So far as the expenditure of this amount is concerned, some doubts were expressed whether it would be usefully spent. I do not think any man need have any doubt on this score especially after the assurance given by the Hon. the Leader of the House. If I remember correctly, he said every pie of these two lakhs of rupees would be accounted for. In this connexion I wish to refer to one other thing: I am informed that Muslim ladies spin yarn very well and the quality of yarn they make is very fine. That is what I am informed and I am now assured that the statement that I am making is correct. If this is so, I request that gosha ladies, who have no chance of going outside for any work and who are always kept inside on account of gosha system, may be given a due proportion of this amount for hand-spinning. I am not saying this on the principle of communal representation (laughter).

"There is one other matter. I find that the State Aid to Industries Act needs amendment so that it may be made useful to help these small industries. We were told that Government themselves are contemplating amending the Act and we hope that they will do it at a very early date."

Mr. G. SELVAPATHI CHETTIYAR:—

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இன்றையதினம் Industry விஷயத்திற்காக கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற டிமாண்டை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பத்தை கொடுத்ததற்காக பெரிதும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். முதலாவது நமது நாட்டை சென்ற பல வருஷக்காலமாக ஆண்டுவந்த சர்க்காரானது சரியானபடி நம்மைக்கவனிக்கவில்லே. நம்முடைய நாட்டின் நிலைமை வரவர கெட்டுப்போயிருக்கிறது. சீர்திருத்தம் வேண்டும் சுயராஜ்ஜியம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் பிரபுக்களாயிருப்பவர்கள் மேலுமேலும் பிரபுக்களாக்க அல்ல. இந்த நாட்டில் நாள் தோறும் ஒரு வேளைச் சாப்பாட்டிற்குக்கூட வழியில்லாமலும் இருக்க இடமில்லாமலும், உடுக்க உடையில்லாமலும் இருக்கிற இந்த லக்ஷியப்போக்கவேண்டுமென்று சென்ற பல வருஷங்களாக பேசப்பட்டது. அந்தமாதிரியான சந்தர்ப்பத்தை சரிப்படுத்திக்கொள்ள அதற்கு ஒரு சமயம் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ள இங்கே காங்கிரஸ் மகா சபையைச்சேர்ந்தவர்கள் பெருவாரியாக வீற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஏதோ இரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரையில் கதர் முதலிய அபிவிர்த்திக்காக கொடுத்துவிட்டால் மாத்திரம் கோடிக்கணக்கான ஜனங்களுடைய வறுமை தீர்ந்துவிடுமென்று நான் நம் முடியவில்லே. ஆனாலும் இந்த நல்ல ஆரம்பத்திற்காக பாராட்டாமலிருக்க முடியாது.

"சமீபத்தில் நான் ஐரோப்பா தேசத்தையும் ஜப்பானையும் பார்த்துவந்த போது ஒரு அபிப்ராயம் நிச்சயமாக ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. இந்த சொற்ப பணத்தைக்கொண்டு இந்த நாட்டிலிருக்கிற தரித்திரத்தைப் போக்கமுடியாது. மேற்குத் தேசங்களில் இந்த தேசத்தில் ஜாதி மதச்சண்டைகளிருக்கிறமாதிரி ஜாதி மதச்சண்டைகளில்லே. 'எனக்கு இந்த மாதிரி கடவுள் பிரார்த்தனைவேண்டும் உனக்கு இந்தமாதிரி கடவுள் பிரார்த்தனை வேண்டும்' என்கிற தத்துவத்தில் பெரிதும் பொழுது போக்கிவிட்டோம். அதே மாதிரியாக மதச்சண்டைகளிலும் ஜாதிச் சண்டைகளிலும் நம்முடைய காலம் வீணுகப்போகிறது. ஜனங்களுக்குச் சாப்பாடில்லே. சாப்பாட்டைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய தொழில் இல்லே. அதனால் சாதிச்சண்டையிலும் மதச்சண்டையிலும் ஈடுபட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கதர் அபிவிர்த்தி என்ற முறையில் மற்றும் பலவித்மான குடிசைத்தொழில் அபிவிர்த்திக்குச் சந்தர்ப்பமளித்து ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டத்தை நிவர்த்திக்கும் தொழில் கனே ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டால் இந்த சாதி மதச்சண்டைகளும் பிரசனைகளும் போய்

விடும். உதாரணமாக ஜப்பான் தேசத்திலிருக்கிற ஒன்பது கோடி மக்களில் சற்றேறக்குறைய நூற்றுக்குத் தொண்ணூற்றெட்டுப்பேர்கள் ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் அங்கே வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் ஒன்றுக பாக்டரிகளில் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். உத்தியோகங்களிலும் வியாபாரஸ்தலங்களிலும் அதேமாதிரியாகத்தான் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அங்கே எவர்களாவது சாப்பாடில்லாது பட்டினியாக இருகிறார்களா ? இல்லை. வீதியில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு சாப்பாடு போடு என்று சொல்லுகிறவர்கள் இல்லை. அந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் தொழிலைப் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டார்கள். பிரபுக்களாயிருப்பவர்கள் ஜனங்கள் பிழைப்புக்கு வேண்டிய தொழில்களுக்கு பணங்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டில் பிரபுக்கள் பணமிருந்தால் லேவாதேவித்தொழில் செய்கிறார்கள். அல்லது வியாபாரஞ் செய்து தங்களுடைய பணத்தை பெருக்கிக்கொள்கிறார்கள். அதிகமாக பணமிருந்தால் எலக்ஷனில் லட்சக்கணக்கில் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். எலக்ஷன் கூட்டங்கள் ஆர்ப்பாட்டங்கள் இங்கே இருக்கிறமாதிரி அங்கே கிடையாது. இந்த நாட்டில் கதர் உற்பத்தி ஆரம்பிக்கிற தோடு மற்ற நாடுகளைப்போல் பல கைத்தொழில்களை உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். ஜப்பானில் ஒரு இடத்தில் போய் பார்த்தேன். ஒருவர் நாலைந்து ஆட்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்தவர் நாறு பேர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தொழில்களை நடத்தி ஜீவிக்கக்கூடிய ஸ்திதியில் இருக்கிறார். ஒரு வீட்டிற்குப் போனால் பொம்மைகள் செய்கிறார்கள். தட்டுகள் செய்கிறார்கள். ஓலையைக் கொண்டு தட்டி செய்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் கிராமங்களிலும் பட்டணங்களிலும் வேலையில்லாதவர்கள் கிடையாது. நம்முடைய நாட்டில் படித்தவர்களுக்கும் படியாதவர்களுக்கும் வேலையில்லை. இந்தக் கேவலமான நிலைமை அநேக வருஷங்களாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த துக்ககரமான நிலைமையை மாற்றவேண்டுமானால் எவ்வளவு தேசபக்தி இருந்தாலும் மாற்றிவிடமுடியாது. பணம் வேண்டும். பணம் மாத்திரம் போதாது. நம்முடைய நாட்டுப் பிரபுக்கள் இதில் அபிமானமுள்ளவர்களாகவும் அனுதாபமுள்ளவர்களாகவுமிருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிப்பட்ட சந்தர்ப்பத்தைகொடுக்க கதர் அபிவிர்த்தித் தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த தீர்மானத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

9-15 p.m. MR. H. B. ARI GOWDER :—" Mr. Speaker, we should not send our young men to foreign countries to study industrial subjects any more, because they waste their time there and come back with little or no knowledge. We must get the European experts down to India; for instance, we may ask Germany to send an expert who is making synthetic food from wood. If we can have one such expert in the Forest department, I will be the first to justify the existence of the Forest department. He will be useful in times of famine and in times of war.

" As regards industries, I do not think many of the members are familiar with the products of the hills. The Government should guarantee 5 per cent return to those who grow cinchona. There is a lot of room for complaint about the cinchona industry being run by the Government at present. It is said there is a good deal of waste. With regard to electricity, there is plenty of it from Pykara and Mettur. There is a pamphlet printed by the Government themselves with regard to the manufacture of nitrates. The present Government may go into it and see whether there is any useful information in it with regard to the making of nitrates from air by using electricity. India consumes a lot of chemical fertilizers and sends so much of money to foreign countries. If we can make the chemical fertilizers ourselves we can save a lot of money.

23rd September 1937] [Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder]

" With regard to the tea industry, it is one of the biggest industries in India if not in the whole world. Further few people realize that there is so much money in it. Some say that it is the gold mine of India. Sir, we are proud of our agricultural population and of their skill in the agricultural industry. But out of about 166,000 acres of tea in South India, Indians have got only six to seven thousand acres. In the north also the proportion is about the same although the total acreage is much more than in South India. Practically the whole industry is in the hands of foreigners and the money that they are making is something stupendous. We have no idea of it. I would request the Government to give some loans to the small growers either without any interest or at a cheap rate of interest for the purpose of erecting factories for making tea for export. The small growers are naturally in the hands of the big growers who are making tea and making profit. If the small growers are given some encouragement they can compete with the bigger growers in foreign markets, especially in the London market. Th Government must have certain schemes for helping these agriculturists. Sir, if the Government cannot help the agricultural industries, prohibition itself can wait for some time. These are among the subjects in which I am interested in connexion with the hill products and I thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to speak."

* Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in developing Industries, we have to aim foremost at developing village industries, particularly, home industries. Factories and mills though they facilitate speedy production, throw thousands of people out of employment. Hence cottage industries deserve special consideration.

" Mahatma Gandhi has started an organization for the revival of village industries in addition to the organization for khadi industry. Associations have been formed all over the country and efforts are being made for the revival of home industries. But the most important of these industries is the khadi industry and it is a very ancient one. We read in the report of the Industrial Commission that the Egyptian mummies as old as 3000 B.C. were found covered with Indian muslins. Again there is no industry other than khadi which fits in so well with the economy of an Indian village. But it is never claimed to serve as a main industry which provides adequate wages to the spinners. But as a subsidiary industry, it has no parallel and so far nobody has been able to suggest any other industry which can be so easily adapted. The mechanism of the charka is so simple that even any village carpenter can make it. The All India Spinners' Association started by Mahatma Gandhi has been working for the last 15 years and the results so far achieved by it are very encouraging. With your permission, Sir, I wish to quote a few figures from a recent report of the association to show the progress thus far made by the association and how it is trying to solve the unemployment problem in the country and to relieve the distress of the hunger-stricken poor. Six thousand villages in the whole of India are covered by the productive activities of the association and out of them as many as 2,600 villages belong to this Province.

The total production of cloth was 24 and odd lakhs of rupees worth and out of it about 10 lakhs of rupees worth of cloth was produced in this Province. Of the total of wages, viz., Rs. 12,56,000 about 6 lakhs of rupees were distributed to spinners and weavers in this Province. There were in all 1,400 persons engaged in the work of the associations as managers, clerks, etc. Of these 400 belong to this Province. The spinning families in Tamilnadu alone number about 26,700. If with the limited resources which the All India Spinners' Association can command, so much work has been turned out, it can be easily imagined, if adequate subsidy is given in aid of khadi, how much more can be achieved. The subsidy of 2 lakhs of rupees goes to help the industry only a little and there is every necessity for large sums being granted year after year for the development of this industry. No doubt there are several other industries to be aided by the Government but this industry is the most important of all, because it supplies cloth, an essential of life necessary for covering the body and next only to food which nourishes it.

9-30 p.m. "With these remarks, Sir, I support the Demand."

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"I want Members on both sides of the House to speak alternately. Members on the left side may now speak."

Kumararaja M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR of Chettinad:—"I think, Sir, it is time for the Hon. Prime Minister to speak."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, our problem of dealing with poverty in this land is practically the same as that in Japan. The pages of history bear out the fact that India always took in more money than she shelled out. That was the complaint even as late as the 18th century when a Frenchman complained and drew attention to the fact that India was a land where money was retained and not sent out. Let us take the question of the sugar industry for example. India is bound to have a monopoly of this industry sooner or later, and it is one of those industries in respect of which our Government must put up a severe fight with the Central Government. The Finance Member there stated on the last occasion that he was going to kill all the small nascent sugar industries and that he did not want them to flourish. We know therefore the policy of the Central Government; and so here is a field for combating the Central Government. All the Provincial Governments will have to take counsel together as to how they can induce the Central Government to abolish the excise duty. It was promised that no excise duty will be levied; but contrary to all the promises, the excise duty has been imposed. That is point number one.

"Point number two is this: northern India is dumping, with the aid of railways, a lot of sugar into south India, with the result that our industry here is suffering. All Provincial Governments will therefore have to come to an understanding in fixing the places where sugar may be sold.

23rd September 1937] [Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar]

" His Excellency the Viceroy stated that he would make a contribution towards research in the sugar industry by which that industry can become a really effective proposition in India. England imports two-thirds of its sugar from outside; why not she join hands with the Indian Government and make sugar production here easy, so that our sugar may be exported to England? Unfortunately, not only is that not done, but even the molasses which are the result of the industry are being wasted. There is no monopoly at present to start distilleries where the molasses can be made use of for purposes of making alcohol. There are several factories where they do not know what to do with the molasses and where they are wasted. I believe the best help that the Provincial Government can give is to induce our sugar factories to have alcohol distilleries attached to their factories. It should not be left at the same time in the hands of a single company; there should be no monopoly for any one company for the whole of south India.

" As regards village industries, there is an entirely different aspect to be taken. We are now fighting a battle to win the confidence of the people. It was very well known during the elections that we went and told the villagers that we had a message for them; and now, here is a Government which is the first of its kind, which went with a message to the village; it can as well say to the villager, 'I am going to do something for you' and if we do it, he will readily listen. Now, the introduction of khadi as a subsidiary occupation has already created a sort of confidence in the mind of the ryot that really there are some people in this world who are prepared to look after his welfare. And that is the greatest asset for this Government, and we should see that there is not a single village which has not received our notice. Unless it is brought to the notice of the ryot that we are really meaning business, we will lose the confidence that the ryot has placed in us. Therefore, I say, the doubts that have crept into the minds of some of us should be set at rest. It is the beginning of a new era; it is the beginning of an era of trust between those who are higher up and the peasantry of the land. Therefore I say it is a very important step that we are taking. We are giving a grant now, because once we create trust, then the village problem is solved. Our greatest business in connexion with this village problem is to revive the beautiful native art and handiwork which have been thriving in our land for a long time. As a matter of fact, there are many families even to-day in which you find a special beautiful way of spinning particular patterns. You must encourage such families to bring back their old habits. Knowledge is after all remembrance, and we have to make the people remember what they were doing in the ancient past. The step that we now propose to take is a step by which culture is really spread in the minds of the poor people. That is what we should remember. Did we not have our Dacca muslins and other nice patterns in the old days? Could we not develop such patterns in these days, so that we can help the people to manufacture such patterns now? If we do this, it will be the foundation which will enable us to solve more difficult questions

such as how to make the co-operative movement a success, how to make the land question an easy business, etc. For, one day or other, we must make our lands inalienable. That must be our goal. The person who cultivates the land should be a citizen. That is why I say that the best thing we should do to create confidence in the minds of the people is to revive the old industries. It used to be stated that one of the best methods of education is to teach people how to train their hands and their eyes. That is the kind of education that we are trying to give by encouraging khadi which will enable people to take delight in their work and at the same time give them the food that they require. Sir, I say, this industry has a great future. Thus we can form centres of unity in the villages, which will be felt in the Government of the country, and which will be permanent for all time. For, Sir, what India did in the past she can also do in the future."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not imagine that I would have to intervene even on this motion, but when I heard the hon. member for European Commerce, I thought that the situation was getting serious."

MR. J. NUTTALL:—" On a feeble point of order, Sir. I am not a member for Commerce, but a member representing the European constituency."

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" I am very sorry, Sir; I apologize for the misdescription. I felt, Sir, that we were somewhere near a real Opposition. Hitherto, consideration almost to the point of not doing their work was, I thought, the keynote of the Opposition. Nobody came forward even so much as to utter a harsh word, apart from opposing motions; and in the case of every motion that was made, the cut was withdrawn with almost tiresome courtesy.

" Some one of our members even began to fidget and said that some one might make a motion so that he might not withdraw it. But this afternoon, as I stated, at last the long-range guns were upon us. Those near were no doubt the Leader of the Opposition, the Leader of the Muslim League and others, but out in that corner is the real opposition which is opposing not only this programme of khadi but also other programmes as well. And I thought at last we were coming to grips and that gave me some sense of satisfaction; because we won't be able to do the right thing unless we fight a little. The other side really is, as I stated, over there; but unfortunately the hour is so inopportune that just now the guns are sleeping and only one of them is turned on us. But it is quite enough. We are dealing with reason; we are dealing with interests that clash. We are dealing with conflicting powers and outlooks and therefore quantity does not matter. Numbers do not matter. So, the Opposition that I saw, really impressed me a great deal, Sir, and that is why I went out of my way to suggest that we should sit on to-night, because to-morrow we will be on the last day for this Budget. The hon. member for the European Association—is that the constituency? "

23rd September 1937]

MR. J. NUTTALL:—" European General Constituency."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" A communal constituency, there too!

" Sir, the hon. Member representing the European community stated, ' you are bolstering up a thing, a thing that cannot stand on its own legs; how long can you go on stilts; you can take a patient for recovery to a hospital, but you cannot take a corpse on stilts for all time to come.' That is the substance, Sir, in my opinion of what was stated by the hon. Member. He said, ' this cannot be protected; it is merely an unemployment dole that you are giving; it is not much; you are giving two lakhs only; it would not affect seriously; and if you go on like this for all time, it is my duty to tell you that you are wasting your own money.' That was the sum and substance of what was stated. If it is true, Sir, it is a very correct opposition, but I submit, Sir, that it is not correct; it is not true. As one of the speakers before me stated, if only the Member for the European community or any other person who does not believe in this business came to the centres with us, he could see the human reaction to this demand, he could see the reality of the work and he could see that it is worthwhile doing this. On paper, especially when one is amidst the din and roar of a factory, when one is seeing the yarn come out almost without end from among the spindles that turn on day and night, when one is himself managing a cotton mill, one cannot see the meaning of the grant that I have stood up to speak for. Some years ago it was in a village that I, along with a few other village workers, started this business. In that locality there were only a couple of old women who said, ' we know how to spin.' A few months afterwards, I was personally distributing tickets for the women who took the cotton from us for bringing back the yarn after a week. Sir, I do not exaggerate in the least when I say that I was actually mobbed and injured and parts of my body got a few bruises, because they rushed in such large numbers for these tickets to enable them to take the cotton from us, so that they might bring back the yarn after a week and get some few pies from us. Sir, an hon. Member who is now my colleague on the Government was with us then; latterly he got tired of this business and he said, ' for the miserable wage that we pay them, these old people are working like this, I cannot bear the sight of this horrible little payment for work of this kind, it cannot be really the right thing to do '; and he left us. He is again with us now; but it is not the wandering of his opinion that I am after, but I want to show to hon. Members who may not believe in this programme, that we have seen all sides of it and we have seen enough of it to see that even with the miserable little payment that we were making in those days, we were able to attract such large numbers to this work. What is the cause of this? Shall we simply close our eyes to all this poverty, or shall we find some means for them and do what little we can for them. It is easy to say, civilization is so cruel, the wheel of time has rolled on and these old women must die and that these people cannot be helped. It is easy to say all that, but

9-45 p.m.

we cannot say that. We are of the same flesh and blood. It may be possible to say, why, let them take to modern industries; they are slow to move and therefore they cannot help themselves. It may be said, 'if you move like us, you will be able to help yourselves.' Sir, that may be tried too and it is being tried. I think the hon. Member for the European community is well aware that tremendous progress has been made in the Indian factories during the last few years; the production is trebled, doubled at least and in regard to yarn and cloth the Indian mills have produced overmuch. The hon. Member himself is personally managing a great, big and a very good mill in Madras. Shall I send all these people to him; will he take them? He will be the first to say, 'I cannot take them; there is no room for them; please do not send them.' But, it is not also possible to send them apart from his not taking them and apart from any of the mills in Bombay, Coimbatore or Ahmedabad not being able to take them. Those people that we are thinking of, are like the trees and the plants of the forests rooted in their soil. Can we bring the South Kanara forests over to the North Arcot and the Ceded districts; can we take the forests of Travancore to Anantapur and Cuddapah districts? Any price will be paid by hon. Members from the Ceded districts if you could do that. Even so, this peasantry of the dry districts of our Province are rooted in the soil. We have looked after them so ill that they are yet really vegetable trees and plants with roots in the soil. The day we could move them, we shall be ready to move them on to the factories in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, but it is not possible now. On both sides is this difficulty. Hon. Members here will not take them, though they have mills and factories, and sometimes even the men they have, they have to discharge; and hon. Members there will bring in petitions to say that they must be taken back if we could possibly induce them to do so. And that is the situation with regard to labour in factories; nor is labour itself movable like that. So, what shall we do? Hence it is we depend upon this old, old, miserable little machine to which we have given the name 'Charka,' that is to say, the wheel, it is called. It is an elemental machine; it is not a wheel added to a wheel; it is not a wheel upon a wheel; it is the wheel itself and nothing more; and that is 'Charka.' We are dealing with an elemental people, with elemental poverty and therefore an elemental machine is placed in their hands and we propose to tie them to it, so that they might at least live. How can we admit that this is the only solution? How can I convince friends here who doubt that this is the only solution? The only way is to ask them to go with us to those places and see its working for themselves. Sir, it is not a fad that we started yesterday. Apart from the ancient history of it, we revived this thing 15 years ago (Interruption: 17 years ago). Yes, but let me give up the baby stage and let us take it only at 15 years; is it not a long enough time for an unwanted thing to die and for a falsehood to disappear? These women continue spinning, not because of propaganda. You cannot keep women working for nothing for mere bolstered up propaganda and ideas. A lie has not so much vitality. If these women stuck to this

23rd September 1937] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

for 15 long years, there must be some truth in the poverty we say we see; there must be some relief in this spinning and there must be some sense in this task. I therefore ask hon. Members to accept this proof of facts and experience. It is after all nothing, this one anna or this six pies that we were paying. Even then they were wanting this employment. To-day, we have organized better and pay more, something decent which any man with a heart could tolerate. It is because we are now paying three annas a day that my hon. Friend and Colleague, Mr. Ramanathan, is with us to-day. If we were still paying the old rate of six pies or an anna, I think he would not be with us. But now we are paying something more, and it is to help us in that and to make it progress and make it spread, that we want this subsidy. Yes, I use the straight term 'subsidy' and we want that subsidy. Not only that. When we want this subsidy, we do not give it any other name; and though it might be given a bigger name, we prefer to give it the straight name 'subsidy.' We also ask that the Act on the Statute Book be so enlarged that we can give anything to this and other cottage industries, without many restraints imposed upon it; and a Bill will be introduced shortly for that purpose. Of course it is a subsidy, it is bolstering up, it is unemployment relief; but it is not wrong, it is not bad, it is not useless, and that is my plea for it. This relief is not an unknown thing to the State. After all who are these people? I ask hon. Members to think a little in primary terms. Let us see where we are and who these people are. These are pure, thorough-bred agriculturists; they are not weavers; they are not Congress volunteers, men wearing Gandhi caps, but they are thorough-bred agriculturists, tillers of the soil and they are the people who raise the food that we eat every day. Should we not look after them? Do we raise our own food? They raise all the food and if I had my own way, I would say that they pay no taxes because they pay enough taxes by labouring for us and by raising the food that we eat and so they ought to be free from all taxes; we are so unfortunately placed that we have to tax even those people. They raise food for us and we live on that food. So, should we not feed them, should we not clothe them and should we not give them homes to live in, or should we be content with merely taking a portion of the food that they raise and running away from the village leaving them to manage somehow? We must give them food, we must give them the cloth that is necessary and we must also give them houses to live in. That is all that they ask. I ask hon. Members here who are the most correct arithmeticians to calculate and tell us, what is the minimum on which the man who raises food for us, can be allowed by us to live on. Can they make calculations and tell me on the spot? Surely, it is not less than at least three rupees per month or five rupees per month—five rupees per month, not over and above the cost of food that he raises but including the food that you leave in his hands after taking away what we want out of what he has raised. Now, to make up this five rupees, something more is wanted than what we leave with him out of the very crop that he raises. How shall we give it? Hon. Members belonging to the European community

own lands. The State would have to give and is giving to-day doles for the unemployed people. Now, these are the people who are employed, so employed that we live upon their employment and yet they are miserable. It is wrong to call them unemployed, but it is right to say that we have taken away the occupation from them over a great part of the year. Because we give them so little of the land, they have so little with each one of them that they cannot be occupied the whole of the year and therefore they are unemployed for some time. We give them relief for some time, but they are willing to work a little more, and work again for us. Not satisfied with feeding us, they say, 'We shall clothe you also, we will make the yarn for you provided only you let us do it and help us do it.' And, that is the meaning of this grant. People who grow food for us are starving and we have to give some little help to them so that they may live. We give them this spinning work also and we pay them some miserable wages just a little less than what the Government gives when there is great famine and people are called upon to break stones simply because we must keep them alive by getting some work out of them."

10 p.m.

Mr. D. ABDUL RAWOOF:—"The Government does not pay so much."

The Hon. Mr. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I thank the hon. Member for the information. I was speaking of two different periods of time. When we started it, we paid a little less than what the Government was paying and to-day a little more is being paid. Taking it on an average like good mathematicians I say, 'Let it be the same as what the Government is paying.' There is nothing more we are doing. Sometimes, when there is an acute famine, we pay at some rate and when there is a chronic famine we must also have to pay at the same rate. What the Government propose now is that we must not merely give a dole. We do not simply ask them to break stones. These unfortunate men and women belong to the agricultural classes. We want to find out a work for them which they can do in their own homes without giving up their husbands or children or leaving them in the homes with a little opium in their stomachs so that they may be engaged in the factory for eight hours. They do not part from their homes and their families and they do something useful for the people by making yarns that go to make your clothes which you can wear if you are not so fastidious. So, I say, 'Give them not only the value of their labour but also a little help so that those who are interested in this work may carry on and tell you how the help is being utilized.' Sir, it is impossible that this can be wrong.

"The hon. Member representing the European community said that it will not do much harm to the mill industry and that the mills are not going to be worried over it. I know that the mills can afford to say so. They can very well afford to say, 'What is the snail's pace

of the hand-spun yarn going to do to harm us?' It is not going to affect them in any way. I know it and that is why we have the courage to say even in the present condition of affairs: 'Give us this money; and we will do something.' I know the mills will not in any way be hurt by it. It is worthwhile examining why those who oppose this do oppose this. Knowing that this would not do much harm and that only a little money is being asked for, why should they oppose this thing at all? There is opposition between the kind of help that we propose to give and the civilization which is represented by others who oppose the kind of help. There is the opposition of the two civilizations. Sir, I say there are mills and there may be mills in small islands, be it Bombay, Japan or England. In this large country of ours, in this province of ours—I shall not refer to the rest of the country—there are ten million mills and that is the name which we give to the women. Each one of them is a first-class mill. Shall we leave them unemployed? Shall we close down those mills? It is a simple wheel—a beautiful living mill. She is able to spin yarn for us. Shall we, simply because the cloth is not thin enough, leave them unemployed? We cannot do that. Hon. Members representing large industries would not say so even with regard to a dying paper industry, a dying pencil factory or a dying soap factory. Somehow, the sight of large smoking chimneys looks to them more alive and worthy of being helped than the other living chimney smoking through its lungs and breathing through its mouth. There are some forty millions of such mills in our province. We do not want all of them. Some ten millions of them will spin for us if only we can provide them with cotton and the facilities to do it and then we can make use of it. I do not think that the country is doing any wrong by giving more value than the competitive price of these yarns might warrant. The hon. Member for the European community said that we are getting one-fifth of the value when we purchase hand-spun yarn and asked how it can be said to be economical. Do not we pay taxes to the Government? How is it justified? I say that these people are our Government. They are the principals that should govern us. We pay taxes to them. I say that in paying taxes to them it is not necessary that the tax should go through the treasury. It is not necessary that every tax should go through the treasury and then be distributed for roads, houses, bridges and so on. It is a direct government that I am proposing by this proposal of mine. I say that we should pay something by way of taxes to these people who feed us and who govern us but whom we cheat of their just rights by some indirect process of law and constitution. The large number of people that grow our food and spin for us ought to be entitled to govern us and are entitled to demand the taxes. Why do we pay taxes to the District Magistrate or the Chief Secretary? Do they make anything for us? We pay them because we want their services. Is only the signing of documents and writing drafts service? Is it not service that they grow our food? Is it not national public service? I say it is a first-class cadre of public servants. The agriculturists of the land belong to cadre No. 1 of the

[Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar] [23rd September 1937

public service of the land. Pay them salaries. You object if I call it wages. I would ask Members of this House to pay them salaries, proper salaries that would satisfy their expectations and even discharge contractual obligations, for the contract arises from the fact that they live for us and work for us. You take your food from them and I say, Sir, no civilized country can permit the population that raises its food to die and to live in a semi-starved condition like this. Therefore, Sir, we are bound to pay taxes to them. Even if these women refuse to spin any yarn for us, I am entitled to demand a subsidy from the coffers of the State and ask that it should be appropriated for distribution among these families. I am going to lead the House away from what is going to come if you do not take the right steps. What is going to come is an entire re-organization of the economic system. As long as the present economic system is not altered, we can put off the fateful day if we adopt measures such as we propose. To the people who raise our food, we make some payment in cash and think in terms of rupees, annas, pies; and say that any further protection or help is all uneconomical. If the algebraical expression of wealth is discharged, and we come to realities, we shall see a wholly different economic meaning. You have to distribute the wealth of the country among those people. Thus, Sir, the demand that we are making for khadi is really a compromise and is really something that will put off the fateful day of the re-organization of the whole economic structure. Sir, socialists will not accept that khadi is a complete substitute nor do we say so. I appeal to my other friends who build their thoughts on a different economic basis just to remember that there is a volcano below gurgling and fuming, to prevent the outbreak of which a small safety valve has been provided in the shape of the dole. What we are proposing is that the starving men that raise our food should not be neglected. We cannot shut our eyes to their present condition. If hon. Members say 'Well, here are the factories; put all these men and women in convenient compartments; never mind the routes; put them in compartments and move them on; we will given them food,' we are ready to drop this demand and bring them on to the gates of your factories. That is impossible. In fact, we are helping the factories to carry on by keeping these people out though in a semi-starved condition. That is the meaning of this demand and nothing else.

"I have no objection to cottage industries; there are numerous industries, bee-keeping, poultry-raising, mat-making and so on. Who is to buy the poultry, the honey and the mats? We want motor cars, we want china, we want chairs and sofas. Who has got to buy those things? The cottage industries are very nice things, and we are struggling to help them also but we cannot go a long way with them. But on that account, we do not object to cottage industries. The hon. Member representing the European community may say 'Oh, yes.' But if he himself runs a factory for making pottery, perhaps he may see a reason for objecting to that too. But just now, those industries do not come in his way. With reference to those industries that come

23rd September 1937] [Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar]

in his way, he says ' It has a sort of disagreeable odour; it smells ill.' That is the meaning and quality of the objection that has been raised. I do not say that the hon. Member has thought it all out. But so far as we are concerned, there is no distinction between one industry and another. But serving as it does a large number of agricultural people, I say, Sir, that this industry—if I may use an ugly expression—is the cottagest of all cottage industries. For spinning, the women need not go out of their houses; they remain within the threshold and they make the yarn. I say, Sir, if any help is to be rendered to any industry, you must begin with this. As I said, we must not look upon this as a gift. This is really a tax. You may tax yourselves in so many ways; you may directly pay away a little more than the competitive value of the labour or you may put up with certain inconveniences. Some friends said that there would be much unemployment among the tree-tappers consequent upon the introduction of prohibition in Salem. I say, Sir, that we can tax ourselves by giving up the craving for the taste of sugar and take to jaggery so that these people may be enabled to make a living. So also in the case of khadi we can have not so superfine a cloth nearest to our skin and encourage khadi. That is the tax I would like the consumer to pay so that these people may be kept in a really economic occupation. What I want the consumer to pay is the difference between the taste of sugar and that of jaggery and this is for the purpose of keeping the tree-tapper alive. So also, let us put up with some measure of inconvenience to encourage the growth of hand-spinning. ' It is all right ' they say, ' but it costs more.' But it costs them insufferably more to live at all; so let us pay a little tax to keep those people alive. Then again, it is said ' Agriculture is not economical.' ' We know agriculture is uneconomical; all the cottage industries that you want to take up are uneconomical. All right, we are all uneconomical. So, let us depart this life.' If they say so and walk out of the province, what will happen to us? We shall have to write to Burma for rice, to Australia and Canada for wheat and to other countries for our food. But if you are to be able to pay, some sort of thing must be grown, either for export or for human consumption elsewhere. Then alone we can have the money to pay for it. So that, these people become necessary for the State and so they will have to be maintained and you must make some terms with them. Therefore, Sir, I say that this demand is perfectly justified. It is quite economical if you think of the elementary duties of the Government, in elementary and proper terms and not merely of things on the surface. The hon. Member representing the European community seems to say ' You seem to be proud of your achievement. Let me remind you of what the previous Government has done and you are following them. I congratulate you all the same on following their steps.' But I ask him, Sir, what really has been done and how has the condition of the ryots been improved? They remain where they were some thirty years ago. I do not belittle the achievement of the past Governments. They have done a great deal. But judged from the results,

it has not been productive of much good. Without blaming anybody, we are endeavouring to find a new method of dealing with the problem; we are doing something which will go nearer to their homes. We are making this experiment not because we are better or cleverer people than the past Governments. But since our villagers are where they were, we are trying to do something which must be given a trial. Therefore, hon. Members must give us a willing and cheerful consent to the proposals that we make and I hope that after the Members have heard the main reply with reference to the Industries Demand, there would be no dissent but a unanimous grant for the demand that has been made."

10-15 p.m. * Mr. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister for Industries will now reply."

* The Hon. Mr. V. V. GIRI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate myself in the first instance because I, an industrious Minister representing the Industries of this Presidency, have brought industry to every Member of this House by making him industrious enough to attend this midnight sitting. I also congratulate you, Sir, on creating an occasion for our being here to-night. Critics, friendly critics and hostile critics have doubted whether the Congress Governments have any plans and programmes for the development of industries. Without beating about the bush, Sir, I desire to refer them to the famous Karachi Resolution on fundamental rights which will contain all the programmes and plans that they may desire to look into. Thanks to the originality of Mahatma Gandhi, thanks to his foresight and wisdom, he, before anybody else could think about it, started the Village Industries Association, the All-India Spinners' Association, and if I may mention, the Harijan Sevak Sangh, to create the impression and create the impression rightly that unless the village uplift work is taken up there is no salvation for this great country of ours. If proofs were wanted the Government of India irresponsive as it was, granted a crore of rupees for this village uplift. He has set the example for the Governments to follow. Let me state it as a clear proposition that we are not against large scale industries, that we are not against nationalization. Let me make it perfectly clear that we are absolutely for cottage industries because it is the cottage industries that would help the nation as a whole and every village in this country. Therefore the policy of this Government in the first instance is to aid the cottage industries by subsidizing them if they can be financially assisted. There is, of course, that big 'if' always before us when we all speak of developing cottage industries, subsidizing them or rendering help to these industries. The first big industry that we have taken up, if we can consider it as an industry, is the industry of prohibition. I do not wish to say anything about it after the many important utterances made by my leader, the Leader of the House, the Hon. the Prime Minister. But I can state the proposition that if we make the industry of prohibition successful, I feel that we can enhance or increase the wages of the people, improve their

23rd September 1937] [Mr. V. V. Giri]

standard of living and consequently their purchasing power. And therefore the programme of this Government to begin their life by starting this industry is a great achievement in the history of this Presidency and, I am certain that if this industry is successful it will help millions of people of this Presidency. I stated, Sir, that we are for nationalization of industries to some extent. My hon. Friend, the ex-Director of Industries, Mr. Appadurai Pillai, has stated that even the Kerala Soap Factory is not bringing revenue and that the State should give it up. I am proud to say that the Kerala Soap Factory is working not at a loss but at a profit. It is generally said that the State cannot run an industry in an economic manner. But here is the proof; the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it and here is proof that the Kerala Soap Factory is successfully working. That does not mean that to-day we have decided to immediately set up nationalization of all industries. We are prepared to help mostly morally, at this very moment, every private agency that will take up the regeneration of the industries in this country.

"I stated that there is a fear among some hon. Members of this House that if khadi is encouraged, the handloom is encouraged, the mill industry would suffer. I cannot agree with that proposition. If I may put it bluntly, did train service suffer because bullock carts have been in existence. If at all, the bullock carts suffered. Khadi was in existence before ever the mill industry was thought of. The handloom industry was in existence before there were mills. Both the khadi industry and the handloom industry will live and persist to live. And therefore there need be no fear at all that the mill-workers would suffer because of the khadi industry and the handloom weavers.

"I am glad that my hon. Friend, the ex-Director of Industries, has referred to the State Aid to Industries Act and I am authorized to state that the scope of that Act will be widened by a Bill that we shall be introducing in this session of the Assembly.

"I am also to state that the Government are trying to consider how far they will be able to help the sericulture industry, the silk industry. My hon. friend referred to the School of Technology being made self-contained so that both practical and theoretical training may be given. Again, Sir, it is a question of financial commitments and with the commitments that we have already taken upon our shoulders it may be difficult but, however, I assure him that we will investigate the matter and see how far we have to commit ourselves financially if we are to make the School of Technology a self-contained one.

"He also referred to the survey of cottage industries by one Mr. Narayana Rao, an expert specially deputed for the purpose. He issued a report making various recommendations. And I may assure my hon. Friend who has referred to it, that we desire to help the various cottage industries and all the recommendations made in the report will be gone into with a view to render assistance to these cottage industries

in this country. In my view, Sir, cottage industries there are; they have suffered, and they will continue to suffer for want of marketing. I would suggest to the public in each district to take on themselves the responsibility of organizing not mere temporary tamashas such as exhibitions but permanent exhibitions and studying the problems connected with marketing. The Government cannot be expected to give any financial and but what the Government can possibly do is to direct the village officers to render every possible assistance, to give every possible encouragement to those who run them and to see that the articles produced are sent to the places where they will reach museums or exhibitions. I am certain, Sir, that people are enthusiastic in the districts. From the little that I travelled about I saw there were people who were prepared to take up this responsibility. The other day I had to open a Weaving Show in Adyar wherein they promised that they would be very happy to put up a permanent exhibition. I think that is one of the ways how we can bring in the producer and the consumer to a common place without the middleman. And that exhibition will be really useful in developing also marketing. If Japan, Sir, could manufacture through its cottage industries and not only manufacture for its own needs but send the result of their manufacture or dump their manufactures in our countries, why not this country, the abode of cottage industries? Japan believes not only in cottage industries but in big industries also and I do not see any reason why in our country, we are, in the first instance, not having a number of cottage industries which will provide food and raiment for the people. Therefore agriculture and cottage industries should be the mainstay of the people of this country.

" Mr. D. L. Narasimha Raju referred to the sugar industry and also referred to the manufacture of *gur*. I may inform him, Sir, that I have been instructed by my Hon. Colleague, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, to tell the House that this matter is being investigated and that it is receiving the active consideration of the Government.

" Mr. Ari Gowder stated about tea and cinchona and asked that the small growers should be helped. This matter also is receiving the attention of my Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Agriculture.

" I do not wish to refer to the grant of two lakhs of rupees after the very elaborate speech from the Hon. the Prime Minister. I think, Sir, I shall not be just to myself if I do not refer to another subject and that is that in industry there are two partners who ought not to be forgotten. The partners are the industrialists or the capitalists and the workers. No industry, Sir, can thrive unless there is harmony between the workers and the capitalists. Capitalists have a right to expect that the workers should do the day's work for a day's wage and the workers, Sir, have a right to expect a living wage and better conditions of service. So far as the policy of this Government is concerned in regard to the relationship between the workers and the capitalists they would always welcome in any dispute an internal settlement.

23rd September 1937] [Mr. V. V. Giri]

"External settlement, Sir, is not so useful as internal settlement That has been the policy of the Government during the last two months. Government has faced many disputes whether in Madras, Tuticorin, Madura or elsewhere. The first advice of the Government to the parties has always been that they should settle their disputes in an internal manner. Government cannot stand back if the parties are not going to come to an understanding; then the Government has a duty to step in and intercede. That is what the Government has done in the case of two or three disputes that have occurred after they came to office. I suggest, Sir, to the employers that they shall always follow this line of approach, that they should do their duty in their own interest and in the interests of the industry and meet the workers across the table rather than request the help of the Government. I hope, Sir, during the regime of this Government industries will be happier; that workers will be able to understand the employers' point of view and the employers will be able to understand the workers' point of view. I do not think I have got anything more to say at this late hour of the night. I now appeal in the usual way to the mover to withdraw the cut motions." 10-30 p.m.

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

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

* Mr. SPEAKER:—"I may inform hon. Members that this midnight session is being held in order that this Parliament may have some experience of a midnight session so that the hours of sitting may be fixed after some experience. So we proceed to the next Demand."

(22) DEMAND XXII—FISHERIES.

The Hon. Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 under Demand XXII—Fisheries."

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

(23) DEMAND XXIII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I beg, Sir, to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,78,900 under Demand XXIII—Miscellaneous Departments.

"This consists of a number of miscellaneous grants covering many departments and it is my residuary privilege to make this motion."

[23rd September 1937.

* DIWAN BAHADUR A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move that—

'*the allotment of Rs.* 20,78,900 *for Miscellaneous Departments be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

" The intention with which I gave the cut motion was to speak a few words with reference to the Labour department. There are several slums in Madras where the houseless indigent poor are allowed to squat. They are allowed to remain there for some time and thereafter they are compulsorily evicted. Sir, it is my request to the Government departments concerned that sufficient vigilance may be exercised in the matter of prohibiting these poor from squatting on these unauthorized places. I may quote an illustration of the hardship to which the poor people are put if I am permitted to draw your attention to the slum that was unoccupied very near the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway premises. There is a piece of abandoned land lying vacant and a number of huts sprang up there and some of these occupants even raised plantain and other trees and put up solid huts and made a very good habitation with a slum school and other facilities for village life. One morning the Commissioner or the Collector of Madras came round with his subordinates and asked the people to vacate the place and go to another place, a land reclaimed from a dumping ground. With sufficient vigilance the people could have been prevented from occupying these vacant sites. We allow them to live there for some time and turn them out bag and baggage. It seems hard. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister in charge of Labour to give definite instructions to the Labour department or some other department that has power in this matter, to exercise vigilance in due time, and not allow people to squat on these vacant sites.

" Another matter which I would bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister in charge of Labour is to do away with the squatting of houseless poor under trees and on pavements both in Madras and elsewhere. Sir, it is the duty of the State—whether it is the Corporation or the local bodies it does not matter to me—it is the duty of the State to house the houseless poor. Some time ago when the City Municipal Act was amended I brought in an amendment that the Corporation should take upon itself the responsibility of running the slums and hutting grounds. Somehow or other I was overpowered and the present section of the Act which authorizes private owners of these hutting grounds to take suitable measures to make these places convenient was allowed to remain. I now take the opportunity of impressing upon the Minister the necessity of the State taking over control and putting the houseless poor in proper houses instead of driving them from corner to corner and asking them to occupy dumping grounds. This is being done, Sir, at the present moment. There is a dumping ground in a place called Otteri not very far from the place where I live. It was a dumping ground a couple of years ago. Now I find the people driven out from the railway land are being housed there. It is cruel to ask them to go

to dumping grounds. There is any amount of vacant site which could have been allowed to be occupied by the houseless poor. I would heartily recommend this matter for the consideration of the Hon. Minister.

" This miscellaneous demand consists of a number of items as stated by the Hon. the Premier and I would like in this connexion to refer to another point. That is the question of the examination held by the Madras Services Commission. I have already referred to that point, Sir, in another demand. I would not therefore dwell upon it longer than to mention one word. The difference between the eligibility certificate and the Madras Services Commission qualification based on marks may be done away with. Candidates who are anxious to get through the Madras Services Commission in order that they may get employment under Government or other services like local boards may be admitted to this examination regardless of the fact whether they have secured eligibility certificates or the maximum number of marks fixed by the Commission. After all the two sets of candidates face the same examination. It is not that they seek appointment as a matter of course. But they undertake to sit for the examination held by the Madras Services Commission. There is no need therefore to draw a distinction between candidates who hold eligibility certificates and those who secure a certain number of marks in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination. The eligibility certificate may be considered a sufficient qualification for admitting all candidates for the service examination. This is felt in some quarters as hardship by the candidates because they are shut out from competing for the examination and are forced to pursue the University course. University course, Sir, means further glutting of the market, if I may be permitted to say so, with qualified candidates. If such glutting is to be prevented, I think, Sir, one of the means of relieving the congestion in college classes is to allow the candidates to seek service by making them eligible for the Services Commission examinations."

10-45 p.m.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I myself have given notice of a cut motion to discuss the utility of the scheme for setting up radio sets in the villages and to elicit information as to the details of the working of the broadcasting scheme.

" Sir, in the budget presented, I think a certain sum, though a small sum, has been provided for receiving sets being purchased. It is not stated anywhere as to how many sets are going to be purchased, where they are going to be installed, which are the villages that have been selected and in which districts. Besides, Sir, it may be worth while for hon. Members to know as to whether the scheme is a scheme devised by the Government after they came into existence or whether it is a legacy handed over by the former Government to the present Government and one which the present Government has acquiesced in. There are rumours afloat—I do not think there is foundation for them; all the same it may be worth while to intimate to the Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio—that the receiving sets had already

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [23rd September 1937

been ordered for and that the orders have been placed with some manufacturers in England or some other country, they are going to be dumped in and that a scheme for setting up receiving sets has been lugged in. I would like the Hon. the Premier to contradict it and tell us what exactly is the situation. Now, Sir, there was a talk even at the time when the budget speech was made on the floor of this House that the orders were placed and that the contracts are going to be fulfilled very soon, and that with a view to get the contracts not cancelled but to get them fulfilled this scheme of setting up receiving sets has been brought into existence. Now, Sir, let us examine that scheme. Is that a scheme well-devised and well-thought out by the present Ministry? Is it going to be worth while setting up a few sets thus encouraging some western industries and thus allowing those sets to be introduced here without any profit from the public point of view. For the first day or two, after these receiving sets are set up in certain villages, the villagers will flock to hear them. Afterwards, I promise that these sets will become useless instruments, and nobody would turn up to hear what is said through them; the information that is received through them will not interest the villager any longer. On the other hand, will the Government think of employing as many competent teachers for each village and educate the adults in that village, instead of setting up these receiving sets? Then it will give employment to the trained and competent unemployed teachers to go about teaching the children or the adult population in the village disseminating whatever information the Government have through these instruments to the villagers. That will certainly encourage the unemployed people, and these unemployed people, rural workers as I may call them, will have to go into the village, gather people around them and then to educate them in politics, in hygiene, in sanitation and other matters which are quite necessary for the rural population. I would therefore ask whether the Government would consider it worth while to change the scheme of receiving sets into one of employing trained rural workers and paying them. That will relieve unemployment on the one hand, and on the other you will be utilizing the services of these people for 365 days in the year, who will not be urban fellows, but who will be rural fellows living in the midst of villagers and bringing an educational force within the village.

" Then, Sir, there is a very important problem to which I invite the attention of the Government, which I think requires immediate solution, and that is the beggar problem. The beggar problem is assuming serious proportions in this country, and particularly in our province, and I may go a step further and say that in the Muslim community, I am ashamed to confess, day in and day out the number of beggars is increasing. There are indigent beggars, well-to-do beggars, able-bodied beggars, and there are other beggars who are disabled and who are unable to eke out their livelihood. The indiscriminate charity that is doled out by Mussalmans and by other sister communities is so enormous that every day the increase is out of proportion. The number

23rd September 1937] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

of beggars this year is certainly far greater than what it was last year. Is the Government going now to look on with equanimity at the growing numbers of these beggars? Why should Government allow able-bodied beggars to roam about the streets and commit nuisance and be a source of annoyance to peaceful citizens? Will they not legislate for these beggars? Will they not bring into existence poor-houses? Will they not compel a Corporation like that of Madras to start more poor-houses? Will they not enable the Corporation and arm them with powers to catch hold of the beggars who are able-bodied, who will not work, who will not get themselves employed when employment is offered to them? Will they give power to the Corporation under the City Municipal Act or will they legislate afresh to enable the Corporation to delegate authority to its responsible servants to arrest these beggars who can work and who can be put to some work or to send them to the prison where they can be provided with work under compulsion? I want a system of poor law guardians. I want a poor law enacted in this Presidency. Unless it is done, it is impossible to prevent this beggar nuisance, and this beggar problem will ever remain an insoluble one. I know some of the old Members of the Government who have said that beggary is a sacred institution, which has the sanctity of religion and that one should be allowed to roll on the streets and beg, to injure himself, to mortify himself and beg. There are also Muslim Members who hold the opinion that any interference with beggary will be a persecution against religion and that it will offend the rules of strict neutrality in the matter of religion that was once proclaimed by Queen Victoria, that benign Queen. All these are absurd, out of date and irrational. Beggary ought to be put down and no able-bodied man should be allowed to beg. I once attempted the introduction of legislation in the old Council, and the Government would not give me permission to do so. Mr. F. E. James, an ex-Member of the old Council, also tabled an amendment to the City Police Act to tackle the beggar problem. At one stage the Government itself was so much upset with the enormous number of beggars roaming about in the City of Madras that they ordered the magistrates to strictly enforce the City Police Act, and when the magistrates began to use their powers, the jail budget began to increase, and the Government got alarmed and instructed them that there should be no more prosecutions and no more interference with beggars. Is that the way in which the Members of Government could solve the beggar problem, by which beggary would be increasing day after day? Is it not the State's concern to prevent this profession which is growing? Is it not a pest to society that there should be beggars and annoyance and nuisance to peace-loving people. I would therefore like that this matter should be examined.

" There is another point, Sir, which the Government is to be blamed for, and that is, they own certain cheris in the City of Madras and elsewhere. Those cheris in the City of Madras are the most neglected and the most uncared for places. They are a disgrace not only to the Government itself who is the owner thereof but also to the Corporation

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [23rd September 1937

within whose limits they are situated. There are no doubt certain Corporation cheris and they are bound to improve them with such facilities and amenities as possible. But the Government doles out a small sum of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 8,000 per annum for their 19 or 20 cheris in the City of Madras. Either the cheris must be abolished or the cheris may be made suitable for habitation for the poor people, the Harijans and the depressed classes. The Government is concerned with the welfare of the Harijans. Will they not make ample provision to afford more facilities and more amenities to the inhabitants of these cheris?

"Then, there is the river Cooum, that ancient river Cooum that flows through the city."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"Will the hon. Member take a long time?"

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Only two minutes, Sir. The Cooum is owned by the Government. They make an income of Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 therefrom, but they spend not a single pie for its improvement, nor do they prevent letting in all the sullage water from the Government House, from the General Hospital and such other public buildings. It is a standing disgrace to the Government to speak of sanitation, to speak of hygiene and so many other things in the face of the Cooum? Will the Government put a stop to this nuisance that is being perpetrated by them? Will they clean the Cooum by providing a small sum of money or will they hand it over to the Corporation with a subsidy to keep it in good condition? I do not want that it should be a burden upon the Corporation; the Corporation has not funds enough to keep the Cooum clean. It is the duty of the Government because it is the Government buildings that pollute the Cooum, and the Corporation cannot take any action against them. If it is a private owner who does such a thing, he will be prosecuted. But the Government is exempt from such prosecutions. If it is exempt, I should think it should discharge its obligation and duty to the public. This is a matter of vital concern to the health of the citizens of Madras. The Cooum is the greatest breeder of mosquitoes, and any disease in Madras may be traced to the condition of the Cooum in at least those localities through which the Cooum river passes. I would therefore urge that the Government do attend to the cleaning of the Cooum and also stop the pollution of it by their own sullage water. This is what I had to say, Sir."

* MR. G. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, under this Demand comes the salary of the Commissioner of Labour and the factory inspection staff. I am going to refer to the work of the Commissioner of Labour. During the last few years, his work has been most unsatisfactory from the point of view of labour. He has been burdened with the work of the Commissioner of Labour, the Registrar of Trade Unions, the Commissioner of Rural Uplift, and he is also the

23rd September 1937] [Mr. G. Krishnamurti]

Chief Inspector of Factories. He has too many irons in the fire, and hence he has not done his work satisfactorily in any of these branches. To my knowledge, there is not a single instance where the Commissioner of Labour has helped the trade unions in this province. On the other hand in his Administration Report he has referred to honorary trade-union workers, including the present Minister of Industries and Labour, in highly disparaging terms. When labour disputes occurred he did not help in any manner to bring about a satisfactory settlement between the workers and employers. Employers in this province imagine that they can settle labour disputes by reference to solicitors and by issuing intimidatory notices. This shows the Labour Department has not been useful to the progress and growth of trade unionism in this province. I therefore want to invite the special attention of the Hon. Prime Minister to this matter, so that he may see that the Labour Commissioner takes some real interest in his main work. 11 p.m.

" Sir, under this allotment there has not been made any provision for the issue of a gazette and for the collection of statistical information. In Bombay, the Commissioner of Labour issues a monthly bulletin known as the *Labour Gazette* which contains valuable information as regards the cost of living and such things. I would suggest that a similar *Labour Gazette* for this province be issued by the Commissioner of Labour and necessary funds allotted for the purpose.

" Under the same, miscellaneous head, there is an allotment to the extent of Rs. 28,000 for the district economic councils. We shall be glad if the Government would let us know what they are going to do with this sum. There has been no allotment made for making enquiries into the working conditions of various workers in various industries in the province. To-day in this province, the printing industry, the plantation industry and the textile industry and the motor transport industry have all to be enquired into and scientifically reorganized to secure better conditions of service to the workers in those industries. There is also the unemployment enquiry and statistics are being collected. All these require funds and I am at a loss to know why no funds have been allotted for these purposes.

" I would like to make a few observations about the state of factory inspection in the province. The Government Administration Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act shows that accidents in factories and railway workshops have rapidly increased. This obviously means that the inspection of factories have been very poor. At present there are barely five Inspectors of Factories for the whole province and the work of these Inspectors is not supervised or controlled except on paper by the Commissioner of Labour who is also the Statutory Chief Inspector of Factories. A separate Chief Inspector of Factories post has to be created, the incumbent of which will exercise personal supervision over the work of Factory Inspectors and who will also pay systematic visits to big factories in the province. This I am

informed will involve no additional expenditure and I therefore commend this proposal for consideration by the Government. Finally I would suggest to the Hon. the Prime Minister to look into all the matters I have mentioned and see how best the defects can be remedied."

* Mr. H. B. ARI GOWDER:—" Sir, I shall not keep the Members long. I congratulate you for holding the meeting now and for having made a wholesale departure from the old practice by allowing no Minister to go scot free under the protection of the ' guillotine '. Sir, there is one thing which is new to the administration, that is broadcasting. That can be made very good use of by the present Ministry for an educational campaign. It is a very important thing to which has been given very little attention by any previous Government. By mass education I do not mean the teaching of the three R's to everybody. These broadcasting stations will be a very useful medium for imparting mass education. In foreign countries mass education has been carried on by this means. In Russia it has been carried on so perfectly that there is no man who does not know something about everything. In about an hour, when in Moscow Planatorium I learnt more about astronomy than I would have known in many years here. I would request the Hon. Minister for Education to go into this matter of mass education and in consultation with experts draw up a scheme for mass education. For instance, Ministers can make speeches here which will be carried on to the outside world and a lot of propaganda can be carried on in this way, without going out. At least high schools may be provided with radios.

" There is another question, the labour question. Sir, capitalism as such has been much abused here. I think it is not so bad in other countries as it is here. Even in England it is better. Fascism or Naziism should not be confused with capitalism. There is more of socialism in Italy and Germany than perhaps there is in Russia. The ordinary labourer there according to our money valuation gets Rs. 3 a day. In India he earns on an average two annas and it is here capitalism is in its worst form and it is here a reform is absolutely necessary. I suggest that the Hon. Minister or some one introduces what I may call a ' minimum wages bill ' in order to raise the wages of our workers to a fair standard."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—" Mr. Speaker: With your permission, I shall speak only on the question of broadcasting. My hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed wanted certain information. As hon. Members may be aware, it was in 1933 that my Friend Mr. A. B. Shetty moved a resolution in the old Legislative Council to the effect that Government should take early steps to investigate the possibility of establishing a broadcast service in this Presidency. This resolution was passed and thereafter the Government of Madras have been taking steps from time to time towards the establishment of a broadcasting station in this

23rd September 1937] [Mr. K. R. Karant]

Presidency. In 1934, they got the services of one Mr. Bulow, Superintending Engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation. He made a report. Subsequently the Government of India has set apart a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for the development of broadcasting in India. Subsequently, the Government of India employed Mr. Kirke, Research Officer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, to evolve a scheme for broadcasting all over the country. Accordingly so far as our province is concerned, it is proposed to have two transmitter stations, one at Madras near Saidapet for a 10 kilowatt short-wave station for distant service and another one of 2 kilowatt medium wave for listeners in the City of Madras. There will also be a transmitter station of 5 kilowatts in Trichinopoly. The Saidapet station is being fitted up and is expected to be ready by the end of March next, for which there is going to be a studio in Egmore. In Trichinopoly, about 6 miles from the town, there is a place which is being acquired and it will be soon fitted up.

" Now, so far as the village uplift or propaganda is concerned, the Central Government have left it entirely to the local Governments to take up this work. There was correspondence from time to time between this Government and the Central Government and it is now proposed that a sum of Rs. 10,000 is to be spent on two purposes. A portion of the amount is for the purchase of a few receiver sets and loud speakers to be installed in the province. These are expected to cost Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 each. It is incorrect on the part of my friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, to state on the basis of some rumour that any orders have been already placed for radio sets. It is not correct. On the other hand I can assure him that on the 10th of this month in the Central Legislative Assembly the Government of India have stated that they will do their best to help manufacturers in India by publishing specifications of the receiving sets required in India, and the Research department of the Government of India radio were prepared to give special advice which may be requested by any special manufacturer. Therefore, it is open to the manufacturers in India to find out these specifications and make offers.

" The other portion of the Demand of Rs. 10,000 is for the employment of an Assistant Engineer to go round the province to find out suitable places where these sets can be placed, to ask the municipalities to purchase them and to put them in working order before the end of March next. I may also state that one cannot fully agree with the suggestion of Mr. Basheer Ahmed that broadcasting would be entirely a useless affair. As pointed out by the previous speaker, Mr. Ari Gowder, it can well be utilized for any scheme of adult education and rural uplift and many other things. I can say, Sir, that the experiment is going to be tried and the experience gained will be utilized by Government for their future programme. I may add that the entire cost of erecting and maintaining the transmitter stations will be borne by the Central Government."

11-15 p.m.

* SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—

"கனம் தலேவர் அவர்களே, இது மிகவும் முக்கியமானதாக இருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமூக நன்மையைக் கருதினதாக இருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் திட்டத்தில் இது முக்கியமான திட்டம். இந்த திட்டத்தை நாளே வைத்துக்கொண்டால் பலபேர்கள் வருவார்கள். பேசுவார்கள். எங்கள் ஜாதியின் நிலேமையைப் பற்றிய விஷயத்தை பாதி இராத்திரியில் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நாளேத் தள்ளி வைத்துக் கொண்டால் நன்றாயிருக்கும்.

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

* SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—

"கனம் தலேவர் அவர்களே, பன்னெடு நாளாக இந்தியா எந்தக் காலத்தில் தோன்றியதோ எந்தக் காலத்தில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோமோ எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. ரொம்ப காலமாகத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி இந்தியாவில் சென்ற நூற்றாண்டு வருஷக் காலமாக இருந்துவருகிறது. பதினேந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்குமுன் கண் திறந்து பார்த்து ஐரோப்பிய மெம்பர்களாயிருந்தவர்கள் மனதில் வைத்து தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஒரு இலாக்கா வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு இலாக்காவை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அதுதான் தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகா. அதன் மூலம் மீனக்கட்டு வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தார்கள். மீனக்கட்டு தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் இல்லாததினுல் மிராசுதார்கள் மீனக்கட்டில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். ஆகையினுல் அவர்கள் மிராசுதார்கள் கொடுத்த கூலியை வாங்கவேண்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால் மீனக்கட்டை விட்டுப் போகச் சொல்லுவார்கள். அதற்காக எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டத்திற்கு குள்ளாகி இருந்தார்கள். மிராசுதாரர்கள் கஷ்டத்தை அவர்கள் சகிக்கமுடியாமலிருக்கிறதினுல் மீனக்கட்டு வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்றும், கிணறு வெட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்கள் மூலமாக பல நன்மைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும், யோசித்து இந்த லேபர் இலாக்காவை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அப்படி ஏற்படுத்தினபோது லேபர் கமிஷனர், டிப்டி கமிஷனர், டிப்டி கலெக்டர், தாசில்தார் இவர்கள் இந்த இலாக்காவின் வேலையைச் செய்து வந்தார்கள். கொஞ்ச நாளானதும் புளியந்தோப்புக் கலகம் ஏற்பட்டதும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களை அடக்கிவிடவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து தனிகாசலஞ் செட்டியார் இந்த இலாகாவில் அதிக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருப்பதினுல் பணம் அதிகம் செலவாகிறது. இந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களே குறைத்து விட்டால் அதனுல் மிச்சமாகும் பணத்தை தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காகச் செலவு செய்யலாமென்று நயமாகச் சொல்லி லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் வேலை செய்து வந்த டிப்டி கமிஷனர், டிப்டி கலெக்டர், தாசில்தார் இவர்களே எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். கடைசியில் இப்பொழுது டிப்டி தாசில்தார்களே லேபர் ஆபீசராகப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கலெக்டர் ஆபீசில் உபயோகப்படாமல் இருக்கிறவர்களே லேபர் ஆபீஸராக அனுப்புகிறார்கள். ஆகையினுல் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஜாதியின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு ஒரு சிறிதும் வழியில்லாமலிருக்கிறது. ஒருவர் பேசினபோது லேபர் கமிஷனரால் பல வேலைகள் செய்யமுடியவில்லே. கிராம அபிவிருத்தி வேலே செய்யமுடியவில்லே. தொழிற் சாலேகளேப் பார்க்கமுடியவில்லே. இன்னும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான வேலேகளேச்செய்யமுடியவில்லே என்று சொன்னர். அது வாஸ்தவந்தான். அந்தக் காலத்தில் பல பேர்கள் பல காரியத்தைப் பார்த்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒருவர் பார்க்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினுல் செய்யமுடியவில்லே. முன்மாதிரி டிப்டி கமிஷனர், டிப்டி கலெக்டர், தாசில்தார்களே ஏற்படுத்தி அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்து வேலே செய்யவேண்டுமானுல் ஏராளமாகப் பணம் வேண்டும். இதற்கு முன் இருபது லட்சம் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அதை பத்து லட்சமாக்கிவிட்டார்கள். இனியாகிலும் பத்தோடு பத்து லட்சம் ஏற்றிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் அபிவிருத்திக்காகப் பாடுபட்டுவரும காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு இப்படிச் செய்தால் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட

வர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வருவார்கள். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டிலிருந்து தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு கிணறு வெட்டிக் கொடுக்கவில்லை; சகாதாரம் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. இந்தக் குறைகளைப்பற்றிச் சொல்ல Public Health Demand வந்தபோது இரண்டு நிமிஷமாவது பேச இடங் கிடைக்குமா என்று பார்த்தேன். ஆனால் கிடைக்கவில்லை. கனம் தலைவர் அவர்கள் எந்த டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டிலும் ஒரு ஹரிஜன மெம்பரைப் பேசவிடவேண்டும். இந்தச் சமயத்தில் லேபர் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டால் போதுமானபடி கிணறு வெட்டிக் கொடுக்கமுடியவில்லை. முனிசிபாலிடிகள், டிஸ்டிரிக்ட்டு போர்டுகள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு கிணறு வெட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். லேபர் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டுக்கு கொஞ்சப்பணம் கொடுக்கிறதினால் போதுமான வேலை செய்ய முடியவில்லை. போன வருஷம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டார் சுகாதாரத்திற்கு லட்சத்து எண்பதினுயிரம் கொடுத்ததை இந்த வருஷம் நாற்பதாயிரம் ஆக்கிவிட்டார்கள்.. ஐம்பதினுயிரம் ரூபாய் Establishmentக்காக ஏற்றிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கிணறு, பாடசாலை, பாதை, மயானம் முதலிய இனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய பணத்தைக் குறைத்துவிட்டார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி (Budget) பட்ஜட் ஜெனரல் டிஸ்கஷனில் எடுத்துச் சொன்னேன். ஆனால் பதிலில் ஏற்றிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். நோயாளிக்கு வேண்டிய மருந்து கொடுக்காமல் டாக்டர் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறமாதிரி இருக்கிறது. Economic Council ஏற்படுத்தி கிராமங்களின் அபிவிருத்திக்குப் பணங் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பணத்திலிருந்து கிராமங்களில் கிணறுகள் கலெக்டர், டிப்டி கலெக்டர், தாசில்தார், டிப்டி தாசில்தார்கள் இவர்கள் அவசியமெனத் தெரிந்த இடங்களில் வெட்டிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒரு கிணறு வெட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் செலவாகும் பணத்தில் மூன்றிலொரு பங்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கள்ளக்குரிச்சி போன்ற இடங்களில் ஒரு கிணறு வெட்டவேண்டுமானால் ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். அதில் மூன்றிலொரு பங்கு எங்கேயிருந்து தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் கொடுப்பார்கள். ஆகையினால் கிணறு வெட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று Economic Council இடத்தில் அபேக்ஷிக்கேஷன் போட்டுக் கேட்கிறார்கள். மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டவுடன் கிணறு வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களைப் பொருத்த வரையில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு கொடுக்கச் சொல்லுகிறதை விட்டுக் கொடுக்கும்படியாக மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டால் ஒவ்வொரு வேலையும் பூரணமாக நடக்கவில்லை. கூட வருஷத்திற்கு முன் அந்த சமயத்தில் ஹோம் மெம்பராயிருந்தவர்களும் Labour Department Portfolioவில் இருந்தவர்களும், நாங்கள் Labour Advisory Board வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னதின்பேரில் Labour Advisory Board வைத்தார்கள். அதில் பலரை M.L.C.களும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களும் மெம்பராக இருந்தோம். அதில் நாங்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலைகளைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். பிறகு அது பிரயோசனப்படாது என்று (Labour Advisory Board) லேபர் அட்வைஸரி போர்ட்டை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். கனம் உல்மான் சாகிப் அவர்கள் ஹோம் மெம்பராயிருந்தபோது ஒன்றும் வேலை செய்யவில்லை என்று எடுத்துவிட்டார். இப்பொழுதாவது ஒரு போர்டு ஏற்படுத்தி தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர் M.L.A.க்களில் புத்திசாலிகளை பொருக்கி மெம்பராகப்போட்டு அவர்கள் அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கேட்டால் நன்றாயிருக்கும். தற்பொழுது கனம் லேபர் மந்திரியார் ஹரிஜனசேவகா சங்கத்தைக் கேட்டார்கள். ஹரிஜன சேவகா சங்கத் தலைவராயிருந்தவர் வைஸ் கோர்ட்டு ஜட்ஜியாயிருந்தவர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டால் என்ன தெரியும். சேரியில் வசிக்கும் எங்களைப் போன்றவர்களைக் கேட்டால் உண்மையான குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவோம். அப்பொழுது எங்களைக் கேட்கவில்லை. நான் எதிர் பார்ட்டியில் இருக்கவில்லை. ராஜாஜி ஆஃபீஸைத் தாண்டிப் போகமாட்டேன். இந்த இடத்தில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கிறதினால் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கிறது. நாளைக்கும் இன்றைக்கும் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறபடி கேட்கத் தயாராயிருக்கிறேன். அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஜஸ்டின் கசி பவராய் (Power) இருந்த போது எல்லைக் காங்கிரஸ்காரன் என்று சொன்னார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் பவருக்கு (Power) வந்தவுடன் வேறு கக்ஷியிலிருக்கிறதாகத் தெரிவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அப்படி நினைக்கக்கூடாதென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். எங்களுடைய ஜனங்களைப் பொறுத்த

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [23rd September 1937

வரையில் எனக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல எல்லா உரிமையுமுண்டு. **Labour Board** ஏற்படுத்தி தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வேலை செய்தால் லேபர் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு வேலை ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறும். தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்க வேண்டுமானால் படிப்பு இருக்கவேண்டும். படிப்புப் படித்தால் தாழ்த்தப் பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஆசாரம் வந்துவிடும். ஒழுக்கம் வந்துவிடும். தீண்டாமை போய் விடும். இந்த முறையில் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சேலம் ஜில்லா புதுப்பாளையத் தில் ஒரு ஆஸ்ரமத்தைத் தொடங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் போல் • சிதம் பரத்தில் நந்தனர் கல்விக்கழகம் ஒன்று தொடங்கி நடந்து வருகிறது. இன்றைய தினம் அதிலே 215 ஆண்களும், 100 பெண்களும் போர்டர்களாகப் படிக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே குருகுலப் படிப்பு மாதிரி படிப்புச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த குருகுலப் பாடசாலை உயர்தரப் பாடசாலையாக ஏற்பட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இந்தக் கனம் பொருந்திய சபையில் ஒருவர் கேள்வி கேட்டார்அது 62 நம்பர் கேள்வி அதற்கு சர்க்கார் பதிலளித்தபோது தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாக்காவால் ஐந்து ஹாஸ்டல்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. அதில் 211 பிள்ளைகளிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு மூப்பதினாயிரம் செலவழிகிறதென்று தெரிவித்தார்கள். 211 பேர்கள் இருக்கிற ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு மூப்பதினாயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவாகிறது. ஆனால் 315 பேர்கள் இருக்கிற நந்தனர் கழகத்திற்கு பதினேயாயிரம் ரூபாய்தான் கிராண்டு வருகிறது. சர்க்கார் கணக்குப்படி நாற்பத்தையாயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டும். எங்களுக்கு அதில் பாதி கொடுத்தால் நாங்கள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்வோம். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் சொந்த முயற்சியினால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட நந்த னர் போர்டில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிற இந்த ஸ்தாபனத்திற்கு நல்ல பணம் உதவி செய்து அதை அபிவிர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் அந்த ஸ்தாபனத்திற்கு நான் செக்ரட்டரியாக இருக்கிறதினால் கேட்கவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் இதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். எனக்குப்பேர் இருக்கவேண்டும் பகழிருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. நந்தனர் கல்விக்கழகம் சாகைகள் குடிசைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. குடிசையைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க ராஜாஜி அவர்களே தெரிந்தரவு செய்தேன். போன வருஷம் கனம் ஜி. டி. பிர்லா (**Birla**) வந்தபோது சிபார்சுசெய்து தொகை வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கச்சொன்னேன். இப்பொழுது ராஜாஜி கவர்ன்மெண்டா யிருப்பதால் போதுமான கட்டிடத்தைக் கட்டிக்கொடுத்து சர்க்காரே வைத்து நடத்தும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

" Azizna**g**ar செட்டில்மெண்டு கடந்த இருபத்தைந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் ஏற்பட்டது. 1913-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஏற்பட்டது. குற்றத்திலிருந்து நீக்கவே, குற்றவாளியைக் கொண்டுவந்து குடியேற்றுவதற்காக 1913-ம் வருஷக் கிரி மினல் டிரைப்ஸ் ஆக்ட் வந்தவுடன் கனம் Azizuddin துரை கலெக்ட்ட ராக இருந்தபோது வேட்பூர் பறையர்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து மேற்படி அஜீஸ் நகர் செட்டில்மெண்டில் குடியேற்றினார்கள். அந்தப்பக்கத்திலிருக்கிற மிராசு தார்கள் அந்தப் பறையர்களைத் திருடும்படி செய்து பணக்காரர்களானார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட பறையர்களைப் பிடித்து அந்த செட்டில்மெண்டில் குடியேற்றினார் கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் பிள்ளைகள் நல்ல யோக்கியதையும் ஒழுக்கமுடைய வர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக்காலத்தில் திருடினவர்கள் செத்துப்போய் விட்டார்கள். இருபத்தைந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு மேலாகிவிட்டது. ஏந்தக் குற்றம் செய்தாலும் இருபது வருஷத்திற்குமேல் தண்டனை கிடையாது. ஆனால் செட்டில்மெண்டு ஏற்பட்டு இருபத்தைந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு மேலாகியும் அதில் இருக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு விமோசனம் இன்னும் ஏற்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது பதினேரு மணி இரவு. ஆகையினால் அதைப்பற்றி விரிவாகப் பேசமுடியாமல் தினறுகிறேன். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது செட்டில்மெண்டிலிருப்பவர்களை இர வில் பதினேரு மணி பன்னிரண்டு மணிக்குப்போய் மறுபடி இரவு இரண்டு மணி மூன்று மணிக்கும் போய் போலீஸார்கள் செக் செய்வதினால் தூக்கம் கெடுகிறது. அத்துடன் அவர்கள் வெளியூருக்குப்போனால் போலீஸாருக்கும் கிராம முனிசிப்புகளுக்கும் அறிவிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பல வித கஷ்டங்களுக்கு குள்ளாகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அங்கே இருக்கிற மானேஜர் செட்டில்மெண்டு தனக்காக இருக்கிறதென்று நினைக்கிறார். தனக்கு உத்தியோகத்திற்காக செட்டில் மெண்டிருக்கிறதென்று நினைக்கிறதினால்தான் உள்ளபடி பார்த்தால் மானேஜர்

23rd September 1937] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

சரியாக வேலை செய்திருந்தால் செட்டில்மெண்டிலிருக்கிறவர்கள் சீர்திருத்தப் பட்டு செட்டில்மெண்டை எப்பொழுதோ கலைத்திருக்கவேண்டும். வீணாக அவர் களை அந்த செட்டில்மெண்டில் கட்டிப்போட்டு வைத்துக்கொண்டு அங்கே இருக் கிற (மானேஜர்) இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் அவர்களுக்குத் தொந்தரவு கொடுத்துக்கொண் டிருக்கிறார். சென்ற ஆண்டில் படையாச்சி என்ற ஜாதியாரை Criminal tribes Act-ன் கீழ்கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டார் பார்த்தார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் அப்பொழுதிருந்த மந்திரிகளைப் பார்த்து ரத்துச் செய்துகொண்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது நாங்கள் முப்பது பேர்கள் இந்த அஸெம்பிளிக்கு மெம்பராக வந்திருக்கிறோம். என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? Criminal tribes ஆக்ட்டை ரத்துப்பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறோம்."

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"May I suggest that the Hon. the Premier may be allowed to make his reply to-morrow?"

* MR. SPEAKER:—"The Premier's reply will be very brief. After his speech, we can put the Demand to the vote and then adjourn."

THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I beg, Sir, that the Hon. Mr. Giri may be allowed to speak for me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Mr. Giri."

* THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI:—"Mr. Speaker, I would first take up the matters that were raised by my hon. Friend Swami Sahajanandam. He complained that there is only one Labour Commissioner looking after the uplift of the Harijans. I want to assure him, Sir, that not only there is one Labour Commissioner, but there are ten Ministers and ten Parliamentary Secretaries who are all looking after the interests of the Harijans; nay, I may assure him on behalf of this side of the House that every Member of the Congress stands by the Harijans and will even die for the Harijans.

"The hon. Member then referred to the question of the Economic Council Grant. The Economic Council Grant was made not by our Government, but by the Government of India.

"The conditions pertaining to that grant are that two-thirds will 11-30 p.m.
be provided by the Government and one-third is to be subscribed by the people of the villages. So also with respect to Harijans. I would suggest to my hon. Friend Swami Sahajanandam that instead of money being given by the Harijans they may pay their one-third share in the shape of labour. In the conditions pertaining to that grant nothing can be changed by the Provincial Government.

"Then he referred to the question of constituting a Labour Board to deal with labour matters regarding the administration of Labour department. I do not wish to commit myself at the present moment to anything, but I can assure my hon. friend that this matter is being looked into and carefully considered and some proposals will be submitted to Government as a result of the investigations that may be made in this behalf.

"Then he also referred to the question of acquisition of sites for Harijans. This afternoon I referred to this question at some length.

"Then he referred to the question of criminal tribes settlement. I submit it is a very large question which has to be looked into in a very careful manner. At the present moment it is very difficult to say what attitude they will take in the matter. It requires great consideration.

"Then he referred to school buildings and complained that they were located in sheds. After all, I submit that we need not be anxious for stone walls or tiled buildings. Education is more important. If we are to manage unfortunately with the financial commitments that we have in other directions, I think it is better to have sheds and it would be quite all right for us to get on with the business.

"Then he mentioned about the budget grant. He stated that it has been reduced this year. I think that information is not correct. Moreover 3 lakhs of rupees have been budgeted for constructing wells and I am certain that the Harijan class will have the advantage of that grant as well.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Krishnamurti referred to the question of the Labour department and especially to the duties that devolved on the Labour Commissioner. He said that the Labour Commissioner had to look after labour questions, look after the working of the Factory Act and also several other duties. In fact, I have stated in all my replies to the questions put to me by him or by somebody else that there is a proposal under consideration before us as to whether we cannot have some non-official gentlemen as honorary factory inspectors. Government have not arrived at any conclusion. But that matter will be investigated. If we, on the other hand, have Provincial Labour Advisory Boards attached to the Labour Commissioner and District Advisory Councils attached to the Deputy Collector or any other officer who may be doing the duties of the Labour Commissioner, I think part of the work of the Labour Commissioner will be saved and he will also be in touch with the local opinion as well as the opinion of the whole province. As I said, the matter is being investigated. In that way even in matters relating to labour disputes, though the Labour Commissioner is no doubt responsible, I desire to assure the House that the department as a whole will look into that matter, not only matters to which the Hon. the Prime Minister has devoted some attention but also to labour disputes. Therefore the work of the Labour Commissioner will be considerably reduced.

"Mr. Krishnamurti also referred to the publication of books or journals published by the Labour office at Bombay and suggested that we might publish a Labour Gazette. There is no doubt a Labour office in Bombay and it has been started on very scientific lines. If we have to start such an office we will have to spend a very large sum of money. When funds are available, I think we shall be able to start a Labour office on the lines of the Bombay Labour office.

"He also referred to the District Economic Council. There are proposals before the Ministry for Agriculture for the reconstitution of the District Economic Council and there is a likelihood of the Members of the Legislature being associated with them for more efficient working. And that is why I think money has been budgeted for.

"I think I have answered almost all the points that have been raised by hon. Members in regard to Industries and Labour department."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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

IV-A.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* RESOLUTION ON TRAVANCORE TEMPLE ENTRY PROCLAMATION.

* MR. SPEAKER:—"On the 21st instant I announced to the House that to-morrow at 5 p.m. all the outstanding Demands would be put to the vote of the House and that afterwards the resolution of the hon. Member Mr. D. Ramalinga Reddiar on the subject of Travancore Temple-entry Proclamation, copies of which have already been distributed to hon. Members, would be taken up for discussion. I now find that there will be no necessity for guillotine being applied to the voting of Demands. As the voting of Demands for Grants may be finished earlier than 5 p.m. to-morrow, the discussion on the Travancore Temple-entry Resolution will be taken up as soon as the voting on Demands for Grants is finished."

V.—EXPUNCTION OF CERTAIN SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

* THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to detain the House for just a couple of minutes to make an explanation on behalf of certain Members sitting behind me. Yesterday some supplementary questions were put which I think have hurt certain Members on the other side. On behalf of us all who are my colleagues as Members and who put these questions, I wish to assure the House through you, Sir, that no insult or ridicule was intended, but an attempt was made at good humour which was not wise. I do not think that anything more was intended. Supplementary question requires skill and is very trying. It may succeed very well; it may succeed very ill. I think that is all that I need say on the subject, but I assure hon. Members who felt that some questions were not put in good taste, that it was not intended to hurt anybody. If it did hurt, I express regret on behalf of those who hurt hon. Members opposite. I thought it was necessary to make this statement, because we have been getting on smoothly so far that I think that that atmosphere should be maintained and should not be disturbed in the least in this manner."

KUMARARAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am personally grateful to the Hon. the Leader of the House for the statement that he has made to-day. I was not present when that unfortunate supplementary question was put, but subsequently some Members on this side informed me of that. I am very glad to see that hon. Members not only on this side but on all the benches are anxious to see that the decorum and dignity of this House is always kept up. Every one is now gratified to find that there was no bad motive behind that question.

"There is one other suggestion which I wish to make. If the Hon. the Leader of the House will agree with me, the few supplementary questions relating to this matter may be expunged from the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly."

* MR. SPEAKER:—"They will be expunged and hereafter supplementary questions will be strictly limited to elucidation of answers given to primary questions.

"It is now 11-45 p.m. The House will adjourn and meet tomorrow at 11 a.m."

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 209 asked by Mr. M. G. Natesa Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 23rd September 1937, page 592 supra.]

Statement regarding forest panchayats in Salem district.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Name of panchayat.	Area covered by the panchayat.	Area of forest		Revenue derived from the panchayats.	
			On plain land.	On the hills.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	A.
1 Hosur ..	Ullukurikki	2,816·00	2,516·00	300·00	50	0
2 Krishnagiri ..	Varatanapalli ..	2,330·00	270·00	2,060·00	170	0
3 Do. ..	Togarapalli	900·00	500·00	400·00	50	0
4 Do. ..	Tattakkal	856·00	10·00	846·00	50	0
5 Dharmapuri ..	Elagiri	1,071·22	1,071·22	..	15	0
6 Do. ..	Gunnisettihalli ..	1,047·00	..	1,047·00	40	0
7 Harur ..	Ganapatipatti ..	3,036·00	3,036·00	..	375	0
8 Do. ..	Kattarasampatti ..	4,200·00	4,200·00	..	250	0
9 Do. ..	Sellampatti	3,329·00	3,329·00	..	300	0
10 Do. ..	Sankarahalli	960·00	60·00	900·00	60	0
11 Do. ..	Ammapet	3,142·00	3,142·00	..	134	0
12 Do. ..	Ramenahalli	3,429·00	1,429·00	2,000·00	249	8
13 Do. ..	Tammisettipatti ..	2,263·00	2,263·00	..	175	0
14 Do. ..	Mobiripatti	1,679·00	1,679·00	..	210	0
15 Do. ..	Kilmorappur	2,273·00	2,273·00	..	175	0
16 Do. ..	Vedapatti	1,563·00	1,563·00	..	244	0

17	Do.	..	Pudur and Katteri (clubbed).	3,168·00	3,118·00	50·00	310 0
18	Do.	..	Sundamalai	650·00	100·00	550·00	38 0
19	Do.	..	Kallavi	4,042·00	3,952·00	90·00	260 0
20	Do.	..	Vellalapatti	867·00	832·00	35·00	55 0
21	Do.	..	Pudur Pungani ..	1,120·00	1,120·00	..	70 0
22	Do.	..	Athipadi	3,949·00	3,949·00	..	308 0
23	Omalur	..	Gonur	2,998·00	1,100·00	1,898·00	262 0
24	Do.	..	Mookanur	1,260·00	750·00	510·00	110 0
25	Do.	..	Thottilpatti	1,516·00	700·00	816·00	76 0
26	Do.	..	Kolnaickenpatti ..	4,000·00	150·00	3,850·00	205 0
27	Tiruchengode.		Suriamalai	4,166·00	50·00	4,116·00	200 0
28	Do.		Pakkanad	4,086·00	30·00	4,056·00	120 0
29	Salem	..	Virapandi	* 4,472·00	125·00	4,347·00	200 0
30	Do.	..	Murungapatti ..				200 0
31	Do.	..	Gazzalnaickenpatti ..	3,937·00	1,937·00	2,000·00	145 0
32	Do.	..	Guralnatham ..	1,066·00	265·92	800·08	60 0
33	Do.	..	Ponnarampatti ..	2,507·67	500·00	2,007·67	100 0
34	Do.	..	Kattuveppalaipatti ..	2,597·33	300·00	2,297·33	305 0
35	Atur ..	..	Gudumalai	1,472·00	15·00	1,457·00	200 0
36	Do. ..	..	Keeripatti	3,189·00	..	3,189·00	200 0
37	Do. ..	..	Kondayampalli ..	3,696·00	5·00	3,691·00	200 0
38	Do. ..	..	Seeliampatti	2,328·00	..	2,328·00	200 0
39	Do. ..	..	Thandrayapuram ..	2,460·00	..	2,460·00	350 0
			Total ..	94,441·22	..	..	6,721 8

* Separate area of each panchayat is not known as they have not been separately surveyed.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 235 asked by Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 23rd September 1937, pages 611 and 612 supra.]

District.	Name of probation officer.	Qualification.	Salary.	Date of joining duty.
Madras City ..	V. Krishna Menon.	M.A., B.L...	Rs. 150 (including allowance).	1st August 1937.
Coimbatore ..	T. B. Gopalachari.	B.A., B.L. ..	Rs. 125 (including allowance).	19th August 1937.
Madura	Herbert Thiruthuvadas.	B.A., L.T...	Rs. 75—5—100 (plus an allowance of Rs. 25).	23rd August 1937.
Bellary	Isaac Paul ..	Matriculate.	(Rs. 125 including allowance).	6th September 1937.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answers to starred questions Nos. 217 and 245 asked by Mr. V. Nadimuthu Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 23rd September 1937, pages 621 and 622 supra.]

G.O. No. 2272, Revenue, dated 21st October 1936.

The "Press Communiqué" annexed to this order will be published.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. UZIELLI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Finance Department.
,, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands
,, Government of Bengal
,, Government of Bombay
,, Government of Central Provinces
,, Government of United Provinces
,, Government of Bihar
,, Government of the Punjab
,, Government of Orissa
,, Government of Burma
,, Government of Assam
,, Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the Press Communiqué.

} with C.L.

23rd September 1937]

ANNEXURE.

Press Communiqué.

The Government have recently been examining the question as to the basis on which Land Revenue concessions should be granted for the current fasli.

During the last four faslis the concessions have taken the form of a percentage remission of the land revenue assessment (wet, dry and garden) and water-cess, and the only differentiation between districts in the extent of the concessions granted has been between those in which resettlements were introduced prior to 1918–19 and those in which it was introduced in or after that year.

The reason why the year 1918–19 was taken as the dividing line was that it was after that year that prices rose so abnormally as a result of the war, and it was therefore in districts resettled after that year that the commutation rates were so much higher than those in districts resettled before the war boom occurred.

This method of treatment however allows of no distinction being made between individual districts and cannot for that reason escape criticism.

2. The Government have now made a detailed examination of the whole question and have reached certain definite conclusions.

(i) The rates of assessment at the resettlement of a district are based upon a consideration of the average prices of the 20 non-famine years preceding the resettlement. If therefore commutation rates based upon current prices are higher than the commutation rates on which the rates of assessment in any district were fixed at its resettlement, it must be conceded that there is from an economic point of view no case for a reduction of assessment in that district.

A comparison of the commutation rates on which the resettlements in the several districts are based with the commutation rates calculated on the prices during the ryots' selling months of fasli 1345 shows clearly that in all the districts resettled prior to 1918–19 the commutation rates based upon current prices are considerably higher than the rates on which the assessments now in force in those districts were based.

The Government therefore consider that logically there is no case, from a strictly economic point of view, for any percentage remission in those districts.

As however these districts have been enjoying some remission of assessment during the past four years, the Government realize that an immediate withdrawal of all forms of concessions might be felt as a hardship.

They have therefore decided to grant some concession in these districts during the current fasli but it will not be on the same basis as in districts resettled in or after 1918–19, in which current commutation

rates are below the commutation rates on which the resettlements were based.

(ii) Another conclusion which the Government have reached, as a result of the examination of this question, is that there is no necessity to grant any general remission of dry assessment as has been done in previous years.

The average dry rates per acre throughout the Presidency are very moderate, ranging from 7 annas to Rs. 1–12–0, and these rates are moreover based solely upon the prices of dry grains, and in fixing the dry rates in a district the prices realized from the cultivation of the more valuable commercial crops, tobacco, groundnut and cotton have never been taken into consideration.

Further although the amount of remission granted in the last two years was only one anna in the rupee, the aggregate cost of this concession was large, and the Government consider that this amount could more suitably be utilized for increasing the concessions under wet assessment.

The Government have therefore decided to grant no general remission of dry assessment during the current fasli except in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. These districts were during fasli 1345 subjected to a severe famine, and operations under the Famine Code were undertaken on an extensive scale. In view of this fact and of the fact that the ryots of these two districts have had insufficient time to recover from the hardships of the previous fasli, the Government propose to grant them the same concession under dry assessment as they received in fasli 1345.

(iii) An examination of prices during the current and previous faslis has disclosed the fact that the price of paddy has not shown any improvement during the past 12 months. In view of this fact and in view also of the fact that it is the cultivator of wet land who has the real need of any relief that can be given, the Government consider that the remission under wet assessment should be larger than in the previous fasli. They have therefore decided that in districts resettled prior to 1918–19 there shall be a remission of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee of the wet assessment ($\frac{1}{4}$ anna more than in fasli 1345).

As prices prior to 1918–19 did not show very marked variations from year to year, and as from a strict comparison of current and resettlement commutation rates these districts have no claim to a reduction of assessment the Government consider that a flat rate of remission in all these districts will meet the case.

In districts in which resettlement was introduced in or after 1918–19 the Government have decided that the concession for this fasli shall take the form of a remission equivalent to the percentage enhancement on wet lands imposed at their respective resettlements subject to a maximum of 3 annas in the rupee.

23rd September 1937]

As in all these tracts, with two exceptions, the percentage enhancement of the rates at the resettlements never exceeded 3 annas in the rupee, and in some cases was less, this concession is equivalent to holding in abeyance for the current fasli the percentage enhancements imposed on wet rates at the resettlement of the several districts.

3. With regard to garden lands in the Malabar and South Kanara districts though there has been gradual rise in the price of coconuts since November 1933, current prices are in both districts still below the average of the 20 years preceding the resettlements. The Government have therefore decided to grant a remission of 2 annas in the rupee on garden assessment as in the previous fasli.

4. In previous years remission of water-cess has been granted on the same percentage as for wet lands.

The Government have examined the question in detail and have reached the conclusion that no general concession in the matter of water-cess is called for. Water-cess is levied for the supply of water to lands which have no claim as of right to such water for irrigation, e.g., dry lands, and the principle generally followed in fixing the rates is to fix them mainly with reference to the cost of supplying the water. Water-cess is therefore largely a payment for services rendered.

There has moreover been no general revision of the rates of water-cess in any district on the basis of the rise in prices except in the districts of East and West Godavari and Kistna and in the deltaic tracts of Guntur. The Government do not consider that any general concession is therefore required in the matter of water-cess, except in the areas specified above and in respect of these they have decided to reduce the charge for a first crop in the deltaic areas from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 5–12–0 an acre, with corresponding reductions under the charges for other crops. The Government have also decided that these reduced rates (Rs. 5–12–0 for a first crop, etc.), shall apply to the lands irrigated by the Polavaram Island Project (East Godavari district) for which special rates had been fixed.

With regard to the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the Government have already separately issued orders reducing the water-cess for the next three faslis from Rs. 15 per acre to Rs. 5 in the New delta of Tanjore and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 in the Old delta of that district and in respect of lands irrigated under the Cauvery channels in the districts of Trichinopoly and Salem and consider that no further concession is called for.

5. The concessions to be granted for the current fasli will therefore be—

(i) a remission of one anna in the rupee on the dry assessment in the Bellary and Anantapur districts;

(ii) a remission of 2 annas in the rupee on garden lands in Malabar, and South Kanara;

[23rd September 1937

(iii) a remission of 1½ annas in the rupee on wet lands in

Guntur,
Kurnool,
Nellore,
Cuddapah,
Chingleput,
Tinnevelly (except the Tangasseri village),
Coimbatore,
Chittoor,
North Arcot (except the Chengam and Tiruvannamalai taluks),
Ramnad,
the northern taluks of Salem,
the Chicacole and Ichchapur taluks of the Vizagapatam district, and
the Nilgiris (excluding the Gudalur taluk);

(iv) a remission on wet lands equivalent to the percentage enhancement imposed at resettlement, subject to a maximum of 3 annas in the rupee in

Vizagapatam (excluding the Chicacole and Ichchapur taluks),
Madura,
South Arcot,
East and West Godavari,
Kistna,
Tanjore,
Trichinopoly,
Salem (southern taluks and hill villages),
Bellary,
Anantapur,
Malabar,
South Kanara,
the Tiruvannamalai and Chengam taluks of North Arcot,
the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district, and
the Tangasseri village of the Tinnevelly district; and

(v) a reduction of the water-cess in the East and West Godavari and Kistna districts (including the Polavaram Island Project), and the deltaic tracts of Guntur.

6. The Government have given the question of concessions for the current fasli their very careful consideration and feel confident that the basis now adopted for granting remissions will bring substantial relief to the class of cultivator most affected by the fall in world prices of recent years.

23rd September 1937]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 245 asked by Mr. V. Nadimuthu Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 23rd September 1937, page 622 supra.]

G.O. No. 306, Revenue, dated 12th February 1936.

[Assessment—Land Revenue—Remission—Fasli 1345—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 68, Revenue, dated 10th January 1935.

Memorandum to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. 3391-E/35-2, dated 17th October 1935.

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. M. 7052/35-3-Confdl., dated 3rd December 1935.

Order—No. 306, *Revenue, dated 12th February* 1936.

In G.O. No. 68, Revenue, dated 10th January 1935, the Government directed the suspension until fasli 1345 of

(1) a portion of the land revenue due for fasli 1344 on lands held on ryotwari tenure, the assessment on which had been resettled in accordance with the ordinary rules of settlement;

(2) a portion of the quit-rent due for fasli 1344 on enfranchised village service inams in proprietary estates; and

(3) a portion of the charge for the use of water, both in ryotwari and in proprietary areas, provided the water was not irregularly taken.

For the purpose of the grant of these concessions the Presidency was divided, as in the previous fasli, into

(i) areas in which the current resettlement rates were introduced in or after the year 1918–19; the concession for these areas applied to the whole of the following districts and areas:—

Vizagapatam.
East Godavari.
West Godavari.
Kistna.
Bellary.
Anantapur.
Trichinopoly.
Tanjore.
South Arcot.
Madura.
Malabar.
South Kanara.
The Tiruvannamalai and Chengam taluks of the North Arcot district and the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris.
The southern taluks of the Salem district and 26 villages in the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district.
British Cochin in the Malabar district and the Tangasseri village in the Tinnevelly district.

(ii) Other areas.

The amount suspended was as shown below :—

	In areas re-settled in or after 1918-19.	In other areas.
1 Wet assessment—Ryotwari	One and three quarter anna in the rupee.	One and a quarter anna in the rupee.
2 All charges for water taken for irrigation—Ryotwari areas.		
3 All charges for water taken for irrigation—Proprietary areas.		
4 Quit-rent on enfranchised Proprietary Estates Village Service inams—Wet.		
5 Land registered as garden—'Ryotwari'—In Malabar and South Kanara districts.	Two annas in the rupee.	..
6 Dry assessment—Ryotwari	One anna in the rupee.	One anna in the rupee.
7 Quit-rent on enfranchised Proprietary Estates Village Service inams—Dry.		

In G.O. No. 1866, Revenue, dated 9th August 1935, the Government remitted the suspended amount.

2. The Government have since examined the question, whether any and, if so, what concessions should be granted in respect of the revenue due in the current fasli, viz., 1345, and they direct that the same amount of concessions, as those allowed last year, should also be granted in this fasli, subject to the remarks in paragraphs 3 to 5 below and to the modification that the concessions will take the form of remissions in the first instance instead of suspensions.

3. Orders are likely to issue in the current fasli (1345) on the resettlement scheme reports of the districts noted in the margin, but in view of the fact that, in accordance with the announcement made by the Government in the Press Communiqué, dated 12th December 1935, the percentage enhancement in the rates will not be introduced in such areas, they will not, for the purpose of these concessions, be treated as areas resettled after 1918–19.

Guntur.
Kurnool.
Salem (hill villages).
The Nilgiris (Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks).

4. In respect of the areas specified in the margin, the Government have already sanctioned the grant of increment remission on account of the percentage enhancement in the rates. In addition the Government have sanctioned for the districts of Malabar and South Kanara a special scheme of increment remission in respect of dry lands reclassified as wet or garden at the resettlements. In these tracts the amount of land revenue to be remitted will be one and three-quarter annas in the rupee in respect of wet lands, two annas in respect

Malabar (Chirakkal, Kottayam, Ernad and Ponnani taluks).
Salem (Southern taluks and 26 villages of the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district).
South Kanara.
British-Cochin in the Malabar district and Tangasseri village in the Tinnevelly district.

23rd September 1937]

of garden lands, and one anna in respect of dry lands of the land revenue as sanctioned at the resettlement, less the amount covered by the increment remissions granted on account of percentage enhancements. Where the amount of such increment remission exceeds the amount that would otherwise be remitted under the orders contained in paragraph 2 above, the increment remissions already sanctioned will be granted and no further amount will be remitted.

5. Although the crops this year have generally been or promise to be fair, some parts of the Presidency have suffered from adverse seasonal conditions. The concessions specified above will not in any way affect the relief to be given in afflicted areas, that is, lands in such areas will be given (independently of the concessions mentioned above) such remissions as may be admissible under the Board's Standing Orders or under any special orders that the Government may pass.

6. The amount remitted will be deducted from the April kist in the districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, Ramnad, Coimbatore and South Kanara. In all other districts it will be deducted from the March kist. Where the month specified is not a kist month for any area in a particular district, the remission in that area will be made by deduction from the last kist.

7. The Board of Revenue is requested to take immediate steps to give effect to these orders.

8. Orders will issue separately on the question whether any increase should be made in the rate of increment remission allowed to resettled districts in the matter of the percentage enhancement of rates.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. Uzielli,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L.).
,, the Government of Bengal
,, the Government of Bombay
,, the Government of Central Provinces
,, the Government of United Provinces (with C.L.).
,, the Government of Bihar and Orissa
,, the Government of Punjab
,, the Government of Burma
,, the Government of Assam
Copy for the New Orissa Government.

Press.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 126 asked by Mr. P. Syamasundara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 23rd September 1937 page 625 supra.]

Statement showing the number of new appointments created or made by the Interim Ministry with the names of persons appointed and their scales of pay.

Number and designation of posts newly created.	Permanent or temporary.	Scale of pay.	Name of person appointed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Appointments newly created by the Interim Ministry.				
One Additional Sessions Judge, Ramnad.	Temporary.	Pay in the senior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,275.	M.R.Ry. K. M. Krishna Kurup Avargal.	
One Special Officer for the revision of Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.	Do.	Rs. 2,500 in the Indian Civil Service scale.	Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S.	
Criminal Tribes Settlement, Chintaladevi (Nellore district)—				
One Manager	Temporary.	Rs. 150		Appointments were made by subordinate authorities.
One clerk		,, 30		
One peon		,, 10		
One teacher		,, 23		
One midwife		,, 30		
One compounder		,, 28		
Two watchers		,, 10		
One agricultural maistri.		,, 15		
One servant		,, 10		
One head constable		Rs. 29 (average)		
Two constables		,, 18½ ,,		
Kallar Reclamation (Madura)—				
One clerk		Rs. 30—55		
Junior Certified School (Ranipet)—				
One second-grade petty officer.	Temporary.	Rs. 16—21½		Appointments were made by subordinate authorities.
Central Jails, Bellary and Cannanore—				
Two clerks	Temporary.	Rs. 30		Appointments were made by subordinate authorities.
Police Department—				
Two Deputy Superintendents of Police.				
Three Inspectors				
Three Sub-Inspectors				
Twelve head constables				Orders have since been cancelled.
Two constables				
Two clerks				
One Sub-Inspector	Temporary.	Rs. 55		Appointments were made by the subordinate authority.
One head constable		,, 26		
Three constables		,, 16½		
One clerk		,, 37—70		

Number and designation of posts newly created.	Permanent or temporary.	Scale of pay.	Name of person appointed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Appointments newly created by the Interim Ministry—cont.				
Public Works Department—				
Three Assistant Engineer (Civil) in the Madras Electrical Service.	Temporary ..	Rs. 200—500 ..	Mr. S. Ramaswami. ,, S. Padmanabhan. ,, V. K. Sethuraman.	....
One Assistant Engineer in the Madras Engineering Service.	Do. ..	Do. ..	....	Appointment was made by the subordinate authority.
One Foreman Mechanic in Cocanada Port Workshops.	Do. ..	Rs. 120—150 ..	Mr. S. Kanta Rao ..	....
Thirty-nine posts of Supervisors, etc., in the Madras Engineering Subordinate Service.	Do. ..	....	....	Appointments were made by subordinate authorities.
Ten posts of peons, attenders, etc., in the Madras Inferior Service.	Do. ..	....	....	Do.
Chief Secretariat—				
Six Personal clerks to Hon'ble Ministers.	Temporary..	Basic pay plus a duty allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem and special pay for their qualification in shorthand.	....	Appointments were made by subordinate authority.
One attender	Do. ..	Rs. 19—30 plus personal allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.	....	Do.
Five peons	Do. ..	Rs. 12—17 plus a personal allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.	....	Do.
Local Administration Department—				
Four District Panchayat Officers.	Temporary ..	Rs. 150—180 ..	Mr. L. R. Amrith. ,, P. Duraiswami Mudaliyar. ,, G. Ranga Reddi. ,, R. Lakshmipathy.	....
One Assistant to the Special Engineer, Road Development.	Do. ..	Rs. 250—350 ..	....	The post was not filled by the Interim Ministry.
Revenue Department—				
Six Deputy Surveyors ..	Temporary ..	Rs. 30—55 ..	....	Appointments were made by subordinate authorities.
Forty-one peons	Do.	Rs. 12—17 ..	....	
Four Surveyors	Do.	Rs. 30—70 ..	....	
Four Deputy Tahsildars.	Do.	Rs. 125—175 ..	....	
Forty-eight lower division clerks.	Do.	Rs. 30—55 ..	....	
One minor irrigation overseer.	Do.	Rs. 50	....	
One section writer ..	Do.	Rs. 20	....	
One karnam	Permanent.	Rs. 14	....	
Two Sub-Inspectors of Excise.	Temporary.	Rs. 55	....	
Five peons	Do.	Rs. 12—17 ..	....	
Thirty-six Deputy Collectors.	Do.	Rs. 250—50—800.	[The permanent cadre of the Madras Civil Service (Ex. Branch) includes a deputation reserve (of 30). Over and above the sanctioned strength including the deputation reserve, temporary posts of Deputy Collectors are created every month. In some cases, specific orders creating the posts are issued while in many other cases no such specific orders are issued. But an order is issued every month regularising the posts created in the previous month. This relates to such temporary posts of Deputy Collectors for the months of January and February 1937 which were sanctioned by the Government during the time of the Interim Ministry.	
Two clerks for working under the Deputy Registrar for Land Mortgage Banks.	Temporary.	Rs. 30—55 ..	....	Appointment was made by subordinate authority.
One Deputy Registrar for Land Mortgage Banks.	Do.	Rs. 200—700 ..	Mr. G. Varadaraja Mudaliyar.	....

Number and designation of posts newly created.	Permanent or temporary.	Scale of pay.	Name of person appointed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Appointments newly created by the Interim Ministry—cont.				
Revenue Department—*cont.*				
One Deputy Collector, Secretary for the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.	Temporary.	Rs. 300—850 ..	Mr. G. Dattatreya Rao.	....
Three Sub-Deputy Registrars.	Do.	Rs. 100—125 ..	Mr. C. H. Subramayya.	....
			,, A. B. Thangavelu Mudaliyar.	....
			,, M. Anavarathanavagam Pillai.	....
One Assistant Director of Agriculture.	Do.	Rs. 200—700 ..	Mr. A. Chinnathambi Pillai.	....
One L.D. clerk for the office of the Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore.	Do.	Rs. 30—55 ..	..	Appointment was made by subordinate authority.
Two Upper Subordinates.	Do.	Rs. 75—105		
One L.D. clerk for the Assistant D.A.	Do.	Rs. 30—55		
Livestock—				
One upper subordinate ..	Temporary.	Rs. 70—105		
Statistics—				
One L.D. clerk	Temporary.	Rs. 30—55		
Forest Department—				
Two foresters	Temporary.	Rs. 28	..	Appointments were made by subordinate authority.
Two forest guards ..	Do.	Rs. 15	..	
One L.D. clerk	Do.	Rs. 30—55 ..	..	
Fisheries Department—				
One conductress ..	Temporary.	Rs. 6		
Two Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries.	Do.	Rs. 30		
Five peons	Do.	Rs. 12		
One Higher Elementary Grade teacher for the Fisheries School, Valiancode.	Do.	Rs. 23		
One diver tindal at Mettur Reservoir.	Do.	Rs. 30		
II. New appointments made by the Interim Ministry to posts already in existence.				
One Advocate-General ..	Permanent.	Rs. 1,800 plus fees under the rules.	Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, *Kt.*	Reappointment.
One Public Prosecutor ..	Do.	Rs. 400 plus fees under the rules.	Mr. V. L. Ethiraj.	Do.
Three Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors ..	For a period of three years.	Retainer of Rs. 100 plus fees under the rules.	,, Bali Reddi.	....
			,, K. V. Ramanayya Naidu.	
			,, K. G. Gopal Pillai.	
Two Additional Public Prosecutors	Do.	Eligible for fees under the rules.	,, N. Govindan Nair.	....
			,, T. T. Rathnasabapathy Pillai.	
Thirteen Official Receivers.	Temporary for a year.	No pay. Paid on commission basis.	,, K. Gundu Rao.	....
			,, T. L. Madhava Rao.	
			,, K. G. Jagannadha Rao.	
			,, P. Rangaswami Ayyangar.	
			,, T. C. Kunhikrishna Kurup.	
			,, V. Rangayya.	
			,, C. Atmaram.	
			,, P. Muthiah Chetti.	
			,, A. Devaraya Mudaliyar.	
			,, C. P. Venugopal Mudaliyar.	
			,, E. Krishna Ayyar.	
			,, P. K. Ranganatha Punja.	
			,, S. Guana Oliyu.	

23rd September 1937]

Number and designation of posts newly created.	Permanent or temporary.	Scale of pay.	Name of person appointed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. New appointments made by the Interim Ministry to posts already in existence—cont.				
One Deputy Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.	Officiating.	Rs. 220—850.	Mr. A. N. Demonte.	
One Inspector-General of Prisons	Do.	Rs. 2,300—50—2,500.	Lieut.-Col. S. C. Contractor, I.M.S.	
Police Department—				
One Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Do.	Rs. 250 in the scale of 220—600.	Mr. R. Natesa Ayyar.	
Local Administration Department—				
Six Commissioners of Municipalities.	Do.	Rs. 125	Mr. R. Variaswami Pillai.	
		Rs. 230 *plus* special pay Rs. 50.	Mr. K. Suryanarayana.	
		Rs. 100 *plus* Rs. 20.	Mr. M. D. Edward.	
		Rs. 175	Mr. P. Rajagopal Nayudu.	
		Rs. 100	Mr. R. G. Daniel.	
		Rs. 175	Mr. T. M. Ramaswami (this was subsequently cancelled).	
Five District Board Engineers.	Emergency—Temporary appointment under rule 4 (a) (i) of the General Rules for Provincial Services.	Rs. 400	Mr. K. S. Raghavachari.	
		Rs. 400	Mr. T. Venkatasuryanarayana Pantulu.	
		Rs. 450	Mr. R. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	
		Rs. 270	Mr. Ch. Madhava Rao.	
		Rs. 380	Mr. K. Lakshminarayana Ayyar.	
Seven Deputy Collectors.	Do.	Rs. 250—700 ..	Mr. C. G. Krishna Ayyar.	
			Mr. P. D. Viswasam.	
			Mr. V. Rangachari.	
			Mr. A. Surya Rao Nayudu.	
			Mr. D. Sreeramulu Nayudu.	
			Mr. R. S. Subbayya Pillai.	
			Mr. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	
One District Registrar.	Officiating ..	Rs. 150—500 ..	Mr. S. Appavu Pillai.	
Two Assistant Directors of Survey.	Do. ..	Rs. 200—600 ..	Mr. S. Devagnanam Nadar.	
			Mr. P. N. Menon.	
Medical Department—				
Five Civil Surgeons ..	Do.	Rs. 450—750 ..	Mr. T. Sri Harinarayana Pantulu.	
			Mr. Narasinga Nayak Sujir.	
			Mr. V. R. Sundaresa Ayyar.	
			Mr. Md. Abdul Allum Sahib.	
			Mr. S. Balavelayudhan Pillai.	
Nine Civil Assistant Surgeons.	Do.	Rs. 175—400 ..	Mr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar.	
			Mr. S. Rama Rao.	
			Mr. K. S. Ranganathan.	
			Mr. K. S. Sivarama Krishna Ayyar.	
			Mr. S. J. Souri.	
			Miss K. Kalyani Ammal.	
			Mr. S. M. Natesa Mudaliyar.	
			Mr. C. Raman.	
			Mr. P. Bhaskara Rao.	

Number and designation of posts newly created.	Permanent or temporary.	Scale of pay.	Name of person appointed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. New appointments made by the Interim Ministry to posts already in existence—cont.				
One Clinical Professor ..	Officiating ..	Rs. 500—800 ..	Mr. A. P. Kuriyappan.	
One Police Surgeon ..	Do. ..	Rs. 450—600 ..	Mr. N. B. Morris.	
One Superintendent, Women and Children Hospital and Professor of Midwifery.	Do. ..	Rs. 500—900 selection grade, Rs. 1,000.	Rao Bahadur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar.	
One Medical Superintendent, The Barnard Institute of Radiology.	Do. ..	Rs. 500—800 ..	Mr. C. Todadri.	
Lecturer in the Madras Educational Service.	Do. ..	Rs. 200—500 ..	Miss E. T. Rajeswari.	Appointment since cancelled.
One Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School for Women.	Do. ..	Rs. 200—500 ..	Miss S. Zacharias.	
One Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Do. ..	Rs. 200—500 ..	Miss A. Dweltz.	
One Personal Assistant to Sanitary Engineer.	Do. ..	Rs. 200—500 ..	Mr. S. L. N. Murti.	
One Deputy Sanitary Engineer.	Do. ..	Rs. 250—600 ..	Mr. B. U. Narayana Rao.	
Development Department—				
Two Assistant Inspectors of Factories.	Do.	Rs. 200—400 ..	Mr. P. V. Viswanathan.	
			Mr. S. G. William Durairaj.	(Since ousted).
Three Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.	Do.	Rs. 200—700 ..	Mr. T. R. Rangaratha Ayyangar.	
			Mr. K. Achuthan Nair.	
			Mr. S. Nithyanandam.	
Seven Sub-Deputy Registrars.	Do.	Rs. 100—125 ..	Mr. G. Achuthan Nair.	
			Mr. R. Adisesha Nayudu.	
			Mr. A. S. Natesan	
			Mr. C. L. Verghese.	
			Mr. K. Subrahmanya Iyah.	
			Mr C. Sankaralingam.	
			Mr. K. L. Narasimhan.	

TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPH