

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

Volume XIV.

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Thursday, the 26th October 1939.

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD ERSKINE, G.C.I.E.

Members of the Council of Ministers.

- 1 THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, Prime Minister, in charge of the Public and Finance Departments.
- 2 THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM, Minister in charge of the Revenue Department.
- 3 THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN, Minister in charge of the Public Works Department.
- 4 THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN, Minister in charge of the Law Department.
- 5 THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN, Minister in charge of the Public Health Department.
- 6 THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI, Minister in charge of the Agriculture and Rural Development Department.
- 7 THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI, Minister in charge of the Industries and Labour Department.
- 8 THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN, Minister in charge of Administration Reports and Public Information Department.
- 9 THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI, Minister in charge of the Local Administration Department.
- 10 THE HON. SRI C. J. VARKEY, Minister in charge of the Education Department.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker.

THE HON. SRI B. SAMBAMURTI.

Deputy Speaker.

MRS. RUKMINI LAKSHMIPATHI.

Panel of Chairmen.

- 1 SRI T. N. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI.
- 2 SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI.
- 3 MIR AKRAM ALI SAHIB BAHADUR.
- 4 SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL.

Secretary.

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

Assistant Secretary.

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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

Thursday, 26th October, 1939.

The House met in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI B. SAMBAMURTI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Search by the Police of the offices of Viduthalai and Kudiarasu at Erode.

* 105 Q.—KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTI-NAD: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the offices of *Viduthalai* and *Kudiarasu* at Erode were recently entered into by the Police and searched by them; and

(b) if so, why and under whose orders?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The search was made on the authority of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, in accordance with the provisions of sections 165 and 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the purpose of discovering documents which were believed to be on the premises searched and which were necessary for the investigation of an offence.”

Enforcement of the provisions of G.O. No. 2303, Revenue, dated 8th November 1934, re: assignments of encroachments.

* 106 Q.—ABDUR RAHIMAN ALI RAJA SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in G.O. No. 2303, Revenue, dated 8th November 1934, the Government have directed that encroachments of an unobjectionable nature which could not be ignored should be withdrawn from the control of the local body and assigned by the Revenue Department under the rules after the expiry of the subsisting leases or licences;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the Cannanore Municipality is insisting on the rate-payers renewing their licences or leases for retaining such encroachments, notwithstanding that applications to the Revenue Department for the assignment of such areas are pending; and

(c) whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to take steps to ensure the strict observance of the terms of the Government Order?

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The Government understand that the encroachments, referred to in this clause, in respect of which applications for assignment have been received by the Revenue Department are of an objectionable nature and not of the type referred to in clause (a).

“(c) The question does not arise.”

Orders, if any, regarding the reporting of the losses to river conservancy works.

* 107 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether according to Article 72-A of the Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume I, losses to river conservancy works are reported to the Accountant-General by the Heads of Departments when any such losses occur;

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders directing that such losses should be reported to the Provincial Government; and

(c) if so, what those orders are?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“(a) Yes; after a detailed enquiry of the kind referred to in the Article.

“(b) Yes; soon after the occurrence of the damage.

“(c) A copy * of G.O. No. 773, Finance, dated 15th December 1934, is laid on the table of the House.”

Tar barrel structures at the junction of certain roads in Madras.

* 108 Q.—MR. H. S. TOWN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the arrangement of tar barrels at the junction of Mount Road, Club House Road and Binny's Road in Madras is intended to be a temporary or a permanent structure?

* Printed as Appendix I at page 132 infra.

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The present design of the traffic island at Spencer's corner is intended to be made permanent. The tar barrels themselves will be replaced by a more suitable arrangement in due course.”

SRI G. RANGIAH NAYUDU:—“Is it not a fact that these barrels have been since removed?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“This is exactly what I said, Sir.”

MR. H. S. TOWN:—“May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to treat this now permanent roundabout in the same way as they have treated the roundabout at the Cathedral corner, namely, immediately after completion to dig it up, throw it to one side and rebuild it with new materials?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“If the hon. Member would have noticed it, he will find that the Corporation in order to introduce the drainage scheme had to have the round removed, but it is being replaced now.”

MR. H. S. TOWN:—“May I know if there is any drainage scheme coming through Binny's Road and Mount Road?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It is a problematical thing. The hon. Gentleman must put down a separate question.”

Proposals, if any, for reducing or increasing the salaries of officers of the Medical Department in receipt of allowance in lieu of private practice or for foregoing private practice.

* 109 Q.—DR. M. J. SAMUEL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Health Officers are paid more than what is being paid to officers of corresponding rank in the Medical Department for the reason that the former are not allowed private practice;

(b) whether the posts of the Surgeon-General and the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General carry with them allowances for foregoing private practice; and

(c) whether in view of the recent Government Order prohibiting private practice for Medical Officers, there are any proposals before the Government either to reduce the salaries of those who were getting allowances for loss of private practice or to increase the salaries of those officers who were having the benefit of private practice hitherto?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) The posts of Health Officers do not exactly correspond to similar posts in the Medical Department. Higher scales of pay have not been sanctioned for Health Officers merely to compensate for loss of private practice.

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“(b) No allowance is granted to the Surgeon-General for loss of private practice. The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General is granted a compensatory allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem for loss of private practice.

“(c) The Government have under consideration the question whether, and if so, to what extent, it is necessary to continue the payment of compensatory allowance or special scale of pay to officers for loss of private practice. There is no proposal to revise the scales of pay of officers who have been debarred from private practice under the recent orders.”

Debt Conciliation Boards in Malabar

* 110 Q.—KHAN BAHADUR P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many Debt Conciliation Boards have been constituted in Malabar;

(b) how many of them have completed their work;

(c) whether there is one such Board in the Malappuram division in the Ernad taluk;

(d) if so, how many applications for debt conciliation had been received by that Board;

(e) how many of them had been finally disposed of;

(f) what the amount advanced to agriculturists as loans on the decision of that body is;

(g) whether any such loans had been advanced to anybody on the decision or recommendation of any other Board in Malabar and if so, what the amount so advanced is;

(h) whether the Debt Conciliation Boards recommend loans for agriculturists whose debts are below Rs. 100 and above Rs. 1,000 after conciliation; and

(i) if not, what the reason for it is?

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“(a) Four.

“(b) The Debt Conciliation Boards deal with applications as and when they are received, so that the Boards will have work so long as applications continue to come in.

“(c) The taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad comprise the Malappuram Revenue Division for which there is a Debt Conciliation Board.

“(d) Two hundred and three applications were received up to the end of July 1939.

“(e) Twenty-two applications were finally disposed of.

“(f) Nil.

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“(g) The answer is in the negative.

“(h) & (i) The Debt Conciliation Boards do not make any recommendations in regard to the grant of loans to agriculturists for repayment of debts after conciliation. Under the Madras Agriculturists' Loans (Relief of Indebtedness) Rules, 1938, no loan can be granted if the amount is below Rs. 100 or exceeds Rs. 1,000. Such a loan cannot be granted unless the applicant's debt has been scaled down under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938, by a Civil Court or a Debt Conciliation Board. The Government do not consider that there is any need for Debt Conciliation Boards to recommend loans in such cases.”

Employment of children below 14 years of age as full-time workers in factories.

* 111 Q.—SRI G. CHELVAPATHI CHETTI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that children below the age of 14 years are employed in some factories and other places of work as full-time workers, i.e., working the whole day; and

(b) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) In the case of factories which have been brought under the purview of the Factories Act, the Inspecting staff have prosecuted the owners and obtained convictions in some cases, warned them in certain cases and in certain other cases, drawn the attention of the owners to the provisions of the Law. A number of factories have been declared as factories under section 5 (1) of the Factories Act as they were found employing children under 15 years of age. There is still scope for more factories to be brought under the provisions of the Act, but the matter has been deferred for want of adequate inspecting staff and funds.”

Communal representation in municipal services.

* 112 Q.—MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have issued rules under the amended section 73 of the District Municipalities Act, in regard to communal representation in services in the municipalities; if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The matter is under consideration.”

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MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, what prevented the Government from passing these rules all these years? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The rules are complicated; they have been sent for the opinion of the Inspector and they are being examined by him."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know when this matter was communicated to the Inspector of Local Boards? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" At the beginning of the year."

SRI P. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know how long the matter will be under consideration? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is a very difficult thing to say. It depends upon the political situation."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know why the Government have not taken effective steps to frame rules to ensure the representation of minorities? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think the question of minorities will come under this. It is a separate question."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" My question is why this Congress Government did not frame rules during these two years to give effect to the effective representation of minorities."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have already said that it is not an identical question. The framing of rules is different from the safeguarding of minorities."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, if by framing of the rules there is a chance of the minority communities being represented? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" They may have a chance. But it is not necessary to have a chance."

Fee concession for Secondary-grade-trained teachers seeking admission to the L.T. and the B.Ed. classes in the Training Colleges.

* 113 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in the Government Training Colleges at Saidapet and Rajahmundry, students of the L.T. or the B.Ed. class are charged no college fees ordinarily;

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(b) whether it is a fact that students who seek admission to the L.T. or the B.Ed. class after having received the Secondary-grade training and then passed the B.A. degree examination are required to pay Rs. 160 as college fees for the one year training course;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations from any Teachers' Guild (i) to shorten the one year course for the Secondary-grade-trained undergraduates who subsequently completed the B.A. degree course and (ii) to give them training free of tuition fees, as is done in the case of other graduates;

(d) what action the Government have taken on this;

(e) what the total strength of the L.T. and of the B.Ed. classes in the current year is; and

(f) what the number of secondary-grade-trained graduates in the L.T. and in the B.Ed. classes respectively in the current year is?

THE HON. SRI C. J. VARKEY:—" (a) & (b) The answer to both these clauses is in the affirmative.

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

" (c) (ii) & (d) A representation has been received on the subject. The matter is under consideration.

" (e) L.T. Class	..	..	..	..	..	149
B.Ed. Class	..	..	..	..	..	108
" (f) L.T. Class	..	..	..	..	..	5
B.Ed. Class	..	..	..	..	..	4 "

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation under the Nellore Tank.

11 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land irrigated by the Nellore Tank twenty-five years ago;

(b) the area irrigated by this tank in 1936, 1937 and 1938 respectively;

(c) improvements, if any, effected to ensure greater supply of water to the tank during these 25 years;

(d) the extent of land known as tail-end lands irrigated by this tank; and

(e) in what villages such lands are situated?

A.—(a) Ten thousand five hundred and ten acres.

(b) 1936-37	..	..	11,179 acres first and second crop.
1937-38	..	..	11,035 do.
1938-39	..	..	11,108 do.

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(c) The following improvements were effected:—

- (1) Diversion of the leading channel to the Nellore tank-supply channel head sluice above Sangam anicut;
 - (2) Raising the sill level of Lodum escape at 7 M. 19 Ch. of Nellore tank-supply channel;
 - (3) Raising the crest level of No. 1 weir at Mulumudi of Nellore tank-supply channel;
 - (4) Fitting up falling shutters over the Sangam anicut.
- (d) Two thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres including area charged as irrigated.
- (e) The tail-end lands are situated in the following villages:—

Gudipallipadu.	Chintareddipalem.	Lebur.
Kanupartipadu.	Idukurpet.	Vaviletipadu.
Gundlapalem.	Peddacherukur.	Chinnacherukur.

Closure of the draining passage near the head sluice of the river Annamarasan in the Vennar division, Tanjore district.

12 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the villages and the area in each of them which are irrigated by the river Annamarasan in the Vennar division, Tanjore district;

(b) whether it is a fact that an estimate was sanctioned to close the draining passage near the head sluice of the river Annamarasan;

(c) whether it is a fact that orders were passed later to stop the above sanctioned work;

(d) if so, what the reasons therefor are;

(e) if the abovementioned draining sluice is not closed, whether the Government have any proposal to do so now in order to redress the grievances of the mirasidars in the abovementioned villages; and

(f) if so, what the proposals are?

	ACS.
A.—(a) Palayanur village	164.04
Harischandrapuram	255.89
Pullamangalam	416.86

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) The drainage sluice was closed during the last closure.

(f) The question does not arise.

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Posting of a Civil Assistant Surgeon to the Government Hospital, Tellicherry.

13 Q.—SRI C. K. GOVINDAN NAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Civil Assistant Surgeon has been posted to the Tellicherry Civil Government Hospital in the place of Captain D. K. Narayana Rao, previous incumbent who died on 20th April 1939;

(b) how many cases had to be refused admission in the Hospital for want of proper and sufficient medical help since the death of Captain Narayana Rao;

(c) whether there is any correct record about such refusals;

(d) whether it is a fact that a Moplah patient, Moosa Kaka of Kallai with acute abdomen (intestinal obstruction) sought admission in the Tellicherry Government Hospital or was introduced by a private Medical Practitioner in the last week of April 1939 or in the first week of May 1939 and he was refused admission; if the answer is in the affirmative what the circumstances were under which admission was refused and why;

(e) how many Honorary Surgeons there are in the Tellicherry Hospital, who they are and what their qualifications are;

(f) whether there is none amongst the Honorary Surgeons who are qualified and competent to operate a case of acute abdomen;

(g) whether the private practitioner who introduced the case offered his assistance for operation and his offer was refused; and if so why;

(h) whether the District Medical Officer, Calicut, was informed of the case on the telephone before refusal of admission and whether he demanded a high fee for his going over to Tellicherry;

(i) whether the Moplah patient got himself admitted the same night in Cannanore Hospital, was operated on the next day and died; and

(j) whether another serious case of liver abscess was refused admission in the Tellicherry Hospital two or three days after the case of acute abdomen was refused admission; if so why?

A.—(a) Yes; he took charge on the 30th May 1939.

(b) & (c) No case deserving admission was refused for want of sufficient medical help.

(d) The patient referred to was taken to the Government Hospital, Tellicherry, by a private medical practitioner on 26th April 1939 at 9 p.m. with a history of intestinal obstruction of eight days duration with normal pulse. He was immediately admitted. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon who was then in temporary charge of the hospital offered to do the operation

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with the help of the Honorary Assistant Medical Officers. The party did not consent to this. The party wanted to be operated on only by the private practitioner who took the patient to the hospital. As the condition of the patient was satisfactory he was advised to go to Calicut immediately to which the patient consented. The patient was never refused admission.

(e) The names and qualifications of the Honorary Assistant Medical Officers attached to the Government Hospital, Tellicherry, are—

- (1) SRI L. T. Shenoy, M.B.B.S.
- (2) SRI T. K. P. Nambiyar, L.M.S., D.G.O.
- (3) SRI P. V. Karunakaran Nair, L.M.P.
- (4) SRI P. Kuni Kannan, L.M.P.

(f) There is no warrant for this suggestion in view of the answer to clause (d).

(g) The private practitioner could not be allowed to perform the operation as he was not attached to the hospital.

(h) The District Medical Officer reports that he received information that a case of intestinal obstruction required attention and his recommendation (as the case was not urgent) was to bring him to Calicut. This was agreed upon but the patient never appeared.

(i) A Moplah patient by name Moosa Kaka was admitted into the Cannanore hospital on 26th April 1939 at 10-15 p.m. and was operated on 27th April 1939; he died at 7-30 p.m. on the same day. He was found to have cancer of the rectum. No operative procedure apart from exploration was carried out.

(j) The case of liver abscess went to the hospital on 2nd May 1939 and was admitted. He was allowed to go to Calicut for operation at his own request.

Rejection of the proposal for a Co-operative Labour Society for the Harijans of Yellamanchili and its vicinity.

14 Q.—SRI S. GURUVULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what has become of the proposal for the starting of a Co-operative Labour Society for Harijans of Yellamanchili and its vicinity;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Department had rejected the proposal; if so, on what grounds;

(c) the date on which the proposal for the registration of the above Society was sent and rejected;

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(d) whether the reasons put forth in the above orders of rejection were examined by the Government; and

(e) if so, whether the Government found them satisfactory and well substantiated?

A.—(a) & (b) The proposal was rejected on the following grounds:—

(1) The labourers who will join the society are unskilled and cannot take up any intelligent work on contract system except selling fuel, felling wood and similar unskilled occupations. They are not accustomed to earth work or road making. The society will not therefore be able to secure adequate wages to the labourers.

(2) The society cannot hope to get local deposits; as the members cannot be expected to pay a large sum by way of share-capital, the borrowings from the Central Bank will be small. With limited funds the society cannot do much work.

(3) There are no literate men among the labourers who can attend to scriptory work in the society.

(c) 26th April 1938.

8th March 1939.

(d) & (e) The answer is in the affirmative.

Steps taken to stimulate non-credit work in the Vizagapatam district.

15 Q.—SRI S. GURUVULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Co-operative Department has taken steps to stimulate non-credit work in the Vizagapatam district; if so, to what extent and in what direction?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative. There are 57 non-credit societies of various types in the Vizagapatam district. Proposals are under consideration in the department to start:—

- (1) a sale society at Vizianagram;
- (2) a co-operative building society at Vizagapatam for the lower middle class people called the suburban development society;
- (3) weavers' societies at Jami, Ichapur, Rajapuram and Korlam;
- (4) a co-operative society for the leaf-plate makers at Kottakota;
- (5) co-operative societies for bell-metal and brass makers in the villages of Kinthada, Kotapadu and Parvathipur;

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- (6) milk supply societies in the suburbs of Vizagapatam;
- (7) a fishermen society at Machlesam;
- (8) a land colonization society for the benefit of the educated unemployed; and
- (9) co-operative stores for the hillmen in the agency.

Propaganda for educating the Depressed classes on the benefits of the Co-operative Movement.

16 Q.—SRI S. GURUVULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Co-operative Department has taken any steps to make the depressed classes feel the benefits of the Co-operative Movement; if so, to what extent and in what direction, especially in the Vizagapatam district?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative. There are in the Province 2,401 societies for the scheduled classes with 100,838 members and paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,32,985. The Reserve Fund and the working capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 4,98,949 and Rs. 28,84,555 respectively. These figures show that a considerable number of members of the scheduled classes should be deemed to have derived benefits from the Co-operative Movement. These societies enable the members of the scheduled classes to get loans at low rates of interest. The Government have also sanctioned cheap long-term loans to members of house sites societies. For purposes of intensive supervision of these societies the Government have appointed a special staff at the rate of one inspector for every 25 societies.

There are at present three societies in the Vizagapatam district for the scheduled classes,—two exclusively for their benefit and one for the scheduled classes and for others. Attempts are being made to start more co-operative societies for the scheduled classes in the district wherever circumstances are favourable.

Number of Harijan Co-operative Societies in the Vizagapatam district.

17 Q.—SRI S. GURUVULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state how many co-operative societies there are in the Vizagapatam district both credit and non-credit, for the exclusive benefit of the Harijans?

A.—There are two credit societies in the district exclusively for the benefit of the Harijans.

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Reconsideration of the proposal for a Co-operative Harijan Labour Society at Yellamanchili.

18 Q.—SRI S. GURUVULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vizagapatam, rejected without detailed and proper enquiry, the proposals made by the Taluk Harijan Sevak Sangh, Yellamanchili, for the reorganization of the Co-operative Harijan Labour Society at Yellamanchili; and

(b) whether the Government will reconsider the case?

A.—(a) There was no Harijan Labour Society at Yellamanchili. An application was made in 1938 for the organization of one and this was rejected after proper enquiry.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Abolition of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and the assumption of control by the Government over all the temples in the Presidency.

19 Q.—SRI V. S. R. M. VAILLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place on the table—

(a) a list of temples in the Presidency that are managed by schemes ordered by law courts;

(b) a list of temples that are managed by advisory boards, subject to the control and superintendence of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board;

(c) a list of temples that have been notified by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board for maladministration and other reasons after 14th July 1937; and

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to abolish the Endowments Board and take over the direct management of all temples in the Presidency?

A.—(a) A list is kept in the Legislative Assembly Library for reference.

(b) There are no cases coming under the description.

(c) The attention of the M.L.A. is invited to the notifications published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* from time to time.

(d) The question of repealing and re-enacting the Hindu Religious Endowments Act is under the consideration of the Government.

[26th October 1939]

Quantity and value of smallpox vaccine lymph manufactured in and imported into this Province.

20 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the quantity of vaccine lymph against smallpox manufactured in Guindy every year;
- (b) the quantity imported from other places;
- (c) the value of the imports;
- (d) the places wherefrom it is imported; and
- (e) the quantity required to vaccinate thousand persons?

A.—(a) On an average about 110,000 c.es. of smallpox vaccine lymph are manufactured every year.

(b) Lymph is not imported from other places.

(c) & (d) The questions do not arise.

(e) The quantity required to vaccinate 1,000 persons at the rate of four insertions each is 35.0 c.es.

Improvements to the anicut across the river Pennar at Nellore.

21 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many cusecs of water escaped from the Pennar river to the sea beyond the anicut at Nellore during the last five years; and

(b) what attempts are being made to conserve this water for purposes of irrigation?

A.—(a) The surplus over the Nellore anicut during the last five years was—

	M.C.FT.
1933-34	41,361
1934-35	14,772
1935-36	78,587
1936-37	25,878
1937-38	47,755

(b) Schemes for fitting 2 feet falling shutters over the Sangam and the Nellore anicuts have been sanctioned. The former work has been completed and the latter is being taken up for execution. Other schemes, such as the Pennar Kumudavathi Project and the Papagani Scheme, for the utilization of the surplus waters of the Pennar and its tributaries are under examination.

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Famine conditions in the districts and the nature and extent of help rendered by Government.

22 Q.—SRI MUTHU KR. AR. KR. ARUNACHALAM CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the districts in which famine conditions prevailed from January to June 1939;

(b) the number of villages and the extent of population affected by them; and

(c) the nature and extent of help rendered by the Government?

A.—(a) Conditions requiring the opening of relief works under the Famine Code prevailed only in the Coimbatore district.

Adverse seasonal conditions also prevailed in the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely, but formal relief works under the Famine Code were not required. The later rains in March and April improved the situation in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, North Arcot and Trichinopoly.

(b) In the Coimbatore district, 135 villages with a population of 387,982 have been affected. Information regarding the other districts is not available.

(c) *Coimbatore district.*—Relief works were started in the Coimbatore district. Dependants of workers and persons who could not work were given gratuitous relief either by being fed in kitchens or by the distribution of cash doles. Land revenue was remitted in parts and suspended in other parts and loans were advanced to agriculturists on a liberal scale and arrangements were made for the import of fodder at concessional rate. The following figures illustrate the extent of the Government's assistance:—

	RS.
(1) Expenditure on wages of workers.	3,48,379
(2) Expenditure on gratuitous relief at the works	49,601
(3) Expenditure on gratuitous relief at the works in villages	22,852
(4) Land revenue remitted	5,35,816
(5) Do. suspended	2,83,063
(6) Old takkavi dues suspended	63,497
(7) Fresh takkavi loans granted	4,70,605

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Districts affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

(i) In respect of the other districts affected by adverse seasonal conditions grants for the opening of works to provide employment were made by the Government to the District Boards of Chittoor, Chingleput and Cuddapah. The District Boards of Madura and Nellore at the instance of Government started similar works from the balance in the Railway Cess Fund. The Ramnad District Board similarly undertook a programme of road works financed from its Railway Cess Fund with a view mainly to relieve unemployment in the district. Twenty thousand rupees were provided for repairs to supply channels in charge of the Public Works Department and special arrangements were made for the import of fodder at concessional rates. In the Chingleput district a special Public Works Department staff was sanctioned in May 1939 to accelerate the execution of Public Works Department works in order to provide employment.

(ii) Remissions of dry assessment at varying percentages according to outturns have been sanctioned in the affected areas

- (1) in all taluks of the Chingleput district;
- (2) in a portion of the Sankarankoil taluk of the Tinnevely district;
- (3) in parts of the Karur and Trichinopoly taluks of the Trichinopoly district; and
- (4) in a portion of the Dindigul taluk of the Madura district.

Remissions of wet assessment were sanctioned wherever necessary by the Collectors concerned in accordance with the rules in the Board's Standing Order.

Manufacture of hand-made paper.

23 Q.—SRI MUTHU KR. AR. KR. ARUNACHALAM CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the places where and the agencies by which hand-made paper is manufactured in the Province;

(b) the varieties, quantity and quality of the paper so manufactured;

(c) the nature and extent of help rendered by the Government to such manufacture; and

(d) the number of local boards which render support to it and the nature and extent of such support?

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A.—(a) Hand-made paper is produced on a commercial scale by two brothers at Amanjikarai near Madras. It is produced on a small scale in the following training centres also:—

- (1) Harijan Industrial School, Kodambakkam, near Madras,
- (2) Bhardwaj Ashram, Peddakadubur, Adoni taluk, Bellary district,
- (3) National Industrial School, Rajahmundry,
- (4) Village Industries Institute, Gopalapuram, Malabar district.

(b) At Amanjikarai about 32 tons of ordinary paper and about 134 tons of thick boards are produced annually. At the training centres only small quantities are produced. The products have not yet been regularly placed on the market nor has the quality been standardized.

(c) The Amanjikarai brothers receive no help from the Government. The training centres at Kodambakkam and Peddakadubur are paid special grants to cover the entire cost of running the classes, while those at the other two places are eligible for the usual grants-in-aid up to a maximum of half the net cost.

(d) So far as information is available, the Malabar District Board has granted leave to some teachers in the Board schools to enable them to undergo training in the manufacture of hand-made paper at the institute at Gopalapuram.

Statistics regarding the value of sera, vaccines and bacteriophages manufactured and imported for use in Government hospitals, and of the local bodies and private practitioners.

24 Q.—SRI P. S. SRINIVASA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to the latest statistics per year available—

(a) the cost of all sera, vaccines and bacteriophages used for curative and preventive purposes in all the Government hospitals in the Province;

(b) the total value of the above, prepared in the King Institute, Guindy;

(c) the value of the above, imported from foreign countries and from other provinces for the use of the Government institutions in this Province; and

(d) the approximate total value of the above articles imported from outside and used by local bodies, private practitioners and all other institutions in this Province?

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- A.—(a) The cost is Rs. 2,38,453-9-0.
 (b) The total value is Rs. 51,078-7-0.
 (c) The value is Rs. 1,87,375-5-0.
 (d) The approximate total value is Rs. 24,351-4-0.

Quantity and value of Manganese ore exported from this Province last year.

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

- (a) what the quantity of manganese ore exported from this Province last year was; and
 (b) what the approximate value of the same is?

A.—(a) & (b) During 1938-39, 256,540 tons of manganese ore valued at Rs. 61.59 lakhs were exported from this Province. Most of the ore comes from the Central Provinces and is exported through the port of Vizagapatam.

Manufacture of lemon oil in this Province.

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

- (a) whether lemon oil is manufactured in this Province; and
 (b) if so, where?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative..
 (b) Does not arise.

Articles made of sandalwood and their disposal.

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

- (a) whether any articles are made in this Province with sandalwood;
 (b) if so, what they are; and
 (c) what is done with them?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Articles manufactured from sandalwood in this Province comprise boxes, combs, animals, birds, idols, trinkets and other small fancy articles. These are disposed of locally.

Manufacture of glassware in this Province.

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

- (a) the places where glass is manufactured in this Province;
 (b) the nature and the quantity of the articles manufactured last year; and
 (c) the approximate value thereof?

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A.—(a) to (c) The only glass factory in Madras namely, the Jamal Glass Works, Tondiarpet, manufactured during 1937 goods worth Rs. 72,000. Information for 1938 is not available. They manufacture glassware such as globes, chimneys, glass jars, electric domes and shades.

Statistics regarding the number of spinning and weaving mills in this Province and the nature of capital invested on them.

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

- (a) the number of spinning and weaving mills in the Province;
 (b) the number of those in which the entire capital is foreign;
 (c) the number of those in which the capital is partly foreign and partly Indian; and
 (d) the number of those in which the capital is entirely Indian?

A.—(a) There are 55 cotton spinning and weaving mills in the Madras Province.

(b) to (d) Information is not available.

Quantity of paddy cultivated in and the quantity of rice imported into this Province.

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

- (a) the quantity of paddy cultivated in this Province during each of the last twenty years;
 (b) the quantity of rice imported into this Province during the same period; and
 (c) the names of the countries from which rice is imported into this Province?

A.—(a) & (b) Two statements^a furnishing the information are laid on the table of the House.

(c) Foreign imports of rice by sea are mainly from Burma, Indo-China, Siam and Java and the coastwise imports are from Bengal, Bombay, Orissa and Sind. Imports by rail come mainly from the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, Bengal and Bihar.

^a Printed as Appendix II at pages 132-133 infra.

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Export of paddy and rice from this Province.

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

(a) what the quantities of paddy and rice exported to places outside the Province during each of the last twenty years are;

(b) what the places are to which they were exported; and

(c) what the quantity exported to each place was?

A.—(a) to (c) Two statements ^a giving the information required are placed on the table of the House.

Quantity and value of plantation crops exported from this Province last year.

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

(a) the quantity of plantation crops exported during last year; and

(b) the approximate value thereof?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement ^b showing the quantity and value of plantation crops (tea, coffee and rubber) exported by sea and rail from the Madras Province during 1938–39 is laid on the table of the House.

Cultivation of cotton in this Province.

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

(a) what the quantity of cotton raised in the Province is; and

(b) what the quantity required for consumption in the Province is?

A.—(a) The average quantity produced in this Province during the three years ending 1937–38 was 509,930 bales of 400 lb. lint.

(b) The average consumption in this Province during the three years ending 1938–39 works out to nearly 463,000 bales of 400 lb. lint.

^a Printed as Appendix III at pages 134–137 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IV at page 138 infra.

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Commercial Museums under construction.

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

(a) the number of commercial museums under construction; and

(b) the nature of help given by Government in each case?

A.—(a) Commercial museums have been opened in the Madras City and in East Godavari, Guntur, Cuddapah, Malabar and South Kanara districts. Foundation stone has been laid for museum buildings in North Arcot and Tinnevely districts. The museums so far opened have been housed either in Government buildings or in buildings belonging to local bodies. No museum building is at present under construction. Separate museums for the Chingleput and Ramnad districts have been considered unnecessary. The exhibits of Chingleput will be displayed in the Central Industrial Museum at Madras, and those of Ramnad in the proposed museum in Madura district. A museum is not considered necessary for the Nilgiris district. Steps are being taken to open museums in other districts.

(b) The Government have allotted the front portion of the Government Branch Press building at Mount Road, Madras, for housing the Central Industrial Museum, Madras. No financial help has been given to the museums opened in the districts.

Steps taken by the Provincial Government in regard to the repatriation of Indians in Ceylon.

35 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state with reference to the repatriation policy adopted by the Government of Ceylon in respect of non-Ceylon labour including that of Madras, whether this Government have taken any steps in the matter and if so, what they are?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred questions Nos. 30-A and B on 4th August 1939.

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Subjects taught in and the number of pupils attending the casting and metal working classes in the Industrial School at Calicut.

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

(a) whether casting and metal working classes were opened in the Calicut Industrial School;

(b) what the subjects taught there are; and

(c) what the number of pupils attending those classes is?

A.—(a) A class in light metal casting was opened in the Government Industrial School, Calicut, in July 1938.

(b) The school imparts instruction in—

(i) moulding, casting and finishing small articles of brass, aluminium and alloy.

(ii) General mechanic's work.

(iii) Wood-working.

(iv) Electric wiring.

(v) Oil and gas engine tending.

	PUPILS.
(c) Mechanical Engineering	55
Cabinet-making	30
Electric wiring	40
Light metal casting	12
Special short course in oil and gas engine tending	1
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Announcement of the visit of the District Labour Officer to villages by beat of tom-tom.

37 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of days during which the District Labour Officers go on tour;

(b) whether they submit their tour programmes to the District Collectors concerned; and

(c) whether the villagers are informed by their village munsifs by tom-tom regarding the visit of the Labour Officer to their village?

A.—(a) District Labour Officers are required to tour 90 days in a half-year.

(b) & (c) A copy of the circular ^a issued by the Commissioner of Labour to the Collectors in the matter is laid on the table.

^a Printed as Appendix V at page 138 infra.

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Occupation of the lands, disposed of by some members of the Depressed Classes, by the servants of the Cement Factory at Tadepalli.

38 Q.—SRI KONDA VENKATAPPAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lands in Tadepalli, Guntur district, which originally belonged to some members of the Depressed Classes were sold by them to the Proprietors of the Cement Factory at Tadepalli and were, on that account, resumed by the Government; and

(b) whether the factory servants still continue to occupy the lands in spite of their resumption; if so, why?

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

(b) The Government have no information.

Students trained in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

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

(a) the number of students who had undergone training in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, since it was started;

(b) how many of them started soap manufacture of their own;

(c) the number of the old students who revisited the institute to receive further instruction during each of the last five years; and

(d) whether any of them were given any help by Government to start soap manufactures of their own?

A.—(a) One hundred and thirty-four students up to the end of March 1939.

(b) As far as information is available 80 former students of the Institute have started soap manufacture on their own account or have found employment in existing factories.

(c) The number of old students who revisited the Institute during the last 5 years is as follows:—

1934-35	...	...	1
1935-36	...	...	1
1936-37	...	...	2
1937-38	...	...	3
1938-39	...	...	3

(d) The Superintendent of the Institute renders all possible assistance to the students who have passed out of the Institute in the way of advice on matters connected with soap manufacture, such as the preparation of estimates, equipment of a factory, procuring of suitable machinery, raw materials,

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etc. The Superintendent also assists by supplying them with recipes and methods of manufacturing soaps, cosmetics and similar articles and by examining their products and advising as to how they can be improved. In addition, the Superintendent, during the course of his tours, visits the factories of the ex-students and gives them practical instruction and advice.

Important sericulture centres and the quantity produced at each of them.

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

- (a) the names of the important sericulture centres; and
(b) the quantity produced at each of these centres?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to the unstarred question No. 305 put by him at the meeting of this House on 27th March 1939.

Statistics in regard to wholesale price index, etc., for the Madras City.

41 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether statistics in respect of the following have been completed:

- (a) a wholesale price index for Madras City;
(b) index numbers of import and export prices; and
(c) a cost of living index for Madras City?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A cost of living index for Madras City is being published every month as a supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The work of compiling the wholesale price index for Madras City and the index numbers of import and export prices is in progress and the indices will be initiated very soon.

Percentage of and revenue from forest area under timber, sandalwood and fuel.

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

- (a) what the percentage of forest area is under timber, sandalwood and fuel; and
(b) the revenue under each head?

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A.—(a) The area of sandalwood forest as such is not appreciable. The percentages of the timber and fuel forests under the control of the Forest department to the total area of the reserved forests under its control are 12 and 11 respectively.

(b) The revenue for 1937–38 is as follows:—

	RS.
Timber	15,13,759
Sandalwood	7,64,050
Firewood and charcoal	5,08,404

Roads maintained and constructed for the Forest department.

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

- (a) what portion of the 4,000 miles of roads is actually required for the purposes of the Forest department; and
(b) what the amount spent under this head during the last 25 years for maintenance and new constructions is?

A.—(a) The entire length is primarily intended for and used by the Forest department.

(b) Amounts spent in each of the last twenty-five years for maintenance and new constructions are the following:—

Serial number and year.	Amount spent for maintenance.	Amount spent for new construction.
	RS.	RS.
(1) 1913-14 ..	31,588	(Both for maintenance and new construction.)
(2) 1914-15 ..	32,333	
(3) 1915-16 ..	86,891	
(4) 1916-17 ..	89,888	
(5) 1917-18 ..	73,258	
(6) 1918-19 ..	64,956	
(7) 1919-20 ..	60,000	
(8) 1920-21 ..	69,000	
(9) 1921-22 ..	12,176	
(10) 1922-23 ..	95,504	
		1,37,655
		(1,37,605 vide page 2 of 1923 Report.)
(11) 1923-24 ..	94,230	1,08,083
(12) 1924-25 ..	1,11,178	1,30,897
(13) 1925-26 ..	1,01,822	47,775
(14) 1926-27 ..	1,07,073	1,42,035
(15) 1927-28 ..	1,82,021	36,297
(16) 1928-29 ..	99,914	89,259
(17) 1929-30 ..	88,129	88,872
(18) 1930-31 ..	1,12,526	54,439
(19) 1931-32 ..	1,14,708	39,025
(20) 1932-33 ..	90,624	6,139
(21) 1933-34 ..	86,832	10,377
(22) 1934-35 ..	86,354	19,130
(23) 1935-36 ..	96,705	18,533
(24) 1936-37 ..	91,831	51,416
(25) 1937-38 ..	1,06,156	38,288

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Retrenchment measures in the Forest department.

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

(a) the proposals the Government made to the Secretary of State by way of abolition of posts and otherwise in respect of the Forest department;

(b) when these proposals were made;

(c) whether any reply has been received; and

(d) if so, what the same is?

A.—(a) As stated in paragraph 5 of the Government Review on the Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1937–38, proposals have been made for the abolition of posts in the Indian Forests Service.

(b) In September 1938.

(c) An interim reply has been received.

(d) It is not usual to publish such correspondence while the subject is pending.

Amount disbursed to Agriculturists in 1938–39 to clear off the debts scaled down under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act.

45 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) of the Rs. 50 lakhs provided in the budget of 1938–39 to be granted to agriculturists to pay off their debts scaled down under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, the amount that was actually lent; and

(b) the reasons for not spending the whole amount?

A.—(a) Up to the end of March 1939, 159 loans aggregating to Rs. 42,390 were sanctioned in all the districts.

(b) The whole amount could not be spent because most of the applications received had to be rejected, as being either ineligible under the rules, or for want of adequate security, or for want of agreement between the debtors and the creditors.

Disreservation of forests for assignment to the landless poor.

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

(a) whether any disreservation of forests was effected in 1938–39 so that the same may be granted to the landless poor; and

(b) if so, where and to what extent?

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A.—(a) Yes.

	ACS.
(b) (1) Kattur Reserve Forest, Chingleput district	232·00
(2) Thaiyur Reserve Forest, Chingleput district	119·00
(3) Kattu Budalur Reserve Forest, Chingleput district	108·00
(4) Pakkamalai Reserve Forest, South Arcot district	58·00
(5) The Nandibanda Reserve Forest in the Salem and North Arcot districts	341·00
(6) The Wenlock Downs Reserve Forest in the Nilgiris district	0·95
(7) The Dhalli Reserve Forest in the Coimbatore district	639·08
(8) Kayar Reserve Forest, Chingleput district	115·00

Maintenance of quadruplets born in the Headquarters Hospital at Ellore.

47 Q.—DR. M. J. SAMUEL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Harijan woman, by name Venkamma, gave birth to quadruplets in the Headquarters Hospital at Ellore;

(b) whether there is any instance of quads having been born during the last quinquennium in this Province;

(c) how long this woman stayed in the hospital, and what arrangements were made for feeding these children; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the grant of state-aid for bringing up these children up to a certain age?

A.—(a) The woman was brought to the hospital some hours after the birth of the first two children, and was delivered of two more children after admission.

(b) The Government have no information of such an event having happened on any previous occasion.

(c) Seven days; the babies were fed on glucose D on the first day and afterwards on glucose, ostelin and mother's milk. The mother declined to remain in hospital after the seventh day.

(d) There is unfortunately no necessity to consider the question as two of the babies died on the third day after birth and the third on the fourth day.

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Christians appointed as Commissioners and District Panchayat Officers during the last five years.

48 Q.—DR. M. J. SAMUEL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) how many Christians from Andhra Desa have been appointed as Commissioners and District Panchayat Officers during the last five years and how many of them have been reverted to their former posts; and

(b) the proportion that exists between the Christians of southern districts and those of the northern districts in the matter of these appointments?

A.—(a) The information is not readily available in regard to Commissioners. It is not possible to collect the particulars without an incommensurate expenditure of time and labour. One Indian Christian candidate from Andhra Desa has been appointed as District Panchayat Officer.

(b) There is no Andhra Christian serving as Municipal Commissioner at present. The ratio in respect of District Panchayat Officers is 1 : 1.

Scheme for adult education.

49 Q.—DR. M. J. SAMUEL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for adult education; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to put it into operation at an early date?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is engaging attention.

Government Order regarding the maximum period of licence to touring cinemas.

50 Q.—SRI C. VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Government Order has been issued fixing a maximum limit of four months as the period for which a licence can be issued in any one place to a touring cinema within a space of twelve months;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are many thriving and populous towns and other taluk stations where there are no permanent cinema houses and whether it would not be highly desirable to provide healthy amusement like cinema shows to the people of such localities;

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(c) if the answer to the above question is in the affirmative whether it would not be desirable to give some encouragement to touring cinema companies by facilitating their stay in a particular place for longer periods than four months;

(d) whether it would not be more expedient in public interests to give some latitude to the Collectors of districts in the matter of granting licences instead of fettering their discretion absolutely by rigid regulations;

(e) whether it is a fact that Kurnool town has only one rather ill-equipped and ill-conditioned permanent cinema house and that local touring cinema companies have for the last few years been very successfully exhibiting their shows to the delight of the public; and

(f) if the Government are not pleased to rescind the said Government Order altogether, whether they would consider the expediency of suitably modifying the same to suit the circumstances of different localities?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information. Cinema shows are not prohibited by the rule.

(d) The rule only prescribes the maximum period of stay of a particular cinema in a place.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) The Government do not at present see the need for any modification of the rule.

Employment of assistants in the High School departments to take B.Ed. classes in science.

51 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that B.A., L.Ts., who are assistants in the High School departments are asked to take B.Ed. classes in science both in regard to lecturing and in regard to criticism and model lessons; and

(b) whether the Educational Rules permit such a procedure?

A.—(a) The lectures are given by the lecturer himself. Criticism and model lessons are given by the school assistants.

(b) The Madras Educational Rules are not applicable to this case.

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Familian Professors incharge of optional subjects in the Training College, Rajahmundry.

52 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction has been made compulsory in all the High Schools except those located in bi-lingual or multi-lingual areas;

(b) whether in the Rajahmundry Government Training College, three out of the four optional objects for the B.Ed. course, are in charge of Tamilian Professors; and

(c) whether there are any objections to transfer these Professors to the Arts Colleges and appoint in their places, persons whose mother tongue is Telugu?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes: two of the three Tamilian lecturers can speak Telugu; the third lecturer teaches only in the college classes.

(c) It is not always possible to post persons whose mother tongue is Telugu to each collegiate post in the Training College, but the desirability of doing so is kept in view.

Value for palmyra trees cut for buildings in the villages in Chingleput district.

53 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the value charged for each palmyra tree to be cut for buildings in the villages in Chingleput district; and

(b) whether it has been recently enhanced; if so, what the present value is?

A.—(a) The value charged for a full grown palmyra tree to be cut for building purposes in Chingleput district is Rs. 2-8-0, while it is Rs. 1-4-0 for a palmyra tree below 15 feet in height.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Grants to Cocanada and Madura Municipalities for compulsory education of girls.

54 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special grant is given to the Cocanada and Madura Municipalities for making elementary education for girls compulsory; and

(b) if so, how much?

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A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) In view of the answer to clause (a), this clause does not require a separate answer.

Scheme for the manufacture of fish oil as a cottage industry.

55 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the scheme for manufacture of medicinal fish oil as a cottage industry; and

(b) if so, with what result?

A.—(a) & (b) The scheme referred to was sanctioned by the Government in April last. It is too early to expect any results of value.

Extent of cultivable waste lands in East Godavari district.

56 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister Revenue be pleased to state the extent of cultivable waste lands East Godavari district, talukwar?

A.—The extent of culturable waste other than fallow in the East Godavari district as given in the Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for fasli 1347 is 615,438 acres. Talukwar figures are not available.

Conditions governing the grant of waste lands to Harijans in Chittoor district.

57 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister Revenue be pleased to state what the conditions governing grant of waste lands to Harijans in Chittoor district are?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 38 of Board's Standing Order No. 15. There is no separate policy in regard to the Chittoor district in particular.

Compilation of statistics of wet and dry lands available for assignment.

58 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: With reference to starred question No. 385 answered on 7th December 1938, will the Hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the compilation of statistics of the extent of wet lands and dry lands available for assignment in each taluk of the Province has been completed; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

A.—(a) & (b) A statements^a giving the particulars required is appended to this answer.

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Strength and cost of survey parties.

59 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the strength of the survey parties was before they were reduced to the present strength; and

(b) what the cost was formerly and what the cost at present is?

A.—(a) Prior to December 1931, there were five survey parties and at present there are only two. The normal strength of a survey party is as follows:—

Gazetted officers	...	...	...	...	2
Sub-Assistants	...	...	...	...	4
Head Surveyors	...	...	...	...	6
Deputy Surveyors	...	...	...	...	45
Field Surveyors	...	...	...	...	150
Computer draftsmen	...	...	...	...	80
Clerks	...	...	...	...	30
Peons and muchis	...	...	...	...	35

(b) The total expenditure on survey parties during the year 1930-31 was Rs. 10,65,594. The cost of the reduced strength according to the latest Administration Report, i.e., for the year 1938-39, was Rs. 4,57,967.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION ON THE WAR SITUATION.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“ Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the resolution that has been put down in my name:—

‘ This Assembly regrets that the British Government have made India a participant in the war between Great Britain and Germany without the consent of the people of India and have further in complete disregard of Indian opinion passed laws and adopted measures curtailing the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments. This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and through them to the British Government that in consonance with the avowed aims of the present war, it is essential in order to secure the co-operation of the Indian people that the principles of democracy be applied to India and her policy be guided by her people, and that India should be regarded as an

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independent nation entitled to frame her own constitution, and further that suitable action should be taken in so far as it is possible in the immediate present to give effect to that principle in regard to the present governance of India including arrangements whereby all war measures in this Province may be undertaken with the consent of and executed through the Provincial Government. This Assembly profoundly regrets that the situation in India has not been rightly understood by His Majesty's Government when authorizing the statement that has been made on their behalf in regard to India.’

“ Before proceeding further, I might mention that, by reason of an amendment which has been notified by a member and which I propose to accept, the words ‘ including arrangements whereby all war measures in this Province may be undertaken with the consent of and executed through the Provincial Government ’ will be deleted from the resolution, inasmuch as it is an unnecessary detail which may be a little unsuitable in view of the subsequent developments.”

KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:— 11-11 a.m.
“ On a point of order, Sir. According to rule 51 (iv) of the Assembly Rules, a member while speaking must not reflect upon the conduct of His Majesty the King or the Governor-General. It is my contention that if it is not possible to have a free discussion of a resolution without infringing this rule, such a resolution must be ruled out of order. In considering the advisability of a resolution, the Chair has to take into consideration the fact whether free and unfettered discussion of the resolution in question can take place without infringing the rules or standing orders. Applying this test, it will be found that the resolution of the Hon. the Prime Minister is out of order.

“ The resolution expresses the regret of this House that the British Government have made India a participant in the war between Great Britain and Germany without the consent of the people of India. My contention is that the British Government have not made India a participant in this war. It is His Majesty the King Emperor who is at war with Germany. According to constitutional law and international law, when the King is at war, his subjects are automatically at war; the enemies of the King are *ipso facto* enemies of his subjects also. The participation of India in the war is therefore not the result of any action on the part of the British Government but is the direct outcome of the act of His Majesty the King in declaring war against Germany. Any discussion of the way in which India has been made a participant in the war must therefore necessarily imply criticism of the conduct of His Majesty the King. It is therefore impossible to discuss this resolution without casting a reflection

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upon the conduct of His Majesty the King. I would therefore submit that the Chair must rule the resolution out of order on this ground."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not think that any discussion is permissible upon the point of order that has been raised. To me it is so clear that the resolution is perfectly permissible that I do not want to elaborate the reasons for saying that it does not reflect on the conduct of His Majesty at all. The resolution, to come within the operation of rule 51, must contain matter reflecting actually upon the conduct of His Majesty the King or the Governor-General. I do not think it comes within the scope of that rule."

"The next point that has been raised is that there will be a handicap on the free discussion of the subject-matter. The time may come when the Chair will have to interfere if the discussion goes beyond the scope of the rules. I therefore allow the resolution."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"I am asking for a piece of information, Sir. May I know whether the previous consent of His Excellency the Governor, which seems to be necessary under rule 117 (1) (i), has been obtained in the present case? The rule says:

'(1) No resolution shall be moved, save with the consent of the Governor acting in his discretion, in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—

(i) any matter connected with the relations between His Majesty or the Governor-General and any foreign State or Prince;'

"This resolution refers to a state of war between His Majesty and a foreign State, to wit, Germany and therefore it is a resolution for which the previous consent of the Governor should have been obtained. I am just asking for information whether such consent has been obtained."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"My answer is in two parts. First, this resolution has been moved and this meeting of the House summoned with the previous consent of His Excellency the Governor. Secondly, the rule that my hon. Friend referred to does not apply to this case. This resolution is not a matter connected with the relations between His Majesty and the people of Germany. It is a matter connected entirely and wholly with the people of India."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"Then where was the need for taking the previous consent of the Governor?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I say, Sir, the consent was taken in the ordinary course and not because Sir Pannir Selvam might make this objection."

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RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"I ask whether the consent of His Excellency the Governor acting in his discretion has been obtained for moving this resolution. These are two different matters altogether."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I have already given the answer. It was not with reference to rule 117."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is not whether the previous sanction of the Governor has been obtained. It may be that no previous sanction is required for this resolution. Since the Prime Minister says that the sanction has been obtained, the Chair does not propose to give a ruling on this matter."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"Rule 117 says, Sir. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Chair does not think that the sanction of the Governor is required for this resolution. It does not deal with foreign relations but only with the relations between the people of India and His Majesty's Government and as such no previous sanction of the Governor is required; and if, by way of abundant caution, the Government had taken the sanction, it is their lookout. But the Chair will allow the resolution. The Prime Minister may continue his speech."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The House is aware of the circumstances under which this resolution comes before it for discussion. Suddenly—though it was a long-expected thing, still it was sudden—the world was thrown into a terrible upheaval some weeks ago, and soon after that was announced to the world all nations were busy considering their position in regard to the matter. It is therefore not surprising that India also began to think about herself a little more furiously than ever before. After analysing the situation, some of our citizens wondered how suddenly our people came to be at war with another people, and what had brought this about; what had happened by which we here in India, men, women and children, are suddenly declared to be at war with another people, whom we have never seen and with whom we had no immediate transactions leading up to trouble. Men naturally began to think and wonder."

"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition read a note of objection in the form of a point of order which set out a theory which was a possible answer to the doubt. He said that if His Majesty the King declared war, all the citizens of the Empire are at war and there is no further question about it. Quite true; according to the ancient text-books on constitutional law, this is absolutely correct, cent per cent correct. But sometimes great upheavals

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have taken place on account of the over-correctness of this doctrine. Great upheavals have taken place in the world because kings have declared war to which their peoples have not been parties. If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition had taken the trouble to look into parliamentary practice, he would have seen that a great deal of discussion takes place over the rights and wrongs of things even after His Majesty's Government declares war. If the Leader of the Opposition had proceeded further with his studies, he would have discovered that various Dominion Parliaments have sat since the declaration of war and have considered this very question whether it was right and proper that their people should be at war with Germany on this occasion and in the present circumstances of the world. Therefore, it is not strange that even the people of India should have thought it right and proper, if not even legal, to consider for a moment, whether anything had taken place which made it right and proper for us to go and kill other people. Is this a very wrong thing? We have been asked to carry out various measures of war; we have been asked to seize certain men and women if they are roaming about in this country or Province and put them under orders of imprisonment, separate them from their families and so on. Therefore the people of this land are entitled as men and women to consider whether this is right and how this has come about. It is quite true that India is in a condition to-day in which all her people can be declared by a foreign power to be at war with another people. To-day it is Germany, to-morrow it may be Afghanistan, Tibet, China or Japan; we are in a condition in which, according to the political status that we enjoy, we can be declared by some one else to be at war and we can be called upon thereafter under the law to arm ourselves and to kill and slaughter people with whom we had no quarrel. That is the real and concrete end of war and it is as well that we keep that in view whenever we discuss the rights and wrongs of this question. Let us not in our sheltered existence imagine that war is merely a kind of newspaper news. War is actual slaughter and terrific bloodshed. Let us keep this fact before us.

"I claim therefore, Sir, that whatever may be the constitutional position, whatever may be the law, we people in India are entitled to consider and examine the question whether there has been a justifiable reason for us to be at war with another people and also whether it is right to follow it up. It is purely a question of right conduct. It is true that if I arrange a journey my bullocks are not asked whether they should be yoked to the cart. It is true that the journey has to be decided upon by me and myself alone. I simply feed and water the animals, yoke them to the cart and drive along. The bullocks have no voice in the matter as to whether my journey is for a purpose that is good, bad or indifferent. We are, no doubt, in that condition

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constitutionally, and that is the very gravamen of the charge in the present resolution. (Hear, hear.) We ought not to be in that condition, because we are not merely bullocks to draw the cart of our master. Because we are asked actually to kill and slaughter, we want a good and sufficient reason to satisfy our own conscience that we may do so. No people anywhere in the world to-day, in 1939, can grant the right to any person to declare that they must go out to kill and slaughter, unless there is a reason which at least satisfies the soul, which at least satisfies the conscience, whatever the constitution might be. Therefore it is only right and proper and natural that the people of India, the thinking people of India, especially those who have known what it is to kill and to be slaughtered, those who know something about war and who have seen what war means, should consider very seriously whether it was right after all for—not the adult population of a county in England, not the adult population of a shire in the north of England or Scotland, but—a whole people, counting, let us say for the sake of convenience, 350 millions of men and women to be ordered to fight without being consulted. Three hundred and fifty millions of men and women cannot be ordered overnight to get into a psychological condition of murder and slaughter unless the matter is explained to them, unless they know why that should be done. This, Sir, is the substantial answer that I give to the point of order which was raised by the Leader of the Opposition and which you have overruled. We, the three hundred and fifty millions of people cannot be treated otherwise than as human beings with a judgment of our own with regard to matters of this kind. Have we been asked? No. If the constitution permitted, we could have been asked in one manner; but if the constitution did not provide for it, we should have been asked in another manner. And that is why South Africa met in parliament and considered the question very gravely and decided that they should consider themselves to be at war with Germany and one Ministry went out over this issue and another Ministry came in. (Cheers.) That is why, Sir, England asks various Dominions to say that they are at war, to agree and to express their opinion. Sir, I think the British Government made use of Gandhiji's statement which was issued soon after the war, wherein he said that 'this war was good on the part of Britain, only he was doubtful about the methods.' When he made that statement the British Cabinet welcomed it and one Minister used it in the debate in the House of Lords and said, 'Even a man like Gandhiji who represents the soul of India has given his spiritual approval of the step that we have taken.' He did not raise a point of order, he did not say, 'What has this man to do with His Majesty's conduct?' He warmly welcomed the statement of Gandhiji in regard to this matter. Surely, if we welcome the one, we must allow the other.

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“ We must now see whether it is right for—not one man, not a few hundreds of people but a whole and large population in the world—all the Hindus and Mussalmans of India, and all the three hundred and fifty millions of India, all of a sudden to be declared to be at war with another people of the world. It is a serious matter and even if the constitution did not provide for it, we should have been asked; we should probably have said, ‘ Yes, it is a good cause.’ But sometimes occasions do not provide for all this ceremony; we are at least entitled to be asked, if not before the event, at least immediately after the event, when something more is asked to be done by us; we are certainly entitled to clear up this point as human beings, not as pleaders before a court; we are entitled to find out whether it is right and whether there is good ground and sufficient material for us to grow so enthusiastic about this murder business that we should ourselves take part in it. Therefore, Sir, the people of India, the thinking people of India object to this procedure; they say it is not right. It might be right perhaps if it were a handful of people to be taken for granted. But here are a people numbering 35 crores, an ancient people with a culture and a civilization and a history behind them and if they should successfully be declared to be at war with Germany, it were better that these people had been asked, and then Hitler would not have been able to run his broadcast as he is now doing. If these people had been asked and if these people had given their approval in a proper manner, the enemy’s strength would have been the less for it and England’s would have been the greater for it. It is a matter of mere commonsense, of mere wisdom, apart from humanity and the doctrine of right and wrong to which I referred just before. It would have been well for England to have taken India into confidence.

“ Am I simply discussing foreign affairs? No, because these things lead up to a very concrete action that we have to undertake just now. This House is deeply interested in what we have determined to do. The Ministers who have been carrying on the work till now in this Province have decided to accept the position that has been reached by—their party machine, if you may so call it—the Working Committee of the Congress, as I would call it. We have decided to resign and the Assembly is entitled to hear the reasons as to why we resign; the Assembly is entitled to discuss whether it is right or wrong that we should resign, and therefore it is that this resolution is placed before the House to-day. And those reasons are here. The people of India feel keenly that it is not right that another people, far away from our place, should simply decide for us that we are at war. It is one thing to say that we should do such and such a thing which is not of much importance. But it is quite another thing to declare that a whole people like us should take part in the war. Therefore, we feel it keenly.

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“ Then we feel that not only has this been done without asking for the opinion and without referring to the feelings of India either soon after or in connexion with the business that has to be undertaken, but that they have actually passed laws without our consent, whereby even the modicum of autonomy that has been given to the provinces has been taken away. I quite appreciate the point which can well be made out in this connexion that surely the Provincial Governments cannot make peace and war. Of course, Provincial Governments cannot conduct war. But if the Provincial Governments do not conduct war each by itself, still to-day there is no other Government in India which can be said to represent them at the Centre. In the absence of a proper democratic Government at the Centre, the various Governments of the Provinces which were carrying on the administration should be strengthened. But instead of strengthening them, what has happened is that the British Government through the Secretary of State has taken away the entire power, both of the Executive and the Legislature, in the various Provinces in regard to many matters. It is not right to say that they were not asked about this; it is as well that I make it clear that the Provincial Governments were consulted about it. It is also equally clear that the Provincial Governments expressed their adverse views on this subject in vain. Power in various matters within the field of the provinces, both of the Legislature and the Executive, has been taken away by the Secretary of State. It is wrong to imagine that the Central Government has taken away the power. The British Government in England has taken away these powers and is exercising them through various officials.

“ That is the position that is objected to, not on the ground of citizens’ rights, but on the constitutional ground that even the modicum of autonomy that was given has not been properly allowed to be maintained but has been taken away. If a proper Central Government had been created on right lines, whether for the immediate present or for all time to come and if that Central Government had asked the Provincial Governments to give it such and such powers, because it is more convenient to function in matters of this kind from the Centre, the position would have been wholly different. The objection now is that all that has been given to the Provincial Governments has been taken away from them to an irresponsible Centre. That is the constitutional objection.

“ Now, in the first part of this resolution these two things have been brought out and it is the baseboard for the step that is proposed to be taken. The Assembly wants that the British Government should be informed that this is not right and that the principles for which avowedly Britain has gone into this terrible war should be applied all round. In fact, the application

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all round was also avowed in a manner. The all-round application of those principles was included in the statements with which England went to war. It was stated that the world should be free; that they had tolerated this attack upon liberty far too long; that they must now take up the last sanction and go to war. They claim that they are attacking Germany not because Britain or France was attacked territorially or on the waters, but because they wanted to defend liberty against aggression. Naturally the people of India then began to ask themselves: 'Is this liberty only for Europe, and for the small peoples of Europe, or is it also for the large and ancient people who have been in this land these thousands of years and who have been in friendship with Britain? When Britain goes to war for a principle of this kind, surely we may assume that this principle is applicable first and foremost to us, even before it is applied to Poland or to Czechoslovakia. We are not disentitled to think in this manner.' So, naturally the people of India, the thinking people of India, asked that a declaration should be made on this subject. The declaration was, as I have said on another occasion, not a difficult declaration to make.

11-45
a.m.

"It was a declaration to confirm the intention that was adumbrated even before the war broke out; the question asked was whether the principles for which they proposed to ask India to go to war would be applied to them also. It is not a *quid pro quo* for services rendered. It is an application of the principles for which we are asked to go to war. Am I not entitled to ask, 'Are those principles applicable to me? I doubt whether those principles would be applied to me; please tell me whether those principles would be applied to me as I know they must.' This was the declaration that was asked for. Do we not deserve the same kind of consideration which the people of Poland deserve? The people of Czechoslovakia asked for help and Mr. Chamberlain said, 'Oh, yes, you deserve to be helped; but it is too early for us to take such a terrible step; let the cup be full to the brim.' But now they said they must wait no longer and entered into the terrible transaction. Surely India is entitled to ask, 'Are those principles for which you have at last entered the war applicable to us?' The answer is, 'Oh, yes, but you are not fit.' Did we ask for a verdict whether we were fit or not? We merely asked for an expression of their intention. We merely asked them what they wished to do if it were possible for them to do it. 'Are we fit?' 'Have we agreed?' 'Do we agree in a sufficient measure?' 'Is it workable?'—these are all matters for the future. But we ask, 'What is your own desire in the matter?' That is all that we ask to be told. The declaration that India asked the British Government to make is not their verdict as assessors as to our fitness or the result of our probation, or whether

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we are sufficiently united, whether we are sufficiently active, whether we are sufficiently strong and so on. But our desire is to know when the war is over, if we prove to you that we have come to an agreement, what your desire is to do by us. Is it part of your aim in this war which you are undertaking for a second time saying that it is a better war than the last one and will produce better results and confer greater benefits than the last war? We ask, 'Are we in the picture?' The answer should have been, 'You are in the picture; we will help you to become fit, as fit as we can make you, even if you are not now fit.' That was the declaration that should have been made; instead we have a declaration which has caused resentment throughout the land. I need not mince words. The declaration is not only a disappointment, but it has caused deep resentment throughout the country among all people who have worked for the country and who have feelings, and whose feelings should be respected and cannot be ignored.

"In this connexion I am inclined to tell you a story. It is very wrong to tell stories on such serious occasions. But the story which I would like to tell you is from Shakespeare, that of King Lear. Lear divided his realm among his three daughters. The eldest daughter said to her father, 'I love you more than words can wield the matter; dearer than eye-sight, space and liberty.' King Lear was pleased and said, 'Take this vast portion of my kingdom.' Then the next girl told him that she loved him even more than that; and the father gave her also an ample share. The third daughter said, 'I love you as I should, nor more nor less. I cannot give away all my love to you; I have to keep a portion of it for my future husband; I cannot give you all my love if I am to marry.' Poor King Lear was angry; he was a fool before he became mad and the rest of the story is known to hon. Members. This story is told by one of the greatest of the world's poets, who comes from England, and that is why I was inclined to tell that story. It is not a mere story; it is Truth imbedded in a story. Who can forget the lesson after reading that greatest of the plays of the greatest of poets?

"It is not flattery that will help any one. The Congress cannot give all its love to Britain; it must reserve that which is India's own due. India is asked to help Britain in the war. Is it enough merely to issue a notification saying that all people should help the Government in this war? We have to induce the people to help the Government; we have to make them enthusiastic. It is easy if I have got wealth, some inherited or ill-got wealth; I can part with a portion of it without asking anybody else. If I am deputed to bring men for the war, I must go round to the people and ask them to be ready to kill and be killed. I

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must tell them, 'This war is a good thing; it is bringing liberty to us also along with the rest of the world; it is not like the last war and we should take part in it.' It is not enough if I am able to send to the war some men who are half-hearted. I must be able to send men who are really enthusiastic about the war. It is not like the past wars. It will be terrible. We do not know how this war is going to develop. We must have something to tell the people, something real. What is the real thing? Is it enough, people will ask, if Britain says that she will consider about this after the war? People of Britain, on the whole, have been better than other people in the world, but yet history is there. It has at least been said, truly or otherwise, that they have promised before and they have failed. All this is there. No doubt I could tell them something more. They hesitated even to promise this time; and that hesitation is proof of the sincerity of their word. I welcome that hesitation. What has been promised after much hesitation is more valuable than the previous promises. But that is not enough to-day. What the thinking people of India want is that something more than that should immediately be done, in order that sincerity and confidence may be attached to any declaration. If we ask you to make a declaration, it is not as to what you will do, but as to what you desire to do. It is only with regard to what you wish to do that we want some declaration. And you must *do* something to show that it is more than mere words. Therefore the people of India examined this question and said, 'What can be done in this time of hurry, anxiety and tension?' Some doubted whether it would be right to ask the people of England to tell us definitely as to what they were going to do after the war was over and to prepare an improved constitution. But that is not being asked of them now. But when you want us to organize the whole of this country, men, women and children and prepare it for war, we want something more than words. It is not enough that they are able to send cables to the Secretary of State quickly or that he is able to send his communications to the Collectors and others quickly; surely much more is wanted. A machinery for organizing the people in these days cannot consist only of orders issued by the Secretary of State and passed on quickly to the various subordinates. There must be a machinery in which the people feel that they have a part to play, at least that of nuts and screws, if not of steam power; the people must feel that they have their part to play in the mechanism. How can it be done? Some may say, 'Surely you will be irritating the good people of England if you ask them at this crisis for a constitution; Englishmen will be so irritated.' If they were to be easily irritated, they cannot fight the enemy at all; wisdom is more necessary than irritation if you have a strong enemy like Germany. What we said was, 'You are people who have shown the greatest amount of patience. We are not asking

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for anything about which you have reason to be irritated; we are simply asking for a more definite statement as to what your intentions about us are when the war is over.' This can in no way be said to be a cause for irritation. When we were asked to organize the people for the war, we assumed that to ask for a declaration of that kind would not cause any irritation whatsoever.

"Again what is more important is this. What is the machinery that you will ask us to employ on this occasion? And what is the answer? His Excellency the Viceroy has said, 'We will form a consultative committee of members of the various majority parties; we will ask them to form panels; from them we will select various members and invite them to give us advice. Thus the Government will get into touch with the people belonging to the various communities and see how best the country's resources can be exploited for war.' There is no other description for this consultative committee. It is intended to make the best arrangement for the co-operation of the people of India in the war and in the utilization of the resources of India for the purpose of the war. Exploitation is not a bad word. The Shell Company will tell you how exploitation is necessary: 'We must exploit this mine, we must exploit that well.' *Exploitation* is a good word in this age of large industries. Exploitation in the mechanical sense is easy and simple enough; that kind of exploitation is all right in the case of petroleum. But it is not so in the case of the human soul. It is all right to use machines for elevating a quantity of oil from a certain depth. But if you want to create enthusiasm in the people, if you want to change their feelings, if you want to make men, women and children face the dangers of war and hide themselves in holes when bombs are dropped from aeroplanes without seeing the fun outside, then you want something more than a mere consultative committee for exploitation of resources. You want them to feel that this is their war and that they have something to do with it. They want a place in the day-to-day administration of national business. It will not do to have said, 'Surely, it is wrong to ask for such a thing now. I am going to get angry with you.' A very reasonable answer could have been, 'This is not the time to convene a conference or have an election over it or ask Parliament to decide as to what constitution has to be put down for India.' I would quite accept it. Therefore these men, whom I have been calling the thinking people of India, have been telling the people of Britain, 'You may do all that you can do without a constitutional change; you may simply do this thing which we want in any manner you like without a constitutional change, tentatively; you may simply create an *ad hoc* machine which people may possibly feel or even mistake to be their own machine, though it is not provided for in

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the law or the constitution of the land. It may be your own machine and not the people's, but still they may feel that it is their own machine because the men selected are their own people.'

'Now, Sir, it is not impossible to do such a thing. I can give immediately a number of proposals which would be convenient, good, proper and absolutely practical in the existing circumstances without any fuss of a debate in Parliament or an election in the country. The leaders of the Opposition can equally give half-a-dozen other alternatives. Any one can be taken up. I have no particular partiality for one or another. But now it has gone beyond that stage. The thing has been broken at the very start. There is no reason now, except mere drawing room curiosity, to be talking about plans when nothing is going to be adopted on the other side. Any number of alternatives could be proposed by half-a-dozen wise people in India if they had been asked as to what would satisfy their requirements and how that could be done without any fresh legislation or Parliamentary debate, even under the existing constitution, and how the Government of Great Britain could bring into existence at the Centre here a Government which will give the colour and flavour of sincerity and actuality to their good intentions as to the future. Such a course would also help the lubrication of the machinery of war in this country. It would bring the people in the countryside in touch with the Government. It would enable the Provincial Governments and the workers in the districts to say to the people that this war is our business. It was possible to have accepted any one of the several alternatives. Instead of that, it is no exaggeration to say, Sir, that this proposal of a consultative committee for the purpose of utilizing the resources of the country for war with a panel system to provide safeguards against troublesome people, which has been flung at us, is irritating in the extreme. Of course, irritated people cannot fight. What I said before applies to us as well as to the British. If we simply get irritated at the statement of the Viceroy and do nothing more than that, if we lose our balance, we will not be able to fight even the British here. We cannot do that. The same advice that I tendered in all humility to Britain at an earlier stage of these remarks, that England ought not to allow herself to get irritated because we ask for something, I tender to our own people. We should not get irritated because the Governor-General chose to make this statement which no doubt is very irritating. But it is a very wrong policy that Britain has adopted and it is our duty to tell her what we feel and think about it.

'But is that enough? That is the next question. It may be said, 'By all means pass the resolution which has been notified before. You have expressed your opinion; that is enough. Let us await results.' I say, Sir, it is not right. It is all right for people

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who have no constitutional duties to perform. It is quite enough for people who have only the duty of carrying on the administration. But hon. Members should be aware that the Congress took office for a certain purpose or rather, if I may say so, for a variety of purposes; but the most prominent among them is the progress of the constitutional position of India. Therefore, even though we might have been patient when a number of constitutional difficulties cropped up, even though we might have waived many a difficulty and many a problem on other occasions, at the present moment and in this connection the constitutional position of India has assumed a shape which cannot be put aside in that manner. Our main object in taking up office is now before us. The main object of this war was placed by the Prime Minister of England before his country when war was declared. Why did he not simply say, 'We go to war and let us fight. Down with the Germans! These people cannot be allowed to flourish.' That was not enough. He stated the aims of war in a proper manner. He said that the world was going to get a better peace, that there was going to be a better world order and that therefore they were going to fight. Now, Sir, if we ask our country to be a participant in this war, we have to tell them that the world is going to be better for them too. But that has been refused. Could there have been a better time—let me pause here and ask, Sir—could there have been a more favourable occasion for England to think rightly and deeply and once for all with reference to India? There could not have been a better occasion. Here is an occasion when they have been defeated in diplomacy by an unscrupulous enemy and they have been compelled after repeated postponements to undertake this terrible war and they have undertaken it in the name of justice and in the name of right. The whole country is moved to a man over it on this occasion. They have referred to a new world order—a great phrase which they never used on any previous occasion of this or any other kind. When did the British Government refer to a new world order? They did it this time. Even during the last war they did not use such high-sounding phrases, but to-day they have used them, not merely to deceive people, but because it is a great occasion when all of them feel like that. I say therefore that this war is a very proper occasion for us to appeal to them and say, 'Now, my friend, you are Philip completely sober. All the intoxication of power has been destroyed as an evil thing. You must now think. You are now standing before God. You are now gathering together all the resources which you can gather together and you know now what war means. You are making an appeal to the whole world, you are making an appeal even to the spiritual forces of the world. You congratulate yourself when you get approval from a man like Mahatma Gandhi who has not got a single soldier to give, who has not got a single musket to give, not to speak of modern rifles. On this occasion, when, so to say, human thought is torn up by the roots,

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and when England has been asked—all the men, women and children—to think and all of them *are* thinking about fundamentals, we consider it the most appropriate time to ask you to think about India also.' There cannot be a more favourable occasion. I say it from the depths of my heart that it is my firm conviction that if there was any occasion for England to have made this declaration that we wanted, if there will be any in the future, it was this. If they have refused now, I am sad to say that I have little hope that they will make it on any other occasion. This was the supreme moment when they could have thought rightly and given the answer that we wanted. But even in the midst of what they are facing now, when a great wave of thought on fundamentals has overtaken them even without their knowing it, they would not think of us in the manner that we wanted and promise to us, 'Oh yes, you have been differing from one another; it is folly for you to differ like this. We will make you agree if it is at all possible and we are going to do it; we want to do it and we are certain about it so far as we are concerned. May God help you if you make it impossible for yourselves!' That should have been done. That should have been the form in which they should have replied. But instead what has happened? They have sent for a number of people; they have called for a number of people's opinion; they have gathered them together. The thing has grown from one to another, till at last differences of opinion and suspicion of one another and this topsy-turvydom, have seized their brains also and they think within themselves, 'Oh, this is impossible. This difference of opinion gives a decent dress for what we wanted to say previously.' And they have now said, 'You have differed amongst yourselves; the thing is impossible; but anyhow we shall do what we can.' I do not say, Sir, that there has been any discourtesy in the answer. They have done, I think, as much as they can do to be courteous. I have no doubt about it; they have taken the greatest amount of pains to make the thing as nice as possible. But the reality of it has incensed the people of India and it is our duty to say that it is not right.

"Sir, under these conditions should we continue to hold office because we can do a lot of good or because we think we can do a lot of good, although hon. Members on the Opposition have been continually trying to persuade us that we are doing a lot of harm? (Laughter). We still think that we are doing good and we value those things greatly. Some of them are more important than any constitution, let me say that straightaway. We are doing a number of things that are really the hard substance of progress, better than mere words, phrases and constitutions. They are all very good things we have been doing and we have still to do. In spite of their difference of opinion, members of the Opposition have been very helpful and on the whole they have never really

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obstructed; they have only opposed. They have not been bad opponents; they have been helping us and we are enabled to get through. We have succeeded and we can still succeed. But if we go on like that, what happens to the main problem? We have had it postponed for some time or for a long time as some think; but cannot put it off hereafter. We must therefore say we cannot co-operate in this manner. If you ask the British soldier to go to France, to the Maginot line or the Siegfried line, without giving him a pair of boots, how could he go? What will be the British soldier's reply to such a question? He will say, 'Oh yes, I am ready to fight; but for God's sake give me a pair of boots.' He will of course put it in his slang, but not just as I have put it. Surely he will have to be provided with a pair of boots if he is to be helpful in this war. So, Sir, if they want us to carry on in this war, let them give us the pair of boots which we require, the minimum which we have asked for. If that is refused, how can we with self-respect function?

"But there is a retort that is easy: 'You say it has disappointed you. But while Britain is in a tight corner are you going to help Hitler? Is Hitler better? Are you going to help him for the reason that you have a quarrel with Britain?' It is a very difficult question to answer. I can answer that question only by putting another; some questions are answered only by counter-questions. 'It is true that if India be indifferent under present conditions, she may be helping the enemy by her simple indifference. But you have yourself done it. You have done it, not I. You have made India non-co-operate; it is not I that non-co-operate; it is not I that am helping the enemy by my indifference; you are compelling it by your indifference. You are responsible, not I. Please blow up your own ministers. They have betrayed you.' That is what I would tell the people of England. They have made India indifferent on this supreme and critical occasion. Their ministers have put India on the opposite side, when they wished to be on the right side. That is my answer to that question. It is a very difficult problem that is somehow involved in this matter. Can I co-operate under these circumstances?

"Even if I could, should I co-operate under these circumstances? That is the present question. It would be wrong for us to co-operate. That is why I want this Assembly to say that it authorizes us to resign. Much as we feel sorry that our work will suffer, we have to do so. That is why I am asking the Assembly to accept this resolution. Sir, the House is aware of the developments and therefore I need not proceed, so to say, as if it were a blank paper on which I am putting down this resolution. The House knows what has happened. The Congress Ministry's intention to resign is now well-known. The House fully knows it and the House should proceed to act upon it. Hon. Members should tell us whether they approve of it. Therefore we

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have given reasons why we resign. It would not do merely to say, 'We sent an ultimatum; we sent a notification to the Viceroy and he refused; so, we resign.' It would not be proper to do so. The gravity of the thing should be explained. That is why I have attempted to explain the fundamental reasons, the unanswerable reasons for which we propose to extricate ourselves from the responsibility of holding office. This House has a right to tell us, 'No, we are quite pleased with Britain; we are quite pleased with every that has taken place. At any rate we think it is not a very grave matter. Please carry on.' That is what Britain asks us to do. I plead that the House should say, 'We accept your proposition; we approve your intentions to resign.' If the House gives us its approval, we can go with a clean conscience. We can go with the assurance that the representatives of the people have approved of our action. Even if the members of the Opposition do not tell us that what we say is right, at least they should hear us and give us reasons why it is not right. They should try to tell us the other side of the thing, so that, if possible, we may be dissuaded. A miracle can be worked. But the question really is whether the Opposition will or can do it. I do not think they will do so; I think they approve of our resignation; I think they feel like us. Our resignation should be a good thing from the point of view even of the members of the Opposition.

"On a critical occasion like this, is it not possible for the entire House to sink all differences and feel thus: 'Well, this is the Indian view; this is the view which the majority of people in India feel. We shall also fall into line with them; we shall not show our small differences in special cases of this kind; we shall join with the rest.' It would of course be a glimpse of the future unity we would have. I would say that this resolution would bring us Swaraj, if really we can have a united vote from this House. If there is a united vote on the question of the resignation of the Ministry, it is really an usherer in of the full freedom that we desire to get for our country. Let us start even now; let us see that on this matter we all agree. It is not open to any self-respecting member of the House to ask us not to resign. Let us all forget our previous differences. Never mind the European group; if we have the united vote of all the Indian members, it is enough. The European group cannot vote for this resolution; they are citizens of a different country. They keep one foot here and one foot there. Let us hope that between the two stools they will not fall. Let us pray there will be no trouble for anybody on earth. I am not asking them to vote for this proposition, because I know they have their loyalty to their own country. I would be as stupid as those people who ask Indians to forget India. I cannot ask the British people in this House to vote for this proposition. I am not a whole-hogger.

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There may be some very good English people, who would endorse this resolution. But they would be called cranks. There are not many of them in this country. I can see that our friends here of the European group do not wish to be called cranks and they cannot possibly vote for this proposition. I do not want them to do so. They should stand by the decision of their own people. If their own people decide otherwise, it will be time for them to change their attitude. To-day it need not be anticipated. But for the rest of the people here, Sir, I have a single appeal to make: this is the time when we should unite. I am not asking them to unite with us except on the question of the resignation of the Ministry. I am not asking the members of other groups to unite in any programme of civil resistance of any kind. To-day we are asking them to give their support to the first step, namely, that this Government do go out now. That is the single step up to which the members of the Opposition can proceed and if they do not like, they need not proceed any further. I therefore appeal to everybody in the House to vote for the resolution.

"A question may be asked. 'Who are you to talk all these things? Do you really represent the people?' Before I sit down, I would like to answer it. Unfortunately for those who raise any objection of this kind, we have by accident convincing proofs during the last few weeks that we really do represent the thinking people of India, we really continue to represent them, in spite of the trouble we are having over minor matters in respect of various minority communities. If I give a job for one member of a community ten other people go without jobs. If I give a law for one man I restrict the right of twenty other people. Whatever good we do in this unfortunate world, there are many evils alongside. In the actual administration of the Province during the last two and a half years, this Government have done very many good things, which have pleased the people. But we had to and we have done things which have displeased some people very badly. To-day some orthodox men are fasting in Madura. The same men do not fast for too long; they fast in series, each one for a convenient length of time. It shows that they feel strongly about it. I cannot say that they are doing anything improper. They think it is a matter of life and death—a matter of the soul, even more than of life and death. We have displeased many others, not so seriously as to hurt the soul, but touched their pockets—an affair more serious than that of the soul in some respects. We have hurt many people's pockets. So that, it is not a six days' or a nine days' wonder that we went to the polls within the recent elections. We did not go to the polls with sweet declarations, with nice phrases and with six months' fraudulent practice to please this man or that man but with two and a half years of solid work which must involve a number of realities, good, bad and indifferent. And what do the polls show? Some weeks ago my colleague was speaking in this and the other

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Chamber with pardonable enthusiasm—pardonable on account of his age or want of age; he uttered challenges and I thought, ‘Hullo, what is he doing? Why is he doing this? Is it right, is it necessary?’ I tried to pull him by his sleeve; but he was too far away; he could not be stopped. I had to let him go on. But what will be the result? The Opposition will rise, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan will rise with his inimitable satire; he will say, ‘The Hon. Mr. So and so made this challenge, but see what has happened. Look at this result; look at that result.’ That is what I was fearing. I was painting in my own mind all this picture like a pessimist. But to-day, what is the real picture? The optimist comes out truer always than the pessimist. Everywhere the country says, ‘You are our choice. Forty-two out of 52 seats in one Board, 48 out of 52 in another, 49 out of 52 in a third and so on. If I go on reading the results, it may hurt and it is unnecessary. I refer to it not as a piece of victory. It is nothing after all. I refer to it to show that really we represent the popular mind in spite of every doubt that has been cast. In spite of everything that involved in day-to-day administration for three years nearly, people seem to believe in us and continue to believe in us—not sophisticated people with something to gain, but a very large electorate, the countryside everywhere. They have all gathered together and given the decision. And in the interval, what amount of vitriolic poison was poured into the public mind by the press? How much of attack? Everything that could possibly be done to bring us down from our throne, so to say, was done. I can say that in Madras, the liberty of the press is at its maximum, 100 degrees Centigrade. And with all that liberty—or licence, you may call it—with every kind of attack in the press, with every kind of propaganda, with all the background of actual facts of administration, the countryside has, after nearly three years, voted in this manner. It is so good that I feel it somewhat like crowing over victories to repeat 49, 52, 43, etc. That is the answer to the question, ‘Who are you to talk for India as if India was against this war?’ Yes, India is for this war; quite truly Gandhiji spoke for India. But India wants to be in a war in which she can take an honourable and free part. Are we to go as mercenaries to fight? Are we to go in merely for pay? Are we to go in merely because somebody has ordered us to go and fight? It must be made our own war; it must be honourable for us to co-operate; it must be not only free but honourable. Therefore, we want a few things which it was easy to give; but that having been refused, I say we are entitled, on behalf of India, to say that we cannot go on like this and that India does not want us to go on like this.

“Therefore, I say that the thinking people of India have to a man approved our decision to withdraw now, hard as it is, unfortunate as it is for various reasons. No doubt we have got a very good programme of work before us; we never knew that this war would come now, although it was all the while impending.

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That is how we have to work. There is an old story in Sanskrit which describes life. It explains in a most graphic way that we have to go on from moment to moment as if we lived for eternity, though we know all the while that a mouse is gnawing away the rope by which we hang. We have many plans to put through, and those plans are no doubt very important. People’s hopes have been raised to a pitch of expectation over those plans; people had swept the House clean in order to welcome the coming era. They had been getting ready to have Prohibition in ten districts next year; people were hoping for a law laying down anew the relationship between the zamindars and the tenants. Everybody was keeping his house bedecked, so to say, expecting the bride to come in. But suddenly now we say, ‘No. The *pandal* is to be pulled down; the festivity is to be postponed.’ But there are occasions in this world when we have to do such a thing; it is not as if this resignation did not involve sacrifices. I have taken this trouble to explain, that it does involve an enormous amount of self-restraint and self-sacrifice, and we have tried to go through all that philosophically. We have undertaken a great responsibility; we have to tell the people why we have done this. Many things from A to Z could be done and we have done many things; but there are many things which yet remain to be done. All that we have to put aside now.

“Sir, with these words, I want the House to give its approval to this resolution.”

Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur rose in his seat.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Just a minute. Am I to understand that the words ‘including arrangements whereby all war measures, etc.’ in the second sentence, do not form part of the resolution?”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“Yes, up to the word ‘Government’.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“You mean the last part of the second sentence in the resolution, beginning with ‘including’ and ending with ‘Government’?”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“Yes; I anticipated the amendment. If, strictly speaking, it should be moved in the form of an amendment, an amendment has been notified. I find, which I would accept when moved. But if it is permitted now, it may be taken that I remove those few words even now.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Again, just at the end of the second sentence as now amended, viz., ‘and further that suitable action should be taken in so far as it is possible in the immediate present to give effect to that principle in regard to the present governance

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of India,' I suggest that the words 'that principle' be substituted by the words 'those principles'."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Very good, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:—

'This Assembly regrets that the British Government have made India a participant in the war between Great Britain and Germany without the consent of the people of India and have further in complete disregard of Indian opinion passed laws and adopted measures curtailing the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments. This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and through them to the British Government that in consonance with the avowed aims of the present war, it is essential in order to secure the co-operation of the Indian people, that the principles of democracy be applied to India and her policy be guided by her people and that India should be regarded as an independent nation entitled to frame her own constitution, and further that suitable action should be taken in so far as it is possible in the immediate present to give effect to those principles in regard to the present governance of India. This Assembly profoundly regrets that the situation in India has not been rightly understood by His Majesty's Government when authorizing the statement that has been made on their behalf in regard to India.'

"Three amendments have been received to this resolution, and one of the amendments is from Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan which is as follows:—

'That this House is of opinion that democratic parliamentary system of government, under the present constitution, has failed and is utterly unsuited to the condition and genius of the people, and therefore, apart from the Government of India Act of 1935, the entire problem of India's future constitution should be wholly reviewed and revised *de novo* and that the British Government should not make any commitment in principle or otherwise without the approval and consent of the All-India Muslim League which alone represents and can speak on behalf of the Mussalmans of India.'

"I have given the utmost consideration as to the admissibility of this amendment from all points of view of procedural law, both in form and matter, and I have come to the conclusion that this amendment is inadmissible as an amendment. The first sentence of the Prime Minister's resolution *inter alia* refers to India having been made a participant in the war without the consent of her people. The second sentence recommends that for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the Indian people in the war, (i) the Government should make a declaration that the avowed aims of the present war, viz., the principles of democracy, are applicable to India, and (ii) immediate effect be given to those principles in the present governance of India. The third sentence regrets that the recent declaration in regard to India is based on a misconception of the situation in India.

"Thus, the whole resolution has some connexion or other with India's position in respect of the present war. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan's amendment has nothing to do with the war or the demand for a declaration of the applicability of the war aims to India or the recent official declaration made in regard to India. On the

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other hand, it is an independent resolution stating that the democratic parliamentary system is unsuited to India, that the problem of India's future constitution should be again reviewed and revised and that for such a revision, the consent of the All-India Muslim League should be obtained and that the All-India Muslim League alone represents and can speak on behalf of the Muslims of India. It is true that the second sentence of the resolution of the Prime Minister refers to the principles of democracy being the avowed aims of the present war and recommends that a declaration be issued that these aims are applicable to India. But Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan's amendment is not an amendment of this portion of the Prime Minister's resolution. It is an independent resolution by itself. He wants that that independent resolution should be substituted for the whole of the Prime Minister's resolution. His resolution may be admissible as a resolution by a non-official member for a non-official day. But it is not admissible as an amendment to the Prime Minister's resolution. In fact, the resolution of Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan is a negative of the Prime Minister's resolution in some respects and is a kind of opposition to that resolution. There is no objection to Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan's opposing the Prime Minister's resolution on whatever grounds he pleases. But his resolution is inadmissible as an amendment as it is not relevant to, or within the scope of, the subject-matter of the resolution. I therefore decide that the amendment is inadmissible as an amendment.

"With regard to the two other amendments that have been circulated to the House, they have been admitted as amendments."

III.—STATEMENT *RE* THE WALKOUT OF A SECTION OF THE HOUSE.

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, I bow to your ruling given after deep thought, declaring my amendment out of order. Yet I and my party feel unable to take part in the deliberations on the resolution without stating the policy of the Muslim League in a definite and concrete form as an amendment. Hence without meaning any disrespect to the Chair we walk out of the House." 12-45 P.M.

[After making this statement, Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur and members of his group left the House.]

II.—RESOLUTION ON THE WAR SITUATION—*cont.*

* SRI B. BUCHAPPA NAYUDU:—"Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The first part is unnecessary as it has been accepted already."

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SRI B. BUCHAPPA NAYUDU:—"I move only the second part of my amendment. I move, Sir—

'Add the following at the end of the resolution:—

"and, in view of the failure of the British Government to meet India's demand, this Assembly while recording its fullest confidence in the Ministry calls upon them to tender their resignation."'

"In doing so, Sir, I will only . . ."

KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"On a point of order, Sir, I would like to know how in connection with this resolution we can discuss a motion expressing confidence in the Ministry now. The resolution moved by the Hon. Leader of the House is entirely different in its object. His object is to protest against India being made a participant in the war without the consent of the people of the country and also a declaration about the goal of independence and certain other matters. There is no question of reiteration of confidence in the Ministry or calling upon the Ministry to resign. If it is a question of calling upon the Ministry to resign, the hon. Member should move a definite motion of confidence or no-confidence in the Ministry. Even though he may be a member of the Ministerial party, he, as an independent member, may move such a motion. I submit that it is not permissible to take up the question of confidence in the Ministry as an amendment to this resolution. I think such a thing is wholly irrelevant to the main motion moved by the Hon. Premier."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The point of order raised is to this effect: that that portion of the amendment relating to the vote of confidence is out of order."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"He means not only the vote of confidence in the Ministry but also calling upon them to resign."

KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"May I explain, Sir? If it is a question of calling upon the Ministry to resign, it is a definite motion of no-confidence; and the hon. Member can move a motion in that sense, and it is entirely open to the House to accept or reject such a motion. But the mover of the amendment has not given notice of such a motion; therefore he is not entitled to call upon the House to come to a decision on a question, the subject-matter of which is the continuance or the non-continuance of the present Ministry in office. Therefore I submit this question of confidence or no-confidence in the Ministry does not come in as a relevant amendment to the main resolution moved by the Hon. Premier."

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I attempted to make it clear in the remarks I offered at the outset and the House also is now aware of the circumstances that developed since notice of this resolution was given; it would be a highly improper thing for the Government to convene this House to consider this resolution without intimating to it their intention to resign. I want to know whether the House approves of our intention to resign. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has given the reasons why he says the amendment is not in order. They would hold good only if it were an ordinary vote of confidence or no-confidence. I have made it clear in my opening remarks that it is not a question of mere want of confidence or otherwise but a question that has to be decided on the merits of the case."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The amendment is relevant to the main motion. But it is one thing for the House to approve of the Ministers' intention to resign and quite another thing to call upon them to resign. This amendment calls upon them to resign."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"But there is another amendment which has been admitted and which can be discussed and the present one withdrawn."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Since the other amendment has come in, why not this be withdrawn?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Since the other amendment has come in it is hardly worth while to move this also."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What does the mover of the amendment say?"

SRI B. BUCHAPPA NAYUDU:—"I withdraw the amendment."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add at the end of the resolution the following sentence:—

"In view of the failure of the British Government to meet India's just demand on this occasion, and of the far-reaching gravity of the consequences involved in such failure, this Assembly, while expressing its fullest confidence in the Ministry and realizing the grave setback to good government and progress in the Province which their withdrawal will cause, fully approves of the Ministry's intention to tender its resignation to His Excellency the Governor."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"So, may I take it that only the second part of the amendment given notice of by Sri K. Bhashyam is moved, and not the first part also, as it has been already accepted and embodied in the resolution?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Yes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"And then the objection to this also from the Leader of the Opposition remains. Is it so?" (Laughter.)

KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I am thankful to you, Sir, for reminding me of it. I am not inclined to raise the point of order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Nor is it necessary because there is a certain alteration now. So the mover of the amendment may go on with his speech."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, after the eloquent speech which we have heard just now from the Hon. the Premier, it is unnecessary for me to go over the ground in regard to the main part of the resolution. I endorse everything that has been said by the Hon. the Premier. I want however to add a word of approbation to the step proposed to be taken by the Ministry in tendering its resignation."

"The resolution of the Congress Working Committee calling upon the Ministries to resign was passed after a great deal of deliberation and consideration of all the circumstances in the case. It has been most considerate in spite of the fact that the Governor-General has acted most arbitrarily in interfering with Provincial Autonomy. The Congress Committee has shown considerable restraint in not precipitating matters at once. The high sense of responsibility which has animated the Congress Committee has not been properly appreciated by the British Government or the Viceroy. The response from them was of a most disappointing character. It has caused resentment among all the sections of the people. The demand made was clear and specific. It merely wanted a statement of the aims of the British Government in so far as it related to India. But what did we get in response? A re-statement of the declaration made about twenty years back and a prospect of a revision of the Government of India Act after due deliberation and consultation with all communities. It is nothing, if I may say so, but the repetition of the old policy based upon imperialistic considerations of 'divide and rule.' The old game is repeated and we are asked to be satisfied with the pious hope that at some future time the British Government may grant some measure of reform in the government of the country. The mention of the differences between the

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communities cannot be made to hide the real motive behind this declaration. If any advance in the government of the country is to be made with the unanimous consent of all the people of the land, no forward movement is at any time possible. Therefore, considering the national self-respect and its declared policy, the Congress cannot but act in the way it has done to dissociate itself from the government of the country by tendering its resignation. It cannot but confess that this resignation has caused widespread discontent and great consternation among large sections of the people of this land.

"During its short period of office, the Congress has put into force many schemes of social reform and economic uplift of the masses. It has shifted the emphasis from the wealthy and the rich to the poor and the oppressed. It has made the people think more of the country and the villages than of the cities and towns. It has further made the capitalists and vested interests realize that they are there not for their own selfish ends but for the general good of all the people in the land. It has been able to infuse the Congress spirit into the administration and socialize its activities. If the Congress insisted upon independence as its goal, it is only because it believes and strongly believes that it is only by such government that the greatest good can be done to the largest number of people of this country. Therefore, it is not without a wrench that the Congress Ministries are giving up their office leaving all their work incomplete and unfinished. But it cannot be gainsaid that this resignation is also a blessing in disguise. It will be utilized as a period of purification, preparation and purposeful action. The Congress as the spearhead of all forward movements, will carry on its activities in the land and agitate as it has always done for the complete independence of India."

"The British Government has not yet realized the full strength and force of the Congress; by undergoing this measure of sacrifice and by its strenuous work among the people it will derive such an amount of strength that no power on earth, not even the British Government, can withstand its demands in future. With these words I commend my amendment to the House."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—"Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I second the amendment so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Sri K. Bhashyam. The amendment speaks for itself. The Ministers command the confidence of the people, and that need not be repeated by me. The set-back to the good government and progress of the Province resulting from the resignation of the Ministry is felt not only by us, the members of the Ministerial party, but by the people of the Province."

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But I feel confident that the resignation will only be a source of strength to the nation in its onward march to the goal of freedom." (Applause.)

1 p.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"The resolution and the amendment are before the House for discussion."

KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, in spite of the appeal made by the Hon. the Leader of the House at the close of a very eloquent speech, we are constrained to feel strongly that the sentiment sought to be expressed by him through this resolution and the action that he wants to take to give effect to this resolution are both wholly unacceptable to us for reasons which appeal very strongly to us.

"Sir, the resolution before the House is but an attempt further to strengthen the decision that the Congress has taken elsewhere. However, I submit that our views are quite clear that we are not in agreement with the conclusions reached by the Congress on this issue. However much Congressmen may be entitled to respect on account of the sacrifices they have made and the work they have carried on for years in the cause of India's freedom, we cannot lend our support to the attitude which the Congress has adopted now when the freedom of the whole world is in jeopardy. An analysis of the main points emphasized in the resolution moved by the Hon. the Premier comes to this: (1) that the British Government should not have made India a participant in the war without the consent of the people of India; (2) that laws and measures have been passed curtailing the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments; (3) that to secure the co-operation of the Indian people, India should be regarded as an independent nation entitled to frame her own constitution; (4) that suitable action should be taken in so far as it is possible in the immediate present to give effect to the above principle; and (5) that the statement the Viceroy was authorized to make shows that the situation in India has not been rightly understood.

"These are the five points that cover the Hon. Prime Minister's resolution. In his own way and true to the principles of his party he has justified his resolution. Sir, it has been said that the British Government has not taken this country into confidence with regard to involving India in the war. We must bear in mind the deep significance of this war. The battle is being waged by the Allies not for the liberation of one set of people alone, but may I say, it is for the preservation of peace and freedom and democracy. With this aspect, every party and every leader in this country has agreed so far. Victory for the Nazis would mean the end of all democratic principles for which all parties in the world and particularly in this country have

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been working; it would mean the domination of one nation over another and the application of brute force to entrench the philosophy and methods of Fascism and Nazi aggression. Speaking in the House of Commons a fortnight back, the Prime Minister of England stated in very clear terms that 'it is not alone the freedom of small nations that is at stake. There is also in jeopardy the peaceful existence of Great Britain, the Dominions, India and the rest of the British Empire.' Sir, he has also stated that it is not for any material advantage. But the Hon. Prime Minister asks why, if England is actuated by motives to keep up democracy, its principles should not be applied to India. That is his main argument in the earlier stages with regard to war aims.

"Sir, with regard to the motives of Great Britain in entering this war, I shall not detain the House, for all of us have seen it declared as clearly as possible. I shall only say one thing to support my view-point. It was made apparent just before and immediately after the outbreak of the war that all parties and leaders of India wanted to offer their goodwill on this occasion; it may be that some offered it with certain reservations and some without reservations. With one voice we all protested against the outrage on brave Poland and the methods associated with the name of Herr Hitler. The Congress has on many occasions in the recent past condemned Nazi aggression. That being so, there is no force in the contention that India has been made a participant in the war without the consent of her people. Moreover it may be said that India will be untrue to her culture and her ancient traditions if, in the prosecution of a war undertaken for such purposes, India does not stand by Great Britain. I will say that in all sincerity, for we could not have that freedom if the Allies go down in this fight.

"Sir, with regard to the next point the Prime Minister said that their work has been stifled and that they have not had the choice with regard to the war measures. I can only say that on an occasion like this emergency measures taken by the Government of India have necessarily been taken to perfect the war measures. If there is any delay and if the Provincial Governments do not co-operate, it is a serious calamity to this country itself, leave alone Great Britain. All the safety measures that have been taken so far by the Government of India directly and through the Provincial Governments have all been taken for the security and defence of this country. Is there any person in this country who is not for the defence of this land? (Interruption.) I can stand any amount of interruption. (Hear, hear.) I shall cite what the Secretary of State has stated in the House of Lords, which appeals to my mind. With regard to the war measures

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he said, 'This action was taken on the urgent advice of the highest naval and military authorities. The situation, at that time, was such that the possibility of a threat to the safety of India, both from the West and from the East could not be excluded and, from the military point of view, it was essential that the Western and Eastern approaches to India should be adequately defended. It would clearly have been the height of folly to give the world, by discussion in the Legislature, advance notice of our military dispositions.' However, the Congress party in the Central Assembly could not make up its mind to co-operate with the decision. That has probably been the pointer to the organization of the non-co-operation that we find now. In respect of the reference made by the Hon. the Premier to the war measures taken, I would ask him whether in any other way the work of the Provincial Government has been hindered. I can say, until I am contradicted, that I am right in my assumption that the Provincial Governments have not had any interference from the Central Government or the Secretary of State with regard to their Provincial administration. The statement that war measures which have been put into effect, some through the Provincial Governments and some not through them, have in any way affected the Provincial Governments, is untenable.

"Sir, it was stated that 'to secure co-operation of the Indian people, India should be regarded as an independent nation entitled to frame her own constitution.' This ought not to be the attitude. We must support without question Great Britain in this hour of great peril. This is not the time to bargain or to barter. That was the view of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for some time. We yield to none in our desire for Swaraj for India; we say that the opportunity for India to win Swaraj remains. This is not the time to press our demands when Great Britain is in trouble. We have to remember that the destinies of Great Britain and India are linked together. Swaraj for India will mean nothing and will resolve itself into an empty phrase if Great Britain does not emerge out of the war victorious.

"The crux of the question in this connexion is whether it is part of the policy of Great Britain to exclude India from her rightful place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Viceroy in a recent statement issued by him reiterated the declaration of the former Secretary of State for India on behalf of the British Government that Dominion Status was the natural goal of India's political progress. We are told that at the end of the war India's position would be reconsidered and her people and princes would be called upon to assist in the revision of her constitution which they have all declared to be unsatisfactory.

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- This is an important announcement, particularly in view of the Parliament's refusal hitherto to reconsider the Government of India Act, 1935, in spite of the pressing demands from many sides. It will be seen that it is not a part of British policy to exclude India from her rightful place. Mere words like 'independence' and 'constituent assembly' do not help us. With regard to the constituent assembly there are many parties to question that principle in toto. The Viceroy has, if I may say so, rightly pointed out that 'there is nothing to be gained by phrases which, widely and generally expressed, contemplated a state of things which is unlikely to stand at the present point of political development the test of practical application, or to result in that unified effort by all parties and all communities in India on the basis of which alone India can hope to go forward as one and to occupy the place to which her history and her destinies entitle her.'

"Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, who is not an unfriendly critic of the Congress, describes as fatuous 'the belief of Congress leaders that it is possible for them or for a constituent assembly to devise a constitution which will be acceptable all round.' I think this is a very wise statement summing up the present political party's aims and the manner in which they are thinking regarding the change of the constitution.

"I come to the next point that suitable action should be taken in the immediate present as far as possible. The very language in which the demand is couched reveals the difficulty in bringing about a change. The words used in regard to this are 'in so far as it is possible.' Sir, how can the Congress which has deemed it necessary even to postpone its ordinary elections on account of the international situation, expect with any semblance of justification that some of the steps connected with a big constitutional change could immediately be brought about? Apart from the impracticability of doing so, it is neither wise nor expedient to attempt any such thing. The Hon. Leader of the House was trying to give some suggestions with regard to some immediate changes that could be made in the Centre. He did not develop it further; perhaps he thought that it would be useless now to suggest any such thing in greater detail. Sir, I would only say that any change that is brought about in the Centre will always have to be with the consent of all the parties; otherwise it will not be a popular measure. It is necessary that any step that is taken as a national measure should have the approval of all parties and groups and communities in the country. (Interruption.) Sir, I was only referring to what the Prime Minister was saying about changes in the Centre.

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"I shall now come to the last point raised in the resolution. The Congress wants to make out that the statement that the Viceroy recently made shows that the situation in India has not been rightly understood. Before I proceed to deal with this question, let me pause here for a moment to pay a word of tribute to the patient and earnest attempts made by the Viceroy to get into touch with Indian opinion. Let us now briefly examine the Viceroy's statement. In regard to war aims, while the unwisdom and the impracticability of precise definition at so early a stage of the war is stressed, the broad general objectives which the Allies have before them have been clearly indicated. Those are objectives to which no exception can be taken. With reference to the question of India's future, once more the aim of British policy in India has been re-stated in unambiguous terms. The Viceroy's statement re-affirms that Dominion Status for India is the goal aimed at. Again, India's leaders are to be associated immediately in a consultative capacity with the Government of India for purposes of the conduct of the war and all questions relating to war activities. I have listened to the Hon. the Prime Minister's criticism of the consultative group, but I fail to see much force in it. We cannot say anything about this till we see the consultative group come into existence. It may be said that the consultative committee mentioned in the Viceroy's statement is simply in the nature of a representative institution and not a responsible institution. But representative institutions often ripen into responsible institutions with the goodwill of all parties. These declarations only help to advance the cause of India. The Viceroy, no doubt, has not accepted the claim of the Congress to speak for all India. The claim of the Congress that it is an all-inclusive body entitled to represent India without a rival will not stand a moment's scrutiny. The Muslim League has made it clear that the Congress not only does not represent the Muslims of India but is even opposed to the interests of Muslims. The statement issued a few weeks ago from Bombay by certain parties proves that a good many other interests too do not accept the authority of the Congress to represent them. Here in our Province we have always repudiated the claim of the Congress. (A Voice: 'What about the results of the recent elections to the District Boards?') District Boards are things which change according to the party in power."

SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"What about the by-elections?" (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members will please not interrupt the Leader of the Opposition in his speech."

KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, the Viceroy has in his statement pointed out that 'conversations with representatives of so many different points of view

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revealed marked differences of outlook, markedly different solutions for the problems that lie before us.' These differences cannot be ignored or brushed aside as of no importance, and even the Congress has nowadays begun to realize that, as could be seen from the various statements issued. The Viceroy has also made it clear that these differences of view, deeply and sincerely held, should be borne in mind when India's problems are considered. We are equally anxious with the Congress that the pace of constitutional reform should be hastened. But the genuine apprehensions of various parties and interests involved have also to be allayed. Let not the Congress dismiss us as people whose ideas are still evolving and may be long in reaching the heights of Congress wisdom. Future free India has to be built upon solid foundations of perfect security for every interest and party involved. Otherwise freedom and democracy in India will not be worth anything. Therefore it is wrong to regard the mention of the differences among several parties in the statement of the Viceroy as a screen to hide the true intentions of Great Britain. The Viceroy has rightly understood the situation in India, and we appreciate the Viceroy's statement.

"What I have said so far clearly establishes that the resolution moved is unacceptable to the House. We therefore oppose the resolution. It is indeed unfortunate that the Congress had decided at this hour of great peril not to give any support to Great Britain. That is not the right thing to do. Sir, as I said at the beginning, in spite of the appeal made by the Hon. the Premier, I say categorically that I do not like the Ministry's resigning. This is not the issue on which they should resign. This is a wrong issue. They are now concerned with the safety of India. They are doing an injury to the cause of the country. I am quite sincere in what I say. I say that this is not the issue on which a big party like the Congress Party should throw off office. A united India should unreservedly and unconditionally stand by Great Britain in the prosecution of this war and we may then be sure that

'When the war drum throbbed no longer, the battle flags shall be furled,

'In the parliament of man, the Federation of the world.'"

*MR. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"Mr. Speaker, during the last session the Hon. the Premier suggested that the group that I represent was under a self-denying ordinance in the matter of speaking. I suffer from no such inhibition on the present occasion, and for very good reasons. In effect, this resolution and still more—I admit very much more than the resolution—the events and the comments by members of the Congress Party which have led up to it, impugn the honour of my country and of my countrymen. And I feel that I have a right to answer these accusations. Further

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than that I represent one of the more important minorities in this country; if you did without it, you would find that very many thousands of people in this country would be without anything to do, so that it is by its interests an important minority community which would be vitally affected if this resolution were to be acted upon in its entirety and the whole government of this country handed over to the Congress Party for the purpose of carrying out its own aims and objects. The Congress Party has asked the British Government to declare its war aims and objects, while it seems to me that we might very well have a much clearer statement than has yet been made of the aims and objects of the Congress ('Hear, hear' from Opposition benches) and how they propose to deal with the Opposition and the very large sections in this country who are against any suggestion that the Congress Party should be solely entrusted with preparing a constitution for this country.

"Before I proceed further, as a member of this House I protest in the most emphatic terms against this House having been summoned at some inconvenience and at considerable expense to the tax-payer (an hon. Member: Question) merely for registering the fiat of a caucus sitting behind closed doors in Wardha, which, without any responsibility to the electorate, presumes to dictate to the elected assemblies of the various provinces. It is not as if this subject had not already been discussed *ad nauseum*, and I have no doubt that in accordance with usual practice an exactly similar resolution will in due course be submitted to all the district boards and municipalities in the country."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether Mr. Langley thinks that the Government would have been right in tendering their resignation without informing the House—even at some expense to the tax-payer?"

* MR. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"In the resolution as it was originally put before us by the Prime Minister there was no reference whatsoever to resignation."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The resolution if passed would have certainly resulted in the logical corollary of resignation."

* MR. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"I am afraid that I am not versed in the logical processes of the minds of the Congress Party."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I quite admit that, Sir." (Laughter.)

* MR. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"Anyway, I am aware that every actor before he leaves the stage likes to deliver a farewell oration; and this Government before it commits political *hara-kiri* is no exception to the rule. But that is no reason why it should give a concrete instance of its contempt for minorities by presenting

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us also in this manner with the ceremonial disembowelling knife. I can therefore see no justification for summoning this Assembly merely to assist at what I maintain is nothing but a Congress *auto-da-fé*.

"Turning to the resolution itself, which, I will admit straight-away, has been framed with great ingenuity and skill, it is, I take it, a condensed version, and if I may say so, a very much cleverer version, of the long statement issued in the middle of September by the Working Committee of the Congress. This statement was interesting principally for the way in which it disclosed so fully the mentality of its reputed author. To the learned Pandit the word 'imperialism' seems to have the same effect as King Charles's head had on Mr. Dick and the statement is crammed with vague references to imperialism and imperialistic aims which for so many public men in this country seem to take the place of argument. Now let us rid our minds of cant and ask exactly what is imperialism. So far as I understand it, it is simply a union of peoples under one Emperor for purposes of mutual commerce and mutual defence."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I wonder if the hon. Member is defining a corporation. I do not think the word 'imperialism' is there in the resolution at all."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The spirit of anti-imperialism is there; that is what he means."

* MR. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"The events which led up to the resolution are important in my opinion and I submit to you, Sir, that my view is correct. So, I consider that I have a right to criticize this particular statement—the rather lengthy statement—issued by the Congress Committee in Wardha as bearing on the resolution which has been put before us in very much better terms. Well, I suggest that this imperialism is no bad alternative, and, I would suggest, the only practical alternative that has yet appeared, to that tyrannical form of government known as totalitarian, whether it be Fascism or Nazism or Bolshevism. Is the Congress Party itself so entirely free from these totalitarian tendencies that it can afford to criticize the imperial conception? Why do protectorates like Bechuanaland and Basutoland prefer to remain under so-called imperialistic England rather than be handed over to the tender mercies of that avowed enemy of imperialism, General Hertzog? When the Congress Party, or any other party or people for that matter, can offer us some better system than that represented by the British Commonwealth of Nations, which is imperialism, it would be time enough to relegate imperialism to the position which it appears to hold in the prejudiced minds of so many of the political pandits of this country."

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"Now, Sir, as I have already said, the resolution has been framed very carefully and in comparatively mild terms and, there is no doubt that the Hon. the Premier in his speech supporting the resolution was milder than the resolution itself. But I cannot say the same thing of the amendment which has been accepted subsequently. It seems to contain a threat. Now, there is no threat whatever in the original resolution; in fact, I do not think the Hon. the Premier would ever make a threat at all. I think it rather regrettable that the amendment should speak of 'grave consequences' and so on. It would have been better if the reference to the grave consequences which might arise had been deleted. Well, now, I have no complaint about the way in which the Hon. the Premier has introduced his resolution; but at the same time I consider that with all his skill and ability he has made out an extremely poor case for the very strong measures which the Congress Party proposes to take in, as I suggest, a mood of anger.

"Now, it is admitted that war is a very terrible thing. Well, it certainly is. But it took everybody very much unawares. We were expecting wars for many years past and perhaps got used to the cry of 'Wolf'; and when eventually Hitler forced England into war, it came upon us practically like a thief in the night.

"The Hon. the Premier suggested that then India began to think. Surely India had been thinking of her own constitution continuously day in and day out for many years before this and I cannot see why the sudden outbreak of war could have made any very great difference from a constitutional point of view. I admit, the Premier said that he was thinking more as to whether they should be used as what is known as cannon fodder and whether England had any right to call upon the people of this country to fight against other people or murder people, as he said, of whom they knew nothing and with whom they had no quarrel. He said that they are men, women and children whom India has never seen and has no quarrel with. That, it seems to me, is rather begging the question, because England herself is not fighting the men, women and children of Germany. She is simply fighting the brutal and corrupt gang that has got hold of a splendid country like Germany and is ruining that country and is intent upon ruining the rest of the world. It is against that gang known as Hitlerism that England is fighting and it is hardly surprising in the circumstances that many people in my own country feel that the Congress Party would have adopted a rather different attitude in the matter which is now before the House, had they taken more into consideration the real or the chief cause of the war. The question whether the war was right or not has been settled once for all for this country by Mahatma Gandhi himself. He has declared in the most unequivocal terms that it is Hitler's

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war and he has come to the conclusion, based purely on reason, that England is right in waging this war. What follows on after this seems to me to be a minor question, the major question being that this war has first of all to be fought and won.

"Now, I was expecting, before the debate began, that the Prime Minister would make considerable reference to the interference with the Provincial Government by the higher authorities. But that part of the resolution was deleted and so, naturally, the Prime Minister did not dwell on this particular matter at any great length in his speech. But he does admit that the Provincial Governments were consulted in connexion with measures which they are required to take for the defence of the realm and in connexion with the Ordinances which naturally followed. Surely, a Government and a party which derives its power from the Working Committee sitting in Wardha are well enough acquainted with military terms by now in that they talk about the 'High Command' and the need for obeying its orders. Surely it is well-known to even the uninstructed people in this country that when such a thing as war is on, you cannot have a Brigadier sitting in Madras questioning the orders of the Major-General sitting in some place higher up. Inevitably, discipline such as the Congress Party themselves know only too well within their own party, is the only possible way in which wars can be waged.

"Now, the Congress Party in the terms of this resolution and in the statement which preceded it, claims to speak for the Indian people. It must be admitted that it has numbers on its side and a very large proportion of that type of opinion which has learnt to make itself publicly heard. But when a single party makes such a large claim as to speak for the whole Indian continent, then we do well, in the words of Dr. Johnson, to examine its credentials. I pass over the fact that no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi has stated that the Congress Party is riddled with corruption; also the obvious fact that it is in the hands of a small autocratic junta responsible to no one, as was shown when it proceeded calmly to upset a popular vote of its own members. These are not pleasant matters, but they concern nobody except the party itself. But when it claims to represent the whole Indian continent and demands that the constitution of this country should be framed on lines to be laid down by itself, for that in effect is what this resolution amounts to, then it makes claims which simply cannot be justified on the plain facts. Do the 80 millions comprised in the Indian States, and the States themselves with all their interests and importance, count for nothing? Do the 80 millions of Muhammadans count for nothing? Do the 60 millions of the Scheduled Classes count for nothing? In plain fact, the equivalent in population of three Germanies in this continent is ranged against any such pretensions. (Voices: 'No.')

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So that the claim by the Congress caucus to speak for the whole of the people of India should impose upon no one except perhaps the Berlin wireless station. It is indeed very clear that the situation in India has been only too well understood by His Majesty's Government when authorizing the statement that has been made on their behalf in regard to India. If the facts were otherwise and if they were as the Congress Party would ask the world to believe, why should the difficulty about framing a suitable constitution for this country arise? Though I have no doubt that they would not admit it publicly, the leaders of the Congress Party know just as well as I do that if there were complete agreement between the various interests which go to make up the Indian people, the British Government neither could nor would prevent the complete independence of this country and the right which would follow that the country itself should frame its own constitution. Make no mistake about it. This question of minorities has got to be tackled, and in the long run it can only be tackled by the people of this country themselves. But it is a tremendous question which cannot be settled by a stroke of the pen as this resolution seeks to do. This treatment of minorities is one of the main causes of the present war. But the problem of minorities in Europe pales into insignificance compared with the problem in this country.

"It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that the Congress Party should have rejected the Viceroy's proposals for the formation of a consultative group. No one in this country has greater experience than the Viceroy of the working of this sort of body and the proposal would not have appeared in such a severely practical document as his recent statement if it had not been felt that it contained the germs of effective constitutional progress. It is the first effective step that has been proposed in order to bring the various interests in this country together in a practical way and it seems to me deplorable that it should be rejected out of hand. I am aware that the consultative body, as the proposal now stands, appears to carry no powers with it. But, is it to be supposed for example that, if a man of the personality and character of the Hon. the Premier of this Presidency were to form one of the members of that consultative body, it would fail to have very great powers and very great influence? I believe and I most sincerely believe that if a body of this nature, which contained really representative men of that kind and not non-entities, were to sit together day after day in order to advise the Government of India as to the best way in which this war should be prosecuted by the Indian people, it would eventually lead very much more quickly to complete self-government in this country than any other method which I can think of at the present moment or that anybody else has suggested to me.

"If, however, the Congress Party is so certain that it can frame a constitution which will be acceptable to the whole of

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this country and will observe fully the rights of the minorities, what is to prevent their calling forthwith an assembly of all the important interests in this country and providing a workable alternative to the only practical proposals which have yet been put forward for a proper Federal Government? Meantime the system of Federation contained in the Government of India Act and further extended and amplified by the very clear statement of His Excellency the Viceroy, which is in effect a promise of Dominion Status at the earliest possible moment, holds the field as indeed it did when war broke out. The fact that the British Empire and its Allies are defending not only themselves but the whole world against the greatest attempt ever made to trample down the liberties of humanity cannot, I submit, be regarded as introducing any new constitutional problem in this country. So it is hardly surprising that many people, otherwise well disposed towards Indian aspirations, regard the present situation which has been created by the Congress Party, as an attempt to use the difficulties which confront the British Government, not as an occasion to support the defence of the liberties of the world but as an opportunity to squeeze an advantage, not for India as a whole but for an extension of the powers of the Congress Party at the expense of other interests in this country. I should have thought that the experience of the last war would have shown any party claiming to be experts in the arts of government and politics the danger of extracting promises under such conditions. The most notable instance in the last war was the rash promise of the British Government to provide Palestine as a home for the Jews and we know only too well what that promise has led to.

"Let me not be misunderstood. There is not the slightest doubt in my own mind that a free and independent India would be of incalculable advantage to the British Commonwealth of Nations. But we must face realities and I suppose that it is because the Viceroy's statement so clearly does this that it has not been well received by those who unfortunately prefer honeyed words and empty phrases. But I am surprised that so stern a realist as the Hon. the Premier should have drafted the present resolution in phrases which, as the Viceroy remarked, 'widely and generally expressed contemplate a state of things which is unlikely to stand, at the present point of political development, the test of practical application or to result in that unified effort by all parties and all communities in India on the basis of which alone India can hope to go forward as one and to occupy the place to which her history and her destinies entitle her.' This resolution I maintain contributes in no way to the cause of freedom and humanity, but, on the other hand, if it is passed and were acted on, it would, at this stage, constitute one of the greatest betrayals in history. The war aims of Britain, and the issue as it affects India, cannot be put more clearly than they were only the other day expressed by the Diwan of Mysore. He said, 'It is a matter of

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genuine satisfaction to all Indians that India has taken her stand by the side of England in the cause of freedom and in the defence of a great principle—"the principle that the relations between civilized States must be regulated, not by force, but by reason and law." How soon has the Congress Party chosen to blot these words as they affect India! In this matter of minorities the Congress Party elects by this resolution to appeal not to reason and law, but to naked force represented by that worst of all tyrannies, the numerical majority."

After Lunch—2-45 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Answers to 168 starred questions put by hon. Members are now ready, besides the nine questions already answered in the forenoon to-day. Ordinarily these questions would be answered according to rules, on the floor of the House during the sittings of the Assembly from day to day. But in view of the uncertainty of the next meeting of the Assembly after the adjournment of the present sitting and inasmuch as hon. Members have put the questions on matters of importance and the Government have taken the trouble of preparing the answers thereto, I consider that these answers should also be made available to hon. Members.

"As it is, unstarred questions with the answers thereto are, according to the rules, placed on the table. Members star certain questions as they consider them more important than the questions which they leave unstarred. It is undesirable that answers to these starred questions which, in the member's opinion, are more important than unstarred questions should be left unpublished while answers to unstarred questions are duly published. I have, therefore, directed the Secretary to have the questions and the answers printed as is usually done in the case of unstarred questions and the printed paper^a has been placed on the table of the House for the information of hon. Members.

"The House will now resume the discussion on the resolution."

* MR. E. H. M. BOWER:—"Mr. Speaker, I oppose the resolution and the amendment thereto. Although I speak for the smallest community represented in the Assembly, I am fortified by the knowledge that I voice the feeling of a community that is absolutely undivided on this question. Throughout the length and breadth of India, Anglo-Indians are considering how best they can help the Empire at this juncture without any limitations or attempts at bargaining. I thank the Hon. the Premier for the moderate tone of his speech. He has as usual made the very best he could of his case. But I ask the House to consider the resolution from another angle. Sir, one of the main objections to this

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resolution lies in the circumstances that the Empire has now been at war for seven weeks, a war which may possibly last for several years. If the trumpet gives forth uncertain sound, then who can prepare himself for the battle? When unity of purpose against a common enemy is of the utmost importance, a party in India which happens at the present moment to possess a majority in several of the Provincial Legislatures, seeks to bring pressure to bear on the British Parliament to grant what the party is pleased to term 'Democracy' to what it is pleased to call India. In considering the resolution, we cannot forget that one outstanding Congress leader outside this Province has openly stated that England's difficulty is India's opportunity. We feel that this is not the attitude of a democratic statesman, but of a revolutionary. There are many Congress leaders who would agree with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. The Hon. the Premier fortunately is not of that number; and I am thankful for that fact.

"Sir, I ask the House to consider the course of events in the last seven weeks. When Germany invaded Poland, there was an outburst of feeling in India. Everybody sympathised with gallant Poland. Mr. Gandhi himself sent a communication to the Polish President, breathing sympathy in every sentence. If words meant anything, India appeared to be solid for Poland and against Germany. The Muslim Premiers of the Punjab, Bengal, and Sind were and are for entire support of the British Cabinet at this crisis, without any reservations whatever. Of these provinces, the Punjab alone furnished 60 per cent of India's fighting forces in the Great War. The ruling Princes of India rallied to the flag. Mr. Gandhi himself was extremely sympathetic. At this stage, the Congress allowed itself to be influenced by its left wing. 'As we wax hot in faction, in battle we wax cold' and in this resolution we are asked to agree that the 'situation has not been rightly understood by His Majesty's Government when authorizing the statement that has been made on their behalf in regard to India.' If instead of the words 'in regard to India' the words 'in regard to the Congress High Command' were substituted, and if the words 'India' and the 'people of India' in the resolution were replaced by the words 'Congress High Command,' there may be some justification for the motion. But this is not the wording before us. Is the Congress India? (Voices: Most certainly, yes.) I expected that from the benches opposite; but the President of the Muslim League . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members will please not interrupt any speaker, considering the dignity to be maintained and the gravity of the occasion."

* MR. E. H. M. BOWER:—"Thank you, Sir. The President of the Muslim League does not think so and he has a vast volume of Muslim opinion behind him. The leaders of most

^a Printed as Appendix VII at pages 146-221 infra.

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Hindu minorities and of the Scheduled Classes do not think so. The Hindu parties outside the Congress fold do not think so and the ruling Princes do not think so. Do all their views count for nothing?

“And what is this ‘Democracy’ alluded to in the resolution? Is the Congress an example of democracy? Is the compulsion exercised by Wardha over the so-called autonomous Provincial Governments a sign of democracy? Surely any one outside the Congress would be compelled to answer this question in the negative. We have been informed by the Hon. the Premier himself that he would be resigning in pursuance of a mandate from Wardha; in other words we are told that any allegiance that he owes to this House is over-shadowed by a superior outside body which has nothing to do with this House.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“Any one who reads only Mr. Bower’s speech in the papers to-morrow might take it that I said what he has just now ascribed to me, namely, that I resigned because of the mandate from Wardha—words which I never said.”

* MR. E. H. M. BOWER:—“May I know, Sir, if in case the Hon. Premier did not resign because of Wardha, he would have resigned of his own accord, had Wardha been neutral? I should like to know whether he would still have resigned.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“Wardha could not have come to any different conclusion on the reasons stated in the resolution.”

* MR. E. H. M. BOWER:—“But I say that if Wardha had remained neutral, the Premier would not resign.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“It is a very simple thing. It is not difficult for two people to come to the same results if both of them are reasonable and the data are the same. With these two conditions, the result must be the same.”

* MR. E. H. M. BOWER:—“Be that as it may, Sir, the papers have stated that Wardha has issued directions to the Provincial Ministries to resign. If English means anything, it is an order to resign and I take it that these papers are correct in what they say.

“We find that both the words ‘India’ and the word ‘democracy’ used in this resolution tend to obscure the issue. Such resolutions have not been moved in the non-Congress provinces. Surely this very fact indicates that this is purely a party question. This is not an All-India question at all. It is simply a Congress Party question that is sought to be put through the House because of the Congress majority.

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“Then, Sir, in the resolution, we find the words ‘without the consent of the people of India.’ How was this consent to be ascertained? When Poland was invaded, the sympathy of the people as a whole was obvious. Unless Mr. Gandhi’s letter to the President of Poland was to be ignored, unless the offer of the ruling Princes, not only of Muslim rulers but also of the Hindu rulers, like that gallant Rajput, the Maharaja of Bikaner was to be ignored, unless large meetings all over the country were to be ignored, unless the passionate speeches of Sir Sikhandar Hayat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab and other non-Congress provinces are to be ignored, the heart of India was and is with Britain in this war. Did the Congress expect the Viceroy to do six weeks earlier what he completed last week, to invite a stately procession of 52 people to confer with him in the Viceregal House, before he did anything else, while a hostile nation rejoiced over the situation?

“Sir, this resolution is an attempt to procure an immediate declaration of Dominion Status for a so-called democratic India, at a time when the Empire is at war and before India has become a democracy. So long as the Congress holds to its present constitution, democratic Government is impossible in India. Provincial autonomy is a pretence. In this Province, the distrust of the minorities has not been dispelled by the action of the Congress Government during the past two years in depriving several minor interests of legal and equitable rights to which they had been previously entitled. Democracy cannot flourish under a socialistic regime.

“The Hon. the Premier gave us the story of King Lear and his daughters. May I also give another story? In the ancient Greek legends, there is the story of the robber Procrustes, who was in the habit of inviting lonely travellers to his cave to spend the night there. The unfortunate traveller was expected to fit the bed exactly. If he was short, his limbs were racked and torn asunder to fit the bed, and if he was tall, his feet and ankles were cut off. In either case the traveller travelled no more. Can any one in this House fail to understand the feelings of minority communities when they are, so to say, sought to be pitched upon a Procrustean bed which would take away their outlook on life, their culture, their very religion, all that is dear to them, all that is holy; can any one, I ask, Sir, fail to see how this appalling prospect would turn the heart of every member of a minority community to water? This, Sir, is socialism. I fully admit that the Hon. the Premier does not stand for that extreme type of socialism which emanates from Moscow. But there are leading members of the Congress Party who do stand for it. It was only the other day that Pandit Jawaharlal said that there was no other alternative to British Imperialism except socialism on the lines of Moscow. (Voices from the Ministerial Benches: He never said

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so.) The members sitting as they do on that side of the House may say what they like but I have seen the report with my own eyes and he said further that this socialism may or may not lead to democracy; I am quite willing to allow anybody to read that paper to see whether they come to any other conclusion than the one I have arrived at. With all that, Sir, we are invited to pass a resolution so that the principles of democracy might be applied to India.

"Sir, the President of the Muslim League has been more open. He has publicly stated that Indian conditions are not suited to the forms of a democratic Government. The leader of the Muslim Party in this House has set forth the same view in the amendment that had been tabled, but declared inadmissible. Whether we agree with his views or not, it is a relief to come across a straightforward declaration. Nothing can be more dangerous than totalitarianism masquerading as democracy. I feel, Sir, that if this resolution is supported by members outside the Congress Party, it will be because they have been misled by words used to conceal the real state of affairs. It will please the hostile press; it will please the Independent Labour Party in the House of Commons. But it will do the cause of real democracy no good."

3 p.m. * SRI R. M. PALAT:—"Sir, almost immediately on the outbreak of the present war, Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu wrote to me that we should ask the Leader of the House to convene a meeting of both the Houses of the Legislature to pass resolutions to record our support for Britain. Later on when I met him in Madras he told me that the only persons who had responded favourably to his proposal were Mr. Langley, Mr. Gonsalves and myself. The Muslim Party in this Assembly obviously could not commit itself without a lead from Mr. Jinnah. The Justice Party in this House could not make up its mind and so could not support his proposal. I was however so greatly impressed with the necessity of our supporting Britain in this war that I at once sent a letter putting forward this proposal to the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar to which with his usual courtesy and consideration for the suggestions of minorities, he has vouchsafed no reply."

* SRI D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR:—"On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, may I know to what minority community Mr. Palat belongs?"

* SRI R. M. PALAT:—"Minority political party, Sir. Now to pass on to the resolution. This is another fatuous resolution that the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar wants us to pass. In 1937 we passed a resolution that the Congress Ministries in the various provinces accepted office in order to wreck the constitution and not to work it and what have we seen? We have statements from the Provincial Governors, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy that these Ministries have been working the constitution exceedingly well. Have these statements been contradicted by any

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prominent Congressman? No, on the other hand these bouquets have been gracefully accepted by the Congress Ministries and not a word has been said anywhere about wrecking the constitution. Instead of wrecking the constitution, we have on the contrary heard that the Congress were trying hard to get into their control the Centre as well—I mean the Centre as under the present Act—and that in fact there was keen competition among Congressmen for the All-India Premiership. Why not be honest? No one wants the Congress to non-co-operate—least of all themselves. Then why this coyeness?

"This resolution again does not represent Indian opinion. It may represent the opinion of a majority of this House—of a considerable majority if you wish—but not even of the whole of this House and what is this Democracy which the Congress wants? When they stood for the last elections their propaganda was that even if a dummy stands as a Congress candidate, votes should be given to that dummy in preference to an able rival candidate. We see the result of this propaganda in the disciplined voting that always takes place in this House. Does the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar know the meaning of Democracy? He knows it no more than Hitler. Every little restlessness in his party is at once put down with the threat of disciplinary action. We do not want such democracy. This is the democracy of Germany or Russia. There is very little difference in the actual living conditions in a Soviet Republic of workers like that of Russia and in a totalitarian state like Germany. Again, taking democracy as generally understood, what is suited to a homogenous nation like England is not necessarily suited to India or what may be suited to a highly educated but heterogenous country like Switzerland is not necessarily the best thing for India. There is not a single minority or even majority community in South India which has any confidence in the Congress Government. Even Brahmans—I except the numerous Ayyangars who have been provided with jobs—have begun to look askance at this Government. I shall state just one or two specific instances of injustice and oppression. Why were the Congressmen who picketed in the Zanzibar Clove agitation including Ministers, who by the way were considered above the law and not charged at all, let off with much lighter sentences than the Anti-Hindi picketers? Why were the former always charged under the City Police Act, while the latter were always charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which always involved a heavier sentence? Why was the brother of an Hon. Minister who joined in the Anti-Hindi picketing let off with a lighter sentence than his co-offenders? If the magistrates are responsible for such patent irregularities such magistrates should be removed from office, for their acts are the acts of the Government from whom they derive their power. Again look at the proposed Zamindari legislation. A number of indifferent lawyers—indifferent in a comparative sense—have decided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy

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Council is wrong, and that the Zamindar is not the full owner of his zamindari and may be dispossessed, at any rate partly, without compensation."

MR. SPEAKER.—"On what part of the proposition is Mr. Palat now speaking?" (Laughter).

* SRI R. M. PALAT.—"I may be allowed to explain. These are results of democracy which I wish to prove is unworkable. We do not want such democracies as are being worked now. This is how I consider them relevant. A similar attitude is shown by the appointment of a packed committee to consider land tenures in Malabar, which in no way differs in essentials from the ryotwari settlement of the Tamil and Andhra districts except that the cultivators and intermediary holders of land in Malabar have statutory protection which is denied to the corresponding classes on the East Coast. One would naturally have thought that the cases of the ryotwari landholders would have been taken up first before again touching the janmis who have already been subjected to recent legislation. Why not be honest and say that the Congress wishes to confiscate their property? Is it not because that may involve action contrary to the Government of India Act, which does not allow confiscation without compensation, and the one thing they wish to avoid apart from lip professions of wrecking the constitution is a conflict which may involve their resignation? Again, Sir, what about the Sanatanists? Whether you agree with them or not, recent legislation has undoubtedly interfered with religious observances. Mr. Gandhi in a recent statement in the *Harijan*, which appears in the *Mail* of the 21st, page 7, has said of minorities that their 'rights and privileges, religious, social, cultural and political must be regarded as a sacred trust to be jealously guarded.' These cases I have mentioned are all clear cases and if the Congress Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board are honest, why have they not righted these? The only conclusion can be that they are either guilty of mental dishonesty or of incompetency. Mr. Gandhi himself in his statement in the *Harijan* to which I have already referred has said in effect that the Congress is mainly a Hindu body—thereby accepting the Muslim League's contention that it does not represent a majority among Muslims, and so cannot claim to represent India. I may add that he has done his best to make the Hindus as effeminate as possible by his doctrine of non-violence. Mr. Gandhi admits that the Congressmen could be overrun and subdued by other political or religious bodies and that therefore it is really the Congress which would suffer most if England leaves India, that the Congress therefore, is really in the position of a minority, and that it is the Congress that has most to fear. This is a very important admission, because Mr. Gandhi accepts that in the world as it is to-day it is force that rules. Therefore non-violence is a wrong policy except for those that wish to commit political suicide.

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"We can now understand why the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has drafted his resolution as it stands. It requires only a declaration from England that India is to be independent—a declaration which England has already made if by independence is meant Dominion Status—and if such a declaration is again made, the Congress will not mind the Government being carried on anyhow. For in the resolution after demanding that 'the principles of democracy should be applied to India and that her policy should be guided by her people and that she should be regarded as an independent nation entitled to frame her own constitution,' he says that suitable action should be taken in the immediate present only 'in so far as it is possible;' which means not at all, that is, that they would continue in office and that England need not actually grant India anything now unless she thinks it possible or expedient to do so now. As the Viceroy has not reacted to this very kind offer, he makes another bid for British support to keep other communities down with the help of British bayonets; in a statement reported in the *Mail* of the 23rd, he says that 'Great Britain should be willing to concede at the end of the war whatever constitution the people of India have agreed to, not only as a majority agreement but with the zeal and approval of all important minorities.' That is, if the depressed classes, for instance, fear that their interests would suffer if there is to be any form of popular Government or if India is given even a slight amount of self-government, he is willing to give up all claims to any constitutional advance or Dominion Status, let alone independence. This is indeed a climb down and is a repetition of the technique followed in 1937; that is, it means that any later statement of the Viceroy or of the Secretary of State, in spite of its plain meaning to the contrary and however stiff that may be, would be taken as sufficient to justify the Congress in sticking to office. The statement of Mr. Gandhi now is very different. Mr. Gandhi is reported to have said in an interview to the *Times of India* correspondent—see the *Mail* of the 21st, page 5—that 'the Congress will safeguard the interests of every minority so long as they do not advance claims inconsistent with India's independence.' Please note the difference. The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar may hope to induce the minorities to agree with him in demanding independence, but it is not a hope that any reasonable person can entertain under the present circumstances. Mr. Gandhi is quite definite that no agreement can be reached with any minority, if it is inconsistent with independence. The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar is rapidly retracting and is willing to sacrifice even the independence of India, if the Viceroy would merely make a gesture without conceding anything so that he may continue in office. Perhaps the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar also relies on the fact that Mr. Gandhi can always be induced to make contradictory statements. We have heard that minorities should be protected but nowhere that minorities should prevail;

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for the Congress in a sense is a minority according to Mr. Gandhi. Their demand for independence is an eye-wash just as their profession that they were out to wreck the constitution. Can anything be more unreal? Such are the principles that sway the Congress and such is morality as understood by the Congress.

3-15 p.m. "Again, Sir, what guarantee is there, if once independence is given, that the Congress would not ally itself with Russia, which is the spiritual home of so many Congressmen and make peace with Germany, Russia's ally, thus exercising their new found toy?"

"Mr. Gandhi is reported to have said—see the *Mail* of the 21st, page 7—that 'if the English were to withdraw all of a sudden from India it may be said that the Punjabis, be they Muslims, Sikhs or others, will overrun India. It is highly likely that the Gurkhas will throw in their lot with the Punjabis.' That is, he does not yet visualise a United States of India as a certainty; he thinks there might be inter-provincial conflict in India. India clearly then is not united enough to demand freedom. Then why blame the Muslims and others because they voice their apprehensions? No doubt the Muslim protest is against the Congress and not through any apprehension or threat from the non-Congress provinces of India. In this report there is Mr. Gandhi's further opinion that a Punjabi conquest of India would leave unmolested those Congressmen who honestly practise non-violence in the future, that is, that if the whole of South India for instance practises non-violence, then the south will never be molested."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Is it his own speech or written for him by somebody else?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I consider it as no question."

* SRI R. M. PALAT:—"I am reading from Mr. Gandhi's statement."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He is speaking extempore occasionally. (Laughter.) I think the hon. Member should be allowed to proceed without any further disturbance."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Gentleman in order in saying that the speech of Mr. Palat was written for him by somebody else?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Perfectly out of order." (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I may say I have no doubt whatever that nobody else could have written it." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think without any further observations, the hon. Member, Mr. Palat, will go on with his speech."

* SRI R. M. PALAT:—"I am glad, Sir, that I find myself in entire agreement with the Prime Minister for this once. We

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have seen how Czechoslovakia practised non-violence and has fared. I leave the House to judge how India would fare. Even if the Punjabis would spare South India, which is not for a moment likely, there are Germans who would not. No invader would occupy this Province just for the fun of doing so and without any benefit to himself. Even if he does not lose a single man, he would have to expend treasure, and he would have better things to do with his treasure than waste it in quartering an army here. These invaders would in fact naturally want a return for the men and treasure they have expended in conquest and they are not going to be dictated to by the conquered as to how they should use their men and treasure in future, so that the happy state of being the slaves of the Punjabis would await the genuine non-violent Congressmen, while the rest of the population of the south would presumably be further oppressed. This only, could be the result of the Congress demand for immediate independence. I may also mention to you that if India is fully independent, England has no further responsibility for the defence of India, and that therefore the invader is more likely to be some one very different and far more efficient than the Punjabi.

"No Government in this Presidency had ever taken up office under better auspices than the Congress Government. Even the Europeans in India welcomed this Government, perhaps because through long association with Indians they had begun to acquire the Gandhian outlook on things, which has had such tragic results on international relations, and they have needed the shock of war to wake them up; or perhaps it is because the English were successfully bluffed by the Congress and their eyes were opened only when Darbar Viravalla of the little state of Rajkot exposed the Congress bluff. It has required the little Rajkot mouse to free the British lion. I am glad that England has begun to realize that *ahimsa* or non-violence cannot be practised with impunity. It would in fact be betraying the people of this country, if England entrusted the Government of this country to a coterie of persons who have shown that they possess no statesmanship, leave alone purity of motive.

"But I appeal to this House to throw out this resolution for the sake of India, and to all parties in this House and particularly to the Congress Party to support Britain unconditionally, and not to wait for an enunciation of the British aims, as has already been remarked by an ex-President of the Congress and an eminent lawyer, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar. It is not because the English Houses of Parliament or the Louvre at Paris may be bombed. It is because Indian homes and women and children may be defenceless if we Indians don't defend them. India is already at war—it may or may not be against her wish, but still the fact is that she is at war. She cannot get out of it except through victory or defeat. England may be right or wrong, but we have no choice. England herself would never be occupied permanently by

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a foreign enemy. Such, unhappily, is not the case with India. England may perhaps if she loses her empire even gain in the matter of the happiness of her people, and may lead the world in social reform like the Scandinavian countries, but such is not the case with India. We have no army and we have no arms. If complete independence is given to us immediately, are we in a position to preserve it even for a moment? Then why all these long winded discourses as to the opportunities that England has lost, and the chances that England has missed to placate the Congress oligarchy? Even our will to resist has been undermined by Mr. Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence. It has made the already weak and timid Hindus still more timid. The theory of non-violence is a theory of cowardice and opposed to the Bhagavad Gita and to all our scriptures. So I would ask you to throw out this resolution and to whole-heartedly build up a strong army which could be used in this war and could defend this country in case of necessity and for which no sacrifice can be too great, for it is for the defence of the motherland and no discourses as to constitutional forms should be allowed to stand in the way, when our safety, nay, our very existence, is at stake."

* SRI RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH:—"Mr. Speaker, I stand to oppose this resolution. My reasons are these.

"The Governor-General has done nothing which he is not authorized to do under the Government of India Act of 1935 which is the constitutional basis of the British Government in India at present and under which the present Legislative Assembly functions. He is specially charged with responsibility for the defence of India from foreign enemies and for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of India. What he has done to fulfil these responsibilities is quite in order and quite opportune; delay or omission on his part would have been dereliction of duty and exposed India to grave danger. For these thoughtful and timely acts the people of India ought to be really thankful. If any section of the people regard themselves as non-participants in these and other defence measures, it is not to their credit; but anyhow they will enjoy the safety which the British Army and Navy and Air Force will secure for them, whether they acknowledge it or not. The other sections of the people are, however, grateful and will regard it as a privilege to participate in defending the country and securing the safety of persons and property for the people of India as a whole.

"The people of India recognize and realize that the war in which Britain is now engaged has been undertaken by her at stupendous self-sacrifice for promoting the cause of freedom and democracy in the world. (Interruption.) It is not democracy to suppress the opinions of people by this kind of interruption. You must allow every member in this House to express his views."

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Mr. SPEAKER:—"Every member is allowed. The hon. Member may go on."

* SRI RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH:—"This requires no testimony or testing and nobody will question it except Herr Hitler and his group. It is the recognition of this fact which prompted Gandhiji to say that he would give unconditional support to the British Government in this war. If the Congress had followed his lead in this matter, and if Gandhiji had followed his original insight without trying to follow his followers, a resolution like this would not have been introduced in this Assembly to-day. And as for the application of these principles of freedom and democracy to India, are they not being applied in an increasing measure from year to year? The very fact of the various Councils and Assemblies functioning in this country with powers they had not possessed before and the fact that the various Congress and non-Congress coalition Ministries are exercising large powers in the and are but the application of democratic principles to the government of this country. The truth of the matter is that so far as Britain is concerned, the Government of India is becoming more and more democratic and less and less imperialistic. Imperialism is of two kinds—the exploiting kind and the safeguarding kind. The tendency of recent British legislation is to make the exploiting kind of imperialism less and less existent; and the protecting kind of imperialism which has always been silently active in times of peace has now become more and more evidently active at this time of war. For this safeguarding kind of imperialism we ought to be thankful. And if democracy is not more firmly established in India, it is due to the lack of co-operation and absence of unity among the people; and this lack of unity has become more evident and more operative since the various Ministries have taken charge of Provincial Governments, and after the Britisher has moved aside giving the reins of power to Indians. The reason for this increased disunion is internal rather than external, and there is no guarantee that more power would bring about greater unity. The indications are all the other way, and therefore it is unjust to blame the British Government for delay in this respect. The defect is in ourselves; it is in the communalism and sectarianism of the leaders which is reflected in the actions of Ministries. Communalism is not merely a matter of hatred. It is a matter also of partiality and prejudice and contempt; and I challenge any member of this Assembly to say whether he is free from this mischievous and more potent kind of communalism. What is the use of saying that India should be regarded as an independent nation when she is not, due to internal conditions which retard progress and freedom among the people. It is easy to ask for independence in the sense of freedom from external control; it is not so easy to secure freedom for the different classes of people from the tyranny of other classes. If we have the latter kind of social, religious and economic freedom,

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the former kind of freedom from external control will automatically follow. Even as matters stand, what is there to prevent the various parties in the country from meeting together and framing an agreed constitution and asking the British Government to accept it? The Congress fights shy of an All-Parties Conference because it knows it cannot impose its will upon the different sections of the people. It does not want other people to think for themselves, and it does not want to co-operate with other parties and groups. It wants to impose its will upon them; if they do not agree, they do not count at all. Is this the way to lead the country? I do not see why the Congress should object to the Viceroy getting into touch with persons and parties who do not belong to the Congress. Is such impatience and intolerance consistent with their professions of democracy? Does not democracy demand the study of the wishes and aspirations, of the views and judgments of all classes of people? What right has the Congress to claim to represent the wishes of those who do not agree with it?

3-30 p.m. "It is true its professed aim is to unite all classes. That is its aim. But what is its achievement? Has not the gulf widened between the various communities since it accepted office—between the Muslims and Hindus throughout the country, and the Brahmans and Non-Brahmans in this Presidency and the Congress and the Scheduled Castes in India? It is only in recent weeks that the Congress has opened its eyes to the existence of minorities whose interests deserve to be studied; all along it prided itself upon its representing the whole country without distinction of majority and minority.

"Sir, I wonder what purpose is meant to be served by the present resolution. I am sure it will not serve to unite the people. It will on the other hand divide them into hostile camps. Is it intended to prevent contribution to the war in the shape of men, money and materials? The people know who will better secure their safety—the Congress or the Government. The resolution is drafted evidently to impress those innocent friends of India in Britain who, standing at a distance know very little of the hardships and injustice which ordinary people undergo at the hands of their own country men. That is why the Congress does not want the suffering groups and classes to speak out. Mum is their word for them: but the sufferer knows where the shoe pinches, and he will cry out whether you like it or not. What we want in India is not so much independence as true freedom and democracy. I say this because recent experience has shown that while the Congress professes to have given my community facilities which are our birth-right and which have long been withheld from us, we have been deprived of the most vital thing, namely, freedom. We who have hitherto been economic serfs, social outcasts, religious untouchables, have now become political

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slaves as well. We have been deprived by the Congress of the right of thinking for ourselves and acting together as one body in the interests of our community.

"Sir, I say this because at a time when Gandhiji undertook 'the fast unto death' in order to compel the Depressed Classes to give up their demand for a separate electorate and join the Hindus in a joint electorate, the Depressed Classes representatives at Poona sacrificed their demand which they had felt would alone give them political strength, in order to save Gandhiji's life. What has been our reward for this generous act of self-abnegation on our part? The Poona Pact was devised in order to preserve our political independence even when we co-operated with the Hindus. But when the Congressmen agreed to accept office and were coming into power, they forgot their solemn pledge, and set up Congress candidates even in the Panel Election and created a split in our community and thus managed to commit political dacoity among my people and kidnapped 28 men who have been ready to do the bidding of the Congress Party as was evidenced by these men walking like sheep behind their shepherd, the Premier, into the slaughter-house in which the Madras Temple Entry Bill of 1938 was massacred. I am aware that some of these men will be commandeered to repudiate my statement of fact, but that cannot be avoided, seeing that they are not their own masters. You will then hear repetitions of 'My Master's Voice.'

"The present Temple Entry Indemnifying Act, though intended to be friendly to the Depressed Classes, is from a Hindu point of view a coercive measure, and as such calculated to provoke, if not to perpetuate, hatred of the Depressed Classes by the orthodox section of Hindu society. This Act is no substitute for a straightforward permissive measure which would bring about the desired result. . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not think that this is the time when a dissertation on the Temple Entry Bill should be read by the hon. Member. (An hon. Member: 'He has no other matter.') (Laughter) I think the hon. Member will go on with the rest of the speech."

* SRI RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH:—"I only wanted to emphasise the fact. . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, this is not the place for a dissertation on that; the mention is quite sufficient and the hon. Member will go on with the rest of it."

* SRI RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH:—"Thank you, Sir. 'I referred to that because there is no democracy here. The Congress has divided my community piecemeal. It is for that purpose that I said that."

"It is interesting to note the publication of a notification that the Congress Ministry has given the Scheduled Classes members

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of the Congress Party liberty to vote on this resolution without the pressure of party whip or discipline. During the 28 months this Ministry has been in office, this is the first time that such freedom has been publicly given to the Depressed Classes members. (Interruption.) I would remind the House that this is not however any special favour done to these members. Before the last general election, a pledge was given to the Depressed Classes that they are not bound to vote with the Congress in their non-co-operating resolutions. Now is the time for those members to assert their right to vote against this resolution without minding any private or personal instruction given to them by any Congress member, whether Minister or not. I know full well, being one of themselves, the flesh of their flesh and the bone of their bones, that their soul revolts against this resolution which is so much at variance with their traditional loyalty to the British; but will they have the courage to vote against it and assert their manhood? Sir, I oppose this resolution."

* KHAN BAHADUR MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, the Hon. the Premier in his speech told us that his resolution was necessitated by the declaration made by the Viceroy on the authority of His Majesty's Government, as that declaration fell short of expectations, as the promise made therein is very vague and indefinite. Perhaps, I think, he wanted a more definite declaration, a promise, a pledge. But he himself has admitted, Sir, that several promises have been made before and none of them has been fulfilled. What guarantee is there then that if the Viceroy had made a definite promise he would have fulfilled it? He said that the Viceroy hesitated before making the declaration this time, that it shows that there was a desire on his part to fulfil, and that if he had given a promise after that hesitation he would have fulfilled it. But I say, Sir, even if he makes that promise after hesitating a hundred times, fulfilment will never come. Why? Because we know that the promises of a European politician can never be relied upon. He has got his own way of interpreting them and he will, of course, fulfil his promises when it serves his purpose to do so. And promises made to non-European nations are not considered as sacred and inviolate. (Laughter) They think that the non-European nations are there only to be governed and never to govern. Look at Hitler who boasts of his belonging to the Aryan race; he does not seem to remember that the Aryans emigrated from Asia. Jesus Christ, whose religion they are supposed to follow, but which they do not really follow, was from Asia. Sir, there is no point in requiring a more definite statement from the Viceroy, because we know the fate of the promises made by British statesmen to the Arabs of Palestine. Were they not promised independence? Then what did they do? Did they not at the same time promise the Jews as well that they would give them Palestine? Of course we Indians would never have promised

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another man's land to somebody else unless it was our own grandfather's property. But they did promise that. And their two promises were contradictory to each other. The famous Balfour declaration and the subsequent murder and all that, are the result of these promises. And now they are trying to wriggle out of it, but without any real effect. How the European nations dealt with the Eastern nations, is fully described by the late Moulana Muhammad Ali in one of the issues of his paper, *Comrade*. I need not dilate much upon it.

"Now, what is asked in this resolution is, Sir, that we should not co-operate in this war. Suppose we do not co-operate. What will happen? It is likely that the British and the Allies might be defeated. Then what will follow? Perhaps the Russians Yajujwamajuj, the Gog and Magog might invade India. I say so, because the description given of these people in the Mussalman scriptures is sufficiently clear to identify them, viz., as the Gog and the Magog of the Bible. Then will it not be a greater danger, Sir, to India? Will it not be changing masters for the worse? It is true that the British have not been fulfilling their promises. But will not the British be better for us than the Russians or Japanese? When we have got two evils confronting us, what is the remedy? We should choose the lesser evil. Therefore I say it is better for us to fight the enemy, the common enemy and then of course try our best with Britain, to get freedom, but not by satyagraha. It may perhaps be possible to do satyagraha with the British people but not with the Russians or Huns. We are all agreed on this and I understand the Muslim League is quite ready to come to an agreement with the Congress on reasonable terms; and naturally then things can be managed satisfactorily. Muslims need not fear anything from the majority as Mahatma Gandhi has said: 'Unless this constitution imposed from outside is forced upon us there would not be any danger for the Muslims. Leave us to ourselves, we will arrange a constitution which will suit all of us.' Therefore, I say, Sir, that it is dangerous to leave the war without our co-operation, without our moral support. You said you would be confronted with the question that England forces us not to co-operate. It is true, but still we have to realize the danger ahead—and the worse danger and the worse evil—and choose the lesser of the two evils.

"We are asked, Sir, whether we approve of the intention of the Congress Ministers to resign. Speaking personally, I will be very sorry to see the Ministers resign. Of course I do not speak as a member of the Opposition party because it is the duty of the Opposition always to discredit the Government and rejoice when the Government is driven out. But I say this because I feel that they will be out of office only for a short time and when

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they will be out of office there will be so much of dislocation of work. They could have waited for a short time more. I say so because I feel, Sir, the Viceroy may come out with another statement clarifying the former statement, which will be sufficiently assuring.

3-45 p.m. "I do not say that I am against independence. I am for independence. But I only say that I do not like that the Ministry should resign. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to try and modify the resolution and wait for some time and see whether there is any modification on the part of the Government of their declaration."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"Before I rise to speak on the resolution I should like, with your permission, and with due apologies to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, to say just a word in reply to the remark of my hon. Friend, Mr. Palat about the Justice Party. He said that we had probably not made up our minds when we received the letter of Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu, the Leader of the National Democratic group in this Legislature. I do not grudge him the rapidity and quickness with which he could make up his mind on a matter of such vital importance, but if we of the Justice Party did not send a reply to Sir K. V. Reddi's letter, it was because we did not feel that it would be serving any useful purpose to fall in line with Sir K. V. Reddi's views at that stage. We knew that no amount of applications or letters from us would move the Hon. Premier to summon the Legislature if he had no wish to do so."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I suppose the Hon. the Premier does not summon the Legislature, but it is the Governor that summons the Legislature."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"Sir, Sir K. V. Reddi felt that there was a need for making an appeal and therefore he wrote a letter to us. But on the other hand we felt that there was no need for a reply and therefore there was no necessity for a letter from us. That much for Mr. Palat's remark about the Justice Party."

"Turning now to the resolution, let me with all respect and reverence, offer my heartiest congratulations to the Hon. Premier on one of the most marvellous speeches I have ever been privileged to listen to, till at last he took us through that vein of humour when he made an appeal to hon. Members opposite to support his resolution. I may be wrong but I cannot help suspecting the vein of irony, if not cynicism, underlying that appeal."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"May I assure, if it were possible for me, the hon. Member that it was no cynicism, no irony, but perfect hope." (Laughter.)

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RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"Sir, let it stand there."

"Regarding the resolution which has been sponsored by the Hon. Premier, I believe it can be split up conveniently into three parts, the first of which records the sentiments of this House, of India being declared to be a participant in the war between Great Britain and Germany and laws and measures being passed which tend to curtail the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments. That is Part No. I. Part No. II records the opinion of this House that as a condition precedent to secure the co-operation of the Indian people, it would be necessary that the principles of democracy should be applied to India and that India should be regarded as an independent nation entitled to frame her own constitution, and that suitable action should immediately be taken to give positive or tangible proof of their intention. The third part expresses our regret at the situation in India not having been correctly understood by the British Government in authorizing His Excellency the Viceroy to issue the statement which he has issued."

"Now, to begin with, let me deal with Part I. It reads thus:—

'This Assembly regrets that the British Government have made India a participant in the war between Great Britain and Germany without the consent of the people of India and have further in complete disregard of Indian opinion passed laws and adopted measures curtailing the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments.'

Sir, in his own inimitable style, the Hon. Premier drew a graphic picture of men, women and children of this country being driven into the war against their will even as bullocks are yoked to the cart without the consent of the bullocks. He said that we as human beings, before we are asked to do an act which involves such tremendous dangers, should have been given a voice. Perfectly true; I agree there. But may I ask him one question? Why has it taken him about 46 days to realize this? I believe His Excellency the Viceroy issued the proclamation that India was at war with Germany on the 3rd September 1939. It was on the same day—if I am not mistaken—that the special ordinances which have been referred to in Part I of the resolution as tending to curtail the powers and privileges of the Legislature and the Provincial Governments were issued. From the 3rd September 1939—we are in the 26th October and I am prepared to make a present of one week to him since he gave us notice on the 19th October—up to 19th October there have been 46 days, and he could have called for a meeting during this period. And what is most intolerable? Where is the occasion now to call for a meeting? The time for calling a meeting and recording a protest was on the 3rd September, as soon as he saw the proclamation of the Viceroy declaring India to be at war with Germany and also the ordinances which the Viceroy issued for effectively carrying on

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the war. The Hon. the Premier could have called for a meeting at that time. On the other hand the Hon. the Minister for Public Information—he is there, I believe, as the mouthpiece of information for his other Colleagues—told the public, not in his individual capacity but on behalf of the whole Ministry, when he was visiting some places in the south, that Mahatma Gandhi said that this was a holy war in which Britain was involved and that it was the duty of the people of this Presidency to stand by Britain. That was the report that appeared in the press. After the Viceroy declared India to be a participant in the war and after the promulgation of these ordinances, this Ministry was in support of the policy adumbrated by His Excellency the Viceroy. Now I ask, why change that attitude? Again, these ordinances, which they say constitute an encroachment on their powers, were issued on the 3rd September. Since then are they not issuing Government Orders and communiqués referring to those ordinances and telling the people that they would enforce the very powers given to them under those ordinances? Here are one or two communiqués. One bears Public Department No. 82, dated 9th September. This was issued after the promulgation of these ordinances. This is what it says:

‘The Government after consultation with representative merchants have under contemplation the exercise of the powers conferred on them under rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, 1939, in order to maintain a proper level of prices in respect of commodities essential to the life of the community.’

“True this communiqué was issued with a very good object and under very happy circumstances to control the prices of articles and necessities of life. They welcomed those ordinances and they said so. Now on the 6th September they issued another communiqué which reads as follows:—

‘There is no justification for the raising of price of any commodity, especially articles of food and the Government view with great disfavour and concern the action of certain tradesmen in trying to take undue advantage of the international conditions. Government trust that tradesmen all over the province will resist the temptation to take such unfair and uncalled for steps, as otherwise Government will be compelled to take strong action under the powers conferred by the Defence of India Ordinance and Rules to restrict and control trade and commerce.’

“Now orders have been issued under these ordinances. Does it not look a bit unreal that, 45 days after the issue of these ordinances, this Ministry should come and say that these ordinances which have been issued were issued without the consent of the people, that they are not acceptable to the people and that, therefore, we should record our protest? And would we be wrong in finding for this resolution a reason other than the one they have given? Would we be wrong in assuming that they, taking advantage of the war, and representing a section of the people of India, wanted to negotiate with the Government of India, not only on behalf of themselves but also on behalf of

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other communities and interests but failed, and that they have now come back to the proclamation of 6th September which was issued 45 days ago? And what have they been doing all the while? Are they placing before us any other reason, at least so far as the first part of the resolution is concerned?

“Then, again, coming to the substantial part of the resolution, may I make an appeal to hon. Members to be realistic?”

A VOICE: “What about the Dravidians?”

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—“I will come to that at a later stage.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I suppose hon. Members will not interrupt the hon. Member by referring to matters which are really irrelevant.”

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—“Now the first part of the resolution reads:—

‘The British Government have made India a participant in the war between Great Britain and Germany.’

Sir, in considering that aspect of the question, I would only suggest that we should take a realistic attitude. I mean to say that to draw analogies in the case of India from what has happened in the Dominions, in Australia, in Canada, and in South Africa is not a correct thing to do and such analogies do not hold good in the case of India. It is our desire and our ambition to become one of the Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 4 p.m.
It is the wish and prayer of every one of us, irrespective of party, including even the European members that that status should be reached as early as possible. To-day we are only a dependency. The constitution of that dependency and the rules and laws governing that dependency are laid down in the Government of India Act. We are all creatures of the Government of India Act. The Ministers are creatures of the Government of India Act; it is under that Act that they fought the elections; it is under that Act that they took the oath of office. Therefore they knew full well the things contained in the Government of India Act. When war is to be declared, who is the constituted legal authority to declare it under the law as it stands? I do not say that the present is a very desirable state of affairs. I do not say that being a dependency is a thing to be proud of, but, Sir, we have to take things as they are. According to the Government of India Act the Central Government here is subordinate to the British Government and therefore when Britain is at war, we automatically go to war. And that is what the Viceroy has done. When the British Government has declared war, the Government of India which is a subordinate of the British Government has no alternative. By all means we may protest

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against it and try to get it changed, but we all came here under the Government of India Act. We knew the circumstances that might arise and those circumstances have actually arisen. Then where is the good of kicking against them?

“Supposing, Sir, Britain rested content with declaring herself alone an enemy of Germany and that India was not a participant in the war, and supposing then that German submarines were hovering about the Bay of Bengal; would Hitler send out orders saying that India was not a participant in the war and therefore the submarine activities should not affect India? People might say that submarines are wild dreams which come true once in a thousand years, but in this war things have developed very, very rapidly. Before the war Germany and Japan were friends, but since the war Germany and Russia are friends. Japan is a potential danger to us from the east and Russia is a potential danger to us from the north-west. If both these countries make an alliance to-morrow, where will we be? Will we be respected as non-participants in the war? Will we not be treated by Germany and her allies as allies of England and as a dependency of England? Will we not be subject to the evil consequences of war? Therefore, is it not necessary under these circumstances to be prepared in advance, if not for the purpose of going out and fighting, at least for self-defence? Should we not feel that we are as a matter of fact in a state of war? Our armies have been sent out to Aden, to Suez and to Singapore. Are these not the outposts in the system of the defence of India? Suppose Suez is undefended and a German fleet comes down into the Arabian sea, or suppose that a Japanese fleet comes beyond the Singapore base, where will we be? I do not speak on high grounds of moral principles; I do not even speak on a question of loyalty, but as an Indian with a wish to defend my own home and those of my kith and kin, I find that the force of circumstances, even apart from the declaration of the Viceroy and the British Government, have driven us into a state in which we have to consider ourselves as participants in the war. It seems to me that it is madness on our part to pass a resolution of this kind. True, there are circumstances over which we have no control. It is very regrettable and we would like to have them removed. But the circumstances are there and we are helpless to remove them at present. Therefore it is in our own interests to be participants in this war. So much, Sir, about the first part of the resolution.

“Coming now to the next part of the resolution, one finds:

“... This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and through them to the British Government that in consonance with the avowed aims of the present war, it is essential in order to secure the co-operation of the Indian people that the principles of democracy be applied to India.

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Sir, just a word about democracy. Hon. Members who have preceded me have touched on that aspect of the case and therefore I do not propose to deal with it at great length. This is democracy voiced forth by the Congress. This is a resolution moved by the Congress Party. Let us for a moment consider the kind of democracy we have been having in this Province for the last 27 months under the Congress regime. I shall give a few instances. The greatest safeguard for the liberty of the subject in a democratic form of Government is the separation of the judiciary from the executive. The Congress has been working for it for the last 50 years. The people in the country have been looking forward to it as one of the first reforms to be effected by any Ministry and more so by a Congress Ministry. (Interruption) Well, Sir, I do not propose to take note of irresponsible interruptions. For 27 months the Congress has been in power and what is the reply that the Premier gives when the question is raised? ‘So long as I am the Premier and the Congress Party is in power, where is the need for the separation of the judicial and executive functions?’ Sir, magistrates who have to administer the law are retained under the control of the Government and side by side repressive laws which were an anathema to them before they came into office and which had been promulgated by a satanic Government, according to them, have been retained and not merely retained but put into active use. These repressive laws have to be administered by magistrates under the Government control.

“Next, Sir, talking of the liberty of the Press, the Hon. the Premier referred to the liberty of the Press having reached hundred degrees Centigrade in this Province. If he really and honestly thinks so—thanks to the Hallelujahs which a considerable portion of the Madras Press sings about him—he must have become recently supersensitive to criticism. The result is he probably thinks that any criticism of him or of his administration is an abuse of the liberty of the Press. With regard to the Press laws, how have they been enforced? In the case of presses under their own control or in sympathy with them or supporting them, securities demanded previously were returned and they were given absolute liberty to carry on without any application of the Press laws. But in the case of one or two journals which have been conducted with anti-Congress sympathies, securities have been demanded and the laws are enforced. That is liberty of the Press!

“Again, Sir, there is another question to which I have referred once before in this House and I will merely mention it on this occasion. And that is the withdrawal of cases, when the accused involved are Congressmen. These are just a few instances of how democratic government has been carried on in

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this Province for the last 27 months. So when we are asked to say that in order to secure the co-operation of the Indian people, the principles of democracy be applied in a more intensified form in the immediate future, are we not in a mood to cry out, 'Save us from ourselves, if this is democracy?'

"Sir, they claim to speak on behalf of the Indian people. Well, I am one of those Indian people who have been stricken with what other people call extreme provincialism. I have no inclination to be troubled with India. I care for my own country and that is the Dravida land. (Laughter.) If people would think that this is a matter to laugh over, all that I can say is, I do not know who they are. I can understand Mr. Kala Venkata Rao laughing over it, because he is an Aryan, he is a Brahman; but I belong to the Dravida land and I speak on behalf of the Dravidas. They talk of the 'people of this Province.' Whom do they represent? Leaving aside the question of the large majorities returned to this House and to the district boards to which I shall refer in a moment, I ask, Sir, . . ."

SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"It is unsafe for you."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should be allowed to conclude his speech. There is not much time."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"I am sorry, Sir. I will finish. As far as this resolution is concerned, let us not confuse the Congress majorities with this issue. This resolution says that the people of this Province should withhold co-operation from the British Government in their present struggle unless and until their political demands are met. Sir, on whose behalf is this claim made? Dare they speak on behalf of the Muslims who have just now walked out? Is it not rather late in the day to say that the Muslim League does not represent the Muslims of India? I say it is too late to claim that. The Muslims disown them as far as this resolution is concerned. Then, Sir, standing here as a Christian, in spite of a few Christians being there on the other side, I claim to speak on behalf of the Christians—Catholics and Protestants alike—when I say that we stand solidly as one man on the side of Britain and that we want no conditions in this matter. I venture to say this in spite of the presence of a few members on the other side. Again, Sir, on behalf of the Scheduled Classes, who are better constituted and better fitted to speak on their behalf except my friends Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah and Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj? (An hon. Member: That is your opinion.) I ask, who is better fitted to speak on their behalf? Therefore, Sir, the Scheduled Classes disown them."

"Coming to the Hindus, I know that there are certain sections of the Hindus who are with them, but there are an equally good number—I am only talking of Dravidian Hindus—on this side."

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(Hon. Members: Oh!) The only point on which they can fall back for support is the majorities of 48 out of 52 and 49 out of 52 and so on in the recent elections to district boards. But may I give an explanation as to how they have been able to secure these stupendously large majorities in district boards? These district boards, what are they? For the last 27 months during which the Congress Party has been in power, one of its main aims has been to centralize the powers of the local bodies, with the result that these district boards have been shorn of all power. If there is any power left at all, it is just a little power of patronage, the power to give contracts vested in the presidents. With local bodies like that, who cares to go into them? (Loud laughter).

"My remark has provoked considerable laughter. I say it with the experience of a district board member for ten years. I know what the district boards were then; I know what the district boards are now—shadows of local bodies with absolutely no powers. Even so, if in any particular local body a non-Congressman gets into power, resort is had to supersede that local body."

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p.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"May I help to cut short the point? I quite admit there are not many attractions in the district board now."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"I agree there are no attractions for people who want to do service. There are attractions for people who want to exploit. That is the difference." (Interruption by Sri Kala Venkata Rao.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members should not interrupt the speaker in this fashion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I am sorry I set the bad example."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"As far as the election results are concerned, I must point out that last minute changes are made in constituencies. Special seats are being transferred from one constituency to another. Just a week before the date of the nominations, reserved seats for minority communities are transferred from one corner of the district to another corner of the district to suit the convenience of the party men. What is worse is this: orders are passed cancelling previous ones that any candidate who wishes to withdraw, must do so within 24 hours after the hour of scrutiny fixed. Towards the end of September—on or about 29th September—after nominations had been filed in the case of certain district boards and when nominations were pending in other boards, they promulgate an order extending the period of withdrawal to a week or two days before the date of election. Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries go round the districts, seeing candidate after candidate who do not stand on the Congress ticket and asking them to withdraw, to save the face of

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the Congress. I am prepared to give instances. With all the authority of the Madras Government behind them, Ministers and their Parliamentary Secretaries go about asking non-Congress candidates to withdraw. Then they proclaim that 49 out of 52 seats have been captured."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think the hon. Member is referring to my speech at Ramnad. I must say that I was not correctly reported by the *Mail*."

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. T. PANNIR SELVAM:—"I am happy the Hon. Minister for Local Administration has given me that information, but I was not referring to it. I am referring to instances of Ministers and their Parliamentary Secretaries interviewing non-Congress candidates and asking them to withdraw. I say it on the authority of a gentleman who wrote to me and who was asked to withdraw. It is not ordinary joke. After doing all this, they say they have recently won 49 seats out of 52; they say therefore that people are behind them. (Interruptions by various members.) Interruptions lead you nowhere.

"Let me come to the third point. 'This Assembly profoundly regrets that the situation in India has not been rightly understood.' With due respect I must say that the point made is not correct. The situation in India is exactly what is stated in the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy. We have got various minorities, various communities, various parties and various interests. You may say you represent numerically the largest number. Unfortunately you represent only one community, namely, the Hindu community. The Muslims disown you; the Christians disown you; the Depressed Classes have got their own organizations and things like that. There are gentlemen in the position of representatives of His Majesty's Government in India entrusted with the duty of carrying on the administration of the provinces and they cannot accept your word as the law, as representing all the 350 millions of people. As they have to be just in the discharge of their duties, they are taking notice of the facts as they are. Fortunately for us, the present Viceroy is in a good position to know things, because he has visited India before. (Laughter). People may laugh when there is nothing to laugh. Lord Linlithgow knew India long before he became Viceroy. He came out here as Chairman of a Royal Commission and he was the President of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He knows the Government of India Act inside out. He knows the bickerings that took place among the various representatives of India at the Round Table Conference. The Government of India Act embodies the maximum amount of common agreement among the various communities. It took several years for the decision regarding the Government of India Act to be arrived at.

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He knows things well and he cannot be expected to humour the whims and fancies of one or two individuals who claim to speak on behalf of the Congress which represents a few millions. The Viceroy says, 'I take note of the facts; I sent for a number of representatives of various organizations to arrive at a solution by common agreement.' He has said also, 'Our aim is to give Dominion Status to India. We shall meet immediately after the war.' That is the declaration. If common agreement could be arrived at immediately after the war, among the various communities of this country, there is nothing to show in that declaration that Dominion Status could not be achieved for India. As I read that statement, there is nothing to prevent India attaining Dominion Status immediately after the war, provided we can bring about agreement among ourselves. Therefore I submit that from every point of view, this resolution does not represent things as they are and it ought to be wholly rejected."

* * BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, I shall be brief. This resolution in my opinion raises very many fundamental issues. On these fundamental issues, I submit there can be no difference of opinion in any quarter where there is any tinge of self-respect. I submit, Sir, nobody can deny, on an analysis of the contents of this resolution, the contention that we have not been consulted and that our consent has not been taken when the British Government made us participants in the war. I ask every section of the House to say whether the consent of this Government or of this House has been taken, when it was declared that India is at war with Germany. This is the first point that arises from the study of the resolution.

"Then the resolution says that the Central Government has passed laws and measures curtailing the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments without our consent or approval. Is there any member in this House who could honestly say that no power has been curtailed so far as the Provincial Governments are concerned, and who can assert that all the laws and measures that have been passed during the last few weeks have been passed with the full consent and authority of the Provincial Legislatures? The simple question is: Are we free to do things in these days as we were able to do a few weeks ago? This is the second point that emerges out of the resolution before the House.

"The next part of the resolution calls upon the British Government to declare its aims towards India. Is it wrong, I ask, on the part of this Provincial Government, or on the part of this House, or the representatives of the people who are assembled here, to call upon the British Government to declare its aims with reference to India, to declare how it is going to secure the co-operation of the Indian people in the conduct of the

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present war? Is it wrong on our part to ask the British Government that the principles of democracy, which they avow as their ideal not only for their own islands but for the entire world, should be applied in the case of India as well? Is it wrong again to ask the British Government to apply the principles of self-determination, which they seek to apply to Europe, to our country as well? Is it not, Sir, within the scope and province of this Legislature and its activities that we should ask them to regard India as an independent unit and to take steps to make India an independent nation guiding its own policy in all affairs and to secure that object in the immediate present? This is the third aspect of the question.

"I have no reason to believe, Sir, that any person with any patriotism left in him can have any quarrel with this resolution or with the spirit and the language in which it is couched. On the other hand, I have no hesitation to pay my tribute of admiration to the moderation with which this resolution has been framed and moved in this House. I have every regard for the modest but firm manner in which claims have been made by means of this resolution not on behalf of any one particular party or section, not on behalf of any particular community, not on behalf of any majority or minority, but on behalf of the entire people of this country for freedom from foreign domination. The hon. Member for the Indian Christian constituency from Tanjore stated that the Government sat quiet for a number of days, nearly for 46 days without moving in the matter. I fail to see what is wrong if the question is thought of now. What does it matter if a question of such importance and magnitude has been under consideration for 46 days? Is it an argument, that because they took time to think over such vital matters—nearly 46 days—they should not now move in the matter? True it is that the position of India to-day is most unfortunate. We are forced to enter at every stage of the drama of international affairs without our consent and without our will. Is it not time that we should prevent such involutions and take steps to get out of the situation we are placed in, situation like that of Sindbad and the Sailor? Is it not time that we should get out of the situation that is created for us time and again not by ourselves but by some others? How could this be done unless we are free to act and guide our own affairs? I consider, Sir, there is no use in confusing issues in a vital matter like this; it is a problem of the birthright of India, of the freedom of India, of the cherished goal which we assuredly have, namely, the independence of our country.

"Why should we cloud the issue of the freedom of the country as a whole with the problem of the minorities? This resolution does not concern itself with minority or majority rights. The real question is this: Is there anything that goes to show that my Indian Christian friends, who are a minority, do not want freedom

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for India? Is it a correct statement to say that my Depressed Classes friends do not want freedom for India? Is there anything to show that the Muslims of this land do not want freedom or independence for India? There are some misapprehensions in some quarters that Indian Muslims stand against independence for India. I think it is utterly wrong to say so and it is a gross misrepresentation of the declared policy and import of the resolutions passed by the Muslim League from time to time. I venture to submit that this resolution is in vital accord with the fundamental aims and objects of the Muslim League. I am afraid of no contradiction on this point, Sir. I may at once refer this House to the very objects and aims of the constitution of the All-India Muslim League. Article 2 reads:—

'The aims and objects of the All-India Muslim League shall be the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic States in which the rights and interests of the Mussalmans and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution.' (Loud applause.)

Even so are the resolutions recently passed by the Working Committee of the League. Let us not miss the wood, Sir, for the trees. The statement that the interests of Mussalmans and other minorities should be adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution does not mean that we do not want a change in the present constitution, a change from bondage to freedom! Let it be clear that the question of the rights of minorities in a free India is quite distinct from the attainment of independence for India as a whole. And what does this resolution aim at? We are a subject nation. In name we have Provincial Autonomy; there is no real responsibility. We want independence and sound democracy. The very object which the Muslim League stands for and the Muslim League aims at is that; and that is the very object that is sought to be attained by this resolution. That being so, I do not see why any Muslims should feel aggrieved over this resolution. I submit, Sir, that every issue involved in this resolution including the last one, namely, that the British Government has not understood the situation in India as it should have done as a responsible Government, is in perfect harmony with the avowed objects and declared intentions of the Muslim League and is a thing which requires our unstinted support and encouraging approval. If the British Government have really understood Mr. Jinnah's aim and object with reference to the future constitution of India, they would never have fallen back on the plea, 'You have dissensions amongst yourselves, we shall not do anything for you.' I submit, Sir, that these dissensions are purely an internal matter and they can be solved at any time amongst ourselves, and we need not always depend upon the foreigner who has got the grip over us. Mr. Jinnah has not said that foreign rule shall remain in this country for ever and ever; he has simply said that he does not want the kind of federation contemplated in the present Act. He wants a different type of federation. And while he wants only,

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a different type of constitution, is it not open, I ask, to a minority to say that that constitution shall not come into operation until and unless every component minority in the country is a willing and consenting party to such a constitution? This resolution does not deny this right to the minority. Whether we are going to be a willing or consenting party to any constitution, is a matter to be settled between ourselves. It certainly depends upon the Congress to a large extent. It is up to it to settle it now. We want the nature of the constitution to be defined. This is a major issue. But simply because there is some divergence on a subsidiary and a minor question, is it right that the British statesmen should cloud the issue and confuse it and say, 'You are divided and we shall not leave the country.' I do not think that the Viceroy's statement could be considered satisfactory from this aspect nor is there any reason to say that this resolution aims at the preponderance of one party or community over another. It has no relation to such an issue.

"Sir, it may be true that some of the safeguards provided in the present constitution have failed so far as the minorities are concerned. But what does 'safeguarding the legitimate interests of minorities' as contemplated in section 52 of the Government of India Act mean? Does it mean that we shall be dependent for ever and for ever on alien agents or foreign armies in order that our rights should be protected? Or is it to be expected that the Governors would disregard the ministry in power and pander to the minority which is inherently incapable of forming a Government at any time? I am glad, Sir, that Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League have come to realize that there is no more use in relying upon foreign agents such as the Governors or Governor-General for safeguarding the minority interests in our own country, where we are to have popular government or democratic government or government by the people themselves. It may be that the western type of democracy now inaugurated in India has become unsuitable to our genius. Time was, Sir, when we should have objected to the introduction of rule by the majority vote in this country. We missed that opportunity then; perhaps we might have then consented to the setting up of an autocracy or an oligarchy or even anarchy. (Laughter.) Now when it is a question of transference of more power from the British voter to the Indian tax-payer, is there any one, I ask, who is worthy of his salt, to say, 'No, we shall not have this transference of power from the foreign voter to the Indian tax-payer?' If the present system does not suit our genius, it is quite open to us to devise another system of government acceptable to all component parts of the Indian people, and this resolution does not deny any such right. On the other hand, it wants this very right to frame our own constitution. The demand for independence implies a new constitution and a new constitution means that it shall not go forward without the approval and consent of all minorities.

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"Therefore I submit there is nothing in the resolution before the House that could be said to go against the objects and aims of the Muslim League or incongruous thereto anyway. There may be even fundamental differences between us, but those differences concern us only and not a third party with whom our fate for the time-being is linked. This resolution concerns itself only with our relations with the third party and not *inter se*. We may be divided on the basis of religion, we may be divided on the basis of culture or on the basis of language; but that does not really warrant a third party to say that merely because of this fact, we shall not have our own government, that the third party shall not leave this country but will hold on. I submit, Sir, it is up to the minorities, even as it is up to the majorities, to come together and arrive at some kind of settlement. A settlement could easily be arrived at by a little 'give and take' on either side. Now that the minorities claim to realize, after their bitter experience, if I may say so, that the safeguards and the special responsibilities vested in the Governors have failed, as they should inevitably in a party system of government where the minority can never be converted into a majority, the minority having religion as its basis for distinction, the only thing we can look to is the goodwill of the majority, whoever it may be for the safeguarding of minority interests. In the provinces of the Punjab and Bengal, my Hindu brethren will have to look to the goodwill of the Mussalmans; in the far away south like Madras, then my Muslim brethren will have to look to the goodwill of the Hindus. But I may say, Sir, at the same time, that the securing of this goodwill alone is not sufficient. In order to secure such a goodwill, the minorities have to create sound public opinion, possess a certain amount of real culture, and a good deal of self-reliance. They must besides attain the capacity and ability for commanding that goodwill from the majority. At the same time, it behoves the majorities also to acquit themselves in a magnanimous and large-hearted manner towards the minorities so as to inspire faith and confidence in them. I have not the least doubt, Sir, that once this goodwill and this confidence is established between all the communities, we shall soon come to our own. The provision perhaps of dynamic safeguards in the constitution which would work themselves automatically without depending on the initiative of any outside agency may serve as a great help in the protection of minority interests. The Congress must provide for these, for securing peace, unity and good government.

"Sir, opposition to a resolution of this kind which is most important and most vital at this juncture in the history of our country is something like cutting the nose to spite the face. Why should we do such a silly act? Does it become the great name and tradition of our country or the culture of our race? When the resolution before us is conceived in the common interests of the country and is not incongruous with the aims and objects of the

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minority community, it will be utter folly to oppose it. Sir, people begin to read more than what is really contained in certain pronouncements, and that seems to be the case with several of our friends here. The Viceroy's statement does not contain anything like what is really expressed in this resolution, or in other words, it has not concerned itself with what is reflected by this resolution. Simply because we are unable to defend ourselves, simply because we are unable to prevent our men, our material and our money being utilized for war purposes abroad, does it really mean that we should be sitting mum with folded hands and doing nothing? Shall we not assert and express ourselves in terms of the country and shall we not ask the British Government, 'Unless and until you recognize, in the real sense, as you have declared time and again, that we are an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, we shall have nothing to do with this war?' If we are an integral part really, why is this exclusion of us? Why is it that we are not enabled to co-operate as real partners? Why should we be left behind? What is the explanation for it? The only explanation—which is no explanation at all—seems to be that there are some differences here on account of religion and on account of culture, between the Hindus and the Mussalmans and so we shall always be dictated to. I submit. Sir, our differences can be composed in no time; these differences do not affect others; let it be known we all are united in our common demand; the Mussalmans of India want independence for this country as much as the Hindus and the Hindus also want nothing less; we are yet to hear of either the non-Brahmans or the Depressed Classes saying, 'We do not want independence for our country.' I therefore consider, Sir, that this resolution is but a very fitting and opportune attempt at bringing home to the British Government that we are not going to brook any more dilly-dallying, with our essential rights, our fundamental rights. The British statesmen should act up to their professions if they are honest, and if they really want that amount of co-operation which they expect from this country. In that case, they must concede what we really want; and when once they declare that this country is going to have independence, then in no time there will be a rapprochement between all the communities. But if it is declared that India is not going to be independent, what will happen? It is dreadful to think of! No doubt, the Viceroy has said to the representatives of the people that the British are waging a war and that they are not only going to defend themselves and ourselves, but they are fighting for democracy. Of what use will this fight be to India, if it were to be always under bondage? It may be, Sir, that we are not able to defend ourselves to-day; but are we not to be enabled to defend our own country at least in the future? And unless and until we are enabled to control our foreign policy, our defence

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policy and our fiscal policy, what is the use and where is the chance for our building up our defences? Is it a fair attempt after all to seek to get our co-operation without giving us a promise that we shall be enabled to have our own government and frame our own policies and programmes for the governance of the country? It therefore behoves all parties who are truly interested in the welfare of this country to raise no objection to, but to support, this resolution. I venture to suggest that this resolution expresses but the bare minimum demand of the nation as a whole; and in this, we shall not mix up the issue concerning minorities and majorities, the tyranny of the majorities over minorities, the Muslim *versus* Hindu, or the Dravidian *versus* the Aryan question. That is all beside the point. Opposition to this resolution will only show how unprogressive we are and how reactionary we act. I say, Sir, the days of reactionarism must go; it will not serve any useful purpose and cannot last long and I hope it will come to an end soon. Let us now say with one voice that we want India to be free, and when it is free, all minorities and majorities will be one, and there will be no differences or distinctions between us. That by itself will serve as the greatest incentive to mutual settlement, harmony and concord."

SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“தலைவர்களே! காங்கிரஸ் சபையானது ஒரு வெளியுலகப் பணம். அதில் பிராமணரல்லாதாரும், ஹரிஜனங்களும், முஸ்லிம்களும், பிராமணர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் எல்லாசமூகத்தினரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், காங்கிரஸில் ஒற்றுமையிலேயேயென்று சொல்வது பொருத்தமல்ல. சட்டத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் நடந்த District Board எலெக்ஷனில் காங்கிரஸ் வெற்றியடைந்திருக்கிறது. மெஜாரிட்டி முறையின்படி பார்த்தால், காங்கிரஸ் அதிகபட்சம் அடைந்திருப்பது உலகமறிந்திருக்கிறதே. ஹரிஜனங்களும் காங்கிரஸில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் காங்கிரஸின் இடத்தில் நம்பிக்கை கொண்டிருக்கின்றோம். காங்கிரஸ்தான் சென்ற 2½ ஆண்டுகளாக ஹரிஜனங்களைக் கவர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்பு இருந்த அரசாங்கத்தை கசாப்புக்கடை மாதிரி நம்பியிருந்தார்கள். அந்நேரத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 18 ஸ்தானங்கள் சான் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் நமக்கு 30 ஸீட்டைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. Dr. Subbarayan உதவியிலிருந்தபோது 2½ தேவஸ்தான போர்டு பசுவிகளைக் கொடுத்தார்கள் ஆனால், அசுரரூப பிண்டல்தான் நமக்கு ஒரு பதவியும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு கோயிலாக காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தினால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் திறந்துவிடப்படுகிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட அரிய வேலையைச் செய்து, எங்களுடைய 10 கோடி மக்கள் இன்று உயர்ந்த ஸ்திதியில் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் காங்கிரஸ்தான். ஆகையால், இப்போது காங்கிரஸை நாம் தாய்மாதிரி நம்பியிருக்கிறோம். இதற்கு முன்பு நாம் சசாப்புக்கடையைத்தான் நம்பியிருந்தோம். இப்போது காங்கிரஸ் பதவியை விட்டுப்போவது தன்றால், மிஷம் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. கடந்த 2½ ஆண்டுகளாக மதுவிலக்குப் பிரசாரம், ஆலயப்பிடிவெச்சு பிரசாரம், கடன் மசோதா, இவைகளைக்கொண்டு ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தினர் நன்மை செய்கிறார்கள். இப்போது அவர்கள் வெளியில் போவதென்றால், தாயைவிட்டுக் குழந்தையைப் பிரியவைத்தால், அந்தக் குழந்தை எப்படி துன்பம் அடையுமா, அதுபோல காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரிகள் ராஜினாமா செய்வதால் நாம் துன்பம் அடைவோம். அது எங்களுக்கு வந்த ஒரு துரதிர்ஷ்டம் என்றதான் நான் சொல்லுவேன். மேலும், மகாத்மா அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்ன

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செய்துவிட்டார்களென்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், மகாத்மா ஒருவர்மட்டும் இல்லையென்றால், நாம் இப்போதிருக்கும் சிறந்த நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருக்க முடியாது. மகாத்மாவையும், ராஜாஜியையும் தெய்வமாகக் கொண்டாடும் நிலைமையில் நாம் இருந்துவருகிறோம்.”

“வைவ்ராய் இப்போது விடுத்துள்ள அறிக்கையானது நம்மால் ஏற்கத் தகுந்ததல்லவென்று மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். 1935-ம் வருஷத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சமஷ்டி திட்டத்தை வேண்டாமென்று இந்தியாவிலிருந்த ஒவ்வொருவரும் மறுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த காலத்தில் அது பிரிடிஷ் அரசு வந்திருக்கச் செவிடன் காதில் ஊதிய சங்குபோல இருந்தது. அந்த சமஷ்டி திட்டத்தை மறுபடியும் இப்போது கொண்டுவருவதென்றால், அது ஒரு பெரிய ஏமாற்றமாக முடியும். காங்கிரஸ் பதவியிலே இருந்தால்தான் நமக்கெல்லாம் கேஷமம் உண்டாகும். காங்கிரசுக்கு சொற்பபதவி கிடைத்ததிலேயே நாம் இவ்வளவு நன்மையடைந்திருக்கிறோம். காங்கிரசுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகபதவி வந்தால், அது நாமெல்லோரும் அதிக கேஷமம் அடைவதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கும் ஒரு மனிதனைக் காப்பாற்றுவது தாய்ப்பால்; அந்தத் தாய்ப்பாலில் விஷம் இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லும் அளவில்தான் காங்கிரஸைக் குறைசூறமுடியும். உண்மையாக நாட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு கேஷமத்தைக் கொடுக்கவல்லது காங்கிரஸ்தான். வைவ்ராய் இப்போது விடுத்துள்ள அறிக்கையானது திருப்திகரமானதாக இல்லை. காங்கிரஸ் இப்போது வெளியே போவதாக இருந்தால், அதனால் காங்கிரஸ் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் இன்னும் நூறுமடங்கு அதிக சக்தியை அடையும். எங்கள் தலைவராகிய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை ஒரு கசாப்புக்கடைக்காரன் என்று என்னுடைய சமூகத்தினரில் ஒருவர் சொன்னதற்காக நான் வருந்தி, என்னுடைய சமூகத்தினரின் சார்பில் நான் மன்னிப்புக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Mr. Krishna Rao will now speak, and he will finish his speech in five minutes.”

* SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, it is rather difficult for me to say whether I will be able to finish my speech in five minutes.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Why, almost all matters have been exhausted; I do not think there is enough matter now for anybody to speak even for five minutes.”

* SRI G. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, as these proceedings take place under the shadow of resignation by the Ministry, naturally we feel a sense of melancholy permeating the whole atmosphere, and in fact the whole background is charged with a feeling of sadness. Nobody expected that the good work done by the Ministry for such a long time for the Presidency would be cut short so suddenly in the middle of its career. We on the Opposition side feel that this sort of constitutional handicap ought not to have happened to this Province at this juncture. It is not as if I support the resolution because the Ministry is resigning, or because, as the Hon. Premier put it, ‘it will gladden the heart of the Opposition to hear that the Ministers intend to tender their resignation.’ But I truly feel that it is a sad thing that this thing should happen, and more so, when it comes so suddenly at the present juncture.

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“As far as the Viceroy’s pronouncement is concerned, all of us are fully aware that there are difficulties; but I am afraid those difficulties have been exaggerated at this time. While India’s progress is appreciated, I feel that patriotism must have precedence over everything else. And the ‘minorities question’ that has been brought forward now has been put up as though it is an unsurmountable difficulty. I do not think it is a very good argument. And though I do not want to get into details as to the way in which the Ministry has been conducting itself in regard to the treatment of the minorities, I feel on the whole that the Congress Ministry has conducted itself extraordinarily well in regard to the treatment of both the Scheduled Classes and the Muslims. (Applause.) I believe those who have been watching the proceedings of the House and the attitude of the Hon. the Prime Minister and the Government benches as a whole, must have been struck by the fact that they have been carefully attending to the claims of the Muslims—not only acceding to their demands but also their prejudices at times. For instance, I may mention the ‘Vande Mataram’ song which was sung in this House and which was subsequently given up owing to the Muslim feeling in this House. I think it cannot be said that the Government have been totalitarian or very arbitrary in their methods.

“With regard to the places that are given to the Muslims in the services and their proportional representation in it, I think the irrefutable answer given by the Hon. Premier during the last Budget session stands as eloquent testimony to the Government’s national outlook. After all, the Muslim League has shown its reactionary tendency in this matter at an unfortunate moment; because, it says that democracy has failed and is unsuited to our people, when the whole civilized world is fighting for it. I do not know by what sort of psychology it came to that conclusion. Anyhow when the whole world is fighting for democracy and wants to encourage freedom of individuals in human society in future, I am really surprised to see a responsible body like the Muslim League talking in that vein, and more especially my friend, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, bringing a resolution to say that ‘democracy’ has been found to be a failure in its working in this country.

“Apart from that, in regard to the Scheduled Classes, I think, Government have gone out of their way to do several things for them. Though we have been opposing them on details and not on principle, we have not been unmindful of the benefits conferred by the legislative measures of the Congress Government. For instance, they have courted unpopularity for the sake of the Scheduled Classes with regard to the Temple Entry Bill. I should not be understood to be criticizing the statement made by

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the hon. Member representing the Scheduled Classes. I only say it is better to remember what has been done by the Ministry even at the risk of incurring unpopularity.

“With regard to the minority problem, I think, it is a very ordinary thing which every country has got; every country has got it all over the world and it is not a bar to the constitutional progress of the whole country. I think we can settle this matter ourselves—not by the majority alone but the majority and the minorities put together. I believe the present resolution only says that the constitution which might be formulated in such a manner later on should be accepted by the Government; and that for the present such of those liberal principles which might be embodied in the constitution may be implemented according to the present circumstances. The consultative committee that is contemplated is without any power, any function and any continuity of action, because anybody might be taken on it to-day and some other person may be taken to-morrow from the contemplated panel. It is indeed no solution at all. As Professor Harold Laski said, it is ‘like a poor relation’ without any kind of power or authority in the whole constitutional scheme. I think after all that the suggestion made by the Congress to liberalize the Centre and enlarge the Executive Council by having some popular Ministers co-opted with equal power and authority, is the only possible thing at present without transgressing the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. This the British Government might have done. I feel they have lost an excellent and valuable opportunity to recognize the demand of the Congress and secure the goodwill of the people. The Congress represents a powerful majority in this country and is functioning in eight out of eleven provinces. Their majority shows that the Congress party is a powerful body and it is a very significant factor to be reckoned with in the constitutional matters of our country. The due weight that ought to have been given to their suggestion has not been given, and the present resolution only reiterates what has to be done. I believe, as Mahatma Gandhi has said, things have not become so irretrievable as to make it impossible for the Government to make terms with the Congress party and try to see that the good intentions and the handsome tributes paid to the Congress administration from the Secretary of State downwards are followed up by sympathetic action to do good to our land. That is my suggestion, Sir. I support the resolution.”

THE ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM:—“Mr. Speaker, I have only a few words to say on this resolution. I stand here in this Assembly as the representative of the landholders. The landholders have more than once stated that they will give their unconditional support to the British Government at this critical moment. When I say that the landholders are prepared to support

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the British Government I should not be understood to state that we are not for Swaraj or for more reform. Sir, I personally feel, as also my landlord friends, that this is not the time for bargaining with the Government. The Viceroy's statement itself is clear enough as he has stated that the Government are prepared to consider and frame an Act after inviting the leaders of the several groups, the minorities and the Depressed Classes after the termination of the war. I should think that for the time being that statement of the Viceroy should satisfy everyone of us; and therefore, I appeal to the House, through you, Sir, that we should give our unconditional support to the British Government, when they are involved in a great war. Sir, as I have already stated, the landholders are always for more reform; but at the same time, they feel that we should not bargain with the British Government at this juncture, and more so, when they have committed themselves in their statement that they would invite the several parties to consider the question of reforms when they take it up after the termination of the war. May I again appeal to the Congress in general and the Congress Ministry of this Presidency in particular not to resign their office on this issue, but continue in office and try to give their helping hand to the Government so that they may come out of this great war successfully? Sir, I have nothing more to add to what has been said already from this side by other members. I reiterate that the landholder community is for supporting the Government unconditionally at such a critical time as we are facing to-day.”

* **SRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:**—“Mr. Speaker, I will try to be brief. I should like to congratulate the Government and their spokesman on the manner in which this resolution has been placed before us. I do agree that it is extremely mildly worded and very comprehensive. There is only one sentence probably in the resolution with which I am not in agreement and which I would wish had not found a place there, considering the explanation given by the Hon. Mover of this resolution in his reference to the avowed war aims and the securing of the co-operation of the Indian people in consonance with those avowed war aims of His Majesty's Government. As a matter of fact those war aims are still in a nebulous state and are not very clear. Besides, granting that the war aims of the British Government are liberty and such other similar phrases, I do not think that they have any serious intention of including the coloured races within the category of the protection for the future that they propose to offer; and I think it is more or less confined to Europe and perhaps to America and not to Asia. That is however by the way.

“Sir, there is one small matter which I would mention at the outset. That is with regard to the amendment that has been moved

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by my hon. Friend representing the Chingleput Rural Constituency; namely, approving of the policy of the Government, moving, as it were, a vote of confidence in the Ministry and approving of their idea to resign. It is not that I do not have full confidence in the Ministry; only I feel, not being a member of that party which is supporting the Government, it is not right that I should associate myself with the object of that particular amendment. I wanted to make mention of it here so that in the event of my voting for this resolution it will be with a reservation, and that reservation may be noted by this House as well as people outside.

"Sir, with regard to the resolution itself, my hon. and gallant Friend, the Member from Tanjore, made an admirable analysis in his inimitable way of the points conveyed by the resolution, and he has ably supplemented the statement made by the Hon. the Premier in the earlier part of the day though he opposed the resolution. After that he proceeded to criticize the various points raised. To me, Sir, it does look as if it relates to one point only though it can be analyzed into two or three points. The question is really, with regard to the future Government of this country, what the British Government are going to do ultimately and in the meantime what they propose to do to convince us of their *bona fides*.

"Sir, earlier in the day you drew the attention of this House to the gravity of the situation. The situation is indeed grave. The gravity of it is only emphasised by a reflection of all that has happened during the last quarter of a century. Speaking on an important resolution like this in the year 1939, I am strongly reminded to-day about the Viceroy's statement, about Lord Zetland's statement and about the preamble to the Act of 1919 and about Mr. Montagu's declaration in 1917, all of which reveal to us that 22 years have passed; one war has gone and another war has come; the present war is, it is said, waged for different objectives; you are looking for a new world order; but we, in India remain where we were in 1917 but are no better. (Hear, hear.) That Sir, is really the gravamen of the charge. Discussions that have been taking place, in the House at any rate, I must state, have overlooked the fact that this resolution that is before the House, though it is in a Provincial Assembly, though it is sponsored by the Provincial Government, has got an all-India bearing. The provocation for this resolution would not have been provided if it was a purely provincial matter. My hon. and gallant Friend from Tanjore pointed out that 46 days had elapsed since the ordinances were thought necessary as a result of the war situation and asked what this Government had been doing all along and why this resolution should be brought at this stage. I am not an apologist for the Government. To understand why this has happened I will ask my hon. and gallant Friend to remember the Viceroy's statement before the Central Indian Legislature

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the month of September. What about the wonderful Federation at we were promised? That has been practically shelved. Is it that provocation really for Provincial Governments who were expected to be the units of a Federal structure? Are we to remain the time mere units in a scheme in which an irresponsible Centre was all the time functioning? Is not that enough provocation for the Provincial Governments? To say, 'Look here, we've come here with the intention that we are going to achieve self-government, we are going to gain strategical positions from which we were going to evolve the means of achieving freedom' and if ultimately all this is frustrated, is not that enough provocation for us to say, 'Please make our intentions known to the British Government that we do not propose to co-operate any more?'

"Sir, the discussion on this side of the House was largely on matters of a provincial character; perhaps provocation has been furnished by the mover of the amendment to this resolution by including the question of confidence in the present Government, thereby necessarily perhaps in view of the fact that there are on this side many who do not share his feelings about the way the Government are dealing with provincial matters. But this resolution has got to be looked at from the all-India point of view and not from the Provincial point of view. It is said that the Congress does not represent India. Possibly not. Perhaps certainly not in the provincial sphere, because Congress is functioning here as a parliamentary party. But looking into the history of the Congress for the last 50 years. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Are you going into the history of the Congress?"

SRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—"Just a reference to it, Sir. For the last 50 years the Congress has led the fight for Indian independence or Indian self-government, and people like myself who have no party affiliation can only look at the Congress, which is the only or possibly the biggest party in the country, as one which would ultimately help us to victory in our fight against a foreign authority ruling over us all the time. There is no other party worth the name that has shouldered this task. Even the *London Times* the other day said that it is the major political organization in this country and everybody acknowledges that it is a major political organization, because it does not claim to represent any communal or sectional interest. It claims to represent all-India. The only other all-India organization which however avowedly seeks to represent a communal interest is perhaps the Muslim League, but can it claim its own right to represent Indian opinion as such? Therefore, there is no use in saying that the Congress does not represent India. Even people who are not Congressmen allow the Congress

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to represent them in all-India matters even though they may have an opportunity of coming in provincial assemblies as I have done and criticizing the actions of the Ministry in a provincial sphere just as I do. The fact that it is a Provincial Congress Government that is sponsoring this resolution has perhaps caused the misapprehension. But I do say that most of us who are not in the Congress, as a matter of fact the average man in the street who does not worry very much about politics, who does not want to belong to a special organization, feel that here is an organization which has been fighting for the last 50 years for our salvation irrespective of communal or sectional interests and to that extent Congress leads the Indian people and represents Indian opinion.

"I now come to the really most effective speech delivered on this side, Sir, that of my hon. Friend from Calicut. He is the real Opposition; it was said some time back that the real opposition to Indian progress comes from that community. I claim to know and understand the European in India, the people whom Mr. Langley seeks to represent here better than most of the people here, and that is my reason for referring to Mr. Langley's speech. Mr. Langley made a very good speech, a pertinent speech which I wish I could imitate sometimes, but his tongue being not mine, it is very difficult. But at the same time he was labouring under a conflict of emotions. He wanted to say one set of things to start with, he wanted to temper his statements subsequently, with the net result that he got confused and all the not-nice things that he wanted to say, before he came into the House were said and all that he wanted to say in extenuation were not said. Mr. Langley and most of his friends belonging to his community believe in the sanctity of particular legalistic theories when it suits them. They say, 'Here is an Act; that is all Britain could do. Britain has made repeated declarations. There is the Viceroy's declaration. There is the promise to consult parties at the end of this war for amending the Act.' In the meantime you have this consultative group; that is a very fine gesture.' This is what they say. Let me ask Mr. Langley if he had really followed before he came to the Legislative Assembly the different declarations made by different people in authority over India at different times and seen what the effect of them was. Earlier, Sir, I said that we are very much where we were in 1917. I would ask Mr. Langley when he goes back home to look up the Montagu declaration of 1917, to look up the Preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919, to look up Sir Malcolm Hailey's statement in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925, to look up Lord Irwin's declaration in 1929, the Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald's declaration in January 1931 and again that of Sir Samuel Hoare in 1935 when the debate of the 1935 Act was in progress. There have been a series of declarations about India's goal

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and the latest is the statement of the Viceroy supplemented by that of Lord Zetland earlier in this month. Some of them refer to Dominion Status as the ideal to be aimed at and some of these do not. What I say to Mr. Langley and his friends with emphasis is this. The constant reiteration of this idea of the Preamble to the Act of 1919 is not accepted by Indians. It has not been accepted by the Congress. The Congress has not conceded the right of the British Parliament to act as trustees for India. The Congress never agreed to reform by stages. Why reiterate this preamble? It is merely to wear down Indian opposition, to force the will of the British Government on India that this preamble to the 1919 Act is reiterated constantly. They reiterate it for a time, drop it sometimes, then restrict the meaning of the word, they restate it again if there is a popular agitation for a precise statement of the objective and thus the whole process goes on over and over again and we are no better than where we were. But it is significant that there is no advance in the ideology all the time. But really if the hon. European Member from Calicut studies the current political literature, I would ask him what his 'Dominion Status' means. Does 'Dominion Status' mean the same as the Dominion Status in the Preamble to the 1919 Act? Does it mean the Dominion Status as the conception of that phrase altered from 1919 to 1937? Does he understand it as changing? Or is it a static fact? Is it what Mr. Montagu intended Dominion Status to be in 1919 or what Lord Irwin meant Dominion Status to be in 1929? If Lord Irwin's declaration of 1929 really meant the Dominion Status acknowledged in South Africa, in Australia, in Canada and in New Zealand, did the British Conservative party accept it when they allowed the Government of India Bill to be passed into law? I doubt it. The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald's statement in 1931 made no mention of the phrase 'Dominion Status' though otherwise it was an extremely generous speech and when Sir Samuel Hoare really went back to the preamble to the 1919 Act in 1935 in introducing the Government of India Bill, he brought in a new edition of the conception of Dominion Status. While formerly in Lord Irwin's declaration Dominion Status only meant to apply to British India, subsequently the Princes were brought in. How can we really depend upon these statements? They are vague. The Viceroy does not want to repeat vague phrases. But they are really vague and unless they really show some genuine proof of carrying out their intentions, how could we really accept the *bona fides* of the Viceroy's declaration, or that of the Secretary of State?

"My hon. Friend from Calicut referred to statements made by important and leading Indians in India on the need and propriety to offer Britain unconditional support. True; it is characteristic of the Britisher to refer only to the statements that are favourable to him. (Laughter.) He referred to the statement

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made by Sir Mirza Ismail, Diwan of Mysore—a good man, one of those talented Diwans of Native States and an enlightened Native State too. But, people who are in the know of things cannot forget that Sir Mirza Ismail has got a Political Department to answer and he could not have made a statement in a manner other than what he did.

“Sir, one word with regard to Muslim opposition. Democracy has been talked about a lot to-day and it has been said that the Muslim League does not like democracy, that they do not want it. What is the alternative? Did anybody mention any alternative? They say, ‘We do not want a majority rule.’ Has anybody given an alternative except the *status quo*, ‘Let us allow the Britisher to rule. Let those people who are enterprising, who go and visit Viceroy and other gubernatorial officers and get their own way rule the country.’ I see that there is no effective alternative at all unless it be that there is to be some kind of autocracy or oligarchy so that in Muslim provinces where the Muslims are in a majority they should be the autocrats and that in Hindu Provinces where the Hindus are in a majority they should be autocrats. Is that the idea?

“Sir, I do feel that history has shown us that we cannot depend upon these statements of these gubernatorial officers, because, as I said before, statements have been made times without number from 1917 to 1939 but nothing has happened. The last but one statement, namely, the Viceroy’s declaration before the Central Legislative Assembly shelving all ideas of change in the Centre for the time being is really the provocation for the Provinces to move, because if the Provinces do not act provincial autonomy with an irresponsible and all-powerful Centre will be meaningless.

“There is one other fact with regard to India’s participation in the war. We are, it was stated, an unwilling party to this war. My hon. and gallant Friend from Tanjore says, ‘Yes, true, but is it right for you to object? You have not got a constitution like Canada, Australia or South Africa. You are a dependency of Great Britain which country takes up the responsibility for your defence.’ Sometimes we have to object. After all a subject nation which has got to fight for its self-expression has got to express itself in some form or another. Even in a truncated democracy like this we have got to make use of the instruments available to express our opinion. If you do not express through this Provincial Assembly that you do not like participating in the war to which you are not a consenting party, then you are never going to do it. It is not treasonous. General Hertzog opposed South Africa’s entry into the war and De Valera has decided that Ireland would be neutral. They have partly to depend upon Britain for their

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defence. Not being a Congressman myself, not being anti-British, I do not feel that there is anything wrong in this. We do not want to be dragged into the strife against our will. But what we say to them is, ‘When your own people, people of your own colour and your own culture feel that way, how could we who are totally different from you feel differently?’ It is one thing to sympathise with the cause for which Britain is fighting; that does not make it a sin to say that we have no desire to be dragged into a war without so much as a ‘by your leave.’

“Sir, let me take the minority question. I do not wish to use strong words, particularly as the Hon. the Prime Minister has set an example and used mild language. The statement made by Britain and by its advisers is exactly in tune with the history of the British in India; they came into India as traders and by making full use of the differences and divergences in this country they took possession of it. They want to retain their hold on it by the same process. They would not concede freedom to this country so long as it offers them possibilities for exploitation rightly or wrongly, offers them perhaps *lebensraum* as the Germans would put it. If you are going to pass innocent resolutions, just a pious cry in the wilderness, we are not benefited. After all there is no use in paying lip homage and empty compliments to the Congress Ministry and regretting their intention to resign. They might have done a few bad acts. They have been complimented by Lord Zetland himself the other day in Parliament as having shown ‘grit and ability to rule.’ There is no use paying them mere compliments. After all the Congress is going out on this issue. Nobody likes to get out of power unless it be for specific and overpowering reasons. There is no use in saying to them that they are doing political *Hara-kiri*. If you are going to sympathise with them the best thing is to support the resolution. But nobody will dream of anyone in the European section doing so. I whole-heartedly offer my support to this resolution. I would rather have wished that the amendment had not been moved. However I find myself entirely in agreement with the views of the mover of this resolution and one cannot have the benefit of approving a part of it, so long as the amendment forms part of the resolution. I offer my whole-hearted support to the resolution.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“Sir, I express, before I proceed to do anything else, my gratitude and appreciation of the very kind words said by more than one member on the Opposition side generally with regard to what we have been doing hitherto. It may be relevant or it may not be relevant, but appreciation of that kind cannot be left without being thanked. Mr. Sehamnad was very particular, Mr. Krishna Rao was equally particular, if not more, to clear the jungle, so to say, of misrepresentation and express appreciation

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of our work. About Swami Sahajanandam I need hardly say anything. He is so full of appreciation and gratitude that perhaps he says more than he need say at all. But with regard to Mr. Krishna Rao, one cannot impute to him any error consequent on enthusiasm. I must take what he has stated at its face value. He pleads hard that we should not resign, though he says at the same time the resolution is quite correct. (Laughter.) He says that we have been on the whole carrying on a just administration, that we have done everything that is necessary for the consideration and protection of the claims of the minorities and that we have not as some people have for political reasons stated, been unfair to anybody. He has taken the trouble of saying all this probably because he feels that he may have no further opportunity to testify to these facts. He has felt it to be his duty. Otherwise there is no need to go into these matters in the present discussion. I may say, Sir, that we are fairly clear in our minds that we have not done any particular minority or even any particular group whether it be called a minority or otherwise, any injustice, deliberately or knowingly. We have tried to be just; we have tried to be careful; we have tried to be considerate; we have tried to set aside partisan claims of all kinds. At any rate so far as our own conscience goes, our work has been satisfactory, not to use a stronger expression. And if we find objective evidence here, in the course of the debate, of many members on the other side giving expression to the same sentiments I cannot simply ignore them as irrelevant. I must express my gratitude to them on this occasion. Thank God, we have not done worse than what we have.

“As regards the debate itself, it has proceeded all in one direction. I may summarise it in this manner: ‘The Congress is claiming the right to decide what the constitution of India should be. It has no right to do so, whatever be its majority.’ The Congress is not claiming any such thing. The Congress is not claiming that it should decide what the constitution of India should be. What it is claiming is that the people of India should decide what the constitution should be, and in so many words most clearly expressed in writing as well as orally during the conversations with His Excellency, this has been made perfectly clear. To the whole world it has been made clear in the statement issued that the Congress is not claiming the right to make the constitution. What it is claiming is that India should be given the opportunity, that all her people should be given the opportunity, including the minorities to decide her own constitution. Though members here may call the Congress a totalitarian body and say that the party wants to gain power in the process, in spite of all this, I must tell hon. Members that the Viceroy has not misunderstood it, that the British Government have not misunderstood it. What they say is that the British should also be consulted in framing this constitution. They do not say that Congress is asking that India should be handed

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over to the majority. They know very well that that is not the desire, that is not the request and that is not likely to happen and nobody wants such a thing to happen. Even if we were ninety-nine out of hundred, we do not want the hundredth man to be treated in this way. But what we do claim is that Britain should once for all give up the notion that she should decide our fate; that she should accept as applicable to India the fact of democracy, the fundamental part of the war aims which she has proclaimed and that so far as India is concerned just like other countries the people of India should have the right to decide how they should be governed.

“Let me make it clear once again that the arguments that have been advanced from the other side, from various members it may be, but based on the same fallacy, that the Congress is claiming that it should decide the fate of India, are not correct. It is making no such claim; what it wants is that the people of India, all communities, should decide their own fate. The Muslim League has been driven to a logical conclusion, wholly contradictory to the ideal and goal with which it started, as was read out by the hon. Member from South Arcot, Mr. Basheer Ahmed. He read out the ideal of the Muslim League which is in words and phrases identical with what we have put down in this resolution and what the Congress has put down elsewhere. They say this country is not fit for democracy; I may say that too; this country is not fit for democracy. Democracy is of several kinds. But the meaning with which the Muslim League now asserts that this country is not fit for democracy is one with which we should dissociate ourselves entirely. What the Muslim League has been logically driven to say is this, that the people of India cannot govern themselves. What the Muslim League says is that the minorities cannot be protected by anybody inside India, that the minorities can only be protected by the standing army of a foreign government always being here. That is the logical conclusion to which the League has been driven. I am sorry, Sir, that the members of the League are not here so that I might be corrected—[Voices from the balconies: ‘We are here’], I see, but those above should not speak. (Applause and laughter.) I may be wrong and if they were here, they might have corrected me. I know many members of the League. Do I not know Mr. Jinnah? Do I not know the innermost ambition of his heart that India should be free? But what I do say is that unknowingly from one wrong step to another, from that wrong step to a still further wrong step, they have proceeded and they have come to this very wrong conclusion that India cannot have self-rule. The word Democracy is merely confusion. What they have concluded is that India cannot have self-rule. Self-rule may be totalitarian; it may be democratic; it may be Fascist; it may be Bolshevik or it may be anything; but self-rule for India is important. The Muslim League has been driven to the

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conclusion, not that democracy is not the thing for us, but that our own people cannot be depended on and that foreign people should be here for all time to protect the minorities: a most wrong conclusion and a conclusion wholly opposed to all the ideals which the founders and promoters of the Muslim League cherished and by which they swore. It is a pity that many of them are not alive to-day. If the stalwart promoters of the Muslim League who have passed away could only hear the language that is now used by members of the Muslim League, their bodies would turn in their coffins. I am therefore grateful to Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed for the service rendered to the entire Muslim community in reading out the very words that had been written down on behalf of the Muslim League. (Applause). There is still therefore hope for the Muslim community to come back to the correct attitude and not to proceed further on in the wrong direction that they are proceeding. As long as our fundamental culture is the same, as long as our fundamental feelings are the same, whatever community we may belong to, in this land of ours, the people of our country feel and desire in their hearts to be free. It is true that we are not able to compose—at least we imagine that we are not able to compose—our differences and the more often we say it, the more we believe it. It is true that these difficulties are there. But the presence of difficulties is one thing and the desire for agreement is another thing. To say, 'Let England be always here and let us always have British rule' is a terrible conclusion to which this Assembly cannot possibly be a party.

"Whatever the members in the Opposition other than the Muslim League party have said in this direction has been said in prejudice and has not been said after careful consideration. They do not know what they have said. It is impossible to believe that this country, these ancient people should always be mortgaged to the security of a foreign people, being kept here to guard our rights. Mr. Basheer Ahmed was about to put his finger on the spot, but, for some reason, for want of time it may be, he slipped out of it. He said that we must get rid of this mentality of finding security in the presence of outsiders. It is no use depending upon outside people for all time. If a powerful minority like the Muslims—I can hardly call them a minority; they are a strong people—feels that it needs protection and thinks that it is only the outside forces standing guard here for all time that can protect it, what can possibly be the reason? I say by mere repetition they have come to that conclusion. But what is the real protection? How can the Hindus feel protected? Let us now drop the minority; let us take the majority? How are the Hindus to be protected against this minority? Let me reverse the question. Are the Hindus quite safe against the minority which is opposed to them, of this size and position and influence in this country? No. If they too come and say, 'For all time let outside forces

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be here, because this minority is too terrible for us to feel safe,' what would be the position? Both sides suffer from this psychology of fear and this fear leads them to imagine that it is only an outside force standing guard here for all time that can do the work of Providence for us. Mr. Basheer Ahmed came very near this point and stopped. He said, 'Let us develop some other method. Why is it that we cannot get the goodwill of the other community? Let us try it.' He was saying that the minority must develop the goodwill of the majority and added as a supplement to it that the majority must get the goodwill of the minority also. If you simply divide the Hindus into a few major communities, you can easily get them also reduced to minorities. If this is done everyone of us in India would belong to a minority community. (Laughter). There will be no majority community whatsoever excepting in a negative sense. All the rest together besides oneself is a majority. Each community by itself is a minority. That is the real position. (Laughter).

"It is the psychology of fear that has produced this notion. How are we to get this goodwill? I say, a capital mistake was committed in the organization of the constitution by dividing ourselves into communities for the franchise, each group depending only on its own votes and each candidate depending only on the votes of his own community. If, instead of this, every candidate had to go to every community as they do in England and in other countries, if every man had to go, if he wants a place in the constitution, to every community—small it may be in the census book, but probably very big and important in a particular election or in a particular locality or in a particular situation—and appeal for votes, giving goodwill and taking goodwill from every community, there would have been an opportunity to know one another. It is for this joint electorate that Moulana Muhammad Ali fought. He drafted formula after formula in order to get this approved. He said, 'If you are suspicious, let us allow for the suspicion. Let me give some percentage: let me say that a candidate of every community must get a percentage of support from his own community, as well as from the other communities; then alone he is entitled to come in.' This was known by the name of the Muhammad Ali formula in the old days when many members of the Assembly here might not have entered politics. But to some of us it is a very familiar phrase. The secret of goodwill has been lost. We are proceeding in the direction of separation and, separated as we are, we are getting to cultivate more and more fear, more and more dislike and more and more prejudice. Hence this situation.

"I say once again that, whatever the readjustments may be, we are agreed on one thing and that is that all the communities,

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including also the minorities, should agree to the constitution. The Congress does not want a constitution to be given by Britain and accepted by us simply on the strength of our majority. It may be asked, 'Is it right to give any minority a veto over the whole of the nation?' That is the claim really of the minorities, whether it be of the Scheduled Classes as Mr. M. C. Rajah says or as Sir Pannir Selvam claims it, or whether it be of the Muslim League. The claim really amounts to this, that the minorities want not merely protection and safeguard, but also a veto over the whole of the constitution. They say, 'We shall not have a constitution. India shall not be free unless we agree.' Is this right it may be asked. It is very wrong; nobody can have a second answer to it. But then, why do we admit that the constitution that we demand should be agreed to by even the minorities? For a very substantial reason, because we know very well that a self-governing constitution means that we must take care of ourselves. We can have no outside guard here if we are to take care of ourselves. A minority like the Muslims or a majority like the Hindus is six of the one and half a dozen of the other. Therefore we say that we want the agreement of all important minorities for making our constitution. We concede only what natural laws must concede; consent is necessary for self-government; peaceful self-government demands that a minority like the Muslims must agree before a constitution is put forward. (Hear, hear.) Of course we can make use of the subtle strength or Truth. We can show, whether we admit it or not, that though members seem to rule, it is really Justice that rules. If a thing is made clear, even one man stating it has a force which the others do not know, but they yield to it. Why? Because persuasion in the right cause has its own weight and not merely numbers have weight. Therefore we hope that all unreasonableness will terminate when once we know that we have to rule over our own house and guard it and help one another and live in peace. We hope and believe that agreement will be reached because we are believers in the destiny of our country. We do not believe that we must for ever be ruled by a foreign people. Therefore we hope and believe that the agreement necessary will be reached. It is on that basis that we make this demand. It is not the Congress that wants to frame the constitution; it is not the Congress party that wants power. The Congress wants it on behalf of all. Hon. Members of the Opposition one after another stated: 'Congress does not represent the people of the whole of India. This all-inclusive claim should be rejected.' I say, why reject it? Cannot one man speak on behalf of India if he speaks rightly and truly? If I speak truly, I have a right to speak on behalf of all India. So also the Congress does, although it is also the major political organization in the country and the strongest political organization in the country, though it has got eight provinces out of a few more,

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though it has got in the district boards of our Province almost all the places, though it has got in the municipalities almost all the places, though it has an established majority which can never be lost because it depends on the aims and ideals of the Congress and not upon manipulation as Sir Pannir Selvam tried to make out. (Cheers).

"How can manipulation succeed? It may succeed in one place or in two places in spite of the vigilance of all these stalwarts sitting in the Opposition, in spite of the freedom they enjoy in exposing what they consider ought to be exposed; but it cannot succeed that way in all places. In all the possible contests that took place within recent times, the Congress has an unbroken record of success. Surely it is impossible to attribute it all to gerrymandering. It is impossible to attribute it to a mistake here or a mistake there. Sir Pannir Selvam has many strings to his bow. He said that because there is no attraction in the district boards now, good men did not apply. That was his last argument which I say is not as convincing as it is significant. Surely all our people are not so stupid. It is impossible to get over arithmetic in this way. You can explain away, 1, 2, 3 or even 4 defeats that way but you cannot explain away all the things that are there.

"So we are in a great and overwhelming majority. But that is not the reason why we claim to speak for India. We claim to speak for India because, from the day the Congress was founded up till this minute, we are concerned with the needs, the demands and the feelings of all communities in India. It is the spread and content of our ideas and the ideals which we have placed before ourselves, it is the continual vigilance that we allow everyone in this country to exercise over us that enables us to say and to repeat that we have the right to speak for all India and on behalf of all India. If we have not that right, who else can claim it? If anybody else can possibly claim it, we can compare and contrast and prefer. But, the Congress, as was admirably set out by the speakers on the other side, is the only organization which has done it. It is its *dharma*; God save it from giving it up simply because of the language employed against it by other people. The Congress must continue to represent all the people of India. Whether it has one member or twenty members or one million members, its claim depends on its ideals and the character of its activities, not on its numbers, though the numbers are there. And consistent with its character the Congress claims, 'We want a constitution for India and it should be made by the people of India.'

"Mr. Langley comes in here. (Laughter.) He says, 'I rather welcome the admission you make that all minorities should agree to the constitution; but we, the British people, are also a minority in this country.' The Moghuls were a minority in India but they ruled India. (Laughter.) In the same manner, the representatives of the Great Moghuls, the British are a minority. I admit

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it in that sense; I admit that they ruled India; I admit their interests here in this country; I admit their vested interests here. But all the same, they are not a minority community in India."

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN.—"But the Moghuls made India their home."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.—"The Moghul blood in my hon. Friend rebels at my reference to them in the same terms as to the British. Yes, the Moghuls became Indians; they made India their home and they gave up Turkish and Persian and took to the language of the country, Hindustani. I know all that; they imbibed the music, the culture and the spirit of the country and there is time for us to appreciate it. The fact is that they ruled India. And so also did the British. To say that they are a minority in India is indeed a clever argument."

"Mr. Langley should have been a lawyer. He wants to confuse interests with population. The British interests have to be protected by laws. The minority interests have a place in the constitution; British interests have a place in the law; and we should not confuse the law with the constitution. A good constitution is desired by the people and all the people have a right to a share in the constitution. But interests are not to be confused with the constitution. Interests have to be safeguarded by laws and the communities in the constitution will make the laws. The British people in investing money here have not brought with it the right for all time to be a part of the constitution. But British interests have a right to ask that they should be protected by proper laws. But the laws should be made by the people of this country and not by the people of any other country. (Cheers.) It is an utter confusion that is sought to be made by the British interests on this critical occasion. It is not only Mr. Langley that has put it forward; I have seen it recently put forward by others making or attempting to make confusion. I want to make it clear that the British interests, French interests, American interests, whoever has put money in this country, their legal interests will be protected by law; but the law should be made by the State, the law should be made by the people of this country and not by the people of another country. Mr. Langley in a very subtle manner wants to bring in the whole of the British people including the Scotch and North Irish into this community called India; he wants to bring in the entire people of the British Isles in a subtle manner and say that they have a place in the Round Table Conference that is to be held for India. It is wrong and must be repudiated by this Assembly. If any one says, 'I have an interest and it should be protected,' I say, 'Yes, but go to the law.' And if any one says, 'I am a community, I must have a share in the Government,' we say, 'Yes, you have a place in the constituent assembly.'"

"Mr. Langley defined imperialism and when I heard it, I thought he attempted the definition of a good corporation, of a good

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legal corporation. That is not the definition of imperialism. Here again imperialism and the form of government should not be confounded. I want to be excused by Mr. Langley if I begin again like a schoolmaster here. (Laughter.) He has confused systems of government with policies of government. Imperialism is a policy; it is not a form of government. Totalitarianism is a form of government; it is not a policy. Now there is no opposition between totalitarianism and imperialism; there is no identity either. A totalitarian state may be an imperialist state and an imperialist state may be a democratic state and yet it may be democracy for their own people—democracy for their own people and imperialism for the rest of the world. (Cheers.) The British fight for democracy; the British are a democratically governed people; but they are an imperialist people. Their form of government for themselves is democracy, but their policy is imperialism. They do not want any other people to rule over them. But the Secretary of State is to govern India; one man is to govern India. And from whom does he take orders? From his own people of course; very legally and democratically elected people, no doubt. So it is under a system of democracy that England is imperialistic. Russia is totalitarian; Germany is totalitarian; both are totalitarian and both may be imperialistic also. Russia may probably become imperialist and Germany also, if we allow them to go on. So imperialism is different from a form of government. A democratically governed country may be imperialistic and a totalitarian government may also be imperialistic or may not be. We are not speaking here about the forms of government for England or for Germany. What we want mainly is that other people should not rule us and what we want as to the form of government is that we want to be ruled by our own system of democracy."

"But, say the Opposition, 'You people are in such a huge majority that we almost mistake it for totalitarianism.' What are we to do for it? (Laughter.) We are a large majority. We are totalitarian not because we are oppressive, not because we want to suppress others, but because all of them have voted for us; the majority wants us. It is nothing else; we are totalitarian in the merely arithmetical sense. We are a large aggregate, it is true. There is nothing more totalitarian here than in any democratically governed country. On the contrary we almost err on the side of exaggeration of the rights of minorities; we err on the side of insisting *ad nauseum* on the protection of the rights of minorities. Let the books of the Congress, let all the resolutions of the Congress be turned upside down by gentlemen on the other side. Let the history of the Congress be studied and they will certainly come to the same conclusion, namely, that the Congress has always been more anxious in this regard than even in getting a free constitution. All the people who founded and built up this great organization and who still maintain and guide

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it are very particular about the interests of the minorities. But if the minorities say that they must keep away, what are we to do with them? We are not separatists; they have become separatists and they keep away and they have made the Congress Hindu. The Muslims by keeping away have made the Congress Hindu. We tried to get the Muslims in, but that has been misunderstood by their leaders who feel that we wanted to appeal to their people over the head of their leaders. They feel as if it were sabotage or treachery. There is a sense of wrong being done; they think that there is something underhand in it; they feel that the leader is being neglected and that the followers are being appealed to; they sense sabotage in it. So we have to keep back and we do not want to get the Muslims in except through and with their leaders. That is the accepted policy. We have tried but we have failed. I hope their leaders will not cultivate and insist on the separatist attitude, unless they want to reach the logical conclusion of it, namely, that the British Government should always be here and that we should not have self-rule for India, thus perpetuating a state of things wholly opposed to the ideal with which they started.

"Mr. Langley, after dealing with imperialism, appealed to our sense of right, a very proper thing to do. He said, 'This war is a good war; Mahatmaji has said so; it is good and it is right.' Yes, we also say, 'It is right.' But one step more is wanted, that is, we should join. This is different from approving of the object. Let me ask hon. Members of the European group whether America has not said that the war is right. Has she joined the war? (Laughter.) No. 'Cash and carry'—that is their formula. You must pay down cash, no credit transactions and you must take all the risks of carrying also. They had said more than anybody else that the western democracies were wrong in not having gone to war earlier; they were even angry at their hesitation. But they will not sell to Mr. Chamberlain now, except on the 'cash and carry' basis. Have they joined? Why not? A great people, who went into Civil War for the sake of the liberation of the slaves, a people who have a very sensitive conscience and know what is right and wrong, a people who for a time even gave up liquor, a people with a very keen sense of duty—did these people join the war? After saying strongly that the war is good, that Hitler is bad and must be crushed, and finding fault with Great Britain for not going to war earlier, did they help you? They say, 'We cannot help you unless you pay cash and carry in your own ships.' (Laughter.) Now what do we say? Do we say anything so bad as that? No. We say, 'Make us feel that we are helping you, let us go not at the end of the lash but as a free people. Make us feel that we are helping you out of our own voluntary determination; make us believe that we are helping you as a free people and not as dumb-driven cattle.' That is all

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we request. We do not say, 'Cash and carry.' (Laughter.) We say that it is right and therefore we like to do it; let us do it out of free will as a free people.

"What has Mahatmaji said? Has he in any way confused the issue? He has said he would give unconditional help. But what kind of help? His problem was over the methods of help, not over conditions. 'Can we participate in this violence? Can we indulge in killing and slaughter? Am I to give up the creed of a life-time? How can we see people killing one another? We must stop it, and if we must stop it, somebody must take the trouble to stop it even at the risk of being killed by others. Why not we do that?' He is terribly worried over that matter. He might have faced it if his advice had been taken; he might have gone from step to step. A man who knows his own principles knows also how to compromise. It is only those who do not understand principles that cannot understand compromises either. If only people understand the principle aright, they can also understand the man, the votary of that principle, a man who stands firm and foursquare on his principles but acting as a man should within his limitations. A man who understands principles can, unlike those who merely understand the words and do not understand the substance thereof, proceed from step to step and make the minimum amount of necessary compromise with regard to that principle. But he saw that the nation was not as good as he. He felt that the whole country was better represented by what had been decided in the Congress Committee; it has been proved to the hilt that the people are not as strong as Gandhiji himself. Therefore they would have to proceed on ordinary lines. Everywhere we hear the voice of doubt with reference to non-violence. Even to-day have we not heard Mr. Palat speaking in derisive terms of Gandhiji and his principles—a hereditary occupation no doubt? (Laughter.) Mr. Palat pictured to us the scene of the Punjab people ruling over the whole of India. 'Will your non-violence help you?' he asked. I do not accept his views at all; his lurid picture is not a correct picture; it is a denial of human nature; it is a denial of the destiny of our people. I point to Mr. Palat's observations to the House for this reason,—How can Gandhiji's principles be asked to be forced down among all the people of the country on a critical occasion like this when we have to make up our minds to help the British? Therefore, he said, 'Here are the ordinary people who represent the ordinary mind of the people; here are the Congress representatives. They say, "Let us have a certain status; let us have a certain promise of a status. Let us have a declaration of an intention. In any declaration that the British Government might make let it be made clear that those principles apply to India also." The Working Committee of the Congress asks for this and it represents the mind of India.'

"Why do we say that the British have not understood the mind of India, that they have not rightly understood the state of things in India? Have they understood? I say, 'No.' The

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Leader of the Opposition said, 'This is very wrong. The British Government had an excellent gentleman to give them information; they had the Viceroy to send them information, a most reliable conveyor of information and they could not possibly misunderstand the situation.' That was the Leader of the Opposition's argument. What he says is quite true. But then, may I attribute wrong motives to the British Government? No. I say they have committed a terrible mistake. I want to search and find a good explanation for that mistake. I ask myself why they have rejected the co-operation of India; why they have thrown away this whole-hearted friendship of India. Even Gandhiji, putting aside his non-violence, made it plain in his statement by saying, 'If the Congress wants to help, let them do it as they desire, though I do not like participation in violence.' In spite of these compromises and adjustments for the sake of an emergency and when the Congress says, after 30 years of opposition of all kinds—we have fought the British Government in a number of ways, non-co-operation, passive resistance, agitation, constitutional clamour and all kinds of opposition—and when we say in 1939 after all that, 'We will give you whole-hearted co-operation, if you will do this,' could there have been a better opportunity for England? What would it cost England? It would have cost her only a carrying out of her own principles and nothing else. Why have they rejected it? As a man who wishes to search for a good motive even when an alternative is available, I say in this resolution that they have not rightly understood the situation in India. They do not know the feelings of India now; they do not know how far the people have advanced; they do not know that 'isms' are being preached in India. People have been incessantly talking of Nazism, Bolshevism, Imperialism and Totalitarianism. All these 'isms' have become 'wasms' no doubt. The present tense has become the past tense. But in India there is a state of things which the British Government have not appreciated. Let me say it not as a threat. Those who do not like anarchy and disorder are in great anxiety. This attitude of Britain spells danger. We feel that India is in peril of anarchy and disorder. Therefore, it is that I say that they have not understood the situation in India. It is not a threat; it is anxiety. That is why I say the situation has not been rightly understood by the British Government. Otherwise they could not have thrown away this opportunity offered by the Congress, which differs so entirely from the attitude that it has previously extended to the British.

"Many other things have been said calling for answer from me but I should not keep the House engaged further. One of the major arguments advanced was this: 'You want a constituent assembly; that is because you want the Congress to rule, the Congress to dominate. What we say is, "Consult all parties." This suggestion looks very right, very innocent; but it is an attempt to overthrow all arithmetic. Small groups want

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to be equal to other parties, and not to be estimated according to the true reflection with reference to the population. Take for instance Mr. Palat's party, the Democratic party. Is it the same as the Justice Party? Is it to be assessed at the same value? No. So I say a Round Table Conference where everything has the same value for consultation purposes is different from a constituent assembly where people gather to have their different values properly assessed. That is the difference between a constituent assembly and a Round Table Conference. A Round Table Conference is very good for a chat; a Round Table Conference is very good for talk and for composing differences. But when we have to decide matters of policy, a Round Table Conference is no good. We had Round Table Conference before. Did it decide anything? The real decision was not as to the greatest common agreement between the various members but as to the greatest common measure of agreement between Britain and India. That was the Round Table Conference. Merely consulting various bodies will produce no businesslike results. That is why we insist on a conference of properly evaluated units where all communities will be represented. Let me make it clear once again that I do not say that numbers should be the final deciding factor. All ought and should make every possible attempt to see the true proportion of things. And the Congress concedes that the major minorities must also consent if ever we are to get the constitution through. That is the position which the Congress has definitely taken up. So, I do not think there is anything wrong in this resolution. If the Opposition's representation is accepted, it really comes to this: 'Do not ask for democracy. It is settled that we should not have democracy. The fear of the minorities should prevail against everything else and therefore foreign rule must be here. Meanwhile fight for England.' That is the net result. 'Never to have democracy in order that minorities may be "protected".' I have not, Sir, reduced it to an absurdity. It has reduced itself to this absurdity. (Laughter.) If all the arguments put forward are carefully examined, this is the result to which they come.

"I submit, Sir, the leaders of these very minorities once held a different philosophy. But the Congress cannot give up its creed or hopes. The minorities must and will agree to the constitution, however opposed they might be now. Are we not living in the belief that the destiny of India is bound to be attained? It is bound to be obtained and the minorities have to agree to a self-governing constitution of some form or other. Therefore in this Assembly, this miniature India, I do hope genuinely that the Leader of the Opposition, and the minorities would join in this resolution. There is no commitment here. What is the good of joining? I do not ask for this in order to boast that my advocacy has been very successful. Here is an occasion, a great occasion, on which if we agree, we may have the promise of Swaraj. We could have had Swaraj

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in the palms of our hand, if the Muslim League only played the game; if it be necessary, we could even have fought afterwards among ourselves. If we had asked for that which belongs to India together, we could have got it. Sir, here on this solemn occasion we make this request. It is a solemn occasion. We go away; we cannot confer any further benefits on the people of this country through this Assembly and through the Government. On this occasion if all members say that this proposition that the people of India should govern themselves in a democratic manner is right, it would be great occasion, it would be a great start for a new beginning in uniting the country. In that hope I make the appeal. But I am too wise a politician to imagine that my advocacy will prevail. Prejudices will no doubt prevail. Still every man should make his attempt and therefore it is that I have made the appeal. At least a few members of the Opposition will vote with me, I think.

"It is not a party question. Let Mr. Rajah know that the Harijan members of the Congress have been free to vote just as they like, not only on this occasion, but on every occasion. Many times have I said this. But for Mr. Rajah it is 'Heads I win, tails you lose.' If they vote with me, he will say, 'It is because you have so coerced them'; if they don't vote with me, then it is all right, he will say, 'You have not got the votes.' So any way he wins. How can we help him? He does not rightly estimate the character of his own people. It is wrong to imagine that the Harijan members of the Assembly can be coerced in that manner. He does not know the worth of his own community. I ask him not to be depressed in that manner. I object to his depressing his fellow-Harijans this way. At least for the sake of creating a good psychology, he should not do that. He is depressing his community by these statements. I object, on behalf of the Harijan Members of the Congress, Sir, to the statement he makes that they are suppressed. They are free to vote as they like on this resolution and I hope that Opposition members are also free to vote. Let us get a fair, free and non-party vote on this resolution to be presented to England.

"As regards the amendment, it is not for us to accept it. The amendment proposes a vote of confidence in us. The amendment has to be put to the vote of the House. I commend to the House the proposition I have moved." (Loud cheers.)

The amendment was put and carried.

6-15 p.m. The resolution as amended was put and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar. | 5 Sri A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 2 The Hon. Sri T. Prakasam. | 6 " T. Viswanatham. |
| 3 The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan. | 7 Ahmad Thambi Muhammad |
| 4 The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.] | Mohideen Maracair Sahib Bahadur. |

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Ayes—cont.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3 Sri A. B. Shetty. | 69 Sri C. Obi Reddi. |
| 4 " K. Venkatappayya. | 70 Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal. |
| 5 " P. M. Adikesavalu Naicker. | 71 " K. Lakshmi Ammal. |
| 6 Srimathi G. Ammannar Raja. | 72 Dr. N. Lakshmi Devi. |
| 7 Sri B. Anantachar. | 73 Sri P. Madhavan. |
| 8 " V. J. Gupta. | 74 " V. C. Palaniswami Goundar. |
| 9 " S. Guruvulu. | 75 " V. K. Palaniswami Goundar. |
| 10 " N. Hahasyam Ayyar. | 76 " M. Pallam Raju. |
| 11 " K. Ishwara. | 77 " R. S. Manikkam. |
| 12 Srimathi Anjalai Ammal. | 78 " M. Marimuthu. |
| 13 Sri N. Annamalai Pillai. | 79 " T. T. Krishnamachariar. |
| 14 " Muthu Kr. Ar. Kr. Arunachalam Chettiyar. | 80 " R. Maruthai. |
| 15 " S. C. Balakrishnan. | 81 " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 16 Mrs. Jehamony Masilamony. | 82 " P. Pedda Padalu. |
| 17 Sri A. Jogi Nayudu. | 83 " K. S. Periyaswami Goundar. |
| 18 " D. Kadirappa. | 84 P. K. Mohideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19 " Kala Venkata Rao. | 85 K. S. Muhammad Abdul Kadir Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20 " K. Bhashyam Ayyangar. | 86 Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21 " Y. V. A. Bhaskara Rao. | 87 Sri K. Periyaswami Goundar. |
| 22 " V. Bhuvaram. | 88 " M. P. Periyaswami. |
| 23 " P. Bhupappa Nayudu. | 89 " V. R. Perumal Chettiyar. |
| 24 " K. Kamaraj Nadar. | 90 " K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar. |
| 25 " E. Kannan. | 91 " A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai. |
| 26 " K. R. Karant. | 92 " S. Nagappa. |
| 27 " A. Karunakara Menon. | 93 " N. Nagaraja Ayyangar. |
| 28 Dr. A. Chandoo. | 94 " B. Perumalla Nayudu. |
| 29 Sri K. Chandramouli. | 95 " R. Ponnuswami Pillai. |
| 30 " G. Chelvapathi Chetti. | 96 " D. S. Prasad. |
| 31 " O. Chengam Pillai. | 97 " S. Nagiah. |
| 32 " K. Kalandavelu Nayanar. | 98 " D. L. Narasimha Raju. |
| 33 " K. Koti Reddi. | 99 " P. L. Narasimha Raj. |
| 34 " G. Krishna Rao. | 100 " R. Raghava Menon. |
| 35 " G. Krishnamurthi. | 101 " A. K. A. Ramachandra Reddiyar. |
| 36 " S. Chidambaram Ayyar. | 102 " R. B. Ramakrishna Raju. |
| 37 " P. Chinnamuthu. | 103 " C. Narasimham. |
| 38 " T. S. Chokkalingam Pillai. | 104 " V. V. Narasimham. |
| 39 " M. P. Damodaram. | 105 " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 40 " L. Krishnaswami Bharati. | 106 " K. V. Narayana Rao. |
| 41 " K. Kulasekharan. | 107 " T. N. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| 42 " P. S. Kumaraswami Raja. | 108 " D. Ramalinga Reddiyar. |
| 43 Hajee P. I. Kunhammed Kutty Sahib Bahadur. | 109 " K. Ramakotiswara Rao. |
| 44 Sri M. Doraikannu. | 110 " D. V. Ramaswami. |
| 45 " A. R. A. S. Doraiswami Nadar. | 111 " K. S. Ramaswami Goundar. |
| 46 " D. Govinda Doss. | 112 " V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 47 " C. K. Govindan Nayar. | 113 " N. G. Ramaswami Nayudu. |
| 48 " K. Kuppuswami Ayyar. | 114 " V. S. R. M. Valliappa Chettiyar. |
| 49 " V. Kurmayya. | 115 " K. Varadachari. |
| 50 Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma. | 116 " A. Rami Reddi. |
| 51 Sri P. Lakshmanaswami. | 117 " N. Ranga Reddi. |
| 52 The Hon. Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 118 " G. Rangiah Nayudu. |
| 53 The Hon. Sri V. V. Giri. | 119 " G. Venkanna. |
| 54 The Hon. Sri S. Ramanathan. | 120 " C. Venkata Reddi. |
| 55 The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi. | 121 " Gopavaram Venkata Reddi. |
| 56 The Hon. Sri C. J. Varkey. | 122 Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria. |
| 57 Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai. | 123 Sri K. Saktivadivelu Goundar. |
| 58 " N. S. Varadachari. | 124 " V. J. Samu Pillai. |
| 59 " B. S. Murti. | 125 " E. M. Sankaran Nambudripad. |
| 60 " M. Bapineedu. | 126 " B. Venkatachalam Pillai. |
| 61 " M. Bhaktavatsalam. | 127 " P. T. Venkatachari. |
| 62 " M. G. Natesa Chettiyar. | |
| 63 " P. Natesa Mudaliyar. | |

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Ayes—cont.

128 Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi.	141 Sri B. Venkatarao Baliga.
129 „ P. R. K. Sarma.	142 „ R. Venkatasubba Reddiyar.
130 „ L. Sattanatha Karayalar.	143 „ P. S. Srinivasa Ayyar.
131 „ B. T. Seshadri Achariyar.	144 „ M. Subba Rao.
132 „ K. Shanmugam.	145 „ Karunakaram Subba Rao.
133 „ S. C. Venkatappa Chettiyar.	146 „ K. P. Yagneswara Sarma.
134 „ R. Venkatappa Nayudu.	147 „ K. Subba Rao.
135 „ P. Venkatarama Ayyar.	148 „ N. M. R. Subbaraman.
136 „ K. A. Shanmuga Mudaliyar.	149 „ P. Subbiah.
137 „ H. Sitarama Reddi.	150 „ C. P. Subbiah Mudaliyar.
138 „ K. Sitarama Reddiyar.	151 „ A. Subramanian.
139 „ J. Sivashanmugam Pillai.	152 „ K. V. R. Swami.
140 „ R. S. Venkataramiah.	153 „ P. Syamasundara Rao.

Noes.

1 Kumararaja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad.	10 Shaik Muhammad Laljan Sahib Bahadur.
2 Rao Bahadur Sir A. T. Panair Selvam.	11 Sri Grandhi Venkata Reddi.
3 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	12 Zamindar of Challapalli.
4 Sri Adimoolam Jamedar.	13 Sri R. M. Palat.
5 „ B. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.	14 „ Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.
6 „ Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai.	15 Mr. W. K. M. Langley.
7 Mir Akram Ali Sahib Bahadur.	16 „ G. H. Hodgson.
8 Sri J. Raja Rao.	17 Mr. D. M. Reid.
9 Dr. Muhammad Abdus Salam.	18 „ G. E. Walker.
	19 „ H. S. Town.
	20 Sri H. B. Ari Gowder.
	21 Mr. E. H. M. Bower.
	22 „ E. M. D'Mello.

Neutrals.

1 Dr. M. J. Samuel.	2 Mr. D. R. Isaac.
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Ayes 153. Noes 22. Neutrals 2.

The resolution as amended was carried.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

* 1. Local Administration Department Notification, dated 26th June 1939, dissolving the Anantapur Municipal Council and reconstituting it with effect on and from the noon of the 15th August 1939.

† 2. Notification appended to G.O. No. 1686, Development, dated 4th July 1939, confirming amendments to rules XII and XIV of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932).

† 3. Notification appended to G.O. No. 1812, Development, dated 19th July 1939, publishing amendments to the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1935.

† 4. G.O. No. 4444-A, Home, dated 18th August 1939, exempting from taxation motor vehicles confiscated by the Customs Department from smugglers and used for trial runs by prospective buyers.

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† 5. G.O. Ms. No. 4697, Home, dated 2nd September 1939, exempting from taxation the vehicles of the members of the Bangalore Contingent, Auxiliary Force (India), during annual camp at Hosur.

† 6. G.O. Ms. No. 4712, Home, dated 4th September 1939, exempting from taxation the vehicles used in connexion with training camp of the Bangalore Contingent, Auxiliary Force (India), at Hosur.

† 7. G.O. No. 4810, Home, dated 8th September 1939, amending rule 17 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

† 8. G.O. Ms. No. 4824, Home, dated 9th September 1939, making a rule under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).

† 9. Notification appended to G.O. No. 2247, Development, dated 14th September 1939, confirming an amendment to rule XXII (4) (h) of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932).

† 10. G.O. No. 5285, Home, dated 5th October 1939, amending the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

spatched by post on 15th August 1939.
spatched by post on 26th September 1939.
spatched by post on 19th October 1939.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 107 asked by Sri G. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 6 supra.]

G.O. No. 773, Finance, dated 15th December 1934.

The Government have decided in consultation with the Public Accounts Committee that losses above Rs. 2,500 in respect of river conservancy works should be brought within the scope of Article 72-A of the Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume I.

2. The following amendment to the Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume I, is issued :—

Page 36—Article 72-A.—Insert the following as Note 1 to the article, the existing note (introduced by Correction Slip No. 76, dated 1st August 1933) being renumbered as Note 2 :—

“ Losses above Rs. 2,500 in respect of river conservancy works will come within the scope of this article.”

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 30 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 23 supra.]

(1)

Statement showing the estimated production of paddy in the Madras Province during each of the last 20 years.

Year.	Estimated production of paddy in tons.	Year.	Estimated production of paddy in tons.
1918-19	6,304,540	1928-29	7,757,230
1919-20	8,055,920	1929-30	7,700,710
1920-21	7,444,380	1930-31	8,023,240
1921-22	7,806,140	1931-32	8,037,450
1922-23	7,808,910	1932-33	8,068,220
1923-24	6,763,110	1933-34	7,932,010
1924-25	7,325,840	1934-35	7,434,450
1925-26	7,943,260	1935-36	7,075,840
1926-27	7,678,140	1936-37	7,155,900
1927-28	7,585,870	1937-38	7,238,590

(a) The estimated production in the last three years relates to the province as now constituted.

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(2)

Statement showing the quantity of rice imported into the Madras Province during each of the last 20 years.

Year.	Quantity of rice imported into the Madras Province by			
	Foreign. TONS.	Sca. Coastwise (a). TONS.	Total. TONS.	Rail. TONS.
1918-19	24	228,962	228,986	66,633
1919-20	Nil.	420,287	420,287	46,200
1920-21	1	270,941	270,942	26,729
1921-22	119	268,167	268,286	(b)
1922-23	17	293,925	293,942	(b)
1923-24	5	311,979	311,984	(b)
1924-25	20	353,472	353,492	(b)
1925-26	436	363,991	364,427	(b)
1926-27	41	206,989	207,030	(b)
1927-28	40,631	342,984	383,615	(b)
1928-29	115,352	320,302	435,694	(b)
1929-30	5,184	262,398	267,582	(b)
1930-31	3,964	347,468	351,432	(b)
1931-32	17,301	468,658	485,959	(b)
1932-33	35,418	435,374	470,792	(b)
1933-34	77,665	533,927	611,592	52,900
1934-35	269,435	669,040	938,475	37,829
1935-36	73,080	799,772	872,852	52,205
1936-37	10,327	686,505	696,832	55,721
1937-38	679,622	9,741	689,363	113,024

(a) The figures in this column include imports from Burma also except in 1937-38. In the excepted year, the imports from Burma are shown as under foreign countries.

(b) Figures of imports by rail are not available as the compilation of rail-borne trade returns was discontinued.

[26th October 1939]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 31 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 26th October 1939, page 24 supra.]

(1)
Statement showing the quantity of paddy exported by sea and rail to places outside the Province during each of the last twenty years.

PADDY.

Countries of final destination. (1)	1919-20. (2)	1920-21. (3)	1921-22. (4)	1922-23. (5)	1923-24. (6)	1924-25. (7)	1925-26. (8)	1926-27. (9)	1927-28. (10)	1928-29. (11)
Exports by sea to—										
(i) Foreign countries—										
Ceylon	..	..	..	3,013	6,181	2,419	2,914	2,000	6,401	5,556
Straits Settlements	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	.. 1	..	1
Other countries	..	34	..	3,013	6,184	2,418	2,914	2,007	6,401	5,557
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Coastwise to Indian Ports—										
Bombay including Bombay Port	..	253	128	9	18	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	..	..	276	..	496	..	1,176	.. 25	1,131	705
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 6	..	.. 39
Bengal including Calcutta	..	..	..	22	8	..	..	..	..	..
Other Provinces	..	323	401	31	522	449	1,176	31	1,131	834
Total	70	367	401	3,044	6,706	2,867	4,090	2,003	7,592	6,391
Total exports by sea	70	367	401	3,044	6,706	2,867	4,090	2,003	7,592	6,391
Exports by rail to—										
Bombay including Bombay Port	..	5	971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal including Calcutta	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory	..	88	1,422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	23	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Provinces	..	2	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total exports by rail	134	2,505	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Figures of export by rail are not available as the compilation of the returns of rail-borne trade was suspended.

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Statement showing the quantity of paddy exported by sea and rail to places outside the Province during each of the last twenty years—cont.

PADDY—cont.

Countries of final destination. (1)	1929-30. (12)	1930-31. (13)	1931-32. (14)	1932-33. (15)	1933-34. (16)	1934-35. (17)	1935-36. (18)	1936-37. (19)	1937-38. (20)	1938-39. (21)
Exports by sea to—										
(i) Foreign countries—										
Ceylon	..	4,215	2,354	2,028	1,082	4,206	4,079	882	826	2,027
Straits Settlements	..	50	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	.. 4	.. 7
Other countries	..	..	2,355	2,028	1,082	4,206	4,079	682	830	2,634
Total	..	4,265	4,368	2,028	1,082	4,206	4,079	682	830	2,634
(ii) Coastwise to Indian Ports—										
Bombay including Bombay Port	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	6	38	97
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	422	..	..	3	188	..	..	472	130
Bengal including Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,429
Other Provinces	..	130	.. 2	7	..	..	..	238	..	..
Total	..	130	1	11	3	188	..	1,904	510	1,656
Total exports by sea	..	4,395	2,356	2,039	1,085	4,394	4,079	2,676	1,340	4,290
Exports by rail to—										
Bombay including Bombay Port	..	..	..	..	1,060	1,404	1,330	1,243	765	1,655
Bengal including Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total exports by rail	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,060	2,433	2,022	1,806	1,167	4,052

(a) Figures of export by rail are not available as the compilation of the returns of rail-borne trade was suspended.

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(2)
Statement showing the quantity of rice exported by sea and rail to places outside the Province during each of the last twenty years.

RICE.		1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Countries of final destination.		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1)		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Exports by sea to—											
(i) Foreign countries—											
Bahrain Islands ..	..	..	..	..	32	1	20	1	14	38	6
Maldives ..	..	..	..	40	4	134	8	8	22	23	1
Ceylon ..	..	1,995	6,002	52,839	49,639	69,610	52,814	59,828	105,864	92,850	93,707
Straits Settlements ..	..	37	34	56	810	1,180	1,216	1,627	2,290	3,162	3,814
Federated Malay States ..	..	..	..	..	291	373	442	469	786	908	1,437
Other countries ..	..	1	..	2	53	59	80	10	16	3	9
Total ..	..	2,033	6,036	52,937	50,829	71,357	54,609	61,833	108,970	97,043	98,974
(ii) Coastwise to Indian Ports—											
Bombay Including Calcutta ..	..	..	2,843	8,157	953	4	1	267	361	361	1,039
Bombay Including Bombay and other ports ..	..	..	..	218	86	129	90	59	74	55	30
Burma ..	..	..	..	..	5,836	2,065	1,935	1,455	1,039	3,538	2,703
Goa and Portuguese Ports ..	..	..	..	..	..	36	37	220	411	775	2,068
Travancore ..	..	..	210	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutch and Kathiawar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Provinces ..	..	..	103	95	52	115	120	59	67	58	96
Total ..	..	33	3,222	8,789	6,972	4,135	3,063	2,582	3,906	6,047	5,956
Total exports by sea ..	..	2,066	9,258	61,726	57,801	75,492	57,672	64,415	112,876	103,090	104,930
Exports by rail to—											
Bombay Including Bombay Port ..	..	1,528	22,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Including Calcutta ..	..	..	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar ..	..	16	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory ..	..	12,163	30,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	45,847	29,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Provinces ..	..	84	1,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total exports by rail ..	..	59,618	91,093	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Figures of export by rail are not available as the compilation of the returns of rail-borne trade was suspended.

Statement showing the quantity of rice exported by sea and rail to places outside the Province during each of the last twenty years—cont.

RICE—cont.		1920-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Countries of final destination.		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
(1)		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Exports by sea to—											
(i) Foreign countries—											
Bahrain Islands ..	..	15	7	7	4	5	8	10	7	5	2
Maldives ..	..	2	..	5	5	5	4	15	3	11	8
Ceylon ..	..	88,493	96,216	56,902	60,237	72,586	66,925	64,536	76,531	79,129	86,469
Straits Settlements ..	..	3,468	3,412	2,838	3,038	4,005	4,476	4,299	5,376	6,926	10,125
Federated Malay States ..	..	1,858	2,637	1,717	1,418	1,608	1,489	1,802	1,973	2,330	2,630
Other countries ..	..	16	6	6	192	2	3	2	20	7	6
Total ..	..	93,852	101,711	61,175	64,894	78,202	72,905	70,064	83,919	88,408	99,540
(ii) Coastwise to Indian Ports—											
Bombay Including Calcutta ..	..	..	4	..	4	3	3	..	2,069	8	2,239
Bombay Including Bombay and other ports ..	..	..	760	..	590	206	527	..	276	2,132	2,340
Burma ..	..	..	11	..	17	6	5	6	4	..	..
Goa and Portuguese Ports ..	..	..	2,501	2,025	1,495	1,746	1,404	2,817	2,775	1,380	1,018
Travancore ..	..	..	1,400	53	242	..	106	260	..	82	112
Cutch and Kathiawar ..	..	..	..	..	13	19	8	6	5	5	6
Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Provinces ..	..	..	384	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total ..	..	5,570	5,060	2,619	2,361	2,040	2,113	3,341	5,132	3,010	5,734
Total exports by sea ..	..	99,422	106,771	63,794	67,255	80,302	75,018	74,005	89,051	92,018	105,274
Exports by rail to—											
Bombay Including Bombay port ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,842	15,406	23,013	3,707	34,594	37,039
Bombay Including Calcutta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	31,405	32,471	38,703	53,089	53,767	60,010
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	42,522	72,765	77,374	47,834	43,373	55,449
Other Provinces ..	..	..	..	..	..	280	421	464	633	114	71
Total exports by rail ..	..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	99,049	121,183	139,554	105,260	131,848	152,509

(a) Figures of export by rail are not available as the compilation of the returns of rail-borne trade was suspended.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 32 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 24 supra.]

Statement showing quantity and value of tea, coffee and rubber exported by sea and rail from the Madras Province during 1938-39.

Particulars.	Tea.		Coffee.		Rubber.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Foreign exports by sea	25,135	4,91,71,490	9,014	73,53,049	7,684	71,55,855
Coastwise exports by sea	343	5,03,729	722	5,41,559	2,866	22,55,522
Exports by rail ..	18,533	* 2,72,17,521	5,423	* 40,67,693	Not available.	Not available.
Total ..	44,011	7,68,92,740	15,159	1,19,67,301	10,550	94,11,377

* Based on the values of the coastwise exports by sea as figures of values of exports by rail are not available.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 37 asked by Sri K. Shanmugam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 26 supra.]

Circular.

It is observed from the reports received from the Collectors with reference to this office Endt. No. A-2-4499/39, dated 2nd August 1939, that in some districts, the District Labour Officers submit their tour programmes in advance to the Collectors while in other districts, it is not done so. In order to secure uniformity of procedure the Collectors are requested to instruct the District Labour Officers to submit their tour programmes to them in advance for their approval. Copies of the programme may also be sent to the members of the District Advisory Committees for information.

2. A District Labour Officer need not give previous intimation of his visit to a village where there is a school maintained by the Labour Department, as it is desirable to make surprise visits to such schools. But in cases involving personal inspection and consultation with the villagers, the District Labour Officer may be instructed to send previous intimation to the parties concerned through the village officers.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 58 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 35 supra.]

Statement showing the extent of lands available for assignment.

	Dry.	Wet.	Remarks.
	ACS.	ACS.	
Vizagapatam district—			
Gudem taluk ..	* 1,358.17	4.86	* This includes an extent of 3 acres of manavari land.
Sarvasiddhi taluk.	1,409.79	283.57	....
Golugonda taluk ..	2,447.94	7.97	....
Ichchapur taluk ..	967.68	677.02	....
Palakonda taluk ..	440.03	33.01	The extent available in the Palakonda Agency has not been noted as it is not settled and as lands in the agency are restricted to the hill tribes.
Narasannapeta ..	* 982.13	† 223.18	* This extent includes an extent of 457.33 acres of occupied unassessed and poramboke lands and an extent of 184.51 acres of occupied banjar lands. The rest is unoccupied banjar.
			† This extent includes an extent of 4.95 acres of occupied poramboke and unassessed land and an extent of 41.13 acres of occupied banjar lands. The rest is unoccupied banjar.
Chicacole	* 869.27	† 67.72	* This extent includes an extent of 230.51 acres of occupied unassessed and poramboke lands and 303.83 acres of occupied banjar lands. The rest is unoccupied banjar.
			† This extent includes an extent of 2.00 acres of occupied unassessed and poramboke land and 24.13 acres of occupied banjar lands. The rest is unoccupied banjar.
Total ..	8,415.01	1,297.33	

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Statement showing the extent of lands available for assignment—con

	Dry. ACS.	Wet. ACS.	Remarks.
East Godavari district—			
Amalapur taluk ..	3,115.78	26.98	....
Bhadrachalam Agency.	..	..	No extent is set apart assessed waste in the tal. Extensive unreserve lands are available which can be cleared of jungle growth and cultivated by needy persons.
Cocanada	1,668.59	65.04	....
Nugur (Agency) ..	15,594.32	23.53	....
Peddapur	189.34	..	....
Pithapur Zamindari.	..	..	All the villages in the taluk are zamindari villages and no Government land is available for assignment.
Polavaram (Agency).	11,763.87	7.14	....
Rajahmundry ..	1,323.57	2.69	....
Ramachandrapur ..	538.47	1.00	....
Rampa Chodavaram Agency.	..	..	There is only one Government village in the taluk and no land is available for assignment in it. The remaining villages of the taluk are either mutta or zamindari villages.
Razole	5,507.71	85.33	....
Tuni (Zamindari).	..	..	All the villages in the taluk are zamindari villages and no Government land is available for assignment.
Yellavaram Agency.	12,496.47	9.10	....
Total ..	52,198.12	220.81	
West Godavari—			
Tanuku taluk ..	..	..	....
Tadepalligudem taluk.	2,020.00	462.00	....
Chintalapudi taluk.	18,477.15	7.96	....
Ellore taluk ..	16,712.00	530.00	....
Kovvur taluk ..	544.13	4.13	....
Bhimavaram taluk.	4,638.26	526.84	....
Narasapur taluk ..	11,577.84	878.25	....
Total ..	53,969.38	2,409.18	
Kistna—			
Divi taluk ..	3,226.76	4,540.66	Dry included in wet ayacut. 28.30 (irrigated dry).
Bandar taluk ..	9,350.93	12.26	1,069.84
Nandigama taluk ..	727.82	42.05	26.36
Bezwaia taluk ..	1,055.48	80.44	24.74
Kaikalur taluk ..	5,766.06	1,397.21	7,586.58
Gudivada taluk ..	7.85	..	10.31
Gannavaram taluk.	..	..	..
Total ..	20,134.90	6,072.62	8,746.13

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Statement showing the extent of lands available for assignment—cont.

	Dry. ACS.	Wet. ACS.	Remarks.
Guntur—			
Ongole taluk ..	10,480.33	236.10	....
Bapatla taluk ..	13,794.23	28.55	....
Repalle taluk ..	4,973.75	22.71	....
Tenali taluk ..	42.56	10.27	....
Guntur taluk ..	519.32	1.05	....
Sattenapalli taluk.	845.00	80.00	....
Narasaraopet taluk.	2,031.92	..	....
Vinukonda taluk ..	8,904.79	23.45	....
Palnad taluk ..	16,320.94	89.71	....
Total ..	57,912.84	491.84	....
Nellore—			
Gudur taluk ..	5,302.03	447.88	....
Rapur taluk ..	25,868.24	137.64	....
Nellore taluk ..	1,949.39	156.11	....
Kovvur taluk ..	2,501.21	6,026.80	....
Kavali taluk ..	19,069.23	515.10	....
Atmakur taluk ..	34,920.36	180.24	....
Udayagiri taluk ..	56,450.72	85.04	....
Kandukur taluk ..	18,733.56	807.89	....
Kanigiri taluk ..	42,465.42	10.77	....
Muthukur taluk ..	5,307.30	2,289.46	....
Sulurpet taluk ..	1,591.39	137.96	....
Total ..	214,158.85	10,794.89	....
Kurnool—			
Sirvel taluk ..	16,337.05	3.47	....
Cumbum taluk ..	27,679.47	1.10	....
Dhone taluk ..	39,978.82	54.74	....
Nandikotkur taluk.	41,302.00	*5,578.00	* This includes irrigable dry lands also.
Markapur taluk ..	47,555.41	4.92	....
Pattikonda taluk ..	12,497.43	17.29	....
Nandyal taluk ..	10,837.70	2.37	....
Koilkuntla taluk ..	5,578.67	89.46	....
Kurnool taluk ..	26,797.08	17.53	....
Total ..	228,563.63	5,768.88	....
Bellary—			
Bellary taluk ..	5,323.00	39.00	....
Rayadurg taluk ..	18,129.50	1,154.68	....
Siruguppa taluk ..	3,170.00	102.00	....
Adoni taluk ..	7,396.02	26.49	....
Yemmiganur taluk.	1,991.34	44.69	....
Alur taluk ..	1,780.77	8.29	....
Hospet taluk ..	† 21,907.02	698.07	† 477.44 acres unassessed and unfit for cultivation.
Harpanahalli taluk.	† 13,963.05	46.69	† 8,989.88 acres unassessed.
Kudligi taluk ..	60,964.78	440.21	
Hadagalli taluk ..	20,177.47	145.19	
Total ..	154,802.95	2,705.31	

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Statement showing the extent of lands available for assignment—cont.

	Dry. ACS.	Wet. ACS.	Remarks.
Anantapur district—			
Anantapur taluk ..	111,812	1,284	....
Kalyandrug taluk.	136,513	533	....
Gooty taluk ..	13,932	271	....
Tadpatri taluk ..	13,311	723	....
Dharmavaram taluk.	118,976	595	....
Kadiri taluk ..	38,620	322	....
Penukonda taluk ..	28,840	148	....
Hindupur taluk ..	23,647	232	....
Madakasira taluk..	44,741	321	....
Total ..	535,392	4,429	....
Chittoor district—			
Chittoor taluk ..	17,616.04	83.98	....
Chandragiri taluk.	3,685.12	36.55	....
Madanapalle taluk.	14,573.81	274.48	....
Vayalpad taluk ..	22,694.92	220.54	....
Palmaner taluk ..	8,387.96	296.14	....
Punganur taluk ..	740.85	43.47	....
Kalahasti taluk ..	Nil.	Nil.	....
Puttur taluk ..	Nil.	Nil.	....
Tiruttani taluk ..	Nil.	Nil.	....
Total ..	67,698.70	955.16	....

	Extent available for assignment.		Extent reserved for scheduled classes.	
	Dry. ACS.	Wet. ACS.	Dry. ACS.	Wet. ACS.
Chingleput district—				
Ponneri taluk ..	1,031.31	301.50	279.30	21.24
Tiruvallur taluk ..	1,038.72	94.70	77.02	..
Saidapet taluk ..	3,396.56	353.59	23.93	117.44
Sriperumbudur taluk	268.05	22.77	95.86	2.33
Chingleput taluk ..	2,308.32	403.13	585.10	7.92
Conjeeveram taluk ..	1,531.59	92.19	137.00	0.56
Madurantakam taluk	2,982.07	202.68	860.89	81.26
Total ..	12,556.62	1,470.56	2,059.10	230.75

	Dry. ACS.	Wet. ACS.	Remarks.
North Arcot district—			
Tiruvannamalai taluk.	11,96.00	110.00	....
Wandiwash taluk.	2,977.89	335.89	....
Chengam taluk ..	35,264.89	185.82	....
Arkonam taluk ..	8,103.85	496.71	....
Tiruppattur taluk.	1,232.89	65.18	....
Polur taluk ..	10,814.52	414.54	....
Vellore taluk ..	1,525.63	22.49	....
Cheyyar taluk ..	3,163.57	143.22	....
Wallajah taluk ..	7,223.50	414.50	
Gudiyattam taluk.	3,078.4	211.93	
Arni taluk ..	Nil.	Nil.	
Total ..	85,347.98	2,400.28	

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Statement showing the extent of lands available for assignment—cont.

	Dry. ACS.	Wet. ACS.	Remark
South Arcot district—			
Cuddalore taluk ..	5,141.76	91.87	....
Tindivanam taluk.	10,380.00	468.00	....
Villupuram taluk ..	3,200.58	367.22	....
Gingee taluk ..	2,679.79	188.25	....
Chidambaram taluk.	3,177.39	606.77	....
Vriddhachalam taluk.	14,542.12	485.69	....
Tirukkoyilur taluk.	5,443.85	335.54	....
Kallakurichi taluk.	43,576.03	517.84	....
Total ..	88,132.52	3,061.18	....
Cuddapah district—			
Badvel taluk ..	41,063.05	36.35	....
Proddatur taluk ..	15,889.74	257.05	....
Siddhavattam taluk.	12,163.71	28.22	....
Rajampet taluk ..	24,499.40	988.83	....
Cuddapah taluk ..	25,549.22	56.58	....
Jammalamadugu taluk.	17,058.38	62.19	....
Pulivendla taluk ..	21,461.09	2.67	....
Rayachoti taluk ..	49,219.99	138.80	....
Total ..	206,904.53	1,570.69	....

Tanjore district—		
Tanjore taluk ..	15,898.30 *	347.59
Papanasam taluk ..	842.23 *	3.12
Kumbakonam taluk.	214.27	..
Mayavaram taluk..	303.56	6.46
Shiyali taluk ..	272.00	..
Nannilam taluk ..	114.00	..
Negapatam taluk ..	3,464.00	..
Tiruturaipundi taluk.	12,474.00	..
Mannargudi taluk.	4,982.43 *	..
Battukottai taluk.	9,912.00 *	8.00
Arantangi taluk ..	673.00	102.00
Total ..	49,149.79	467.17

* Includes the extent of poramboles included in the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

Trichinopoly district—		
Perambalur taluk.	44,685.34	66.79
Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk.	9,863.04	108.66
Lalgudi taluk ..	16,072.48	40.05
Karur taluk ..	2,129.59	92.41
Musiri taluk ..	25,212.13	32.60
Kulittalai taluk.	8,003.15	48.00
Trichinopoly taluk.	7,775.21	176.78

Total .. 113,740.94 † 565.29 † † An extent of 4,092.96 acres is affected by the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

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Statement showing the extent of lands available for assignment—cont.

	Dry. ACS.	Wet. ACS.	Remarks.
Madura district—			
Madura taluk ..	1,505.64	673.71	....
Melur taluk ..	10,199.18	322.59	....
Tirumangalam taluk.	3,435.60	65.55	....
Periyakulam taluk.	14,082.03	1.39	....
Dindigul taluk ..	5,933.24	19.24	....
Palni taluk ..	1,602.64	7.22	....
Nilakkottai taluk ..	6,361.74	24.65	....
Kodaikanal taluk ..	292.75	0.09	....
Total ..	43,412.82	1,114.44	
Ramnad district—			
Srivilliputtur taluk.	2,125.88	7.52	....
Sattur taluk ..	5,677.97	2.60	....
Aruppukkottai taluk.	29.58	8.99	....
Ramnad taluk ..	76.32	9.76	....
Paramagudi taluk.	..	..	....
Mudukulattur taluk.	205.78	..	....
Tiruvadanai taluk.	97.47	11.39	....
Tirupattur taluk.	..	..	....
Sivaganga taluk ..	..	..	....
Total ..	8,213.00	40.26	
Tinnevely district—			
Ambasamudram taluk.	351.80	7.82	....
Kovilpatti taluk ..	29.99	0.52	....
Nanguneri taluk ..	2,528.74	2.29	....
Sankarankoil taluk.	124.83	2.61	....
Srivaikuntam taluk.	834.26	7.30	....
Tenkasi taluk ..	0.12	..	....
Tinnevely taluk ..	314.85	1.36	....
Tiruchendur taluk.	1,079.50	0.41	....
Total ..	5,264.09	22.31	
Salem district—			
Hosur taluk ..	24,192.00	121.00	....
Krishnagiri taluk..	2,573.64	70.24	....
Dharmapuri taluk.	22,777.24	137.43	....
Harur taluk ..	47,235.31	271.65	....
Omair taluk ..	16,597.54	151.85	....
Tiruchengodu taluk.	4,789.64	136.70	....
Salem taluk ..	14,151.68	14.79	....
Attur taluk ..	53,426.85	80.38	....
Namakkal taluk ..	21,627.09	105.62	
Rasipur taluk ..	3,190.85	17.33	
Yercaud taluk ..	4,055.65	..	
Total ..	214,617.49	1,106.99	

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Statement showing the extent of lands available for assignment—cont.

	Dry. ACS.	Wet. ACS.	Remarks.
Coimbatore district—			
Avanashi taluk ..	1,775.18	..	....
Bhavani taluk ..	4,331.00	..	....
Coimbatore taluk..	1,327.95	16.90	....
Dharapuram taluk.	396.08	..	....
Erode taluk ..	947.79	0.50	....
Gobichettipalayam taluk.	14,286.37	2.22	....
Kollegal taluk ..	76,000.00	..	....
Palladam taluk ..	1,289.00	..	....
Pollachi taluk ..	4,102.20*	..	....
Udamalpet taluk ..	449.62	..	....
Total ..	104,905.19	19.62	
The Nilgiris—			
Coonoor taluk ..	1,431.74	..	....
Ootacamund taluk.	1,904.42	..	....
Gudalur taluk ..	8,508.52	1,126.16	....
Total ..	11,844.68	1,126.16	
South Kanara—			
Mangalore taluk ..	66,363.57	59.87	....
Coondapoor taluk.	134,115.12	613.15	....
Udipi taluk ..	74,098.99	90.36	....
Karkal taluk ..	37,100.00	5.00	....
Puttur taluk ..	161,983.22	99.84	....
Kasargod taluk ..	130,990.68	54.00	....
Total ..	604,651.58	922.22	
Malabar district—			
Chirakkal taluk ..	228.70	17.14	....
Kottayam taluk.	245.46	3.03	....
Wynad taluk ..	62,260.35	7,052.71	....
Kurumbanad taluk.	12.16	0.54	....
Calicut taluk ..	7.62	40.77	....
Ernad taluk ..	831.87	29.5	....
Walluvanad taluk.	211.48	12.75	....
Palghat taluk ..	26.98	0.66	....
Ponnani taluk ..	1,299.41	10.12	....
Cochin ..	7.80	..	
Total ..	65,131.83	7,166.17	

* Includes 4,075.37 acres in the Anamalai Hills.

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APPENDIX VII.

List of Questions and Answers laid on the table of the Assembly.

[Vide Mr. Speaker's statement at page 74 supra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Working of the Debt Conciliation Act in the Negapatam division, Tanjore district.

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

(a) the number of applications disposed of by the Debt Conciliation Board at Negapatam in Tanjore district after the constitution of the Board;

(b) when the Board was constituted;

(c) the number of applications rejected, the number of applications allowed, and the number of applications pending from Nannilam taluk;

(d) whether any difficulties were experienced by the Debt Conciliation Board at Negapatam in working the Debt Conciliation Act and brought to the notice of Government by them; and

(e) whether any amendments have been suggested by them as necessary to the Act or the Rules?

A.—(a) Forty-five.

(b) On 6th December 1938.

(c) Seventy-one applications were received from the Nannilam taluk of which three applications were rejected under section 7 of the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, and thirty applications were dismissed under section 9 of the Act. In one case, conciliation was effected. The remaining 37 applications are pending disposal.

(d) It is reported that certain difficulties have been experienced but that they have not so far been brought to the notice of Government, as the Debt Conciliation Board intends to discuss them in its annual report on the working of the Act.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

Secret service fund.

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

(a) whether there is a fund called the 'Secret Service Fund' that is handled by the Inspector-General of Police;

(b) whether it is a fact that the expenditure of this sum does not come under the audit rules of the Accountant-General's audit;

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(c) what the sum is that is thus earmarked for this service; and

(d) how much was spent on this head in 1935-36, 1936-37 and 1937-38?

A.—(a) There is no fund known as the "Secret Service Fund." Sums are however annually allotted for expenditure under the sanction of District Superintendents of Police or officers of corresponding rank on "special rewards" in connexion with the investigation of crime.

(b) The detection and prosecution of crime are of such a nature that such expenditure cannot be audited except by a superior officer of the department.

(c) & (d) Appropriation and expenditure for this purpose during the last three financial years are shown in the statement^a placed on the table.

Resolution of the Municipal Council, Nellore, to convert the Victoria Jubilee Gosha Hospital, Nellore, into a Maternity Hospital.

* 116 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Council of Nellore passed a resolution to convert the Victoria Jubilee Gosha Hospital into a Maternity Hospital exclusively;

(b) the number of persons that attended the hospital during the last two years (1) as in-patients and (2) as out-patients;

(c) what proportion of the in-patients belong to places beyond the municipal limits of Nellore;

(d) what proportion of the out-patients came from beyond the Nellore Municipal limits; and

(e) whether the District Board, Nellore, has been making any grants every year towards the maintenance of this hospital?

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

(b) The total number of persons that attended the hospital during 1937-38 and 1938-39 was 949 and 931 in-patients and 15,202 and 16,295 out-patients, respectively.

(c) The proportion of the in-patients coming from outside the municipal limits to the total number of in-patients was 5:9 in both the years.

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- (d) The proportion of the out-patients coming from outside the municipal limits to the total number of out-patients that attended the hospital was 7:15 in 1937-38 and 13:32 in 1938-39.
- (e) The Nellore District Board was making an annual contribution of Rs. 2,500 towards the maintenance of the hospital till the end of the year 1930-31. The contribution was then stopped by the District Board owing to a large deficit in its budget. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has fixed the contribution payable by the Nellore District Board and he has been requested to enforce the contribution payable by the District Board.

Enhancement of the allowances granted to jurors in the mufassal.

* 117 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that jurors attending sessions courts in the mufassal are given a daily allowance of five annas only;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no conveyance charges are allowed for the jurors to go to and from the court house every day;
- (c) on what basis the rate of five annas a day is fixed;
- (d) what the lowest daily allowance is of a witness attending a civil court in the mufassal;
- (e) whether any complaint has been made to the Government in this respect by two jurors from the Nellore district; and
- (f) whether the Government propose to enhance the jurors' allowance and if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) Non-official jurors in the mufassal are entitled to a daily allowance of five annas. The hon. Member is referred to rule 395 of the Criminal Rules of Practice.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The object of sanctioning an allowance to jurors is to afford relief in practice to the poorer classes of persons summoned to serve in those capacities and accordingly the rate of five annas a day has been fixed on the basis of the rate of batta allowed for third class witnesses attending criminal courts.

(d) Twelve annas a day.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

(f) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

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Government Training Schools for Women imparting instruction in spinning and tape making.

* 118 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether spinning or tape making has been introduced in any of the Government Training Schools for Women; and
- (b) if so, in which schools?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In the following Government Training Schools for Women:—

Government Training School, Calicut.	
Do.	Palghat.
Do.	Tellicherry.
Do.	Udipi.
Do.	Mangalore.
Do.	Cannanore.

Candidates for the Pallathur circle in the general election to the Ramnad District Board in 1936.

* 119 Q.—SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the general election to the District Board of Ramnad in 1936 whether Mr. C. V. C. T. Venkatachalam Chettiyar was a candidate at that election for the Pallathur circle and whether his rival, Mr. V. V. R. Nagappa Chettiyar stood on the Congress ticket?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Alleged peaceful polling in all the polling booths except booth No. 1 of Periakottai.

* 120 Q.—SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the general election to the District Board of Ramnad in 1936, whether it is a fact that the polling on 23rd November 1936, in the 13 other polling booths excepting booth No. 1 of Periakottai went on and was completed without any complaint by any elector or electors and without any complaint by any candidate or any agent of candidate and without any report by any of the polling officers concerned or any other officer on election duty, of any interruption to the poll, systematic or otherwise, or of any "barracking tactics" organized or otherwise or of any "lawlessness," systematic or otherwise, adopted with a view to preventing the electors from exercising their votes?

A.—The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by going into the matter now.

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Publication of the records referred to in G.O. No. 5248, L.S.G., dated 3rd December 1936.

* 121 Q.—SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the general election to the District Board of Ramnad in 1936—

(a) whether on receipt of the report of the stoppage of the poll at Periakottai booth No. 1, the election authority, viz., the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, addressed a communication to the Local Government, C. No. 37554/36, dated Madras, 30th November 1936, intimating that he “proposed to issue orders for a fresh poll in the entire circle of Pallathur” and requesting Government “to ratify his action,” as he was for the first time having recourse “to this extreme course of action” and adding that “the law provides such a remedy in rule 24 (3) (b)” and under rule 35 (1), Government have got a “prerogative” so to interpret rule 24-B (3) (b);

(b) whether the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards forwarded to the Government as enclosures to his said communication, a petition, dated 29th November 1936, from Sri A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar, a telegram, dated 28th November 1936, from Sri Ramanathan Chettiyar and others, and a telegram, dated 27th November 1936, from Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar;

(c) whether on receipt of the said communication of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards the Government issued G.O. No. 5248, L.S.G., dated 3rd December 1936;

(d) whether apart from perusing the said communication from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, C. No. 37554/36, dated 30th November 1936, and the enclosures thereto, the Government made any further or other “enquiry” before issuing the said Government Order, as to whether the election to the Pallathur circle was or was not conducted properly;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to give a complete and correct description of the “enquiry” referred to in the said Government Order;

(f) whether it is a fact that Government refused to furnish copies of the said Government Order, the said communication from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and the enclosures thereto as well as of the records, if any, of the alleged enquiry by the Government, to the candidate, Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar, when his advocate, Mr. K. S. Sankara Ayyar of Mylapore applied for copies on his behalf; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House copies of the said communication of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated 30th November 1936, and the enclosures thereto as well as of the records of the enquiry referred to in the said Government Order?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(f) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) & (g) The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by their doing so.

Objection to the declaration of the result of the election on the strength of the votes secured at the fresh poll.

* 122 Q.—SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the general election to the District Board of Ramnad in 1936—

(a) whether the election authority, i.e., the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, issued an order, dated 3rd December 1936; and

(b) whether a fresh poll for the entire circle of Pallathur was in consequence held on 14th December 1936 and whether the election officer (the Government Tahsildar of Tirupattur) declared the result on 15th December 1936, on the basis of the votes cast at the fresh poll and in disregard of the votes cast on 23rd November 1936 in the 13 booths in which polling was completed?

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

Lack of proper notice to Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar in regard to the holding of a fresh election to the entire Pallathur Circle.

* 123 Q.—SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the general election to the District Board of Ramnad in 1936—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the declaration by the election officer in favour of Mr. C. V. C. T. Venkatachalam Chettiyar of 15th December 1936, was set aside by the Election Commissioner (the Principal Subordinate Judge of Madura) by his order on the election petition filed by Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar, and the latter was duly declared elected by a majority of over 700 votes on foot of the votes cast in the 13 unaffected booths on 23rd November 1936 and the votes cast at the fresh poll by the electors assigned to the original Periakottai booth No. 1;

(b) whether the Government are aware that against the judgment of the Election Commissioner, Mr. C. V. C. T. Venkatachalam Chettiyar, moved the High Court for the issue of a writ of certiorari to quash it, and the High Court quashed it on 13th July 1937 on the ground that in the Government Order, dated 3rd December 1936, “the Government state that they have held an enquiry”;

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(c) whether it is a fact that the Government instructed the Government Pleader to support the said Government Order before the High Court notwithstanding the conclusion of the Election Commissioner that it was "impossible to maintain that there was serious interruption or obstruction as contemplated in rule 24-B (1) in the six centres and Periakottai booth No. 2" and that "the action of the Election Authority or the Government in ordering a fresh election for the entire circle must be held to be unjust and unjustifiable";

(d) whether the Government now maintain and support the assertion in the Government Order, dated 3rd December 1936, that the Government made an enquiry and as a result thereof concluded "that the election to the Pallathur Circle was not conducted properly owing to systematic interruption of polling at all the polling stations"; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government Order, dated 3rd December 1936 and the enquiry, if any, on which it was based and the order of the Election Authority directing a fresh poll for the entire Pallathur Circle were without notice to Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar, and that no reference to any Government Order was made in the only communication that was addressed to Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar, i.e., the Election Officer's public notice, dated 4th December 1936, announcing a fresh poll for the entire circle?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (e) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) No useful purpose will be served by the expression of an opinion in the matter now.

Alleged failure on the part of the Government to take action against the polling officers for non-observance of the Election Rules.

* 124 Q.—SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the general election to the District Board of Ramnad in 1936—

(a) whether any of the polling officers who were in charge of the thirteen completed polling booths on 23rd November 1936 was called upon by the Government or the Election Authority to explain why he did not stop the poll notwithstanding the "systematic interruption of polling" at his polling station; and whether the Government passed any proceedings or orders holding them or any of them guilty of a breach of their duty in not stopping the poll under rules 12 and 24 (b) (1) of the Election Rules, and punishing them or any of them; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to state or explain how the conclusion in the Government Order is in accord with the failure of the Government to take action against the polling officers who failed in their duty?

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A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by going into the question now.

Alleged interference of the police and the magistracy with the canvassing work of the individuals working in support of the Congress candidate.

* 125 Q.—SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state with reference to the general election to the District Board of Ramnad in 1936—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the allegations of improper interference by the police and by the Subdivisional Magistrate of Devakottah, in the course of the election campaign which preceded the polling of the Pallathur Circle at the fresh poll of 14th December 1936, and of the complaint made by Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar of Pasumbon against Mr. Rajarathna Mudaliyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(b) whether it is a fact that eight Ambalagars of standing in the Pallathur electoral area who supported Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar's candidature were proceeded against by the police and the Subdivisional Magistrate of Devakottah, under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in the course of the said election campaign and ordered to attend before the Subdivisional Magistrate on the very day of the fresh poll, viz., 14th December 1936, and whether the Government will be pleased to state how the proceedings terminated;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the presence of the said Subdivisional Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar, who supported Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar's candidature was arrested and made to walk under custody, giving up his motor car on a charge made later under the Town Nuisance Act and whether that charge had subsequently been withdrawn;

(d) whether it is a fact that the police arrested a large number of persons, about a hundred, who were engaged in canvassing for the Congress candidate, Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar and kept them in custody so as to prevent their canvassing work a short time before the fresh polling on 14th December 1936;

(e) whether the police were looking on when stones were pelted, causing injury to those who assembled in an election meeting at Pallathur in support of the candidature of Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar;

(f) whether the police prevented Mr. S. Satyamurthi, the then President of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee from addressing an election meeting in support of Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar's candidature at Kottaiyur on or about 12th December 1936 and compelled him to seek another place and opportunity; and

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(g) whether it is a fact that the location of polling booths was altered from time to time even after the public notice, dated 4th December 1936, down to 13th December 1936, the day immediately preceding the day of the fresh poll and that while the Election Authority and his subordinates acted in the matter in consultation with the other candidate and his representative, no notice or information was given to Mr. Nagappa Chettiyar until after the alterations were irrevocably made?

A.—(a) to (g) The Government do not consider any good purpose will be furthered by enquiring into these allegations of events in 1936.

Proposal for holding an open public enquiry into the allegations against the police and magisterial officers for the interference on their part in the election.

* 126 Q.—SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the general election to the District Board of Ramnad in 1936, whether, in regard to the Pallathur Circle fresh poll of 14th December 1936, the Government will be pleased to order an open public enquiry into the conduct of officials who were responsible for interfering with the freedom of the electorate and for the frustration of their choice of a candidate as made at the poll held on 23rd November 1936 and generally into the allegations against the conduct of the police and of Mr. Subba Reddi, the Subdivisional Magistrate of Devakottah, and Mr. Rajarathna Mudaliyar, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sivaganga?

A.—The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by this.

Bifurcation of the District Board of Ramnad into South and North Ramnad Boards.

* 127 Q.—SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the general elections to the District Board of Ramnad in 1936—

(a) whether after the elections to the District Board of Ramnad were completed on 15th December 1936, the Board was bifurcated and two separate boards, North Ramnad Board and South Ramnad Board were created and certain members were nominated by Government to each of these newly created boards, there being among such nominees, a person or persons who had been defeated at the election; and

(b) whether the Government are satisfied that such bifurcation or such bifurcation at the stage when it was made, was necessary and proper in public interests?

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

(b) No useful purpose will be served now by the expression of an opinion in the matter.

Exemption of the members of the Provincial Legislature from the operation of the Indian Arms Act.

* 128 Q.—SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the Central Legislature are exempted from the operation of the Indian Arms Act; and

(b) if so, whether the Madras Government will be pleased to take steps to have the same privilege extended to the members of the Provincial Legislature also?

A.—(a) Members of the Central Legislature are exempted from the operation of sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act in respect of certain arms.

(b) The question of making such a recommendation will be considered by the Government; but it is one for decision by the Government of India.

Further measures taken by Government for the eradication of corruption in the public services.

* 129 Q.—SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what further measures have, since December 1938, been taken by the Government to stamp out the evil of corruption in the public services; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing anti-corruption committees for each district consisting of officials and non-officials to investigate into complaints of corruption from the public and bring cases of corruption to the notice of the Government for necessary action?

A.—(a) The measures that have been taken since 1938 are set out in a statement^a placed on the table.

(b) The Government have considered the matter and decided that the appointment of such committees will make no material difference as regards the real difficulty which is of obtaining reliable evidence.

^a Printed as Appendix (ii) at page 222 infra.

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Measures for the eradication of corruption in public services.

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

(a) whether heads of departments have been asked to submit any summaries in their half-yearly reports indicating the action taken to suppress corruption among subordinate services in proved cases; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will issue orders that such summaries should be submitted in their half-yearly reports?

A.—(a) & (b) No half-yearly reports have been prescribed but as stated in answer to clause (a) of Legislative Assembly Question No. 69, heads of departments are required to report to the Government before the 31st January of every year cases of proved corruption among Government servants in their departments during the previous year. The first report is to relate to the year 1939 and is due with the Government before the 31st January 1940.

Enhancement of the batta allowed to jurors and assessors.

* 131 Q.—KHAN BAHADUR P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether a uniform rate of batta is allowed to jurors and assessors throughout the Province;

(b) whether the jurors and assessors in Malabar are given a daily allowance of As. 5, besides travelling allowance at the rate of 3 pies per mile;

(c) whether the jurors and assessors are given single or double fare and whether they are allowed only third-class fare; and

(d) what the allowance given to Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors attending Sessions Courts for conducting cases tried with the assistance of jurors and assessors is and what the rate per mile allowed to them in addition to the railway fare is?

A.—(a) & (b) Non-official jurors and assessors in the mufassal whether in Malabar or elsewhere in the Province, are entitled to a daily allowance of 5 annas and mileage at 3 pies per mile. The hon. Member is referred to rule 395 of the Criminal Rules of Practice.

(c) They are paid only one third-class fare but Sessions Judges have discretion to allow second-class fares in suitable cases.

(d) Police officers are paid travelling allowance in accordance with the rates admissible to them under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

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Appointments made directly by the Surgeon-General and the communal rule.

* 132 Q.—KHAN BAHADUR P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the appointments to be made directly by the Surgeon-General without entrusting them to the Public Service Commission are; and

(b) whether such appointments are made on communal basis?

A.—(a) A list ^a of posts to which appointments are made by the Surgeon-General without consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission is appended.

(b) The communal rule is applicable only to appointments to the posts of Deputy Overseers in the Government Mental Hospitals. It is not applicable to the other posts mentioned in the appendix.

Confirmation of peons appointed as agricultural demonstration maistries in the Agricultural department.

* 133 Q.—KHAN BAHADUR P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether peons are appointed in the Agricultural department as agricultural demonstration maistries;

(b) if so, for how many years past such appointments are being made;

(c) whether such demonstration maistries are confirmed in their service in the department; and

(d) if not, why?

A.—(a) & (b) There are a few cases of peons having been appointed as demonstration maistries. Five such appointments have been made in 1921, 1922, 1925, 1933 and 1937, respectively.

(c) & (d) No. The posts of demonstration maistries are all temporary.

Communal representation in the appointment of Marketing Inspectors by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

* 134 Q.—KHAN BAHADUR P. M. ATTAKOYA THANGAL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any appointments in the Co-operative Department are made by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

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(b) if so, whether such appointments are made on communal basis;

(c) how many Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Muslims, Christians and members of the Scheduled classes had been included among the 12 Marketing Inspectors appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in response to applications invited by him in June last; and

(d) what the reason is for not entrusting those appointments to the Public Services Commission?

A.—(a) & (b) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the appointing authority in respect of the following posts:—

- (i) Co-operative Sub-Registrars,
- (ii) Principal and Lecturers, Central Co-operative Institute, and
- (iii) Temporary Marketing Inspectors.

The communal rule applies only to appointments made by direct recruitment to the posts mentioned in item (i) above.

(c) The number of applications received from qualified candidates was 15, of whom only 13 appeared for the interview. Out of these, 8 Brahmans and 4 Non-Brahmans have been selected by the Registrar.

(d) When orders sanctioning the appointment of the staff were passed, it was considered, that as the posts were temporary, as the holders were required to possess technical qualifications and as the number of applicants would be small, it would not be worthwhile to refer the matter to the Commission to make the selection.

Number of murder charges tried and convicted in the districts of Nellore, Guntur and Cuddapah.

* 135 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of murders committed in 1937 and 1938 in the districts of Nellore, Guntur and Cuddapah;

(b) the number of convictions secured in respect of these murders; and

(c) in how many cases capital punishment was inflicted?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement ^a giving the information is laid on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix (iv) at page 224 infra.

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Redressal of the grievances of non-Christian settlers in the Stuartpuram Criminal Settlement.

* 136 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the Criminal Settlement at Stuartpuram non-Christian settlers are compelled to contribute subscriptions for purely Christian religious propaganda;

(b) whether non-Christian settlers are compelled to attend Christian religious classes;

(c) whether there are complaints that great difficulty is experienced by the settlers in obtaining passes; and

(d) what the Government propose to do to remedy these grievances?

A.—The answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c) is in the negative and consequently clause (d) does not arise.

Reasons, if any, for the refusal of permission to the Secretary of the All-India Criminal Tribes Association to visit the Stuartpuram Criminal Settlement.

* 137 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether Sri V. Raghaviah, Secretary of the All-India Criminal Tribes Association, Nellore, applied for permission to the Labour Commissioner, to visit the Stuartpuram Criminal Settlement;

(b) whether he did so in order to verify the truth of a complaint made to him by the settlers that the authorities of the Settlement were levying forced collections from non-Christian members of the Settlement for Christian religious purposes; and

(c) whether the permission was refused; if so, on what grounds?

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

(b) The Government understand that Sri V. Raghaviah received a communication containing complaints against the management of the settlement and that he wished to visit the settlement to verify the truth of the complaints.

(c) The permission was refused, as it is for the Government officer to enquire into any alleged grievances.

Provision of first-aid appliances in motor buses and lorries.

* 138 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of insisting on every motor bus or lorry being provided with first-aid appliances?

[26th October 1939]

A.—The Government consider that it is impracticable to insist on all buses and lorries being provided with first-aid appliances.

Policy of Government in regard to entrustment of the management of criminal settlements.

* 139 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the criminal settlement at Stuartpuram is managed by the Salvation Army;

(b) whether a large majority of the settlers are non-Christians; and

(c) whether it is the policy of this Government to entrust the management of Criminal Settlements to private religious bodies?

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

(c) The policy of the Government is to entrust the management of settlements as far as possible to non-official, but not necessarily religious, bodies.

Alleged stay of Government officials while on tour in private houses belonging to village officials.

* 140 Q.—SRI V. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the practice prevailing whereby Government officials lodge in private houses belonging to village officials during their tours, even where there are rest houses belonging to Government or the district board; and

(b) whether there have been complaints that this practice leads to corruption in various forms?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) No such complaints have been received by the Government. They have however asked their heads of departments to discourage the practice if it is followed by their subordinate officers.

Mr. Austin's report on revenue remission for Malabar.

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

(a) whether a copy of the Report of Mr. Austin as regards the question of revenue remission for Malabar will be placed on the table; and

(b) what expense has been incurred by the Government in sending the officer to Malabar and also in publishing the report?

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A.—(a) Copies ^a of the report are laid on the table.

(b) The report was not published and no expenditure on that account was incurred till now. The touring expenses of the members of the Board cannot be calculated in separate items.

Introduction of the system of quarterly disbursement of grants to aided schools.

* 142 Q.—SRI P. MADHAVAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to introduce quarterly disbursement of grants to aided schools; and

(b) if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) It has been decided to disburse teaching grants to aided elementary schools in three instalments in the current year, the first instalment in October, the second in January and the third in March. The settlement of details relating to the transfer of the work connected with the distribution of grants from District Educational Councils to the Department inevitably took some time and a decision regarding the payment of grants by instalments could not be taken earlier.

Action, if any, taken on the resolutions passed at the Conference of Municipal Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen held at Madras last year.

* 143 Q.—SRI MUTHU KR. AR. KR. ARUNACHALAM CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any of the resolutions passed at the Conference of Municipal Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen held last year in Madras;

(b) if so, what those resolutions are; and

(c) the action the Government have taken in the matter?

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

(b) & (c) A statement ^b is placed on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix (v) at pages 224–226 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix (vi) at page 227 infra.

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Participation of the labour school teachers in the activities of the Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha in Malabar.

* 144 Q.—SRI E. KANNAN: With reference to the replies to the unstarred question No. 291 of 27th March 1939 will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—whether the Collector of Malabar has examined the nature of the Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha and its activities and whether final orders have been passed regarding the participation of the labour school teachers in the activities of this sabha; if so, what they are?

A.—The nature and activities of the Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha were examined by the Collector of Malabar. It is not a political body and hence there is no objection to labour school teachers participating in its activities.

Visit of the Members of the Harijan Advisory Committee to labour schools in Malabar.

* 145 Q.—SRI E. KANNAN: With reference to starred questions No. 735 of 23rd February 1939 and No. 928 of 18th March 1939, will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Malabar had issued a communication to the headmasters of the labour schools in Malabar that the members of the Harijan Advisory Committee could be permitted to visit the labour schools and that they should only note their visit in the visitors' book; if so, whether a copy of that order will be placed on the table; and

(b) whether the Collector afterwards revised this order in the light of the Government Order issued on 23rd February 1939 permitting the members of the Harijan Advisory Committee to visit all Harijan institutions in the district; if so, whether a copy of this order of the Collector will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) It is a fact that the Collector of Malabar issued a circular to the headmasters of labour schools in the district, stating that members of the Harijan Advisory Committee should be allowed to see the registers of the school only in order to note attendance. This order was based on the recommendation of the District Advisory Committee. A copy^a of the order is placed on the table.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative. The order^a is placed on the table.

^a Printed as Appendix (vii) at page 228 infra.

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Statistics regarding the nature, quality, value and the disposal of the manufactures in this Province.

* 146 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government gather statistics regarding—

- (i) the nature of manufactures in this Province;
- (ii) the total quantities manufactured in each year;
- (iii) the approximate value thereof; and
- (iv) what portion of it is consumed in the country and what portion is exported to other places?

A.—The Provincial Government do not collect statistics of manufactures and therefore no information is available regarding the several clauses of the question.

Quantity of jaggery produced and the quantity required for consumption in this Province.

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

- (a) the quantity of jaggery produced in this Province; and
- (b) the quantity required for consumption in this Province?

A.—(a) & (b) On an average the estimated quantity of jaggery produced in this Province is 246,000 tons a year and that required for consumption is 262,000 tons a year.

Preparation of jaggery by the unemployed tappers of Salem.

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

- (a) whether preparation of jaggery by the unemployed tappers of Salem is being carried on;
- (b) the number of persons employed in this trade; and
- (c) what the quantity produced last year was?

A.—(a) & (b) Sweet juice is tapped by tappers and jaggery is made. The number of persons employed in the trade is about 20,000.

(c) About 3,200 tons.

Exemption of Harijan pupils from payment of fees.

* 149 Q.—SRI V. KURMAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether an order has been issued by the Government to all the Heads of the Government Secondary Schools and the Middle Schools that the school or tuition and other special fees should be collected from the Harijan girls also;

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(b) whether the Government have received any representations from the Harijans requesting that Harijan pupils should be exempted from the payment of such fees;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have instructed the Director of Public Instruction to issue an order to the Heads of the various institutions to exempt the Harijan pupils studying in their institutions from payment of fees; and

(d) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to reconsider the previous order sympathetically and cancel it immediately?

A.—(a) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the orders issued in last March directing that poor girls reading in Form III and below in secondary schools should be granted only half-fee concessions instead of full-fee concessions under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) Orders have been issued restoring the grant of full-fee concessions to poor girls belonging to the backward-classes and to the Muslim community.

Execution of the annual petty repairs to police stations and police lines by the Public Works Department.

* 150 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how much amount is spent annually for petty repairs to the police stations and police lines;

(b) whether the estimates for the above are prepared and the works executed by the Public Works Department; and

(c) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to get the above repairs, etc., done by the Public Works Department hereafter?

A.—(a) The amount spent on petty repairs to police stations and lines in 1936–37 was Rs. 2,46,268, in 1937–38 Rs. 2,61,558 and in 1938–39 Rs. 2,89,817.

(b) The Public Works Department prepares the estimates for and executes petty repairs to police stations and lines in the Presidency town and those of the Malabar Special Police. In the districts, this is done by the Police department, ordinarily through local contractors but through the Public Works Department in cases where technical skill or expert supervision is involved.

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(c) Under the existing rules applicable to all departments, petty construction and repairs relating to works in charge of the Civil Departments are ordinarily undertaken by the departments themselves. The Government do not feel that there would be more economy or convenience in transferring all petty repairs to the Public Works Department.

Absorption of certain discharged clerks of the Public Works Department in the Electricity Department.

* 151 Q.—MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the information called for by him with reference to starred question No. 1362 which was answered on 11th May 1939 has been received; if so, what it is?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative. The following information is furnished with reference to question No. 1362 answered on 11th May 1939:—

(a) Only six clerks were discharged to the end of May 1939.

(b) No clerk was in service before 1929.

(c) The last appointment of a new clerk in Bezwada in the Electricity department was made on 16th September 1938 and in Vizagapatam on 24th January 1939. The discharge of the Public Works Department clerks at Bezwada was only after these dates.

(d) The discharged clerks of the Bezwada Circle who are approved probationers of that circle belong to a unit which has a permanent cadre to absorb them in course of time, while the Cauvery-Mettur Project clerks referred to were borne on a purely temporary cadre without a corresponding permanent cadre to absorb them in the ordinary course. Hence they could not be treated like Cauvery-Mettur Project men.

(e) Six clerks submitted memorials to Government. The Government have since issued instructions to the Collectors to absorb suitable persons from the discharged clerks of the Public Works Department in the vacancies arising in the Revenue Department consequent on the appointment of clerks to the Commercial Tax Department

Kadayanallur rioting case.

* 152 Q.—V. S. T. SHAIK MANSOOR THARAGANAR SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that prosecution was launched against 90 persons in the Kadayanallur rioting case in the Tinnevely district;

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(b) how many among them were convicted and under what section of the Indian Penal Code and how many were acquitted and of what charges and sections of the Indian Penal Code by the trial court;

(c) how many were convicted in appeal and under what sections;

(d) whether it is a fact that 27 accused in the above case were ordered to be set at liberty by the High Court on 20th April 1939;

(e) when they were released from the jail;

(f) whether it is a fact that only 18 out of 26 in the Trichinopoly Central Jail were released as soon as the order was received by the Jail authorities;

(g) if so, why the others were detained for a further period;

(h) who is responsible for the detention of the remaining persons for a further period;

(i) whether it is a fact that the Government were corresponding to withdraw the above case when it was pending before the trial court;

(j) whether it is a fact that the Muslims of Kadayanallur were asked by the Collector of Tinnevely to deposit Rs. 5,000 in the District Co-operative Central Bank as a condition precedent to withdraw the case;

(k) whether the amount was so deposited;

(l) if so, whether the case was withdrawn; if not, why not;

(m) whether it is a fact that adjournment after adjournment were prayed for by the Government Prosecutor on the ground that the Government were considering to withdraw the case;

(n) how many such adjournments were obtained by the Government;

(o) whether it is a fact that the court entered into the trial of the case all on a sudden unexpected by the accused; how many days afterwards the money deposited in the District Central Co-operative Bank was allowed to be withdrawn by the Collector to defend the case; and

(p) whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to place the relevant papers on the table?

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

(b), (c) & (d) Seventy-three were committed for trial to the Court of Sessions, Tinnevely, for offences under sections 148, 149, 392, 394, 395, 435, 436, 454, 323, 324 and 332, Indian Penal Code, and the remaining 17 were discharged under section 213 (2), Criminal Procedure Code. The Assistant Sessions Judge, Tinnevely, convicted 27 accused under section 148, Indian Penal Code, and all of them except one were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 18 months each. One of the 27 persons being an

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adolescent offender, was ordered to be detained in the Borstal School, Tanjore, for a period of three years and another was convicted also for an offence under section 332, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment, both the sentences to run concurrently. The Additional Sessions Judge, however, altered the conviction from one under section 148, Indian Penal Code, into one under section 147, Indian Penal Code, and reduced the period of sentence on each of the appellants except on the adolescent offender to 15 months rigorous imprisonment. The sentence of detention on the adolescent offender in a Borstal school for a period of three years was confirmed and the conviction and sentence on one of the accused under section 332, Indian Penal Code, was set aside. In appeal, the High Court confirmed the convictions but reduced the sentences to the period already undergone and ordered the appellants to be set at liberty on 20th April 1939.

(e) to (h) The order of the High Court, dated 20th April 1939, was received in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on 21st April 1939. In this jail, 26 out of the 27 prisoners were confined. Eighteen of them were released on the date of receipt of the order. The remaining eight were released on 26th April 1939 owing to a misunderstanding of the High Court's order by the Jail staff. The Government are examining the explanation submitted for the over-detention.

(i) to (k) Suggestions were made by certain public men that in the interest of communal goodwill and harmony between the Maravar and Muslim inhabitants of the village the prosecutions may be withdrawn on suitable compensation being made to the victims of arson and robbery. The District Magistrate was therefore requested to attempt to bring about a settlement satisfactory both to the Muslims and the Maravars. He reported that the Maravars had no objection to the withdrawal of the prosecution if they were paid Rs. 10,000 as compensation, but that the Muslim accused were unable to raise the money and that they had collected Rs. 5,000 after considerable difficulty and deposited it in the Tinnevely District Co-operative Central Bank.

(l) The case was not withdrawn as the Maravars were not satisfied with the sum offered as compensation.

(m) & (n) The trial was adjourned because the District Magistrate had been trying to effect a compromise.

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- (o) The trial of the case before the Assistant Sessions Judge commenced on 14th March 1938 and the District Magistrate permitted the Muslims to withdraw the amount on or about 17th March 1938.
- (p) The confidential papers cannot be placed on the table of the House.

Reservation of certain revenue divisions for civilian Sub-Collectors.

* 153 Q.—SRI D. RAMALINGA REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Revenue division or divisions are set apart to be kept in charge of a Sub-Collector drawn from the Indian Civil Service in each district in the Province;

(b) if so, what the reasons are for such a course; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of removing such reservations?

A.—(a) There are 37 divisions in charge of I.C.S. officers.

(b) The allotment is based on several Government Orders passed from time to time. The nature of the work in each division and the suitability of the particular class of officers for it, determine the allotment. Very often exigencies of administration have necessitated deviation from the allotment.

(c) The suggestion will be given due consideration.

Capital outlay on and the revenue collected annually as water-cess from the Godavari, the Kistna and the Pennar irrigation works.

* 154 Q.—SRI KONDA VENKATAPPAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the capital outlay on each of the Godavari, the Kistna and the Pennar irrigation works, and the amount of water-cess annually collected from each of these irrigation systems?

A.—A capital outlay inclusive of indirect charges to end of 1937-38 on each of the following systems is:—

	RS.
Godavari Delta system	1,88,70,927
Kistna Delta system	2,10,55,797
Pennar river canal system	69,34,703

As regards the amount of water-cess annually collected for each of the above system, the hon. Member is informed that, in this province, fees for the supply of water for irrigation works are not levied separately, but are consolidated with the land revenue demand. The gross revenue due to irrigation for the systems during 1937-38 is Godavari Delta system, Rs. 43,13,286; Kistna Delta system, Rs. 38,95,507; Pennar river canal system, Rs. 4,73,934.

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Working of the Brothels Act in municipalities.

* 155 Q.—SRI KONDA VENKATAPPAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) the municipalities which have adopted the provisions of the Brothels Act;

(b) the number of prosecutions, if any, instituted by each of such municipalities since the adoption of the provisions of the Act;

(c) the number of girls rescued and sent to rescue homes under the provisions of the Act; and

(d) whether the Government propose to enquire why the other municipalities have not enforced the provisions of the Act?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement * is laid on the table.

(c) The number of girls rescued from brothels and sent to rescue homes is eleven in Madras City.

(d) The Government have informed municipal councils that they would be discharging a legitimate civic duty if they realized their responsibility in the work of prevention and suppression of immoral traffic in women and children and in the provision of help for the victims of traffic. It is for the municipalities concerned to approach the Government with proposals for extension of the Act to their areas.

Industries started and worked by the Mysore State within the limits of this Province.

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

(a) whether Government have got any information in respect of industries started and worked by the Mysore State within the limits of this Province; and

(b) if so, what these are?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any industries started and worked by the Mysore State within this Province.

(b) The question does not arise.

Scheme to increase the quantity of sugar produced in this Province.

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

(a) whether the sugar produced in this Province was sufficient for consumption in 1938-39;

(b) if not, whether the Government have any scheme of increasing the production of sugar; and

(c) if so, what the same is?

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- A.—(a) No. The sugar produced in the Province in 1938-39 was only about one-third of the estimated consumption.
- (b) The answer is in the negative as the starting of sugar factories, is a matter for private enterprise.
- (c) Does not arise.

Steps taken to find new markets for cashew nuts.

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

(a) whether the Government have done anything to create a market for cashew nuts in countries besides United States of America; and

(b) if so, what the same is?

A.—(a) & (b) No special action has been taken. A marketing survey of cashew nut is in progress and after its completion, any action that may be found necessary to expand existing markets or explore new markets will be taken.

Steps taken to find new markets for coir manufactures.

* 159 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have done anything to create new markets for coir manufactures and also to effect such improvements in those manufactures as would suit the foreign users?

A.—The Central Industrial Museum, Madras, and District Commercial Museums for the establishment of which the Government have already taken adequate steps, will assist in the finding of new markets for coir manufactures. The object of the coir demonstration party at present working in Malabar is also to produce new grades of yarn suitable for introduction into the world markets, and stimulate an export trade which, no doubt, requires a good deal of organization.

Protection to the steel industry of this Province from outside competition.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that "The Indian Steel Rolling Mills, limited, Negapatam," which was newly started suffered from competition of steel products manufactured in Northern India and imported into this Province during last year and the year previous to that; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the question of preventing such unhealthy competition?

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

(b) The Government have considered the question and made representations to the Government of India, who alone can adequately deal with the issue raised.

Preparation of toilet articles in the Kerala Soap Institute on a commercial scale.

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

(a) whether the students working in the Kerala Soap Institute are taught the preparation of toilet articles; and

(b) whether the experiments which are being made in the Institute have reached the stage of working the same on a commercial scale?

A.—(a) The students working in the Kerala Soap Institute are not at present given regular instruction in the preparation of toilet articles as this work has not passed the experimental stage, but in cases where students evince an interest in the subject they are given every facility to prepare small quantities of these articles to enable them to acquire the necessary manipulative skill and knowledge.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Present stage of the experiments conducted in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the extraction of oil from cloves, etc.

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

(a) whether any special staff is engaged in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, in carrying out the experiments on the extraction of essential oils from cloves, ginger, cinnamon, etc.;

(b) whether any of these experiments have reached a stage when they can be worked on a commercial scale; and

(c) if so, which of them?

A.—(a) A chemist, a foreman and eight ordinary workmen are engaged in the experimental section of the Institute which deals mainly with the refining of oils, preparation of insecticides and fungicides, extraction of essential oils and preparation on an experimental scale of various cosmetics and toilet articles.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.

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Starting of coir industry at Amalapuram.

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

(a) the results produced by demonstrations performed at Amalapuram in connexion with coir retting and coir production; and

(b) whether the Government are now satisfied that there is a vast field open for coir retting and coir production in that area?

A.—(a) Thirty-eight students were trained in coir retting and making of coir and coir articles (brush, mats and mattings). The articles were displayed in the exhibitions held in several places in the East and West Godavari districts. A company in Jagannathapeta, Razole taluk, is manufacturing coir brush mats successfully on a small scale. Twenty female workers carrying on the industry in their homes, prepare fibre from dried husks, manufacture the mats and supply them to the company. The Company has been induced to soak coconut husks and prepare coir and coir goods on a large scale.

(b) The Government are already aware that there is considerable scope for improvement of the coir industry in the East Godavari district. The Government have, in connexion with the Budget for 1940-41, under consideration a proposal for demonstrating further improved methods of coir production in the East Godavari district.

*Manufacture of fertilizers in the areas served by
Hydro-electric Projects.*

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

(a) the stage reached in the efforts to establish the manufacture of fertilizers in the areas served by the hydro-electric projects; and

(b) whether there is any likelihood of starting the industry in the near future?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 1305 in the meeting of this House on 10th May 1939.

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Manufacture in the Government Engineering Workshop of silver wire required for the preparation of gold thread.

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

(a) whether silver wire required for preparing gold thread is made in this Province; and

(b) if not, whether any attempt is made to manufacture the same in the Government Engineering Workshop?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Experiments on gold thread and silver wire have been carried out at the Government Textile Institute, Madras. Work of this kind is not done at the Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras.

*Number and the total amount of loans sanctioned under the
“State-Aid to Industries Act.”*

* 166 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the number and the total amount of loans sanctioned under the “State-Aid to Industries Act” in 1938-39?

A.—A statement^a furnishing the information is laid on the table of the House.

Shares purchased by the Government in companies.

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

(a) the number of companies in which shares were purchased by Government in 1938-39;

(b) the value of shares in each such company; and

(c) the amount of share subscription actually paid?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have sanctioned the purchase of shares in the India Canning Industries, Ltd., Bezvada, and the Surgical Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rajapalayam, to the value of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 7,500 respectively. The share money has not yet been disbursed.

*Village industries under the extended scope of the
“State-Aid to Industries Act.”*

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

(a) the amount lent to village industries under the extended scope of the “State-Aid to Industries Act,” since the amendment came into force;

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(b) whether the new scope created has been duly made known to the public; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 500 for rice pounding and another sum of Rs. 16,800 for the development of dairy farming were lent during 1938–39.

(b) & (c) No special steps were taken to advertise the amendment carried out by the Madras State-Aid to Industries Amendment Act, 1937 (Madras Act XIII of 1937).

Saw-mills worked by the Forest department.

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

(a) whether there are any saw-mills worked by the Forest department; and

(b) if so, where they are situated?

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

Saw-mills worked and closed by the Forest department.

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

(a) whether any saw-mills were worked and closed by the Forest department;

(b) where; and

(c) what the total profit or loss was in each case?

A.—(a), (b) & (c)—

					Loss in working.
					RS.
					IN LAKHS.
Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	12
Olavakkot	..	..	..	..	10
Top Slip	..	..	..	..	2½
Beyppore	..	..	..	..	2½
Chedleth	..	..	..	..	¾
Parappa	..	..	..	..	·09

Manufacture of tea chests by the Forest department.

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

(a) whether any tea chests were made by the Forest department at any time; and

(b) the nature of the work done and the results produced?

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A.—(a) Yes. During the years 1925–29 at the Government Saw Mills at Olavakkot.

(b) The number of tea, coffee and rubber chests manufactured during each of the years and their sale-proceeds were as below:—

Year.	Number of chests.	Sale amounts.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1925		1,396	2,664	6 0
1926		8,217	14,785	2 6
1927		2,842	4,056	4 0
1928		8,625	11,351	7 0
1929		4,000	5,263	9 0
Total	..	25,080	38,120	12 6

No separate figures in respect of tea chests alone are available. These chests were made of solid wood, not three-ply. The work was done with heavy loss throughout.

Date of commencement of the regeneration of teak plantations.

* 172 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state when the regeneration of teak plantations was commenced?

A.—In 1842.

Elephants hired by the Forest Department for jungle rides.

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

(a) the amount spent during the last year by the Forest Department for the maintenance of elephants hired for jungle rides;

(b) the revenue derived during the period; and

(c) the number of persons that took advantage of it during the year?

A.—(a) Particular elephants are not reserved for this purpose, and hence no account of the cost of maintenance of elephants used for 'jungle rides' is kept separately.

(b) Rupees 2,100.

(c) Four hundred persons.

Rights of the villages taking land on "Kumri" system.

* 174 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state whether villagers taking land on "Kumri" system will be entitled to the timber and fuel raised by them?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

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Extent of land granted on the "Kumri" system.

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

(a) the extent of land given in each year on the "Kumri" method of cultivation since it was started; and

(b) whether such land becomes the property of the person who adopts this method?

A.—(a) A statement* is appended.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Publicity activities of the Forest Department.

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

(a) the amount spent on publicity activities of the Forest Department during last year; and

(b) the nature of work done?

A.—(a) Rupees 1,323.

(b) The publicity activities of the Forest Department were mostly confined to participation in the Swadeshi Exhibitions held in Madras and in the mufassal by exhibiting specimens of important forest products. Posters were shown illustrating the vital part that forests play in regulating the supply of water for agricultural and industrial purposes. Lectures and radio talks were given on the utilization of local forest materials in the manufacture of certain articles. Another publicity activity was the preparation and publication for general information of short articles on lac cultivation, wattle cultivation, kumri regeneration, myrobolams, wooden poles, grazing, etc.

Extent of application of the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1938, by the Corporation of Madras.

* 177 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Corporation of Madras availed itself of the 'Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1938' (Act I of 1938); and

(b) if so, to what extent?

* Printed as Appendix (x) at page 231 infra.

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

(b) Prior to the amendment of section 85 of Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, by Act I of 1938, certain minimum salaries were prescribed in respect of officers referred to in that section. By Act I of 1938 the minimum fixed has been removed. The Corporation availed itself of the benefit of the amendment in the case of the appointments of the Revenue Officer and the Electrical Engineer made after Act I of 1938 came into force by fixing the scale of pay for these posts at Rs. 350—15—500 per mensem.

Cattle-breeding in forest areas.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of cattle-breeding in forest areas within easy reach of good communications; and

(b) if so, with what result?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not deemed it necessary to examine the general question of cattle-breeding in forest areas within easy reach of good communications. They have, however, considered on merits individual cases of applications for land for starting cattle-breeding farms in forest areas. A proposal to station a sufficient number of good breeding bulls in the Nallamalais with a view to improving the cattle in the area is under consideration.

Articles manufactured by the Forest department from the raw materials available in the forests.

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

(a) whether any articles are manufactured by the Forest department from the raw materials available in the forests; and

(b) if so, what these are?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Forest department manufactures railway sleepers on a large scale; it prepares for the market honey and cardamoms; it also manufactures and sells lac products, including polish, varnish, sealing wax, button lac, shellac, etc.

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Disposal of the surplus of revenue over expenditure for Forest Panchayats last year.

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

(a) what the surplus of revenue over expenditure for Forest Panchayats is for the last year; and

(b) what has been done with the same?

A.—(a) Rupees 28,883 (twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-three only).

(b) Actual details are not available.

Assignment of lands in forest areas to hill tribes, Yanadis, etc., for cultivation.

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to grant lands in forest areas to hill tribes, Yanadis, Chenchus and others and encourage cultivation of such lands; and

(b) if so, what these proposals are?

A.—(a) & (b) Proposals are under consideration in the Forest department to grant to hill tribes, Yanadis, Chenchus and members of poor and landless classes, lands within forest limits for cultivation on what is known as 'kumri' system. Under this system, the lands cleared of tree growth and fertilized with the ashes of burnt debris are given for raising dry crops like ragi and for planting trees at the same time, seeds, seedlings or stumps being supplied free by the Forest department. When an area is thus successfully planted up, other lands are handed over to the kumridars for cultivation and afforestation on similar terms.

Education to hill tribes.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of giving education to hill tribes as in the case of Chenchus under the care of the Forest department; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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A.—(a) & (b) There are no special schools run for the benefit of the hill tribes. The pupils belonging to hill tribes are admitted in the labour schools along with the pupils of the communities eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department, and a few of them are also given scholarships and boarding grants. The Labour Department is running two hostels for the Badagas of the Nilgiris district and they have been recently thrown open to pupils of all communities eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department.

Refresher courses for the old staff of the Police Training School, Vellore.

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

(a) what the nature of the new instruction to be given at the Training School, Vellore, to probationary Sub-Inspectors is;

(b) by whom the instruction is to be given—by the old teachers or any new hands having special knowledge; and

(c) whether the old staff will be given any refresher courses?

A.—(a) The curriculum for the training of Probationary Sub-Inspectors in the Police Training School, Vellore, was revised in 1938. The revised curriculum is designed to give greater prominence to the instruction of the officers in the practical scientific investigation of crime on modern lines.

(b) Instruction under the revised curriculum is given by the existing staff.

(c) Steps are taken consistently with our policy of economy to ensure that the Instructors' knowledge of their subjects is as up-to-date as possible.

Number of convicts receiving milk in lieu of butter milk.

* 184 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether milk is given to such of the convicts as do not use buttermilk; and

(b) if so, what the number is?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer to clause (a) is in the negative, and clause (b) consequently does not arise.

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Number of teachers, men and women, in schools and colleges for boys and girls.

* 185 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of men teachers working in schools and colleges;

(b) the number of women teachers;

(c) the number of men teachers working in girls' schools and colleges; and

(d) the number of women teachers working in boys' schools and colleges, if any?

A.—(a) to (d) The number of men and women teachers in schools on 31st March 1938 was 101,897 and 17,765, respectively. The other particulars asked for are not available.

Abolition of more civil courts in the Presidency.

* 186 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of the abolition of a number of civil courts, besides a few already abolished, has been under the consideration of the Government;

(b) whether the Government have arrived at any decision; and

(c) if so, what the same is?

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

(b) & (c) The Government have under consideration a proposal to abolish the sub-courts at Vellore and Chittoor and to create a temporary sub-court common to the districts of North Arcot and Chittoor. No other proposal for abolition is now pending consideration.

Cases of corruption reported against Registrars and Sub-Registrars in the Registration Department in 1938.

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

(a) whether there were any cases of corruption reported in the Registration Department in 1938 against Registrars and Sub-Registrars;

(b) if so, what the number is; and

(c) what action was taken thereon?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Inspector-General of Registration received petitions making allegations of corruption against one District Registrar and 22 Sub-Registrars.

(c) The petition against the District Registrar was pseudonymous and no action was taken on it. Enquiries were made in all the 22 petitions against the Sub-Registrars. One Sub-Registrar was dismissed from service. Another clerk who was acting as Sub-Registrar was reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 35. In the remaining 20 cases, the allegations were on investigation found to be either anonymous, pseudonymous or were not proved.

Manufacture of magnesium chloride in this Province.

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

(a) whether magnesium chloride is manufactured in this Province either by the Government or by private firms; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will consider the question of starting such manufacture?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The demand for magnesium chloride is very limited in this Province and the annual imports of the chemical into this Province by sea are inconsiderable. Unless the demand for magnesium chloride increases, there is little prospect of starting a factory in this Province.

Tariff protection for the manufactures of this Province.

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

(a) whether the Government asked the Central Government for Tariff protection for any of the manufactures of this Province; and

(b) if so, for which of them?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of the subscription of shares purchased by the Government in the Madras Stoneware Pipes, Limited.

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

(a) whether the Madras Stoneware Pipes, Limited, has been floated; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have paid the subscription of shares they promised to purchase?

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- A.—(a) & (b) The Government agreed to take shares worth Rs. 10,000 in the Stoneware Pipes (Madras), Limited, Madras, subject to certain conditions. Subsequently however the promoter of the concern gave up the idea of floating a Joint Stock Company. No shares were therefore taken by Government.

Payment of the value of shares purchased in the East Coast Ceramic Industries, Limited.

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

(a) whether the East Coast Ceramic Industries, Limited, has been floated; and

(b) whether the Government have paid the shares to the value of Rs. 20,000?

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

(b) The share money has not yet been disbursed by Government, as the company has not so far fulfilled the conditions of the grant.

Advertisement inviting applications for aid under the State Aid to Industries Act.

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

(a) whether any advertisement inviting applications for aid under the State Aid to Industries Act was made during last year; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the advertisement was made?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical advice given to Sri Ramakrishna Sugar Mills, Kirlampudi.

* 193 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government provided any expert advice to Sri Ramakrishna Sugar Mills, Kirlampudi, during the period of three years ended 31st October 1937?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

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Present condition of the Andhra Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry.

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

(a) what the present condition of the Andhra Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry, is; and

(b) whether the Government have found out through their own experts what the real trouble is with this Mill?

A.—(a) The Andhra Paper Mills have stopped working.

(b) It is reported that the main trouble with the mills is the want of sufficient funds.

Reports of the Public Accounts Committee for 1935-36 and 1936-37.

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

(a) whether the accounts of the year 1935-36 or 1936-37 were examined by the Public Accounts Committee and if not, why not;

(b) whether the Public Accounts Committee of the present Legislature has no jurisdiction to consider the accounts prior to 1937-38; and

(c) whether owing to want of jurisdiction, no reports of the Public Accounts Committee will be available for 1935-36 and 1936-37?

A.—(a) The Appropriation Accounts of the year 1935-36 were received in January 1937, but the Public Accounts Committee of 1936-37 did not meet after they were received. The Appropriation Accounts of the year 1936-37 were received early in 1938 and could not therefore be examined by the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature constituted under the law in force in 1936-37.

(b) The Government were advised that the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature which has been functioning from and after the 1st April 1937 has no jurisdiction to consider the accounts of any year prior to that date.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

Recruitment of certain Taluk Head Accountants in the Revenue department as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.

* 196 Q.—BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether permanent Deputy Tahsildars and those who have completed their probation as Deputy Tahsildars have been ordered to be recruited from the Revenue department as Assistant

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Commercial Tax Officers under the new Taxation Scheme, while, from the Excise department, officers of lower standing like Excise Sub-Inspectors drawing Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 have been ordered to be recruited for these posts;

(b) whether it is a fact that difficulty is experienced in recruiting in sufficient numbers officers of this standard from the Revenue department;

(c) whether, in view of the paucity of officers of this standard in the Revenue department, Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of recruiting to these posts in future officers of lower standing like Taluk Head Accountants whom the Collectors think suitable, just as it is now done in the case of Famine Charge officers as per orders contained in G.O. No. 2417, Revenue, dated 2nd December 1932; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the cases of those Taluk Head Accountants who worked as Famine Charge officers during the recent famine in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, and who nearly drew the same minimum pay and conveyance allowance as that drawn by a Deputy Tahsildar, and hold them as eligible for recruitment as such Assistant Commercial Tax officers in the existing vacancies or in the vacancies that may arise in the near future?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The Government desire to provide for men retrenched as a result of prohibition. Excise Sub-Inspectors are considered suitable for appointment as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in view of their executive experience.

(b) The Government cannot accept as correct this statement of the position.

(c) The Government will certainly consider reducing the cost of the Commercial Taxes Department if experience of working the new taxes suggests that such economy would be possible or would not be attended by undesirable consequences.

(d) The Government are not prepared to consider such cases at present.

Demand for increased wages to the marina gardeners.

* 197 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what were the annual water-rates paid to the Madras Corporation by the Public Works Department for the maintenance of the gardens against the Madras Marina for the last 10 years;

(b) since when the water-supply from the Corporation has been stopped;

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(c) what the present arrangements for watering the Marina gardens are;

(d) whether several sand wells have been sunk and the gardeners have to take water out of such sand wells;

(e) what the amount of savings accruing to the Government by the stoppage of the Corporation water and the watering of the gardens with the help of the wells is and what the cost of sinking these wells is;

(f) whether the daily work of the gardeners has not been more exacting and difficult by the new arrangements and whether any additional gardeners have been engaged;

(g) whether, with the increased difficulties of the workers, the wages of the gardeners have been correspondingly increased to any extent;

(h) if not, whether the Government would consider the idea of such an increment;

(i) whether the gardeners employed on the maintenance of the Madras Marina have sent a memorial to the Government directly or through their union, urging their claims for an increment in their earnings; and

(j) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(a) The annual water-supply charges paid to the Corporation of Madras by the Public Works Department for the maintenance of the gardens against the Madras Marina for the last ten years are:—

	RS.
1929-30	1,885
1930-31	1,794
1931-32	2,191
1932-33	2,825
1933-34	2,316
1934-35	2,056
1935-36	2,653
1936-37	2,107
1937-38	2,948
1937-38	1,882
	22,662

(b) The water-supply from the Corporation has been stopped from 16th January 1939.

(c) & (d) The present arrangements for watering the marina gardens are as follows:—

(1) Twenty-two sump wells have been excavated along the lovers' path on the eastern side of the South Beach Road, in garden office compound and the Chepauk nursery.

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- (2) Water is being carried in water carts from these sump wells for watering the plants instead of from masonry cisterns as was done previously.
- (e) (1) The amount of savings that would accrue to Government by the stoppage of the Corporation water-supply will be about Rs. 2,300 per annum.
- (2) No additional charges were incurred in digging these wells. They were excavated only by the existing marina garden establishment who had no other work to do during that period due to stoppage of Red Hills water supply.
- (f) The daily work of the gardeners has not become more exacting than before nor has it increased in any way on account of the new arrangement. Instead of filling the water-carts from masonry cisterns the gardeners have now to fill the same from the sump wells. No additional gardeners have therefore been engaged.
- (g) to (j) Certain requests on behalf of the Marina garden staff were made by the President, Public Works Department Workers' Union (the author of the question) one of them being that an increase in pay by one rupee might be granted as a temporary measure to the gardeners as they had to take water from pits excavated in sand in view of the scarcity in the city water-supply. The Government examined the question and came to the conclusion that in view of the fact that the difficulty complained of was only temporary and that the Government had already sanctioned higher scales of pay to the gardeners, no further concession was necessary. The proceedings of Government have been communicated to the President, Public Works Department Workers' Union.

L.T. course for trained teachers passing their B.A. degree examination later.

* 198 Q.—SRI A. KARUNAKARA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any facility provided for certified *bona fide* trained teachers who have passed the B.A. degree examination to undergo a course of instruction in a constituent or an affiliated training college for teachers during the third term and to attend a vacation course conducted by such a training college so as to enable them to sit for the L.T. examination subsequently as per Regulation 6, Chapter 59, page 224 of Part II, of Volume I of the Calendar of the Madras University for the year 1938-39;

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(b) whether there were any applications from duly qualified candidates for such a training course in any of the constituent or affiliated training colleges for teachers; and

(c) if there is no such provision at present, whether the Government intend to institute such a training course in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and if so, under what conditions?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative so far as Government Training Colleges are concerned.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) It is not proposed to institute such a course in the Government Training Colleges at present.

Municipalities and Panchayats superseded since 1st July 1938.

* 199 Q.—MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the number of Municipalities and Panchayats that have been superseded since 1st July 1938, and what they are?

A.—No Municipal Council has been superseded since 1st July 1938. A list^a of panchayats superseded after that date is placed on the table of the House.

Alleged assault on the Headmaster of the Board Boys' school, Annavasal, Sivaganga taluk, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

* 200 Q.—SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to my Starred Question No. 873 answered on the 15th March 1939—

(a) whether any report has since been received; and

(b) if so, what the result of the enquiry is and the action taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The report of the enquiry shows that the headmaster obstructed the exit of the Deputy Inspector from the School and the Deputy Inspector pushed the headmaster to one side. The Deputy Inspector has been warned.

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Protest of the District Board of Ramnad against the constitution of the Elementary Education Taluk Advisory Committees in the district.

* 201 Q.—SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the District Board of Ramnad has unanimously protested against the constitution of the Elementary Education Taluk Advisory Committees in the district on the ground that its personnel is not satisfactory and is not in keeping with the spirit of the Government Order?

A.—The District Board has passed a resolution on the subject.

Delay in the installation of the radio set at Chodavaram.

* 202 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether radio sets were granted to mufassal districts; if so, to which districts and when;

(b) when Chodavaram, Viravalli taluk, Vizagapatam district, was included in the list of rural areas that were selected for the grant of a radio set;

(c) whether it is a fact that the people of Chodavaram subscribed their 1/3 (one-third) share as ordered by Government and deposited the same in the Government Sub-treasury at Chodavaram, and if so, on what date;

(d) whether further representations have been made to the District Collector and the Government by the public of Chodavaram to instal the radio set without further delay;

(e) what the reasons are for not setting up the radio until now; and

(f) when the Government propose to instal the set?

A.—(a) In 1937, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the installation of radio sets in over 100 villages in the Presidency except in Malabar, The Nilgiris and South Kanara.

(b) Chodavaram is one of the villages mentioned in the answer to clause (a).

(c) They paid on 21st December 1937 a sum of Rs. 133-5-4 towards the cost of the set.

(d) The Government have not received any representation and have no information regarding the alleged representation to the Collector.

(e) The village sets were received from the manufacturers only a few months back and they are being got ready for installation.

(f) Orders have been issued recently (4th August 1939) that the radio sets for Vizagapatam should be got ready next and installed as soon as possible.

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t of certain Taluk Head Accountants in the Revenue arment as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.

* 203 Q.—K. ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in making appointments to the posts of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers under the new scheme, only permanent Deputy Tahsildars and those who have completed their probation as Deputy Tahsildars have been selected from the Revenue Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that officers of this standard are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers in the Revenue Department;

(c) whether it is a fact that such appointments involve heavy cost to Government since, in some cases, permanent Deputy Tahsildars who are drawing the maximum pay of Rs. 200 under the old scale of pay are said to have been appointed while the pay of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers as fixed by the Government is only Rs. 120—160;

(d) whether it is a fact that officers of this standard in the regular line, when posted to special work of this kind, do their work unwillingly;

(e) whether, in view of these things, Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing to these posts officers of lower standing like Taluk Head Accountants whom the Collectors think fit, just as it is done in the case of Famine Charge Officers;

(f) whether Government are aware that, during the recent famine in the Ceded Districts, officers of lower standing like the Taluk Head Accountants who were appointed as Famine Charge Officers did good and useful work as is evident from the final famine report of the Special Executive Engineer on Famine Duty in the said districts; and

(g) whether, in view of this fact, Government will be pleased to order the appointment to these posts of those Taluk Head Accountants who worked as Famine Charge Officers during the recent famine in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur?

A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably refers only to those of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers who were recruited from the Revenue Department. If so the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (d) The Government cannot accept as correct the position stated.

(c) The scale of pay of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers is the same as the new revised scale of pay for Deputy Tahsildars, namely, Rs. 120—9/2—165. If a Deputy Tahsildar on the old scale, namely, Rs. 150—5—200 is appointed as Assistant Commercial Tax Officer he will continue to draw his pay in that scale but the

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officer newly appointed in the regular line in his place will be eligible only for the scale of Rs. 120—165.

(e) & (g) The questions do not arise. The Government are not in favour of appointing at present officers of lower rank than Deputy Tahsildars as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.

(f) The Government have not yet received the report referred to, but the statement may be correct.

Application of the communal Government Order to certain posts in the Revenue Department.

* 204 Q.—S. M. LALJAN SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the communal Government Order is strictly enforced in the Revenue Department in filling up—

(1) upper division posts;

(2) fixed posts, such as those of Head Clerks of Revenue Divisional offices, of Magisterial Head Clerks of Collectors' offices and of Cash-keepers and Second Accountants of Treasury Deputy Collectors' offices; and

(3) taluk head accountants' posts?

A.—The posts in the Madras Ministerial Service to which the hon. Member refers are posts to which promotions are made from lower categories in the service. The communal rule is applied only at the time of initial recruitment to the service and not to promotions within the service. The rule is accordingly applied in respect of direct recruitment to the post of Probationary Revenue Inspectors, which form part of the category of upper division clerks.

Grant of batta and travelling allowance to non-official members of the Taluk Educational Advisory Committees.

* 205 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) which of the educational officers decides the question of recognition and aid to elementary schools;

(b) whether the advice given by the Taluk Advisory Committees will in any way be binding on such officers who have to decide the question of recognition and aid; and

(c) the reason for not allowing any batta or travelling allowance to non-official members of the Taluk Advisory Committees while the same is allowed to Government servants?

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A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to rule 5 (a) in Chapter I and rule 8 in Chapter II of the rules published with Notification No. 243 on pages 556 to 568 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th August 1939.

(c) The Government rely on the sense of public spirit of the members concerned to do the limited travelling involved without claiming travelling allowance.

Delay in the disposal of applications for loans in Land Mortgage Banks.

* 206 Q.—SRI E. M. SANKARAN NAMBU DRIPAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the complaints that applications for loans made to Land Mortgage Banks are unduly delayed in being granted;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to minimise the delay?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 29 of the report of the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1937–38. The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Act has recently been amended with a view to authorize subordinates of the Registrar to compel creditors or other persons to give evidence and produce documents in their possession.

Measures to redress the grievances of beedi workers.

* 207 Q.—SRI E. M. SANKARAN NAMBU DRIPAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that, in several places, owners of beedi factories have begun to dismiss or cut the wages of the workers in their factories after the Tobacco Taxation Act became law; and

(b) whether the Government will take steps to remove the distress caused thereby?

A.—(a) & (b) The Madras Tobacco Workers' Union have represented to Government that the cigar manufacturers have reduced their wages by 2 annas per rupee and the Mangalore Beedi Labour Union, and the Calicut Beedi Labourers also anticipate a similar reduction. The Government have issued orders to keep a watch over the situations and to see that the tobacco manufacturers do not shift the burden of taxation to the workers.

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Development of the cottage industry of manufacture of articles from coconut fibre in the coastal regions of Malabar.

* 208 Q.—SRI E. M. SANKARAN NAMBU DRIPAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government will consider the desirability of developing cottage industries in the coastal regions of Malabar with coconut fibre as the raw material and whether the Government will order an intensive research into the possibilities of such cottage industries in the said areas?

A.—The Government are aware that there is great scope for the development of coir industry in Malabar. They have therefore sanctioned the constitution of a coir demonstration party for employment in Malabar. The first demonstration class was started in July 1937. The party is now located at Beypore and is doing useful work. The object of the party is to demonstrate improved methods of producing finer and more evenly twisted yarn with a view to the development of a coir mat and matting industry in the Malabar district.

Construction of a new building for the Headquarters Hospital, Calicut.

* 209 Q.—SRI E. M. SANKARAN NAMBU DRIPAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has inspected the site proposed for the construction of the Headquarters Hospital, Calicut;

(b) whether the estimates for the said construction have been prepared; and

(c) when the work is expected to be completed?

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

(c) It is not possible to say when the work will be completed.

Concessions claimed from Railway authorities to the issue of free passes to the additional police posted to railways in connexion with the journeys of the Viceroy and the Governor.

* 210 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state with respect to the claiming of concession in regard to the issue of free passes for additional police, whether of the Railway or District force specially posted to railways on the occasion of journeys of the Viceroy or the Governor of the Province—

(a) whether the Government are regularly claiming the concessions through the departmental authorities from the different railways; and

(b) what the amounts of concession thus claimed and recovered in 1936-37 and 1937-38 are?

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

(b) A statement^a giving the information is laid on the table of the House.

Protest against the appointment of practising lawyers as members of Debt Conciliation Boards.

* 211 Q.—SRI R. S. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the protests against the appointment of practising lawyers as members of Debt Conciliation Boards;

(b) whether the opinion of Bar Associations has been taken before this practice was adopted; and

(c) whether the Government will take early measures to put an end to this practice?

A.—(a) No such protests have been received.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Government do not propose to take any action as suggested. It is hoped that lawyers who have any professional interest in the cases will not take any part in the disposal of such cases.

Construction of a groyne to protect the sea-side roads and buildings from erosion of the sea.

* 212 Q.—ABDUR RAHMAN ALI RAJAH SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Hon. Minister was requested in the Cannanore Municipal address presented to him, when he visited the town of Cannanore in April last, to make a full grant for the construction of a groyne (sea-wall) from the Customs House to Thiyil to protect the sea-side roads and buildings from imminent danger and serious havoc that are likely to happen on account of the sea erosion along the Cannanore City;

(b) whether he visited the place when he inspected the newly constructed Fort and Shipping Office in the old town of Cannanore;

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to protect the buildings from erosion of the sea; and

(d) whether any departmental officer inspected the sea-shore, after his visit and, if so, what his report is?

^a Printed as Appendix (xii) at page 231 infra.

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- A.—(a) The Municipal Council requested the Government to undertake the work or give full grant to the Council to enable them to carry it out.
- (b) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (c) & (d) The Chief Engineer has been asked to submit a report on the necessity for the work with an approximate estimate of cost. The report is awaited.

Publication of the report on the results of the experiments in silk-worm rearing in Tanjore.

* 213 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state with reference to starred question No. 1105 answered in the Assembly on the 30th March 1939 whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the report on the results of the experiments in silk-worm rearings carried on in Tanjore since January 1939?

A.—The Secretary, Agricultural Co-operative Society, Negapatam, was supplied in January 1939 with ten layings of silk worm eggs. A few sample cocoons were raised out of these layings and sent to the Sericultural Expert. The cocoons were found to be fairly satisfactory. The Sericultural Expert has suggested that an acre of land may be cultivated with mulberry with a view to determining the economics of the industry in Tanjore district. The matter is under correspondence with the Secretary of the Co-operative Society.

Disposal of loan applications by the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank at Kodavasal from the ryots of Polagudi village.

* 214 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state with reference to starred question No. 643 answered in the Assembly on the 20th January 1939, regarding the disposal of loan applications by the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank at Kodavasal, whether the information called for in respect of clauses (c), (d) & (e) has been received; and if so, to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—The information ^a is placed on the table of the House.

Supply of sufficient water for samba cultivation under the Nattar in Cauvery Delta.

* 215 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the ryots under the Nattar in the Cauvery delta in Tanjore District suffered on account of insufficiency of water for Kuruvai cultivation during the current fasli;

^a Printed as Appendix (xiii) at page 232 infra.

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- (b) whether the Government will be pleased to ensure supply of sufficient water at least for Samba cultivation; and
- (c) whether the regulator for the Nattar has been constructed and if so, when?

A.—(a) Due to the low level in the Mettur Reservoir and weak south-west monsoon usual supplies could not be let down to the delta in the early periods. Consequently the supply in the Cauvery remained low till 15th July. Whatever supply was drawn at head was distributed proportionately to the various branch rivers including the river Nattar.

(b) From 15th July to 15th August normal supplies were allowed in all the rivers. A 10 per cent cut in supply had to be enforced from 15th August. Normal supply has, however, been permitted from 1st September and the present supplies are reported to be adequate.

(c) The regulator across the Nattar at Nattar-Vanjiyar head was constructed during the last closure.

Standardization of weights and measures.

* 216 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state with reference to starred question No. 926 answered on the 18th March 1939, regarding the question of a Central Act for standardization of weights and measures whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the result of the correspondence between the Central Government and the Provincial Government?

A.—The Central Legislature has since passed the Standards of Weights Act (IX of 1939). The question of legislation for adequately implementing this Act and enforcing its provisions and for establishing and enforcing standards of measures in this Presidency is engaging the attention of the Government.

Legislation to relieve the indebtedness of the agricultural labourers possessing no land.

* 217 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government propose to introduce legislation for relieving the indebtedness of the agricultural labourers who have no saleable interest in land; if so, when?

A.—The question is under consideration.

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Scheme for the assignment of land to the agricultural labourers, the educated unemployed and the members of the criminal tribes.

* 218 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how much assignable land is available in the Presidency, districtwar; and

(b) whether the Government are considering any scheme by which lands could be assigned to the agricultural labourers, the educated unemployed and the members of criminal tribes; if so, when the Government will put it into execution?

A.—(a) A statement^a showing the extent of dry and wet lands available for assignment in each district of the Province is placed on the table of the House.

(b) A scheme designed to give effect to the Government's policy of assigning land to the landless poor is under consideration and orders will be issued before long.

Action proposed to be taken on the memorandum of the Provincial Agricultural Labourers' Association on abandoned tanks.

* 219 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of a large number of abandoned tanks—which can no longer be used as tanks—in the Nellore district, particularly in Nellore and Kovur taluks;

(b) whether it is a fact that the President of the Provincial Agricultural Labourers' Association has submitted a memorandum to the Hon. the Minister regarding the Land Assignment Policy of the Government; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take on it?

A.—(a) The number of abandoned tanks in the Nellore district is only eight—one in the Kovur taluk and seven in the other taluks. There are no such tanks in the Nellore taluk.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The memorandum is being considered by the Government.

^a Printed as Appendix (xiv) at page 232 infra.

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taken by the Government to combat drinking water scarcity in the North Arcot and Chingleput districts.

* 220 Q.—SRI D. RAMALINGA REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were received by the Government that in several villages of the North Arcot and Chingleput districts, people are experiencing great scarcity of drinking water due to the failure of seasonal rains for the last two years; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to relieve the said distress?

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

(b) In pursuance of the comprehensive scheme of rural water-supply undertaken by Government, 9 wells were provided in the North Arcot district and 12 in the Chingleput district during 1938–39. For 1939–40 an allotment of Rs. 40,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of each of these districts for the provision of drinking water supplies. The Collector of Chingleput has been asked to see that the allotment is utilized, as far as possible, in villages where water scarcity is most acute and, if necessary, to apply for additional funds for the purpose.

Besides this, a portion of the Government of India Rural Reconstruction grant allotted to these districts is also being spent on the provision of drinking water in rural areas. Up to the 30th June 1939, an expenditure of about Rs. 8,000 was incurred from this grant in the North Arcot district and of about Rs. 18,300 in the Chingleput district. In the North Arcot district 21 wells were constructed, 14 wells were in progress and an existing well was repaired. In the Chingleput district, 13 wells were sunk and 31 were in progress. Repairs to 25 existing wells were also carried.

Measures taken to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act.

* 221 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government contemplate repealing the Criminal Tribes Act; if so, when; and

(b) what steps have been taken in this direction till now?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. It is not possible at present to say when the Act will be repealed.

(b) Following a conference which discussed the subject, reports have been asked for and received from the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, and these are under examination.

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Measures taken to redress the grievances of the agricultural labourers in Nellore and Kovur taluks.

* 222 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that about hundred strikes took place in July 1938 in Nellore and Kovur taluks of the Nellore district among agricultural labourers for betterment of their wage conditions;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to redress their grievances; and

(c) whether it is a fact that one of their grievances is the widespread prevalence of false measures; if so, how the Government propose to eradicate this evil?

A.—(a) The Government understand that there were strikes by agricultural labourers in five villages of Nellore taluk in July 1938; they have no information regarding strikes in Kovur taluk.

(b) Attempts were made by the District Magistrate, Nellore, to effect a compromise between caste ryots and the labourers.

(c) Yes. The matter is under consideration.

Investigation of the Gosthani Water Scheme for Vizagapatam.

* 223 Q.—SRI V. J. GUPTA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of the Gosthani Water Scheme for Vizagapatam has been completed; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to expedite the scheme?

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

(b) The Government have already issued orders that the scheme should be expedited and have given it special priority over all other schemes.

Introduction of the voluntary cess system in the Tanjore district.

* 224 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the “Madras Irrigation (Voluntary Cess) Bill” will be introduced;

(b) the districts where the voluntary cess system is working;

(c) what the conclusions of the Government are regarding the working of the system in those districts;

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(d) whether the Government contemplate introducing the voluntary cess system in the district of Tanjore; and if so, when; and

(e) whether the Cauvery Delta Mirasidars' Association made any representations in the matter; if so, with what results?

A.—(a) The question of introducing such a Bill will be considered soon after the land revenue policy is formulated.

(b) The districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, Chingleput and Madura.

(c) The system has been working satisfactorily in those districts.

(d) The Government have no special proposals for the Tanjore district under consideration.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

Protest against the levy of percolation charges.

* 225 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from the Tanjore Delta Mirasidars' Association protesting against the levy of percolation charges;

(b) whether the Government have considered the objections raised in the memorandum;

(c) what action the Government propose to take in respect of percolation charges;

(d) what the proposals of the Government are in respect of dufassal rate;

(e) whether the Government intend to reduce the levy of tree tax; and

(f) whether the Government intend to intimate to the ryots concerned the proportion of water charges to the total assessment on their respective holdings?

A.—(a) & (b) No such memorandum was received from the Tanjore Delta Mirasidars' Association but a petition on behalf of the villagers of Polagudi, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district, was recently received and the same has been transferred to the Board of Revenue for consideration and disposal.

(c), (d) & (e) The questions are under the consideration of the Government.

(f) The answer is in the negative. Any ryot who so desires may calculate this from the village accounts.

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Generation of hydro-electric power from the Barga waterfalls.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Ministers of this Province and those of the Orissa Province had certain talks recently for generating hydro-electric power from the Barga waterfalls;

(b) what the nature of these talks was; and

(c) whether any decisions were arrived at?

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

(b) & (c) It was agreed that the scheme known as the Kolab Hydro-electric Scheme prepared some years ago should be re-investigated in the light of the experience of the hydro-electric projects that the Electricity Department of this Government has gained in the last one decade. The Chief Engineer for Electricity has been requested to report on the Kolab Hydro-electric Scheme.

Retrenchment, if any, in the superior staff of the Agricultural department in the current year.

* 226-A Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any reduction of superior staff in the Agricultural department in the current year; and

(b) if so, the nature of the staff so reduced?

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

(b) Four posts of Superintendents at the Agricultural Research Stations at Kovilpatti, Maruteru, Aduturai and Pattambi were abolished.

Selection and training of persons for appointment as male nurses.

* 227 Q.—DR. M. J. SAMUEL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications have been received for male nurses' training and how many of them have been selected; and

(b) what the amount realized by way of fees is and whether the said amount is sufficient to defray the cost of training of the selected candidates?

A.—(a) Applications were received from 857 candidates for training as male nurse pupils and of these, 34, including one unpaid candidate, were selected.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,714 was realized as fees for applications from the candidates. This amount would not equal the cost of their training.

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Construction of a bridge across the Coleroon near the Coleroon railway station.

* 228 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) what the proposals of the Government are for the construction of a bridge across the Coleroon near the Coleroon railway station in the South Arcot district in the place of the one destroyed by the floods; and

(b) when the work will be put on hand?

A.—There are no such proposals under the consideration of Government at present.

Standardization of the wages of labourers in textile mills in the Presidency.

* 229 Q.—SRI V. S. R. M. VALLIAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased (i) to place on the table a statement showing the standard of wages for labourers working in the textile mills in the various districts of the Presidency and (ii) to state—

(a) whether the difference in the wages is so disparaging as to cause discontent among both the employers and the employed; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to standardize the wages throughout the Presidency?

A.—(i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Appendix IV of the Factories Administration Report for 1938.

(ii) (a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

Supply of "Iron Lungs" to Government hospitals in the Presidency.

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

(a) whether the Government considered the offer of Lord Nuffield's "Iron Lungs" for hospitals and if so, with what results;

(b) the number of hospitals to be supplied with "Iron Lungs"; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the case of the Tanjore District Headquarters Hospital for the supply of "Iron Lungs"?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Yes. The High Commissioner for India has been requested to arrange for the supply of the apparatus to 34 Government Medical institutions and one private institution, including the Raja Mirasidar Hospital, Tanjore.

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Amount allotted to the Tanjore District Board from the Government of India's grant for rural development.

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

(a) the amount to be distributed to the Tanjore District Board from the Government of India's grant for rural development;

(b) the amount asked for by the Tanjore District Board;

(c) whether the Government propose to give any amount as additional grant to the Tanjore District Board; and

(d) what the proposals of the Tanjore District Board are for utilizing the Government of India's grant?

A.—(a) to (d) There is no proposal to distribute the Government of India grant for rural development to any district board. Nor has the Tanjore District Board asked for any allotment from the grant which is being spent entirely by Collectors of districts on schemes falling within the categories approved for the purpose.

Sinking of wells in the Tanjore district under the ten-year rural water-supply scheme.

* 232 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have allotted any amount for the sinking of wells, under the ten-year rural water-supply scheme, in Tanjore district, and if so, the places, talukwar, in which the wells have been sunk or are proposed to be sunk?

A.—A sum of Rs. 23,450 was allotted to the Tanjore district for the provision of wells in 1938-39. The allotment sanctioned for the current year is Rs. 61,000. As regards the places in which wells have been sunk or are proposed to be sunk, the hon. Member may refer to the priority lists available in the offices of the Collector and the District Health Officer, Tanjore. As the lists are long, no useful purpose will be served by printing and placing them on the table.

Introduction of improved methods in the cultivation of paddy.

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

(a) whether the results of the trials made at Aduturai Paddy Research Station in the direction of increasing the yield of paddy have been duly made known to the cultivators;

(b) whether such results are disseminated far and wide by the issue of leaflets and bulletins printed in the different languages of the locality; and

(c) to what extent these trials have been adopted in the districts and with what results?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The results of the trials are generally published in the annual reports of the station in great detail. No separate leaflets and bulletins have been published. The chief merits of the paddy strains evolved at the station with regard to their duration, increased yield, etc., are published in the villagers' calendars in English and in local languages each year and the calendars are sold to cultivators at the nominal price of one anna each. In the July 1939 issue of the Madras Agricultural Journal, an article on 'Rice crop in Tanjore Delta' was published giving an idea of the various methods adopted with success on the station for increasing the yield of the rice crop.

(c) So far 19 strains of paddy have been issued by the station for general cultivation and on a modest estimate not less than 7 lakhs of acres out of a total of 10 lakhs of acres under paddy in Tanjore delta have been covered by these strains. About an equal area has been covered by them in other districts of the Province.

As a result of demonstrations on the station, thousands of landholders have reduced their seed rate for paddy.

Removal of obstructions to the free flow of water in the Cauvery.

* 234 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: With reference to the starred question No. 1205 answered on the 25th April 1939 regarding removal of obstructions to the free flow of water in the Cauvery, will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have since received the report referred to therein; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to prevent obstruction to the free flow of water from the Mettur Dam to the entire length of the river Cauvery and its branches?

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

(b) Korambus are put up across the Cauvery in the Salem and Trichinopoly districts from time immemorial for irrigation purposes. Customary supplies in the river lower down are not cut off by these korambus and no action is therefore called for.

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Revival of foreign trade and travel from the Port of Point Calimere.

* 235 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: With reference to the answer to starred question No. 1163 given on the 3rd April 1939 regarding revival of foreign trade and travel from the Port of Point Calimere, will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Provincial Government have furnished to the Central Government the estimates of traffic called for by them in regard to the revival of foreign trade from the Port of Point Calimere; and

(b) whether any reply has since been received from the Central Government on the matter; and if so, what it is?

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

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Measures to improve the export of Tanjore rice to Ceylon.

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

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the export trade in Tanjore rice to Ceylon after the starting of the Kuttalam grading station; and

(b) whether the Government propose to extend this work to other centres in Tanjore district?

A.—(a) Grading work at Kuttalam was started in February 1939 and since then the quantity of graded rice exported to Ceylon from that station is 31,000 railway maunds which is about 55 per cent of the total exports to Ceylon from that place. It is reported that customers in Ceylon are demanding graded rice bearing 'Agmark' label as both quality and correct weighments are ensured in such consignments. A difference in price of about Re. 0-4-0 a bag is also reported to be paid for graded rice.

(b) Preliminary investigations with a view to extending grading work have been made in Shiyali in Tanjore district and in Chidambaram in South Arcot district. If conditions are favourable, grading work will be started soon. Tiruvalur in Tanjore district and Koradacheri are also considered suitable centres.

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Free-supply of books to Harijan pupils in District Board High Schools.

* 237 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that books are being given free of cost to the Harijan boys and girls in the District Board High Schools;

(b) if so, how much money has been spent for the last three years from 1936-38; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Harijan boys have not got books and if so, why?

A.—(a) District Boards may supply books free of cost to the pupils in question after obtaining the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

Training of midwives in the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore.

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

(a) the number of midwives in the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore;

(b) the number of candidates that applied for training as midwives this year; and

(c) how many of them are Harijan girls?

A.—(a) Two.

(b) & (c) Sixteen and three respectively.

Alleged dispute between the Mangalore Municipal Council and the public regarding the Webster Market, Mangalore.

* 239 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have sent a circular to the Mangalore Municipal Council in connexion with the Webster Market;

(b) whether the dispute between the Mangalore Municipal Council and the public regarding the Webster Market has been brought to the notice of Government;

(c) whether the Government received any memorials from the public of Mangalore very recently regarding the same; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

[26th October 1939]

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

(d) The Government have passed orders directing the municipal council to compel only such of the vendors in the Webster market as have no regular stalls and were selling articles in the open spaces to go to the stalls in the Felixpai Bazaar and that the vendors who had regular stalls in the Webster market whether they sell vegetables or fish should not be disturbed. The Council has given effect to these orders.

Alleged refusal of the District Medical Officer, Mangalore, to send a Harijan patient at Government cost for treatment at Madras.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the District Harijan Sevak Sangha sent a Harijan patient to the Mangalore Wenlock Hospital with a letter to the District Medical Officer, asking for help for sending the patient to Madras;

(b) why the District Medical Officer refused to reply the letter of the President; and

(c) why he did not send the patient to Madras at Government cost?

A.—(a) The District Medical Officer, South Kanara, states that he did not receive any letter from the President of the Sangha on the subject.

(b) & (c) The questions do not arise.

Levy of tax on backyard cultivation in Polagudi village, Tanjore district.

* 241 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: With reference to the starred question No. 5 regarding the levying of tax on backyard cultivation in Polagudi village, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district, answered on the 3rd August 1939, will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have since received the information called for; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) The charge levied for fasli 1348 consists of (i) an assessment of Rs. 15 for occupation in natham backyards in excess of the prescribed limit of 25 cents and cultivation in them, otherwise than with flowers, vegetables or fruits, and (ii) a water-cess of Rupees 6-5-0 for Government water used for certain crops in the backyards.

The tax is leviable under the rules and the tax levied has been collected.

[26th October 1939]

Investment of funds of local bodies in Treasuries.

* 242 Q.—SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a Government Order directing local bodies to lodge and invest their funds in Treasuries only;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether local bodies have represented that this new system creates great hardship to local bodies and parties in investing in, and drawing money from the Treasuries and have therefore requested Government to allow them to have accounts in some bank; and

(c) if so, whether Government have permitted such local bodies to do so?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Working of the rural water-supply scheme in 1938-39.

* 243 Q.—SRI G. VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allotted for the year 1938-39 for rural water-supply; and

(b) the amount spent, the number of wells dug and the villages in which they have been dug?

A.—(a) The amount allotted was Rs. 4,63,000.

(b) The amount spent was Rs. 1,89,500. One hundred and forty-eight wells were completed up to the end of March 1939. Information as to the villages where these have been dug is not available.

Scheme for rural water-supply.

* 244 Q.—SRI G. VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up for rural water-supply; and

(b) whether a copy of it will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) Priority lists of villages have been prepared for each district for a ten-year scheme of rural water-supply. As the lists are long no useful purpose will be served by printing and placing them on the table. They may be seen in the offices of Collectors and District Health Officers.

[26th October 1939]

Construction of a dam across the river Paleru in Kurnool district.

* 245 Q.—SRI G. VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have recently been made to the Government by the ryots of Ayyaloor village in Nandyal taluk, Kurnool district, to construct a dam across the river Paleru; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) The representations were forwarded to the local officers for necessary action. The Executive Engineer prepared an estimate for Rs. 3,345 for the construction of a grade wall across the Paleru river. The estimate has been sent to the Collector for counter-signature. The Executive Engineer has also addressed the Collector to collect the contribution amount promised by the ryots so as to enable the work to be taken up in January 1940.

Representation regarding the appearance of lawyers before the Debt Conciliation Boards.

* 246 Q.—SRI V. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lawyers of Kumbakonam waited on deputation on the District Collector of Tanjore representing that lawyers may be permitted to appear before the Debt Conciliation Boards;

(b) whether similar representations were received by district authorities in other places; and

(c) whether the Government propose to grant the request?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information, but they have received a resolution on the subject from the Bar Association, Kumbakonam.

(c) Under section 24 of the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, it is within the discretion of the Debt Conciliation Boards to grant or to withhold permission to a legal practitioner to appear on behalf of parties. The boards can ordinarily decide questions of fact without legal assistance and proceedings before the boards are likely to become protracted and costly for parties, if lawyers are allowed to appear as a matter of course. The Government have therefore advised the boards that legal practitioners need not be allowed to appear except in cases where their appearance is absolutely necessary to elucidate any obscure point of law.

[26th October 1939]

Reasons for non-introduction of compulsory elementary education in certain municipalities.

* 247 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of municipalities in which compulsion in elementary education is not yet introduced; and

(b) what the reason are?

A.—(a) Fifty-four.

(b) The initiative in the matter of introduction of compulsory education should ordinarily be taken by the municipal councils concerned. The councils in question have not addressed Government on the subject.

Maintenance of bus service by local bodies.

* 247-A Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any local body can undertake maintaining bus service on its own account if it thinks it profitable; and

(b) if not, whether the Government consider the question of amending the law to that effect?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. In the case of district boards the previous sanction of the Government is necessary.

(b) The question does not arise.

Alleged inadequacy of the arrangements to combat epidemic diseases during Sri Ramanavami festival at Bhadrachalam.

* 248 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrangements made to combat the epidemic diseases for Sri Ramanavami festival at Bhadrachalam, East Godavari, in 1938, when cholera broke out, were found to be inadequate;

(b) whether the Agent to the Government for East Godavari asked for higher annual grant for the above festival; and

(c) whether the same was sanctioned by the Government?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (c) The President, East Godavari Agency District Board, asked for an increased grant for the festival and it has been increased from Rs. 1,179 to Rs. 4,000.

[26th October 1939]

Capitation grants in 1938 for the treatment of leprosy.

* 249 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of capitation grants given in 1938 to the 12 in-patient institutions for treating treatable cases of leprosy not being "burnt-out" cases; and

(b) how much for each individual case?

A.—(a) Capitation grants are given for the financial year and not for the calendar year. Prior to 1st January 1939 such grants were given for all treatable cases of leprosy including burnt-out cases. The grants given in 1938–39 amounted to Rs. 1,49,800, including grants for burnt-out cases till 31st December 1938.

(b) The rates for capitation grant in the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani, are as follows:—

Patients.	Rate per head, 1938–39.		
	RS.	As	P.
Anglo-Indians (adults or children)	22	8	0
Indians do.	10	0	0
Untainted children aged 8 years and over (Indians or Anglo-Indians)	9	0	0
Untainted children under 8 years (Indians or Anglo-Indians)	6	0	0

The rates for other private leper asylums in the Province are as follows:—

(1) Rs. 6–4–0 per mensem for each adult patient.

(2) Rs. 3 per mensem for each untainted child under 16 years.

Alleged delay in the disbursement of salaries to teachers in the Labour department in the South Kanara district.

* 249-A Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact teachers are not paid regularly every month by the District Labour Officer in South Kanara district and if so, why?

A.—The salaries of teachers of Labour schools in South Kanara district have been drawn and disbursed to them regularly every month except the salary for the month of April 1939 which was paid only in June along with the pay for May. The delay was due to the consideration of the question of continuance of the schools for 1939–40, orders on which were passed only on 4th June 1939.

[26th October 1939]

Period of deputation of the officers sent for training at Wardha.

* 250 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to question No. 607 answered on 17th January 1939 for what period the three officers in question were deputed for training at Wardha?

A.—One month and twenty-seven days.

Starting of a private training school on Wardha lines.

* 251 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the starting of a private training school on Wardha lines has been fixed up; and

(b) if so, what the scope and extent of education given there is?

A.—(a) & (b) The question is not understood. As explained in a Press Note issued on 4th July 1939, teachers are trained in the Wardha Scheme of Education in the Government Training School at Coimbatore, and in the Andhra Jatheeya Kala-sala, Masulipatam.

Supply by the Forest department of ascu-treated wooden poles to the Electricity department.

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

(a) the quantity of wooden poles sold to the Electricity department after treatment with ascu during 1938;

(b) the value thereof; and

(c) whether the whole quantity asked for by the department was supplied during the year?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Scheme for provision of agricultural training in certain high schools.

* 253 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have under contemplation a general scheme for providing agricultural training in certain high schools; and

(b) if so, what the provisions of the scheme are?

[26th October 1939]

A.—(a) & (b) Under the existing S.S.L.C. scheme Agriculture can be taken as an optional subject. The question of introducing the subject in individual schools is primarily for the management concerned. The question of reorganizing Secondary Education introducing vocational courses is under consideration.

Decision of Government on the chartering of a boat for deep-sea fishing.

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

(a) what the value of a new boat, which can be used for all modes of deep-sea fishing approximately is;

(b) what the amount demanded by several companies for giving a suitable boat on hire for a certain period is;

(c) for how long the question of chartering such a boat has been under contemplation;

(d) whether any decision has been reached by Government on this subject; and

(e) if so, what the same is?

A.—(a) A firm has stated that the maximum cost of constructing a boat of the type required would be £12,000.

(b) Three definite offers have been received for hiring of a 94–100 ton boat and the amounts quoted are £7,000, £10,435 and £5,500 per year.

(c) Since December 1937.

(d) & (e) The matter is under consideration.

Appointment of a qualified expert fisherman.

* 255 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state whether a qualified expert fisherman has been found for taking service under the Government and for how long the matter has been under consideration?

A.—No proposal to recruit expert fisherman was considered subsequent to the resignation in 1937 of the officer in charge of deep-sea fishing experiments.

[26th October 1939]

Levy and collection of fees by the Board of Film Censors on certificates issued to films.

* 256 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether any fees are collected by the Board of Film Censors before they issue certificates to films to be exhibited to the public;

(b) the number of certificates issued last year;

(c) the number of films for which certificates were refused; and

(d) the fees collected?

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

(b) 303.

(c) Nil.

(d) Rs. 3,465.

Construction of a Reservoir in the Upper Godavari region.

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

(a) whether the re-examination of the proposal to construct a reservoir in the Upper Godavari region by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has been completed; and

(b) if so, what the result is?

A.—(a) & (b) The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) has sent his preliminary report on the scheme for the formation of a storage reservoir on the Sabari, to the Board of Revenue for examining the financial aspects of the scheme. The remarks of the Board of Revenue are awaited.

Scheme for Adult Education.

* 258 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have completed the consideration of the scheme for Adult Education; and

(b) if so, with what result?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is still under consideration.

Proposal for a college for women in Andhra Desa.

* 259 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: With reference to question No. 144 answered on 2nd December 1938, will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the examination of the proposal for starting a college for women in Andhra Desa has been completed; and

(b) if so, what the result is?

[26th October 1939]

The concessional rates under the Godavari and Kistna deltas were sanctioned along with the land revenue concessions and the last sanction expired with fasli 1348. The question of sanctioning concessional rates for the current fasli is under consideration.

(b) The rates of water-cess were fixed with reference to a number of factors the chief among which are the revenue history of the tracts concerned, the capital outlay on the projects, the rate at which borrowings were made to finance the projects, the return on the capital invested, the cost of maintaining the systems and the need to develop irrigation with a view to deriving the return expected.

(c) & (d) The Government's policy in regard to water-cess is under consideration along with the general land revenue policy. The proposals have not yet taken final shape. It is hoped to introduce the proposals in the form of a Bill in due course when the hon. Members will have an opportunity to discuss them.

Strengthening of the old flood bank at Peravaram in the Godavari Central Delta.

* 264 Q.—SRI KALA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Chief Engineer regarding the strengthening of the old flood bank at Peravaram in the Godavari Central Delta; and

(b) if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) The Chief Engineer's report has been received and the remarks of the Board of Revenue thereon are awaited.

(b) Orders of Government will be issued as soon as the report of the Board of Revenue is received.

Alleged lack of proper facilities for interview with a 'C' class prisoner.

* 265 Q.—SRI E. M. SANKARAN NAMUDRIPAD: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether Sri A. S. K. Ayyangar is put in 'C' class; and

(b) whether Sri S. V. Ghate sought an interview with him on 5th August 1939 and whether Sri Ayyangar refused to interview him because proper arrangements were not made for the interview?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative, i.e., to say, Sri Ayyangar refused to interview because he was displeased with the arrangements which followed the usual procedure prescribed for all interviews.

[26th October 1939]

Shares of the fruit-canning company at Bezwada subscribed for by Government.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the fruit-canning company at Bezwada applied for subscription of shares by Government; and

(b) if so, what the Government have done in the matter?

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

(b) The Government have agreed to take shares in the company to the value of Rs. 10,000 subject to certain conditions. The payment of subscription is however pending as the conditions of the grant have not yet been fulfilled by the company.

Reasons for the transfer of certain items of work to the Department of Industries from the Agricultural Department.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that preparation of—

(i) crop forecasts,

(ii) crop-cutting experiments,

(iii) normal yields,

(iv) prices,

(v) annual per capita consumption, and

(vi) season-crop reports

have recently been transferred to the Department of Industries; and

(b) if so, what the reasons are?

A.—(a) All statistical work with the exception of the collection of certain information required for the preparation of the season report has been transferred to the Department of Industries from 1st July 1936.

(b) The Government considered that under the present-day conditions when prices are governed more by world economic conditions than by local seasonal factors, the proper authority to be in charge of compilation of statistics should be one who is in touch with commercial conditions, such as market conditions, trends of prices and that the Director of Industries and Commerce was the suitable officer for the work.

[26th October 1939]

* *Expenditure on river conservancy works in the last quinquennium.*

* 268 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders were passed by the Government in 1933 fixing the minimum limit of expenditure on river conservancy works with regard to the conservancy operations for the Kistna, the Godavari, the Cauvery and the Coleroon rivers, respectively; and

(b) what the amounts actually spent on these operations for these rivers were in 1934–35, 1935–36, 1936–37, 1937–38, respectively?

A.—(a) In 1933 the maxima limits of annual expenditure on conservancy operations on the Kistna, the Godavari and the Cauvery and the Coleroon were fixed. No minima limits were fixed.

(b) The amounts spent are:—

Year.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Cauvery and Coleroon.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1934–35	3,51,639	1,40,839	1,77,214
1935–36	4,14,865	1,60,540	1,46,216
1936–37	4,52,908	1,69,042	1,52,013
1937–38	3,89,026	1,67,162	1,59,638

Examination of the scheme for the fertilizer industry in the Province.

* 269 Q.—SRI B. T. SESHADRIACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state why the examination of the scheme to establish the fertilizer industry in the Province of Madras has been deferred for the present?

A.—For the manufacture of ammonium sulphate, either sulphuric acid or gypsum (calcium sulphate) is essential. The use of sulphuric acid is not practicable on account of the uneconomic cost of its manufacture. The possibility of using gypsum can be examined after a survey of the deposits of gypsum in Trichinopoly district. Pending their survey, the scheme to establish the fertilizer industry has been deferred.

Reorganization of secondary education in the Province.

* 270 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to reorganize the secondary education so as to give vocational bias to the same; and

(b) if so, what the nature of the vocational education proposed to be given is?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

[26th October 1939]

Statistics of cases prosecuted under the Madras City Police Amendment Act of 1929.

* 271 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: With reference to starred question No. 1330 answered on 11th May 1939, will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information regarding the number of cases prosecuted under the Madras City Police Amendment Act of 1929 in the last three months has been received;

(b) if so, what the same is; and

(c) whether further legislation contemplated by Government will be introduced this year?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of cases put up by the City Police from 1st January 1939 to 31st March 1939 in respect of 'bucket shop' betting is:

'B' Muthialpet	19
'C' Flower Bazaar	21
'D' Triplicane	35
'E' Mylapore	20
'F' Chintadripot	15
'G' Vepery	8
'H' Washermanpet	5
Total	123

(c) The question is still under the consideration of Government.

Nature of hand-spinning work done in Adoni and Kurnool taluks.

* 272 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: With reference to the answer to starred question No. 1339 answered on 11th May 1939 regarding the nature of hand-spinning work done in Adoni and Kurnool taluks, will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state whether the information called for has been received and if so, what it is?

A.—Though grant and subsidy were sanctioned by the Government for the development of hand-spinning and khadi industry during 1938–39 at two centres, one in Adoni taluk, Bellary district, and another in Kurnool taluk, Kurnool district, only one centre was opened in November 1938 at Gudur in Kurnool district. Five hundred charkas, 1,000 spindles, 500 bows and guts, 500 automatic hankers, 15 looms and 76 gins were purchased for the centre and about 170 visses of yarn were produced during the year.

[26th October 1939]

Manufacture of cardboard in the Province.

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

- (a) whether any cardboard is manufactured in this Province; and
(b) if so, the quantity manufactured last year?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 1154 on the 3rd April 1939 in this House.

(b) The question does not arise.

Steps proposed to be taken to check the decrease of both recognized and unrecognized schools.

* 274 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to starred question No. 1313 answered on 10th May 1939—

(a) the reasons for the decrease of both recognized and unrecognized schools; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

A.—(a) & (b) The decrease in the number of recognized schools is due to the closure of inefficient and uneconomic schools and to the transfer of certain schools to the Orissa Province in 1936-37. The fall in the number of unrecognized schools is not a matter for regret.

Expenditure out of the allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs for loans to agriculturists.

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

(a) what portion of Rs. 50 lakhs set apart for loans to agriculturists has been spent up till now; and

(b) in which of the districts loans were given?

A.—(a) Out of the allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs made in the budget for 1938-39 for the grant of loans for the relief of agricultural indebtedness a sum of Rs. 42,390 was disbursed up to the end of 31st March 1939.

(b) Loans were issued in the districts of West Godavari, Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Salem, South Kanara and Malabar

[26th October 1939]

Names and qualifications of persons deputed for training at Wardha.

* 276 Q.—SRI K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names and qualifications of persons sent for training at Wardha; and

(b) what they are at present?

Name of officer.	Qualifications.
Sri M. S. Sundareswara Ayyar	.. M.A., L.T.
Sri K. N. Rangaratna Sastri	.. B.A. (Hons.), L.T.
Sri S. K. Venkatarama Ayyar	.. B.A., L.T.

A.—(a) The information is given below:—

(b) Sri Sundareswara Ayyar is the headmaster of the Government Wardha Training School at Coimbatore and the other two officers are working as assistants in the school.

Scope of the Pykara Hydro-electric and the Mettur Hydro-electric schemes.

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

(a) the number of villages served by the Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme and the Mettur Hydro-electric Scheme, respectively; and

(b) the purpose for which electric power is used?

A.—(a) One hundred and sixty villages and townships in the Pykara system and 30 in the Mettur system are supplied with electrical energy.

(b) Power is used in villages mainly for pumping water for agricultural purposes, for street lighting and for domestic and small industrial purposes.

Decision of Government regarding the grant of fixity of tenure to tenants and ryots under the ryotwari system.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of giving fixity of tenure to all classes of tenants and ryots under the ryotwari system is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) whether Government have reached any decision on this question; and

(c) if so, what the same is?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (c) The questions do not arise.

[26th October 1939]

Appendix (i).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 115 asked by Sri G. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 147 supra.]

Statement showing the figures of appropriation and expenditure under "Special Rewards" during the years 1935-36, 1936-37 and 1937-38.

Appropriation provided in the Budget Estimate.			Annual expenditure incurred.		
1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
44,859	42,440	41,454	44,774	42,724	39,488

Appendix (ii).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 129 asked by Sri V. S. R. M. Valliappa Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 155 supra.]

Under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules no Government servant shall, save in good faith, for the purpose of residence, acquire any immovable property in India except with the previous sanction of Government. The rules have been amplified extending the restriction to benami transactions also and forbidding Government servants to travel, free of charge, in any vehicle plying for hire.

2. The Government have issued instructions to Collectors of districts that they should, as far as possible, investigate personally allegations of corruption made against public servants in the Revenue Department and in all cases obtain a report on the action taken and satisfy themselves that a genuine attempt has been made to ascertain the truth and that where the allegations are substantiated proper action has been taken.

3. Heads of departments have been asked to report to the Government before the 31st January of every year cases of successful detection of corruption among Government servants in their departments during the previous year. The first report is to relate to the year 1939 and is due with the Government before the 31st January 1940.

[26th October 1939]

Appendix (iii).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 132 asked by Khan Bahadur P. M. Attakoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 157 supra.]

List of posts in respect of which consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission is not prescribed and in respect of which the Surgeon-General is the appointing authority:—

- (1) Pharmacists.
- (2) Laboratory Assistants (non-medical).
- (3) Non-Medical Lecturers.
- (4) Senior Assistant (Vaccine Section).
- (5) Junior Assistant (Vaccine Section).
- (6) Public Health Junior Assistants.
- (7) Junior Assistants to the Government Analyst.
- (8) Third Assistant to the Chemical Examiner.
- (9) Radium Assistant.
- (10) Electrical Supervisor and Mechanic (General Hospital, Madras).
- (11) Mechanics I and II grade.
- (12) Electricians, I grade (Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras).
- (13) Shift chargeman (General Hospital, Madras).
- (14) Laundry mechanic chargeman (General Hospital, Madras).
- (15) Overseers, King Institute, Guindy.
- (16) Head Overseer, Government Mental Hospital, Madras.
- a (17) Deputy Overseers, Government Mental Hospitals.
- (18) Artists-Draughtsmen.
- (19) Matrons.
- (20) Ward sisters.
- (21) Nurses.
- (22) Health visitors.

a Communal rotation applies to this case.

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Appendix (iv).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 135 asked by Sri V. Venkatasubbayya at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 158 supra.]

Statement showing the number of murders committed in the districts of Nellore, Guntur and Cuddapah, the number of cases in which capital punishment was inflicted.

Districts.	(1)	1936.			1937.			1938.		
		Number of cases in which			Number of cases in which			Number of cases in which		
		Number of murders committed.	the accused were convicted.	capital punishment was inflicted.	Number of murders committed.	the accused were convicted.	capital punishment was inflicted.	Number of murders committed.	the accused were convicted.	capital punishment was inflicted.
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Nellore	..	22	2	1	22	11	7	22	9	3
Guntur	..	41	1	1	46	6		17		
Cuddapah	..	48	7	5	46	10	1	41	7	4

Appendix (v).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 141 asked by Sri P. Madhavan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 161 supra.]

Report of Mr. Austin, Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 24th April 1938.

I have been asked to report, with reference to statements made by the members representing Malabar in the Legislature, on the correctness and adequacy of the remissions granted according to the rules governing the grant of seasonal remissions. This refers strictly to remissions granted under Board's Standing Order No. 13. Such remission has been granted in Palghat, Walluvanad and Ponnani taluks to some extent, in Ernad and Kurumbranad taluks to a small amount, and not at all elsewhere. Remission is only given on single-crop lands; double-crop lands pay a reduced consolidated assessment ($1\frac{1}{4}$ times) and are not even paimashed by the menons.

2. Throughout the district the first crop has been generally normal; owing to the failure of the rains in September, October and November, there has been a generally poor second crop. Inspection, of course, at this time is impossible. My enquiries

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- show that seasonal remissions have been according to the rules both correct and adequate and the rules have been interpreted liberally especially in Palghat and Ponnani taluks. It was complained that the people did not know the rules about applying for remission or that the notices about the date of application were not published in time. It is a fact, certainly, that the people of Malabar do not attend the Jamabandi Officer's camp at all. The Revenue Inspectors told me that they did receive applications, and remission was actually granted in Palghat and Ponnani taluks without application; of nearly Rs. 9,000 granted in Palghat taluk, 97 per cent was granted without application. Quite possibly applications were not received and remission was not granted in all deserving cases but that was not the fault of the Revenue Officers.

3. I am also satisfied that the Collector carried out the orders of Government that no more drastic measures than are usual should be employed in collection. Complaints were made that people had to pledge their jewels and sell their cattle in order to pay the assessment; and also that janmis refused to grant remission on their part and would file suits. I met several big janmis, e.g., the Raja of Mankada, the Senior Prince of Kottakal, the Diwan of Nilambur; they have all granted generous remission, but all landlords have not followed their example. On the other hand I received complaints from janmis of inability to collect or difficulty in collecting their second-crop rent (generally two-fifths of rent). As Government are aware, there is some anti-landlord agitation, especially in North Malabar, though this is less than it was. To this, coupled with the fall in prices, is ascribed mainly the fall in this year's kist collections; in the taluk worst affected by the poor monsoon, Palghat, 99 per cent of the revenue was collected.

4. What is asked for mainly is action under Board's Standing Order 14 and it is attempted to make out that exceptional circumstances warrant this, owing to loss or poor yield of (1) second crops on registered double-crop lands and (2) coconuts and pepper on garden lands. These lands are not eligible for remission under Board's Standing Order 13. As I have said, there is no complaint about the first crop. I have therefore to examine the question from the provisions of Board's Standing Order 14.

5. I visited the following amsams in the district and in each met and spoke with a number of village officers, landlords and cultivators. I was accompanied generally by a local Member of the Legislative Assembly and met other Members of the Legislature—as well as the Revenue Officers. Before I left Madras, six or seven Members of the Legislature also discussed the position with me and made the issue clear:—

Palghat taluk.—Koduvayoor, Alattur, Kollengode, Palghat, Kangikkad, Elappulli.

Ernad taluk.—Manjeri, Kondotti, Veloprom, Kottakal.

Kottayam taluk.—Tellicherry (only two M.L.As. came), Iritty, Mattanur, Chalot.

Chirakkal taluk.—Cannanore (nobody turned up. I saw Anjerakandy cultivators at Chalot).

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Kurumbranad taluk.—Badagara (nobody came), Quilandy.

Ponnani taluk.—Tirur.

Calicut taluk.—Elattur.

Walluvanad taluk.—Pattambi, Ottapalam, Vatanamkurussi, Srikrishnapuram, Perintalmanna.

I also met in Calicut some representatives of Wynaad taluk. I had planned to visit, in Ponnani taluk, Trittala, Ponnani and Chowghat but was unable to cross the river as there was water in it and the railway bridge at Shoranur was closed. Some Trittala people came across and saw me at Pattambi. I received a number of petitions; in all the prayer was for some remission for loss of, or damage to, second crop.

6. *Second crop in double-crop lands.*—This failed in parts of Palghat, Ponnani, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks. Paddy is the main crop in these taluks though garden lands are more important in Ponnani taluk. Palghat was most affected and next Walluvanad. There is no doubt that the second crop failed almost completely in many amsams. Where it did not fail, the cultivator had often to spend money in baling water. There may be, here and there, cases of a poor first crop also, owing to excess of water, but it is fair to say that in no amsam has there been a complete loss of crops and that the first crop has been generally good. As some compensation, there is a considerable export of paddy straw from Palghat taluk; but no straw would have been gathered from the fields on which the second crop badly failed. Straw is still being exported to Coimbatore where the prices are good. I passed twenty carts on the 19th.

7. *Garden lands.*—In the other taluks (to some extent in Ernad and Ponnani), the complaint was with regard to the poor yield of coconut, pepper, arecanuts and ginger and to the low prices. Government are aware of the fall in prices, which has undoubtedly hit Malabar (especially North Malabar); and it is a fact that many people are neglecting their gardens because, they say, it does not pay them to cultivate these crops at the present level of prices. There has been a poor crop of pepper, arecanuts and ginger and a fair crop only of coconuts. But nowhere has there been a total loss of crop; and there is a market. Cashewnut cultivation is increasing and is paying well. It is expected that the effects of this bad season will be seen in worse crops next year.

8. I entirely agree with the Collector's finding that there is no reason for giving special concessions to Malabar this year, i.e., there has been no widespread calamity to justify action under Board's Standing Order 14. There has been considerable failure of second crop in Palghat and Walluvanad taluks and to a less degree, in Ponnani and Ernad taluks; but in all these taluks, there has been a good first crop. There has been a less than normal crop on garden lands in the district but nowhere has there been a complete failure of garden crops. And actually the growers of paddy have been less hardly hit than the growers of pepper and coconut.

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Appendix (vi).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 143 asked by Sri Muthu Kr. Ar. Kr. Arunachalam Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 161 supra.]

STATEMENT.

Resolution No. 1.

The present councils and chairmen have outgrown the peculiar conditions under which the system of Executive Authorities was considered desirable rather than necessary. The rapid growth of this system—during the few years of its existence—was the result of rather party politics than of any bona fide improvement in administration. The evils which it was pretended to avoid by the introduction of commissioners have increased rather than decreased. The inequalities in taxation, the steady decline in collection work, the increase in encroachments, and the inordinate delays in the disposal of petty cases are some of the clear indications which call for urgent interference by way of legislation. The frequent complaints and even deadlocks in administration necessitating the issue of Government Orders defining the relations between the commissioners and chairmen are the outcome of a race that the Executive Authorities are running with intent to cripple the chairmen and councils and to establish their superiority. The provisions of the Act for a no-confidence motion, only on the strength of not less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength, has given rise to attempts on the part of the Executive Authority to strengthen the hands of the opposition and to create divisions in the majority party. The interposition of a middle man between the people and their elected representatives is hardly conducive to public welfare and has often caused considerable anxiety to elected councillors about their helplessness to redress any real grievances of the people. It has also been found that Executive Authority is a great drain on the slender resources of several municipalities without producing any corresponding return.

It is therefore resolved to request the Local Government to introduce a Bill in the next Session of the Legislative Assembly completely doing away with the system of Executive Authorities, by substituting the word "Chairman" wherever the word "Executive Authority" or "Commissioner" occurs in the Act, or to restore the Act of 1930 by repealing all subsequent amendments.

Resolution No. 2.

This conference is of opinion that in view of the clear language of Resolution No. 1, it is hardly necessary for the Local Government to refer the matter for public opinion, or to institute any elaborate enquiry into the system of Executive Authorities. If, for any reason, the Local Government should consider that there is any room for delay, this conference requests that the G.O. No. 3679, L. & M., dated 10th September 1935, may be repealed and a fresh Government Order issued making the Executive Authorities subordinate to the chairmen, and directing them to carry on the administration, subject to the supervision and control of the chairmen, as such a Government Order is likely to obviate the many conflicts, deadlocks, anomalous positions, etc., briefly sketched in Resolution No. 1. The G.O. No. 3679, L. & M., dated 10th September 1935, is scarcely consistent with the self-respect of elected representatives, and the apparently vague manner it has sought to define the relations between the chairmen and commissioners, has interfered with the smooth working of the Local Administration.

Resolution No. 3.

This conference also opines that the elected chairmen, to do justice to the electorate in the discharge of their duties of Public Works, Health, Sanitation, Education, Taxation, and encroachments, as well as Town-planning and improvements of local conditions, have also to move about the town every day, and this conference therefore resolves that the conveyance allowance previously granted to the chairmen, may again be allowed in line with sub-paragraphs 4 and 5 of rule 53 of Part II of Finance Rules framed under the District Municipalities Act. Scales may be fixed according to the revenue income of the municipalities, and subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

Resolution No. 4.

This conference also resolves that municipalization of public utility services be given effect to, by the municipalization of electric supply, and requests the Government to take early steps in this direction.

Resolution No. 5.

This conference records its emphatic protest against the recent Government Order prohibiting chairmen vice-chairmen, and councillors from visiting girls' schools except when accompanied by a lady councillor or inspecting officer, inasmuch as it casts an unmerited slur on the integrity of chairmen, etc.

Action taken.

The amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, was considered unnecessary.

Orders are under issue revising the instructions issued in G.O. No. 3679, L. & M., dated 10th September 1935.

Orders have issued fixing rates of conveyance allowance admissible to chairmen of municipal councils and the conditions under which the allowance may be drawn.

The question was considered and dropped.

The restrictions imposed by G.O. No. 1358, Education, dated 15th June 1938, were relaxed in G.O. No. 2210, Education, dated 16th September 1938.

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Appendix (vii).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 145 asked by Sri E. Kannan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 162 supra.]

The headmasters of all labour schools in the district are informed that members of the Scheduled Classes District Advisory Committee (Sri V. R. Nayanar, President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sri Swami Anand Thirth, Payyannur and Arambam Gopalan) should be allowed to see attendance and admission registers, record sheets, census registers and visitors' books, only in order to enter the attendance.

The members of the District Advisory Committee are permitted to visit all Harijan institutions in the district such as schools, the Government Hostel at Calicut, the Nayadi colony at Olavakkode and the boarding homes subsidized by the Labour department. Members may record their remarks in the visitors' books, if they so desire.

Appendix (viii).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 155 asked by Sri Konda Venkatappayya at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 169 supra.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MUNICIPALITIES TO WHICH THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF THE MADRAS SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT HAVE BEEN EXTENDED AND THE NUMBER OF CASES OF PROSECUTION INSTITUTED IN EACH SUCH MUNICIPALITY.

District.	Name of municipality to which provisions of the Act have been extended.	Number of cases of prosecution instituted under the Act since the application of the Act.
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	27
	Vizianagram	26
East Godavari	Cocanada	34
	Rajahmundry	29
West Godavari	Ellore	37
Kistna	Bezwada	75
Guntur	Tenali	9
Nellore	Nellore *	29
North Arcot	Tiruvannamalai	1
South Arcot	Villupuram	10
	Chidambaram	15
Tanjore	Tanjore	53
	Kumbakonam	83
	Mayavaram	15
Madura	Madura town *	82
	Dindigul town	5
Ramnad	Karaikudi *	32
	Virudunagar	2
Tinnevely	Tinnevely town	125
	Tuticorin	9
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	20
	Srirangam	11
Salem	Salem	35
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	38
	Erode	20
Malabar	Calicut	22
Madras City	Madras City *	115

Note.—The "rescue" provisions of the Act have also been applied to areas marked*.

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Appendix (ix).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 175 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 173 supra.]

Loans sanctioned under State Aid to Industries Act in 1938-39.

Serial number, name and address of the applicant.	Purpose of aid.	Amount of aid sanctioned.
1938.		
1 Sri M. Raghurama Raju, Courtallam, Tenkasi.	Bee-keeping	400
2 Sri K. Lingiah, Apiary Specialist, Coimbatore.	Do.	490 (Since withdrawn.)
3 Sri Sampanghi L. Venkatachalapathi, Kumbakonam.	Gold thread manufacture.	6,500
4 Sri Mittadoddi Rama Rao, Santhapet, Nellore.	For manufacturing bread and allied products.	2,000
5 Sri G. V. Venkataratnam, Proprietor, the Industrial and Scientific Works, Coimbatore.	Enlargement of workshop equipment.	800
6 Sri S. Radhakrishna Ayyar, Vishnumangalam, Kanakanad, South Kanara district.	Paddy husking ..	500
7 Sri G. Chaganlal, Madras.	For developing envelope manufacture.	6,500
8 Mr. S. T. David, Ennore.	For working his bone mill.	3,000
1939.		
9 M. Ratnam, Madras	For tin printing, celluloid novelties, photo stores, etc.	1,000
10 Sri A. Dharmaraju, Vizagapatam.	For the manufacture of brass signboards, electric fittings, etc.	1,000
11 Sri S. M. Ramalingam Pillai, Melacheval, Tinnevely district.	Dairy farming ..	16,800
Total ..		38,500

[26th October 1939]

Appendix (x).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 175 asked by Sri K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 176 supra.]

Statement showing the "extent of land given in each year for cultivation on the 'Kumri' method in the Madras Presidency."

Year.	Area in acres.	Year.	Area in acres.
1888	150	1915	4
1889	..	1916	..
1890	..	1917	40
1891	..	1918	9
1892	12	1919	8
1893	..	1920	..
1894	17	1921	..
1895	38	1922	..
1896	43	1923	9
1897	14	1924	15
1898	11	1925	11
1899	44	1926	91
1900	..	1927	44
1901	60	1928	30
1902	56	1929	29
1903	..	1930	241
1904	97	1931	310
1905	..	1932	266
1906	..	1933	296
1907	14	1934	339
1908	10	1935	551
1909	10	1936	532
1910	20	1937	1,085
1911	2	1938	1,235
1912	15		
1913	7		
1914	22	Total	5,787

Appendix (xi).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 199 asked by Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 187 supra.]

List of panchayats superseded after 1st July 1938.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Nandalur (Cuddapah). | 18 Tunj (East Godavari). |
| 2 Tirupattur (Ramnad). | 19 Jagapathinagaram (East Godavari). |
| 3 Vedakarai-Attur (Salem). | 20 Parvatipur (Vizagapatam). |
| 4 Kodavasal (Tanjore). | 21 Ayyampet (Tanjore). |
| 5 Singanallur (Coimbatore). | 22 Kaveripakkam (North Arcot). |
| 6 Kapileswarapuram (Kistna). | 23 Badagara (Malabar). |
| 7 Orathanad (Tanjore). | 24 Rasipuram (Salem). |
| 8 Sriperumbudur (Chingleput). | 25 Kasimkota (Vizagapatam). |
| 9 Tirupuvanam (Ramnad). | 26 Kurmapuram (East Godavari). |
| 10 Hosur (Salem). | 27 Draksharam (East Godavari). |
| 11 Villivakkam (Chingleput). | 28 Chodavaram (Vizagapatam). |
| 12 Gollapalem (East Godavari). | 29 Krishnagiri (Salem). |
| 13 Kamuthi (Ramnad). | 30 Pamidi (Anantapur). |
| 14 Kurichi (Coimbatore). | 31 Usilampatti (Madura). |
| 15 Sendamangalam (Salem). | 32 Vinukonda (Guntur). |
| 16 Walajabad (Chingleput). | 33 Thruvadi (Tanjore). |
| 17 Kollegal (Coimbatore). | |

[26th October 1939]

Appendix (xii).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 210 asked by Sri G. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 193 supra.]

Statement showing the amount of free pass concessions claimed and obtained in 1936-37 and 1937-38 from the Railway Administrations in respect of Government Railway Police and District Police forces posted to Railways in connexion with the journeys of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Amount claimed.			Amount obtained.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
			1936-37.			
6	3	6				Nil. A sum of Rs. 6-3-6 being the cost of railway warrants used in connexion with His Excellency the Governor's journey was recovered from the officer who failed to send the return in proper time, and credited to the Government.
			1937-38.			
5,849	6	0	5,789	8	3	A sum of Rs. 37-15-6 being the cost of railway warrants used in connexion with His Excellency the Governor's journey in July, August and September 1937 was recovered from the officers concerned who failed to send the returns in proper time, and credited to the Government.

Correspondence regarding a sum of Rs. 21-14-3 is still pending settlement with the South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.

[26th October 1939]

Appendix (xiii).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 214 asked by Sri P. R. K. Sarma at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 194 supra.]

LOAN APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE KODAVASAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The information has been received. The answers are given below:—

(c) & (d) Two applications were received and both were sanctioned.

(e) A loan is sanctioned ordinarily in two to four months.

Appendix (xiv).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 218 asked by Sri K. Shanmugam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 196 supra.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXTENT OF DRY AND WET LANDS AVAILABLE FOR ASSIGNMENT IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE.

Name of district	Dry.	Wet.
	ACS.	ACS.
1 Vizagapatam	8,415.01	1,297.33
2 East Godavari	52,198.12	220.81
3 West Godavari	53,969.38	2,409.18
4 Kistna	(a) 28,881.03	6,072.62
5 Guntur	57,912.84	491.84
6 Nellore	214,158.85	10,794.89
7 Kurnool	223,563.63	5,768.88
8 Bellary	154,802.95	2,705.31
9 Anantapur	535,392.00	4,429.00
10 Chittoor	67,698.70	955.16
11 Chingleput	12,556.62	1,470.56
12 North Arcot	85,347.98	2,400.23
13 South Arcot	88,132.52	3,061.13
14 Cuddapah	203,904.58	1,570.69
15 Tanjore	49,149.79	467.17
16 Trichinopoly	113,740.94	565.29
17 Madurai	43,412.82	1,114.44
18 Ramnad	8,213.00	40.26
19 Tirunelveli	5,264.09	22.31
20 Salem	214,617.49	1,106.99
21 Coimbatore	104,905.19	19.62
22 The Nilgiris	11,844.68	1,126.16
23 South Kanara	604,651.58	922.22
24 Malabar	65,131.83	7,166.17

(a) Including 8,746.13 acres included in wet ayacut.

[26th October 1939]

Appendix (xv).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 261 asked by Sri P. R. K. Sarma at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th October 1939, page 214 supra.]

I

Extract from the Memorandum of Association of the Madras City Police Constabulary Association.

[Vide answer to clause (a).]

3. The objects of the association are—

- (a) to advance the social, moral and material welfare of the members;
- (b) to foster a spirit of co-operation and loyalty among the members;
- (c) to infuse among its members principles of thrift, economy, social service and social help;
- (d) to provide educational facilities for the children of its members by making arrangements to run special day and night schools, by instituting scholarships, etc.;
- (e) to afford recreation and entertainment to its members;
- (f) to provide facilities for the due and proper representation in a legitimate and peaceful manner to the authorities concerned of any general grievances of their members, including conditions of service, etc.;
- (g) generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

II

Instructions regarding the recognition by the Government of Madras of Associations of their employees in the Police Department.

[Vide answer to clause (b).]

Definition.—In these instructions “Government” means the Government of Madras.

1. Government are prepared to accord official recognition to associations of their employees which comply with the conditions set out below.

2. The association must ordinarily consist of a distinct class of Government employees. The association shall also consist of such distinct rank or ranks of employees as Government may prescribe, provided that Government may accord recognition to particular associations of specified ranks of employees in the Police department of which specified ranks of employees in the Excise department are also members.

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3. Every Government employee of the same class must be eligible for membership of the association.

4. No person who is not in the active service of Government or an honourably retired officer belonging to the same class of Government employees shall be an office-holder of the association.

5. Representations from such associations, whether made orally by deputation or presented in writing, may be received by Government officers notwithstanding anything contained in the rules relating to the submission of petitions and memorials by Government servants.

Provided that—

(a) No representation or deputation will be received on questions of discipline or of promotion affecting individuals; but representations or deputations may be received in connexion with any other matter which is, or raises questions which are of common interest to the class represented by the association.

(b) Nothing in these instructions affects the discretion of the Governor, the head of a department or any other officer of Government to receive or not to receive a deputation from any association.

6. Recognition is accorded for the purpose of enabling the employees of Government to communicate their needs to Government or to Government officers, and it may be withdrawn by Government if the members adopt other methods of ventilating those needs.

7. Government may require the regular submission, for their information, of copies of the rules of the association and the annual statement of its accounts and of lists of its members. No rule of the association shall be valid until it has received the approval of Government and Government may from time to time require the modification of a rule or proposed rule in a particular manner.

8. Government may specify the channel through which representations from the association shall be submitted and the authority by whom deputations may be received.

9. The officer who is empowered to grant leave to a Government employee will, so far as is possible, grant casual leave to an employee who is a representative of a recognized association to attend duly constituted meetings of the association. The grant of such leave will be subject to the exigencies of the service, of which the officer in question shall be the sole judge.

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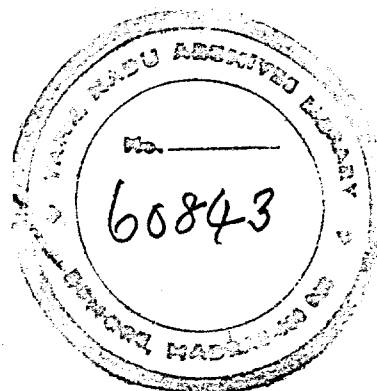
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