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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER 1948

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

73429

Thursday, the 18th November 1948.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Deputy President (SRI K. VENKATA-SWAMI NAYUDU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

Grants under the State Aid to Industries Act.

a. 50 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(a) the names and addresses of those who applied for State aid under the State Aid to Industries Act since 1st April 1946 up to date;

(b) the amounts sanctioned to them; and

(c) the names of the Managing Agents of companies to whom the aid is granted and the names of partners thereof together with their addresses?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a), (b) & (c) The information is furnished in the statement^b placed on the table of the House.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO: “Are the Government satisfied that no more loans will be required by those concerns to whom loans have already been given?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI: “There are certain principles governing sanctioning of such loans. When applications are made to the Director of Industries, they are placed before the Board of Industries, which is a body constituted under the State Aid to Industries Act. That body goes into the question of how much loan Government can lend to any particular institution, based on the valuation of the property of the institution. Reports of the valuation of the property are received from the Collectors of districts; and it is on them the amount of loan to be sanctioned is determined.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO: “If a firm of well-established and secure standing applies for a further loan, will it be granted?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“That is a matter of speculation. Generally when industries come forward for aid under the State Aid to Industries Act, they state their needs and explain their programme of work, and after examination by the competent body which is, here, the Board of Industries, the giving of loan will be determined.”

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a. Starred question from the list of 21st August 1948

b. Printed as Appendix I on pages 91-97 infra.

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know what is the rate of interest charged on these loans? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ It is five per cent; and there is also a penalty clause for default, which goes up to seven and a half per cent.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know what is the rate at which Government borrow? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ It is between 2½ per cent to 3½ per cent.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Do not Government consider that to charge five per cent interest on loans given to industries, which they want to help, is exorbitantly high and it deserves to be reviewed, when Government themselves borrow only at 2½ per cent or 3 per cent or 3½ per cent? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ In spite of the heavy rate of interest, as per the hon. Member's allegation, there are applications received from industries for help and we are trying to help. The question of reducing the rate of interest has not been taken up. I shall have that question examined.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether there is any proposal to amend the State Aid to Industries Act as recommended by the Industrial Planning Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Legislation is being got ready.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ I see State aid is given for the manufacture of pens. Are fountain pens being manufactured? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Yes.”

Supply of iron and steel for agricultural purposes.

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) what quantities of iron and steel for agricultural purposes were supplied to each district in the Province; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that no ‘Guntika’ blades and wooden plough shares are supplied to the ryots in Kurnool district?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) A statement^a showing the quantities of iron and steel (standard and non-standard) supplied for agricultural purposes to each district in the Province for the period from 1st January 1947 to 31st December 1948 is placed on the table of the House.

^a A starred question from the list of 21st August 1948.

^b Printed as Appendix II on page 98 infra.

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(b) Yes, Sir. As there were no requisitions for Guntika blades and wooden plough shares, no supplies were made. Arrangements have since been made by the Agricultural Department to supply the above materials.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether Government have arranged for fabrication of agricultural implements before they are placed for sale? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Only certain kinds of agricultural instruments are fabricated.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether ‘Guntika’ is one of them? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ When the question came up before me I informed the Agriculture Department of it, and I believe they are being fabricated by the Department now and supplied to the people.”

Gundikotta Project.

* 54 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what the scope of the Gundikotta Project was;

(b) whether investigation in respect of it has been completed;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what the estimates of cost, quantity of water available, the area irrigated and other particulars are;

(d) whether the scope of the project has been altered since the investigation was completed, and if so, in what particulars;

(e) whether it is a fact that experts who inspected the site of the dam were completely satisfied and did not foresee any complications;

(f) whether gaugings of river flow are being taken now;

(g) whether at no time in the past gaugings were not taken to necessitate taking gaugings now;

(h) whether the delay in undertaking this scheme which had received a high priority in Post-war Irrigation Schemes is due to the proposed Krishna-Pennar Project;

(i) whether the Government at any time decided to undertake the Gundikotta Project but for the appearance of the Krishna-Pennar Project on the scene;

(j) what are the comparative benefits of the Krishna-Pennar Project as against those of the Gundikotta Project; and

(k) whether in view of the benefits from the Gundikotta Project and the difficulties facing the Krishna-Pennar Project, the Government have considered it desirable to undertake the Gundikotta Project immediately?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) Presumably the hon. Member refers to the scope of the project as

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originally anticipated. Before any investigation was done it was expected that about 34,000 m.c.ft. of water per annum would be available for the Gandikotta reservoir and the about 2½ lakhs of acres in Cuddapah and Nellore district could be irrigated under the project.

"(b) The investigation by the special staff was completed in 1945, but further investigation was found necessary and this is in progress.

"(c) & (d) According to the conclusions of 1945, the estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 211.5 lakhs, quantity of water available, about 15,000 m.c.ft. and area to be irrigated about 100,000 of acres in the Cuddapah district. After some further investigation, the Superintending Engineer submitted revised proposals in September 1946 according to which the cost would be Rs. 515 lakhs and the storage 35,000 m.c.ft., the irrigable area extending to Cuddapah and Nellore districts. Further alterations with reference to the Krishna-Pennar Project since ordered to be investigated are also possible, but the particulars of those alterations are not yet available."

"(e) Only departmental officers visited the dam site and they did foresee certain complications.

"(f) Yes.

"(g) No gaugings were taken before the investigation ordered in 1943. During that investigation, i.e., in 1944, gaugings were taken and they showed a flow of only 14,600 m.c.ft. though the rainfall was above the average. This figure was not considered reliable in view of the higher discharge at a point down stream.

"(h) The delay is not due to the Krishna-Pennar Project only. It is primarily due to the necessity to have reliable figures of flow in the river and further examination to settle the dam site and the kind of foundation. The investigation of the feasibility of taking a canal from the Krishna reservoir of the Krishna-Pennar Project to Gandikotta reservoir is a secondary reason for the delay in coming to a final decision in the matter.

"(i) There was no occasion for the Government to come to a final decision in the matter prior to the appearance of the Krishna-Pennar Project on the scene.

"(j) The comparative benefits can be known only after the investigation of the schemes is completed.

"(k) The question of proceeding with the Gandikotta Project will be considered as soon as its investigation is over."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I take the assurance of the Government that the Gandikotta Project will not be held up on account of the Krishna-Pennar Project? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" After the investigation of the Gandikotta Project is completed, the Government will examine all aspects and we might consider even then, whether this project may not be considerably extended. When the Krishna-Pennar Project is pushed through, this project may have to wait, because it is pointed out, that in the case of the Krishna-Pennar Project, if the dam, that is proposed, is to be constructed, then the site of the Gandikotta Scheme will have to be shifted."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Will the Government consider the advisability of taking up this project, even though the prospect of taking up the Krishna-Pennar Project may be there, and model it in such a way as to link it up with the Krishna-Pennar Project without waiting for that project to fructify? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Engineers advise that it cannot be so modelled as to be taken up first and suit it with the Krishna-Pennar Project."

Ayacut under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

* 55 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government ordered an enquiry into the localization of ayacut under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal;

(b) what the results of the enquiry are; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take adequate and immediate steps to implement the results of the enquiry?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Yes.

"(b) & (c).—The Special Officer who examined the case has sent his report and no results have yet been arrived at. The report is under consideration by the Government and after they arrive at a decision they will proceed to implement it."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know how long it will take for Government to arrive at a decision, because, I know, the officer was appointed three years back."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" But the report of the officer after examination by the Board of Revenue reached Government only in May 1948. It has raised several issues which have to be examined, as they affect a large number of ryots. Anyhow I can assure the hon. Member we shall come to a decision as early as possible."

Number of spies from Hyderabad detained in the Province.

* 56 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether any, and if so, how many persons have been arrested or detained (since May 1948, mouthwar) on suspicion of being spies or agents of Hyderabad?

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier) :—“ The number of persons arrested and detained in various districts on grounds of being spies or agents of Hyderabad is as follows :—

May 1948	.. .. .	9
June 1948	.. .. .	10
July 1948	.. .. .	26
August 1948 (up to 12th August 1948)	.. .. .	3
Total	.. .. .	48

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ May I know what happened to these spies and agents of Hyderabad after the Police Action in Hyderabad.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I want notice as the file here does not contain any information.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I take it that most of those who were arrested on suspicion have been released or will be released as early as possible?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Notice.”

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ In view of the fact that several persons have been arrested only on suspicion and in view of the fact that the Hyderabad crisis is now over, will the Government release them now?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Such instructions as are necessary will be issued. If they are innocent, I am sure, the Government will release them. If they have not been already released, they will be released as early as possible.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Am I to take it that all persons arrested on suspicion have been released long ago?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I presume so.”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ May I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts there are a large number of people still held in detention on account of Police Action in Hyderabad and no guilt has been proved against them?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ If they had been arrested on suspicion, I am sure, whatever representation they might have made would be considered by the Government, and their release would have been already ordered or would be ordered as early as possible.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Will they not be brought to trial?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ If charges are framed, surely they will be brought to trial.”

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High price of fuel in Bellary.

* 57 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that fuel is selling at Rs. 45 per ton in the town of Bellary;

(b) whether he is aware that representations have been made to the Collector of Bellary and the Conservator of Forests, Bellary, to open a Government depot and sell fuel therein at a reasonable price;

(c) whether the Government were selling fuel in Bellary till the end of January 1948 at Rs. 30 per ton;

(d) whether the Collector of Bellary has sent up the representation to the Government for necessary action; and

(e) whether the Government have taken any action for opening a depot for sale of fuel at a reasonable price?

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

“ (b) The Government understand that the hon. Member made some such representation to the Collector of Bellary. They are not, however, aware of any such representations having been made to the Conservator of Forests, Bellary.

“ (c) No. When there was informal rationing, firewood was being sold at Rs. 36 per ton but the rationing was withdrawn with effect from 16th February 1948 on the recommendation of the District Food Committee.

“ (d) No.

“ (e) No. The Government understand that the main reason for the high price of firewood in Bellary town is the want of adequate railway wagon facilities for moving firewood stocks to the town. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies has moved the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Madras, to provide the requisite number of wagons to the contractors supplying firewood to the town and to step up the priority for fuel traffic to the town for one month. The Government trust that very soon the firewood position in the town will improve and that there will not be any need to arrange for the sale of firewood through a Government depot in the town.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that the position has deteriorated after I have sent the interpellation? It is now selling at Rs. 60 per ton at Bellary.” 11.41 a.m.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I have no information about the actual price but I shall make enquiries.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ The Government may take it that the position has deteriorated. Will the Government then consider it necessary to take up the sale themselves and sell firewood at Rs. 30 per ton as they were selling before the decontrol?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The whole question involves reconsideration of the policy. The Government do

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not consider it necessary to subsidize or control it again. If the position is so bad as to necessitate the Government selling firewood they will do so."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO : " There is no question of subsidizing because Government had made a profit of Rs. 30,000. Will the Government in the interests of the public take up the sale now? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN : " Certainly; it involves a change in policy which the Government will have to consider."

Steps taken for the free flow of water under the Tungabhadra Project.

* 58 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what action, if any, is proposed to be taken regarding the Tungabhadra Project so that when the waters flow in the canals they may be utilized for purposes of cultivation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Steps are being taken to ensure that the water available is put to the best advantage. A special staff consisting of Revenue, Agricultural and Public Works Department Officers has been sanctioned for the purpose of localization of the ayacut under the low-level canal."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Have the Government perused and come to conclusions the reports of Mr. Raghavan who wrote the special report on the Tungabhadra Project? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government have not come to any conclusion on it."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of consulting the people affected by the project before they come to the conclusion on the intricate point—e.g., it is proposed to charge some rate called the inclusion fees; Will they also consider the desirability of consulting public opinion Sir? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : " We shall certainly consult the hon. Members of the Legislature, Sir."

Representations to Ceylon by the Government of India.

* 59 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras were consulted on the various Bills affecting Indians in Ceylon before the Government of India made representations to Ceylon; and

(b) whether they would place their views on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) No.

" (b) The question does not arise."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, in view of the fact at South India is vitally interested will the Hon. Minister impress on the Government of India the desirability of consulting this Government before taking any step? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" We have been moving whenever things have to be made clear."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Even without consultation have this Government written of their own accord to the Government of India? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the resolution of the Legislative Assembly has been brought to the notice of the Government of India? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes. It has been duly communicated to the Government of India."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Will the Council be given an opportunity to discuss this resolution? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It is open to the hon. Member to table a motion, Sir."

Economic development of Rayalaseema.

* 60 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Development Commissioner for the Ceded districts has submitted his report;

(b) what the Commissioner's main recommendations are; and

(c) when the Government hope to give effect to his recommendations?

THE HON. SRI SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) A Development Commissioner was appointed to prepare a co-ordinated plan for the economic development of Rayalaseema and he has submitted his report.

" (b) & (c) The recommendations are under the consideration of Government and will be published along with the Government's decisions."

Payment of dearness allowance by local bodies, etc.

* 61 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take to ensure payment of dearness allowance at rates allowed to Government servants in educational institutions maintained by (a) local bodies and (b) aided managements?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" In the case of elementary schools under local bodies, the Government have undertaken to sanction a subsidy towards the deficit arising out of the expenditure on dearness

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allowance. The financial help required by each local body will be determined with reference to its resources. In the case of schools under private management, the entire expenditure on dearness allowance or half of it is met from Provincial funds according as the institutions are elementary or secondary schools. A separate subsidy is also paid towards one half of the expenditure on dearness allowance to teachers in secondary schools under local bodies. In the case of private colleges, a grant equivalent to one-half of the expenditure incurred on dearness allowance is paid by Government."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, in the case of elementary schools, whether the aided management will be given all the amount required to pay the dearness allowance? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" It is paid in full."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Are all private management schools treated alike or is there any distinction? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" No, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Is there any special system of payment observed or is it paid along with the ordinary grant? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Dearness allowance is given with the basic pay. Till now it is being given once in three months. Orders are being passed so that it may be paid every month."

Starting of Basic Training Schools.

* 62 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to start Basic Training Colleges and Schools for training teachers of Collegiate and Secondary Grade in Basic Education;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, where they are to be located;

(c) whether the conditions of admission into these institutions are the same as those prescribed for the existing training colleges and schools;

(d) whether any special syllabuses for these institutions has been prepared; and if so, how it differs from the existing syllabus of the existing training institutions;

(e) whether for secondary grade training classes it is proposed to admit pupils with lower qualifications; and

(f) whether it is proposed to pay higher stipends to attract candidates to these new classes?

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" (a) & (b) At present there are three kinds of institutions training teachers called—

- (i) Elementary Grade Training to train teachers for elementary schools;
- (ii) Secondary Grade Training for training teachers for middle schools; and
- (iii) Training colleges to train staff for high schools and training schools.

Sixteen Basic Training (Elementary Grade) schools have been started. Since the principles of Basic Education have been introduced in the recent reorganization of secondary education also secondary grade training schools also will be remodelled gradually into Senior Basic Training Schools.

At present, there are two such schools in Ranipet and Saidapet. The matter of re-organizing training colleges to give training in Basic Education also is under consideration.

" (c) Yes.

" (d) Yes. A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

" (e) No.

" (f) A stipend of Rs. 18 is paid for students of both elementary grade and secondary grade Basic Training Schools."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the same stipend is given to the pupil teachers joining the ordinary training school? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" In the ordinary training school the stipend is Rs. 12; in the higher training school and in secondary schools it is Rs. 18."

Admissions into the Agricultural Colleges.

* 63 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(a) a list of those who have been selected for admission into the Agricultural Colleges from the City of Madras together with the marks obtained by them in their Group subjects; and

(b) the names of the topmost six of the applicants from the Brahman community who have been refused admission into the Colleges and the marks obtained by them in their Group subjects?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" (a) & (b) A statement^b is laid on the table of the House."

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 99 infra.

^b Printed as appendix IV on page 100 infra.

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Safeguarding the interests of Indian nationals in Burma.

* 64 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what steps the Government of Madras have taken to safeguard the interest of National of Madras in view of the disturbed situation in Burma and whether facilities are being provided to enable them to return to India, as was done on the occasion of the Japanese invasion?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The question of safeguarding the interests of Indian nationals including Madrasis, in Burma is one falling within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, who should be addressed in the matter.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: “May I know whether this Government have no interest when our nationals are being put to trouble in Malaya, Burma and Ceylon? Have this Government conceded all their powers to the Centre?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“We cannot deal with foreign countries. We have been dealing with them through the Government of India and we are taking all possible steps in this matter.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Have the representations from the Chettiyar community been forwarded to the Government of India?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: “Yes, Sir.”

Petition from the Harijans of Mupparru village, Eluru taluk.

* 65 Q.—SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector, West Godavari, Deputy Collector, Eluru, and Tahsildar, Eluru, received any petitions from the landless Harijans of Mupparru of Eluru taluk, containing serious allegations of bribery and corruption against the head karnam of the Mupparru village;

(b) how many petitions and on what dates; and whether any enquiries have since been made; and

(c) if so, when, where and by whom and on what dates; and what the results are?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“(a), (b) and (c) Petitions of some of the Harijans of Mupparru village of Eluru taluk were received by the Collector of West Godavari on 22nd August 1947 and 6th October 1947. The Revenue Inspector of Pedapadu firka held enquiries at Mupparru village on 14th November 1947, 30th February 1948 and 21st February 1948, and at Satyavole village on 18th February 1948. The Revenue Inspector is reported to have held an enquiry also on 26th July 1947. Regarding this enquiry a

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further report has been called for from the Collector. The Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar conducted the enquiry at Mupparru village on 4th April 1948. As the allegations against the karnam were not proved no further action was taken on the petitions.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“Is not the Collector of a district competent to deal with such matters?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“It is a small thing about karnam and the Collector need not go to the village to deal with it.”

Duty of sweepers in the City hospitals.

* 66 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Sri P. R. K. Sarma): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many beds or patients are served by a sweeper for day and night shifts in the following hospitals, viz., the Rayapuram Hospital, General Hospital, Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta and Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram;

(b) how many calls a sweeper has to attend to ordinarily;

(c) what the hours of work and duration of shift of the sweepers and the sanitary staff in the said institutions are;

(d) whether they get regularly a weekly off-day; and

(e) whether any representations have been received from the men through department or otherwise for enhancing the staff suitably?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) In the Government General Hospital, Madras, one sweeper is allotted to each ward, one by day and one by night and they are changed every week. In the other three hospitals the sweepers do not serve the patients; they attend to the general cleanliness of the hospital buildings and premises.

“(b) In the General Hospital, patients confined to bed and operated cases only require their services and it is not possible to specify the actual number of calls each sweeper has to attend to. In the other three institutions they do not attend to any calls.

“(c) In the General Hospital, day duty consists of 14 hours with one hour interval and night duty 13 hours with two hours interval. By night, the men go to sleep except when they are required by patients. In the Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras, the hours of work are from 7-30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and in the Stanley Hospital, Madras, from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. In the latter three institutions there is no night duty. The sanitary staff in these institutions consists of Health Inspectors, peons, toties, lascars and gardeners according to the needs of each institution requiring their services.

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"(d) No weekly holidays are given. One day off in a fortnight is given in the General Hospital.

"(e) Representations have been received in the case of the Madras Government General Hospital staff. No representations have been received from the staff in the other three institutions."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :— " Cannot the same system obtain in all hospitals whether it is Tuberculosis Hospital, or a General Hospital? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :— " There is some difference between the hospitals. "

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :— " May I know whether any extra allowance is paid for night duties? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :— " No extra wage is paid, Sir. "

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :— " What is to be done by patients, who want night attendance? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :— " When they are required they are called, otherwise the nurses or nursing orderlies will attend on them. "

Supply of a list of named persons to Mercantile firms.

* 67 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Commissioner of Police received in 1947-48 any request from Mercantile firms in Madras City, to investigate the character of named persons;

(b) if so, (i) the number of such requests in 1947-48, (ii) the names of the firms which made the requests and (iii) the number of such cases investigated by the City Police in 1947-48;

(c) (i) whether the result of the investigations were communicated to the Mercantile firms and (ii) whether the Mercantile firms used the result of the Police investigation, for selecting candidates for employment in the service of the firms;

(d) how long the Police have been doing this service for the firms; and

(e) whether the Commissioner of Police charged any fee for the service rendered?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :— " (a) Yes.

" (b) (i) One.

(ii) Messrs. Uberoi, Limited.

(iii) The reference from the firm was returned in original for want of full address of the person named and consequently no investigation was made.

" (c) to (e) Do not arise. "

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Number of Prohibition cases.

* 68 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Prohibition cases detected in all the Prohibition districts from October 1947 to June 1948 (monthwise); and

(b) of the total number of cases reported in all the Prohibition districts how many related to illicit distillation (monthwise)?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :— " (a) The total number of Prohibition cases was—

October 1947	..	3,414	March 1948	..	5,880
November 1947	..	3,918	April 1948	..	5,138
December 1947	..	4,453	May 1948	..	4,873
January 1948	..	5,924	June 1948	..	5,358
February 1948	..	5,369			

" (b) The total number of illicit distillation cases was—

October 1947	..	1,283	March 1948	..	1,400
November 1947	..	1,636	April 1948	..	1,377
December 1947	..	1,304	May 1948	..	1,291
January 1948	..	1,670	June 1948	..	1,391
February 1948	..	1,431			

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :— " May I know the reasons for the increase which is noticeable, from 3,000 to 5,000, in the number of prohibition cases? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :— " It is because of the vigilance of the staff. "

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :— " Is it put forward by the Government that the staff are vigilant and that is the reason for the increase in the number of offences detected? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :— " Certainly it is due to the increased vigilance and increased experience on the part of the Prohibition staff that they were able to catch more people. "

DR. V. K. JOHN :— " Do the Government expect the number to go up as the officers become more vigilant? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :— " No, Sir; there is a limit to it and on account of vigilance cases will go down hereafter. "

DR. V. K. JOHN :— " Has the limit been reached now? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :— " I cannot say, Sir. "

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :— " May I know, Sir, whether it is correct that the number of cases of illicit distillation is now greater than the number of toddy shops in the pre-Prohibition period? "

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THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" That is not the proper conclusion to be arrived at."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Is it correct to say, Sir, that the Government have established a cottage industry for illicit distillation by extending Prohibition? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" The implication is not true."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the number of cases of illicit distillation is greater than cases of illicit tapping or practically illicit tapping is absent? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" Illicit tapping is not completely absent. There is a small percentage where we have allowed jaggery production. Where we have got about a thousand licences, only about 25 cases have been recorded and that is such a negligible number."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Total number of composing elementary education centres.

9 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement giving the number of villages in each district where compulsory elementary education has been introduced, the cost of each scheme to the Government, increase in the number of pupils since the introduction of compulsion?

A.—A statement ^a giving particulars about the number of villages selected for the introduction of compulsory elementary education is laid on the table of the House.

The expenditure incurred on the scheme during the years 1915-16 to 1917-18 was as follows :—

Years.	Expenditure.
	RS.
1915-16	13,72,337
1916-17	50,53,513
1917-18	33,04,644

The number of pupils enrolled up to 31st December 1944 was 1.69 lakhs. Information regarding children brought to schools after that date is not available.

Expenditure incurred by certain committees.

10 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total expenditure incurred by the committees referred to hereunder as also the amounts drawn by each individual member thereof towards travelling, daily and other allowances.

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 161 infra.

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- (1) Industrial Planning Committee;
- (2) Water-supply and Drainage Committee;
- (3) Harijan Welfare Committee;
- (4) Prohibition Committee;
- (5) Madras Provincial Housing Committee; and
- (6) Retrenchment Committee?

A.—A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.

Admission into the Engineering Colleges.

11 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the Engineering Colleges in the Province, the total number of applications received from candidates for admission;

(b) the number of applications from each community—

(1) Brahmans, (2) Non-Brahmans, (3) Harijans, (4) Muslims, (5) Indian Christians and (6) Anglo-Indians;

(c) the number of admissions for each community as mentioned above;

(d) the number of applicants who had taken the Degree of B.Sc., or other equivalent degrees or higher degrees;

(e) the number of applicants who had passed Intermediate Examination of the Madras University or any other University in first class; and

(f) the number of those who were eventually found to be disqualified for admission?

A.—(a) The total number of applications received for admission into Engineering Colleges in 1948-49 is 2,456.

(b) The number of applications received from each community is as follows :—

Brahmans	1,153
Non-Brahmans	944
Harijans	18
Muslims	75
Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians	130
Others	136

(c) The number of admissions from each community is as follows :—

Brahmans	66
Non-Brahmans	237
Harijans	18
Muslims	22
Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians	31
Others	6

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 102-105 infra.

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- (d) The number of applicants who had taken the B.E. or other equivalent degrees or higher degrees is 3.
- (e) The number of applicants who passed the Intermediate Examination in first class is 984.
- (f) The number of those who were eventually found to be disqualified for admission is 2,076.

Rajalaseema students admitted in the Engineering Colleges

12 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(a) a list of those who have been selected for admission into the Engineering Colleges from the districts of Rayalaseema together with the marks obtained by them in their group subjects; and

(b) the names of the topmost six of the applicants from the Brahman community who have been refused admission into the colleges and the marks obtained by them in their group subjects.

A.—(a) The list of those who have been selected has been published on pages 445–448 of Part I-B of the *Madras State Gazette*, dated 6th July 1948. Information regarding marks is not readily available.

(b) It is not in public interest to give out individual names of students.

City students admitted into the Engineering Colleges.

13 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(a) a list of those who have been selected for admission into the Engineering Colleges from the City of Madras together with the marks obtained by them in their group subjects; and

(b) the names of the topmost six of the applicants from the Brahman community who have been refused admission into the colleges and the marks obtained by them in their group subjects?

A.—(a) & (b) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to unstarred Council Question No. 12.

Students of Tanjore district admitted into the Engineering Colleges.

14 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(a) a list of those who have been selected for admission into the Engineering Colleges from Tanjore district together with the marks obtained by them in their group subjects; and

(b) the names of the topmost six of the applicants from the Brahman community who have been refused admission into the colleges and the marks obtained by them in their group subjects?

A.—(a) & (b) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to unstarred Council Question No. 12.

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Admission to Colleges.

15 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to get from the Chairman of the Selection Committee the table or tables prepared by the Committee for admission to Colleges showing the details of qualifications, etc., district-wise and community-wise and place the same in the Legislature Library for reference by the Members?

A.—The Government do not think that any purpose will be served by placing such a list in the Legislature Library.

List of those promoted as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.

16 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Tirka Development be pleased to—

(a) furnish a list of the names of Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors in the Excise Department who have been promoted as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, Assistant Prohibition Officers, Inspectors of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police since June 1947, together with the date of entries of service and the caste to which they belong;

(b) state whether these promotions have been made on the basis of seniority; and if not, on what other grounds;

(c) state whether these gentlemen have superseded several others in having such promotions; and

(d) state whether the communal Government Order has been observed in making the above promotions?

A.—(a) The information required is given in the annexure.^a

(b) The appointments and promotions mentioned in the annexure were made on the basis of merit and ability. Seniority was considered when merit and ability were approximately equal.

(c) Some persons who did not come up to the standard and were found unfit for promotion may have been superseded.

(d) The communal Government Order has no application to the appointments and promotions in the annexure.

Travelling allowance drawn by the Deputy Commissioner (Prohibition Enforcement).

17 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Tirka Development be pleased to state what is the amount of travelling allowance drawn by the Deputy Commissioner (Prohibition Enforcement) during the year 1947–48 for each month?

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4.—The amount of travelling allowance drawn by the Deputy Commissioner (Prohibition Enforcement) during the year 1947-48 is as follows :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
1947	April	..	..	358	13	0
	May	..	..	806	1	0
	June	..	..	311	3	0
	July	..	..	894	5	0
	August	..	..	304	13	0
	September	..	..	578	11	0
	October	..	..	613	11	0
	November	..	..	769	10	0
	December	..	..	482	8	0
1948	January	..	..	632	14	0
	February	..	..	451	3	0
	March	..	..	594	15	0

Rules regulating admissions into Colleges.

18 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has perused the note entitled "*Communal Representation with Vengeance*" published in *Harijan* of July 11th, 1948, at page 168;

(b) whether the Government have received any communication from the Dominion Government or the Prime Minister of India or the Hon. the Minister for Education in Dominion Government about the communal policy of the Madras Government in the Education Department;

(c) whether the Madras Government have sent any reply thereto; and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to publish the communication that they received as well as the reply sent; and

(d) whether the Government propose to revise their communal policy with regard to admission of students into professional colleges?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government of India made certain enquiries with regard to these rules regulating admissions into the colleges in this Province and the Madras Government have sent their reply.

(d) Does not arise.

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Commissioners of Municipalities.

19 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a list of names of those who were appointed as Commissioners of Municipalities made after 15th March 1948, together with their dates of original entry into service, the office and status of their previous appointments, their qualifications and the districts to which their parents belong;

(b) how many of those are natives of the districts of Rayalaseema; and

(c) what the reasons are for the Government for ignoring the claims of Rayalaseema in making the above appointments?

A.—(a) A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.

(b) One.

(c) The selection of candidates for appointment as Commissioners was made on grounds of merit and qualifications and not on a districtwar basis.

Inspection of stocks in the Co-operative Stores of the Province.

20 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies made any arrangements for the inspection of stocks in the various Central Co-operative Stores of the Province at the end of June 1948; and, if so, who was appointed to inspect the stocks in the Central Co-operative Stores of the districts of Rayalaseema;

(b) whether he was reminded of this statutory duty by the member (i.e., myself) on 24th June 1948; and whether the officer took any action thereon; and, if so, to what effect;

(c) whether the Registrar or any other authority had appointed Sri K. G. Sivaswami, M.A., of the Servants of India Society to inspect the stocks held by the Bellary Central Co-operative Stores in March 1948;

(d) whether any protest was raised with regard to such appointment; and, if so, by whom; and

(e) whether the said appointment was subsequently cancelled; and, if so, by whom?

A.—(a) There are standing instructions to all Deputy Registrars to get the stock of all Stores Societies including Central Stores verified at the end of the co-operative year. Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and in some cases Co-operative Sub-Registrars were deputed for verification of stocks in the Central Co-operative Stores of the districts of Rayalaseema.

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(b) On 24th June 1948, the hon. Member sent a letter to the Registrar stating that the stocks in the Central Stores are not generally inspected and that the auditors take the balance of stock shown in accounts as correct. The Member suggested that the stocks should be verified by an independent authority. In reply the Registrar informed the hon. Member that only the value of the stocks verified is taken to the balance sheet. The Member was also informed that if any specific instance where this was not done was brought to his notice suitable action would be taken.

(c) Neither the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, nor any other authority appointed Sri K. G. Sivaswami of the Servants of India Society to inspect the stocks held by the Bellary Central Co-operative Stores.

(d) & (e) In view of the answer to clause (c) these questions do not arise.

Number of political sufferers, etc., absorbed in Government services.

24 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to place on the table in a tabular form—

(a) the number of political sufferers, war service men and I.N.A. men absorbed into Government service;

(b) the departments, their cadre, their age and their qualifications; and

(c) the percentage of posts reserved for these three classes of men?

A.—(a) Up to 31st July 1948, 38,730 ex-servicemen and so I.N.A. men have been absorbed into Government service. The Government have no information about the number of political sufferers so absorbed.

(b) The collection of the information asked for will involve an amount of labour and correspondence which would not be commensurate with the public interest served.

(c) No posts have been reserved for political sufferers. For ex-servicemen (including I.N.A. men) vacancies were reserved as follows:—

(i) 33-1/3 per cent of all substantive vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment which arose between 1st April 1941 and 31st December 1942.

(ii) 66-2/3 per cent of all substantive vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment which arose between 1st January 1943 and 31st March 1947.

(iii) 66-2/3 per cent of longstanding temporary vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment which were in existence on 1st February 1946 and which arose between 1st February 1946 and 31st March 1947.

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On 7th January 1948 the Government directed that of the war reserved vacancies for which war service candidates had not been selected so far, a maximum of 10 per cent should be allotted to I.N.A. men who had already applied for such vacancies. It was also directed that in the case of posts in the Special Police Units not more than 5 per cent should be so allotted.

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

II.—MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House that the following messages have been received by the Hon. President from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly :—

I. In accordance with rule 108 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Weights and Measures Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1948) as agreed to by the Assembly without any amendment and signed by me.”

II. I have to announce to the House that the following messages have been received by the Hon. President from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Assembly :—

(1) On 3rd September 1948. The Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1948),

(2) On 25th October 1948. The Madras Public Libraries Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1948),

(3) On 27th October 1948. The Madras Estates (Repeal of the Permanent Settlement and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1947),

(4) On 29th October 1948. The Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1948),

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1948),

The Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1948)

and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council.

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"III. I have also to announce to the House the following message received by the Hon. President from the Hon. the Speaker, dated the 21st August 1948:—

"In accordance with rule 111 (2) of the Madras Assembly Rules I transmit a copy of the motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Assembly, desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1948.

"That, under rule 111 (2) of the Madras Assembly Rules, the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 21 members to consider the Bill, 11 members from the Assembly and 7 members from the Council."

III.—MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce to the House the following messages, dated 11th August 1948 and 29th January 1948, received by the Hon. President from His Excellency the Governor :—

"In pursuance of section 82, sub-section (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, I, Archibald Edward Nye, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Public Libraries Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1948) as amended increasing the rate of library cess.

"In pursuance of section 82, sub-sections (1) and (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935, I, Archibald Edward Nye, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Public Libraries Bill, 1947."

IV.—MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNCIL.

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. Deputy President, I take it, Sir, that I have your consent to make the motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely :—

"The economic distress to which toddy tappers have been subjected to in the City of Madras and other areas in the province on account of the recent extension of Prohibition to those areas and the failure of the Government to provide employment for the tappers who had been thrown out of employment."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" The motion is that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely :—

"The economic distress to which toddy tappers have been subjected to in the City of Madras and other areas in the

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province on account of the recent extension of prohibition to those areas and the failure of the Government to provide employment for the tappers who had been thrown out of employment."

suppose the hon. Member has the leave of the House; have the Government any objection?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" If the House is willing to take it up, the Government have no objection."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" As the member has the leave of the House to make the motion, under rule 40, the motion will be taken up at 4 p.m. to-day."

GOVERNMENT BILL.

V.—THE MADRAS ESTATES (REPEAL AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) BILL, 1947 (L.A. BILL No. 37 1947.)

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Mr. Deputy President, I sent a note requesting that I might be furnished with copies of documentary and oral evidence that were given at the Select Committee. The proceedings of the Select Committee may be confidential and they cannot be given but I do not think it can be said that evidence, documentary and oral, submitted to the Joint Select Committee, stand on the same footing. I require copies of these so that I may be able to do my best with the Bill to be discussed by the House."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" May I submit, Sir, that they are memoranda submitted for the consideration of the members of the Joint Select Committee and the Legislature has nothing to do with it. All those documents have been circulated to the members of the Select Committee. The gentlemen who wanted to give evidence before the Select Committee were asked to furnish thirty copies so that they could be distributed to the members of the Joint Select Committee. On their receipt they were distributed to them. There is no precedent to place such documents before the House or to circulate them to hon. Members especially at this stage, when the Bill has passed the Assembly and has come up for discussion by the Council. If I have got any copies, I would have no objection; but we have to search the records in the office and that is the difficulty. If he is very much interested, I can give him from the material available in my room during the lunch hour. But it is neither a privilege nor is it a necessity to be given copies of those documents."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I bring it to your notice, Sir, that this Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee and the reports were circulated to the members of the Assembly. Are we not, as members of the Council, entitled for copies of the Proceedings of the Select Committee and the Report?"

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ I do not know the rule about it, Sir. But I daresay that copies were made available to the members, Sir.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ I do not want that the memoranda, etc., should be circulated to each member of the House but I want that a set might be placed on the table of the House. I do not think that any useful purpose is served in quoting a note of the office that they are in the office. If they are there, it must be given to us for perusal and return. I am not asking for it all to myself. If they are in the office, the Secretary may be directed to give me those records. If they are not there it is another matter. I expect that the Hon. Minister will get them and give them to me. I even asked one or two members of the Select Committee in the Council for them but they were unable to give. If I had obtained them otherwise I would not have worried the Hon. Minister.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, this Council elected its members to represent the Council on the Joint Select Committee and the Report of the Select Committee has been presented to the members of the Assembly. While it is so, are we not entitled also to receive reports of the Select Committee, just as they have been circulated to the members of the other House. I submit this is a question of privilege. If we had not been asked to elect members to the Joint Select Committee, then we have no right. The position is different if the other House alone nominated its members to the Select Committee. But having nominated our members to the Joint Select Committee, when the report of the Select Committee and the proceedings of the Select Committee were circulated to the other House, I think we are perfectly entitled to ask the Government—I do not know if the office will have to do it—that we should be supplied with copies.”

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ The Report has been published in the Official Gazette and as every member is being supplied with the Gazette, he can be under no disadvantage on account of non-supply of the copies of the Report. Because the Assembly was discussing the Bill in the first instance, they were supplied to them. If, however, it is the intention of the House that copies should be supplied, the hon. Members may ask for additional copies.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I suggest, Sir, that you give a ruling that in the case of reports of Joint Select Committees of both the Houses, this House is also supplied with copies of the report and proceedings of the Joint Select Committee. My submission is that it may be done hereafter. We are awaiting a ruling from you, Sir.”

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ We will give a direction to the office to supply the Members with a copy of the report and the minutes of the proceedings of the Select Committee.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ So, I take it that that is your ruling. Before the Hon. Minister for Revenue moves that the Zamindari Bill be taken into consideration, I wish to say that we would like the Hon. Minister to explain to us fully and clearly the provisions of this Bill and their implications. He need not presume that we have read the proceedings of the other House in the newspapers.”

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I think that the hon. Member has got a right to expect to such an explanation and that he need not specially ask for it.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I do not want to interrupt the Hon. Minister in the course of his speech. That is why I say even at the outset that he should give us a detailed account of the implications of the Bill which is very complicated.”

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ As regards the evidence tendered and memoranda placed before the Select Committee, I submit that they are intended not solely for the Select Committee but to the Legislature in general. As such, there is nothing wrong in supplying a copy of them to the Members. I agree that the proceedings of the Select Committee may be confidential, but I think the evidence and memoranda placed before the Select Committee should be made available to the Members either by placing a copy on the table of the House or through the library of the Legislature.”

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I think usually the Chairman has got the right to decide which documents should be treated as confidential and which can be placed before the House. I do not think a copy of all the memoranda was furnished to all the Members of the other House.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Sir, may I draw attention to rule 87 of the Council Rules? It says : ‘The report, the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee as approved by the person presiding . . . shall be printed and copies furnished to each member of the Council’. So the point on which Dr. John wanted a ruling is already dealt with in the rules.”

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ We will certainly arrange to circulate to the members the report and the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The claim that all the memoranda placed before the Select Committee should be supplied to the members is too wide. Some witnesses have said that their memoranda are intended only for the Select Committee and not for the public. Some witnesses wanted to be examined *in camera* because they did not want their evidence to be made public. That is why discretion is vested in the Chairman to circulate such things as he thinks proper.”

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SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYIDU :—“ Witnesses making such a request are more an exception than a rule. There is no point in making an exception a rule and arguing on that basis.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Is it fair for this Hon to proceed with the Bill at this stage when the documents referred to in rule 87 have not been furnished? ”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Sir, I support the contention of Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao. There is a definite rule that each member shall be supplied with copies of the report and the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee and that has not been complied with. How can the members be expected to read them when they have not been furnished? I submit that it will not be in order to proceed further until that rule is complied with.”

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ Unless the members want to stand on privilege, there is no point in postponing the consideration of the Bill. The members have received the Fort St. George Gazette in which the report is published. Unless they do not open the gazette and read it, I do not see any reason why the consideration of the Bill should be postponed. Of course, it would have been better if the report, etc., had been circulated. When they were circulated to the members of the Assembly, the Government would have no objection to circulate them to the members of the Council also. The whole thing was published in the newspapers in full and to say to-day that the members have no knowledge of them is something extraordinary.”

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ The Hon. Revenue Minister will proceed.”

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ Sir, I move

“ That the Madras Estates (Repeal and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1947), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration at once.”

“ I moved a motion before this hon. House on 23rd January 1948 to the effect that this House do concur in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses to consider the Bill. That motion was passed unanimously, and as a result a Joint Select Committee was empanelled consisting of members of the Assembly and the Council. It examined the Bill for a number of months and presented a report. That report was already published. Now I will explain to the House the clauses as they originally stood and as they have been amended by the Select Committee and later on by the Assembly, so that there may be a complete picture of what has happened. I may also mention that the Leader of the Opposition wrote to me a letter on behalf of the United Democratic Party of which he is the leader asking for information on certain

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points either by means of a letter or by a speech on the floor of this House. I would like to give all the information that the Government possess with reference to his queries.

“ The fundamental principles of the original Bill have not been changed by either the Select Committee or the Assembly. Only changes to rectify the many lacunae that were left in drafting and additions needed to make the Bill more perfect have been introduced by the Select Committee as well as the Legislative Assembly.

“ According to the Bill, on and from the notified date the Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1802, and the Estates Land Act, 1908, shall, to the extent they are affected by this Bill, stand repealed. The whole estate, including the mines and minerals, etc., that are referred to in clause 3 (b), shall vest in the Government free of all encumbrances. Another result that will follow the notification of an estate is that all lands, whether ryoti, jirayati or private, will get converted into ryotwari lands, and will vest in the Government.

“ The definition of ‘ estate ’ in the original Bill as published in September 1947 included 1936 inams also. That Bill provided for a tribunal to enquire into the history of the private land, and the private land was the land which was so defined in the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908. If the proprietor had created any record of rights under sections 182 and 183 of the Estates Land Act, the land concerned was deemed to be private land.

“ The most important provision was about compensation which was dealt with in clause 6 of the original Bill. Compensation was to be calculated for the estate as a whole and not for parts. An estate could be divided into parts under the provisions of the existing law by applying to the District Collector. An estate registered as a separate estate would be treated as such. But estates which were not registered as separate estates in the records of the Government would be treated as whole estates.

“ For the purpose of calculating compensation, the existing rentals in the estates will be reduced to the ryotwari level. The Rent Reduction Act will be only a temporary measure, and the calculations under that Act are based only on averages and do not pertain to each survey number, each field and each *taram*. But after this Bill is passed into law, there will be a regular survey and settlement and the ryotwari demand of each estate will be settled. To this amount, which is called the gross annual ryotwari demand, will be added one year’s income from fisheries, mines and forests. One-third of all these put together will form the basic annual sum. One-third was taken as the basis because under the Permanent Settlement on an average one-third was taken as the portion that ought to be left to the proprietor to whom the *sanad* was given, and two-thirds was fixed as *peishkush*. Of course, there are instances where the *peishkush* is less than two-thirds and also where it is as high as 90 per cent of the rental.

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But in the bulk of cases, the peishkush is round about two-th From out of this reduced rental, two-thirds is taken away, and remaining one-third will form the basic annual sum. Eight one-third per cent towards administrative charges and 5 per cent towards the maintenance of irrigation works will be deducted from this basic annual sum. In short, according to the provision in original Bill, 20 per cent of the annual ryotwari demand of estate will be the basis on which compensation is to be calculated. That is so as far as the zamindaris are concerned.

"As regards inams, a different formula was adopted. The rental adjusted to the ryotwari level would be reduced to one-half instead of one-third. Out of the remaining half, 8-1/3 per cent towards establishment charges, 5 per cent for the maintenance of irrigation works and the quit-rent, jodi or poruppu will be deducted and the balance will form the basic annual sum. This basic sum will be multiplied by a schedule given in the Bill, ranging from 12½ to 25 times.

"This was the formula for granting compensation to the landholders whose estates are sought to be abolished according to the Bill as originally published.

"Another important provision in the Bill was about the apportionment of compensation by a tribunal. The compensation amount was to be deposited in the District Court and a tribunal empanelled according to the provisions of the Bill would apportion it. The need for apportionment arose because, apart from the estate-holders, there were many maintenance-holders in a Hindu joint family like brother, aunt, grandfather, grandmother, etc., who were entitled to a share of the income from the estate. In order to see that the amount is justly apportioned, the tribunal would go into the matter and settle the amount to be paid to each.

"Regarding the mode of payment and the time within which it should be paid, the Bill provided that they shall be according to the rules to be framed by the Government, and that those rules would be placed before the Legislature for approval.

"As I have already said, we have provided for survey and settlement of estates. The survey and settlement will be conducted according to the rules now in force for the survey and settlement of ryotwari areas. As regards the cost, the Government have decided to bear the bulk of it. The ryots will be charged only the cost of the survey stones, etc., as is done in the ryotwari areas. The rest will be borne by the State.

"The Bill also provides for interim payments. Between the date of notification and the payment of compensation, a certain period will naturally elapse. Perhaps the period will be long in the case of big estates and short in the case of small estates. During this intervening period, the estate will be in the possession of the Government. So provision has got to be made for the payment of some allowance to the landholder. Therefore provision has been made for interim payment which will be equal to

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the basic annual sum. This basic annual sum, or whatever amount that might be paid during the period, will be deducted from the total compensation payable to the landholder. Sir, these are the two characteristics of the interim payment that is proposed to be paid to the landholder.

"Then, Sir, the original Bill provided for the repeal of the Impartible Estates Act of 1904. It also said that the future apportionment will be on the basis of the joint Hindu family property. Whatever may be the law of inheritance, whether it be Mithakshara Law or any other law, under which the zamindars succeed to their estates from their father and forefather, the same law will be applied with regard to the distribution of the compensation. That was the original provision in the Bill as it was published.

"Then, Sir, the original Bill also provided for the appointment of a Commissioner and a Director of Settlements and both these two officers were expected to get through this business. There was also provision for dispensing with the services of the existing staff in the estates and for appointing a different category of officers, by giving the former a month's notice or a month's salary, as the case may be. Then there is also a provision to take over the office buildings of the landholders. Most of the zamindars, and especially the more important of them have got a number of buildings in their estates, which are very good real property. We are not proposing to take away all their dwelling houses, or their palaces or their residential buildings either in Madras or at Ootacamund or anywhere else. We only propose to take over the buildings which were exclusively used for office or for other administrative purposes of the estate. Let hon. Members mark the words 'exclusively used'. Therefore there is no intention to deprive them of their other real properties in the form of buildings.

"Then, Sir, the Bill proposes to exclude the jurisdiction of the civil courts in certain cases and under certain circumstances and to that I will come later. Sir, these were the fundamental provisions that were adumbrated in the Zamindari Abolition Bill as it was published originally in September 1917.

"Then, Sir, on a motion before the Assembly and before this hon. House, a Joint Select Committee was appointed and the Committee went into the whole question in detail and made a number of changes, but these changes did not alter the fundamental principles of the Bill; there were changes only with regard to the wording of certain clauses, with a view to improve their language, and to add certain things there were left out, and also to bring about a certain amount of equity in the calculation of the basic annual sum and the rest.

"Sir, I should like just now to deal, at some length, with the changes that were suggested by the Joint Select Committee. In clause 2 of the Bill certain new definitions were inserted, with regard to the zamindari estate, under-tenure estate, inam village,

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etc. They were found necessary, because certain difficulties were pointed out with regard to the application of the Abolition Bill to these various categories of estates.

"Then, Sir, under clause 3 (a) a provision was added for the continuance of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1917, even after the notified date, until the ryotwari settlement is effected. In the original Bill it was simply said that the reduced rent would apply. But there was one lacuna. The Rent Reduction Act will get repealed soon after notification. We now find that there is to be an interim period between the date of notification of an estate and the actual dates when the survey and settlement operations could be completed. To cover that period, the Rent Reduction Act will continue to be applied. That is a new addition which has been made in clause 3 (a).

"Clause 3 (b), which is otherwise known as the vesting clause, mentions a number of items of lands in the zamindari which will stand transferred to the Government free of all encumbrances. Certain suggestions were made to make these items comprehensive and complete and it was only on these suggestions that the clause was redrafted and made more comprehensive and complete, so that the different categories of lands that will revert to Government on the abolition of the zamindaris, are made complete by the revised draft of the clause.

"Clause 3 (d) deals with the protection that is to be given to the existing ryots in these zamindaris. A provision has also been added for taking possession of accounts, registers, pattas, machilikas, maps, plans and other documents relating to the estate which the Government may require for the administration thereof, because there are certain estates which have already been surveyed and settled also. To proceed further with such operations, those records will be needed. At the suggestion of the Select Committee, the provision included also arrangements not to take the original documents, such as the sanads and other documents like that, but only such administrative documents, which will facilitate the expeditious taking over of such lands.

"Then, Sir, it was also found that there is no need to have two officers like the Director of Settlements as well as the Commissioner. Therefore the provision for the appointment of the Commissioner was dropped in the amended Bill and the creation of the post of the Director of Settlements alone was retained and he will be under the general supervision of the Board of Revenue.

"Then, Sir, there is also a clause which deals with the determination of the date on which an under-tenure estate was created, with a view to decide whether it is a pre-settlement or a post-settlement under-tenure estate. The reason for that is this. If it were a pre-settlement under-tenure estate, then it was the grant of someone who had the absolute right to it. If it were a post-settlement under-tenure estate, it must be an estate created by the zamindar or the estate-holder to whom the sanad was given. One of the conditions of the sanad was that the zamindar or the

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person who possessed the sanad had definitely no right to carve out an estate out of his own estate. That is the reason why a distinction has to be drawn between these two kinds of under-tenure estates, so that the pre-settlement under-tenure holders may not suffer.

"Then, Sir, clause 10 deals with lands in which ryot is entitled to ryotwari patta, and here the question about the lanka lands has been introduced. These lanka lands are particularly confined to two areas, namely the lanka areas in the Kistna and the Godavari rivers. There are hardly any other lankas worth the name elsewhere, and although it seems there is one case somewhere in the Presidency, I am not certain about it. Practically therefore, these lankas are confined only to these two rivers. They are lands formed within the bed of the river, liable to submersion and erosion at frequent intervals. But there are certain lankas which are called high level lankas, in which there is no such submersion or erosion and it is possible to settle them and if there are records of survey and settlement, in respect of these lankas. The question arose as to whom all these lands should be assigned and the Bill provides for this, namely, that in the case of high-level lankas which can be settled, they can be assigned to the zamindars, if it was shown that such lands were continuously under the personal cultivation of the zamindars and came within the definition of private lands of the Estates Land Act, 1908. Otherwise they will be assigned to the ryots, if they were under the continuous possession of the ryots from 1st July 1939. I shall explain later, why this date has been fixed.

"With regard to other lankas, they will revert to Government. That, Sir, is the position with regard to lanka lands under the Bill.

"Then, Sir, the other important matter is with reference to the private lands of the zamindar, to which he is entitled to have the ryotwari patta. Clauses 11 and 12 as redrafted by the Select Committee cover these cases. In the case of the private land of a zamindar, the definition as contained in the original Bill has been modified. But, of course, this was not fundamentally changed, although there was a lot of criticism in the other House that much more has been given to the zamindar than what was originally contemplated. But now, Sir, when you hear what I have to say in support of it, you will see that what has been done is only from the point of view of equity, and this point of equity was very much stressed by good many members of the Select Committee, including my hon. Friend Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. The new definition is somewhat like this. All lands, which, immediately before the notified date, belonged to the zamindar as private land within the meaning of section 3, clause 10 (a) of the Estates Land Act, 1908, will be given to him under a ryotwari patta. He is entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of those lands. What are those lands? Those are lands which were cultivated by the zamindar from 1896 till to-day without any interruption and without being given on ryoti to anyone else.

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That is one category. The second category is, that land in which he has got a recorded right as his private land. In both these categories of lands, there is no doubt that they must go to the zamindar, even under the existing law.

"Then Sir, we have provided another category of lands which should go to the zamindar and for which he is entitled to a ryotwari patta. Those are lands which were properly included of which ought to have been properly included in the holding of a ryot and which have been acquired by the landholder, by inheritance or succession under a will, provided the landholder has cultivated such lands himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, etc., because if a landholder has purchased a land out of his own private funds, naturally he is entitled to it. So also, if he succeeds to a ryoti land of which his father or grandfather was the owner, naturally he must get it under the Hindu Law. Therefore we cannot deprive the zamindar of his possession to such lands. Thus lands which are purchased and lands which are inherited and land which were gifted to him are included under this clause, for being given to the zamindar under a ryotwari patta.

"Then another category of lands has also been added. These are lands which were never in the possession of any ryots from 1802 until to-day, but which were lying waste and on which the zamindar has expended money for bringing them under cultivation. But all this is governed by another important consideration namely, that if such land is bought at a revenue sale for arrears of rent, it will not go to the zamindar at all, because once a land is given to a ryot, it will take the shape of a ryoti land, and according to the well-known principle 'once a ryoti land, always a ryot land' under no circumstances can the zamindar change the character of the land or be entitled to its possession. Thus you will see, that subject to these considerations, all the above categories of lands will go to the zamindar on a ryotwari patta. I do not think, Sir, that we can reasonably quarrel with the enlarged definition.

"Then there is a slight change about the case of the inam villages, namely, the date has been changed from 1st July 1938 to 1st July 1945 for obvious reasons. In the years 1938-39 there was an enquiry Committee what was called the Prakasam Committee. The zamindars had proper warning that a radical reform was about to come. Therefore we pitched upon that date in the case of the zamindaris. But the Prakasam Committee did not consider the case of the inams, with reference to the action that they proposed to take regarding the zamindaris. The only reference to the inamudars was in the election manifesto of the Congress in 1945 where it said that all intermediaries would be abolished. And therefore the date 1st July 1945 was adopted. The date 1st July 1945 was taken instead of 1st November 1945 because of the difficulties that would arise in the matter of accounts unless the beginning of the fashi year was taken into consideration. These were the amendments, Sir, that were suggested by the Select Committee with reference to private lands and this applies to all

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der-tenure estates also. In the matter of settling disputes, a Settlement Officer will go into the question and if one is not satisfied with the decision of the Settlement Officer, either party can go to the tribunal and get the claims settled.

"The next question, Sir, is about the non-ryoti land. All lands existing in zamindaris are not ryoti, because they are not being cultivated by ryots nor are they in the possession of ryots. Therefore certain provisions have to be made. Originally in the Select Committee we thought that if these lands were to be converted into non-ryoti purposes and were within the limits of a municipality they could be divided between the landholder and the pattadar as such. But as I will show you later this clause had to be dropped. With reference to the other decisions of the Select Committee we stuck to them. In the case of non-ryoti lands held for non-agricultural purposes they will continue to have their present rights, whatever they are.

"Then, we come to the question of the miscellaneous income. I already mentioned, Sir, that one year's income from mines, minerals, fisheries, etc., would be taken into consideration. But the Select Committee enlarged the scope of that clause and on this we acted on advice from the Government of India. There are a number of miscellaneous items from which the landholder was getting income. All of them have been brought within the scope of 'miscellaneous income' and the compensation is also for the miscellaneous income.

"With reference to the composition of the basic annual sum, a change was made by the Select Committee. As I explained to you, the basic annual sum was 20 per cent of the gross annual sum. Now, under the suggestion of the Select Committee it was increased to 25 per cent. In two ways, namely, by reducing (1) the administrative charges in the case of estates to 5 per cent and (2) the irrigation maintenance charges to 3-1/3 per cent, what we thus saved went to increase the basic annual sum. This was also due to the good arguments that were advanced by important members of the Select Committee.

"Another change was in the case of the inams whose basic annual sum was altered five per cent as administrative charges, will not be deducted in the case of inams and irrigation maintenance charge of 3-1/3 per cent alone will be deducted if there are irrigation works to be maintained. Otherwise only quit-rent, etc., will be deducted. But if the quit-rent, etc., is very much and they cover more than half the gross annual demand, as it was pointed out in one case by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranga Reddi, we have come to the decision that in those cases the quit-rent, jodi and poruppu, etc., would be only 50 per cent of the annual demand, so that there may be a margin left in hard cases. To these amounts we will add the income from the miscellaneous items, namely, fisheries, mines, etc. There was a suggestion, Sir, whether the three years preceding the notification or the three years succeeding the notification should be taken into consideration. Sir, some of the landholders sold away or denuded their

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forests completely. For another 10 or 15 years we cannot gather even a single log of wood from the forests. Such gentlemen have not only got the money by the sale, but they will also get an increased compensation if we take the preceding three years in consideration. Therefore it was finally agreed that the Government should work them up for the next three years succeeding the notification and the average of the income derived will be taken and added as miscellaneous income to the basic annual sum.

" Even in the matter of the scale of compensation there was a slight modification, the highest rate is now going up to 30 times. In the last three categories there was an alteration and they were taken up to 30 times, while in the case of the lowest multiple 12½ times was retained as it was. There was a suggestion, Sir, to restrict the total compensation to Rs. 25 lakhs. But that was overruled at all the stages. The compensation will be apportioned by the tribunal. There was also a slight change in another regard, namely, instead of depositing the amount in the District Court the deposit will be made with the tribunal. This will obviate the necessity of a person going to two courts and now he can confine himself to one.

" In clauses 44 and 45 there are slight changes. In the case of the total compensation being apportioned as between the claimants the Hindu joint family was to be the basis. Now on advice from high quarters and from high legal authorities we have come to the conclusion that we should have a golden mean. If the compensation were to be apportioned under the Hindu Joint Family system even the grand-uncle will get a share. Three generations up and three generations down will get it. And therefore the present holder of the estate may not have much to fall back upon. We have therefore finally settled that the inalienability of the estate should go and also that the law of primogeniture should go as far as the corpus of the compensation is concerned. Therefore it will be divided in the first instance between the present holder and his sons or grandsons or according to prescriptive rights. Then the maintenance holders will get a multiple of their maintenance in the corpus of compensation. That is the position which has been finally settled in the Bill.

" Another important provision in the Bill is about the payment to religious, educational and charitable institutions. Now it is provided in the Bill that the present income of these institutions from charitable inams and the rest are guaranteed. That means, if a charitable institution is getting Rs. 1,000 to-day though under the reduced rental it may get only Rs. 600 it will be made good perpetually by what is called the basic allowance or the mohini grant. This is an innovation. Even now in the ryotwari villages it is in operation. There are many villages where, out of the total beriz a portion is given away to the village temple or other institutions such as a choultry, etc. Such a system exists even very near Madras. That principle is now applied with reference to these institutions.

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" Present clause 53 provides for arrears of rent. The proposal is that if a person pays the arrears of rent for two years preceding notification, roughly faslis 1356 and 1357, the outstanding arrears will be wiped out. This is the arrangement we have come to. There is a precedent for this in 1937. We have also other precedents. The argument then was that the prices were low in the preceding years. The argument now is that though the prices are good there is the other question. There was a general failure of rains during the last two years. In the Government areas we gave a large remission of about Rs. 90 lakhs last year. But in the zamindari areas no remission was given. The ryots there did not have this advantage. Therefore this provision was accepted as a reasonable one.

" We have also added another clause giving power to Government to take over certain educational and charitable institutions. Till now we have been speaking of educational and charitable institutions for which there were endowments. But there are other institutions for which there are no endowments and their expenses were being met from the general budget of the landholder. There are such institutions. The Bill provides for the Government to take charge of such institutions also wherever they exist now for the general good of the public. This provision had to be made because there may be a dilapidated choultry somewhere and it will be mandatory that we will have to make it all right. Therefore to have some discretion in the matter we have said that the Government can take over such institutions as they think fit. I can assure hon. Members of the House that it is the policy of the Government to see that no useful educational or other institution is left out. It is only with that idea in mind that this clause was introduced.

" These are the main changes or improvements that were suggested by the Select Committee to the original Bill as it was published. But by the time the Bill was adopted by the Legislative Assembly a few more changes also had to be agreed to. The most important of them is about the dropping of the 1936 inams from the scope of the present Bill. I was one of those who felt from the beginning that as a first step we should abolish all those persons to whom the right of collecting melwaram, i.e., the right of collecting rent alone, was given. In the 1936 Act a Tribunal was empanelled to examine the question whether in those inams, which applied to them, there was kudiwaram or melwaram and whether both were enjoyed by the same person or they were enjoyed by different persons. It was also provided that in cases where the inamdar had also the kudiwaram, by paying one year's rental as compensation the tenant can also get the kudiwaram right for himself. That was the provision in the 1936 Act. Because there was a provision like that and because we cannot go back years behind to get a repudiation of a statutory provision, it has been the view of my Government and myself to see that these intermediaries also were abolished. But as the House is aware, Sir, both in the public Press and the platform and elsewhere there

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12-30 p.m. has been a lot of agitation about the characteristics of these 1936 inams. As far as I am concerned, I still stick to my original opinion that in almost all those cases the assignment was only of the melwaram and not of the kudiwaram. This can be proved by the simple fact namely, that out of the 18,000 cases that went before the Tribunals which were appointed under the 1936 Act only in two per cent of the cases it was proved that there were kudiwaram rights to the inamdar and that in 98 per cent of the cases, only the melwaram right was proved."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"It was because nobody came to go to the Tribunals."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"It was the incumbent duty imposed on the party to go to the tribunal. If he has failed to go there, he has to reap the consequences and nobody can help it. So, that was the situation. It was brought to our notice that some of these inams were very much sequestered and certain rights could not be traced and the plea was made that the whole question should be gone into before a final decision was taken on this matter. Sir, after a close examination, we came to the conclusion that the 1936 inams should for the present, be left out till the Government brings forth another legislation dealing with them and the Government will deal with these cases as early as possible."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"It is still hanging fire."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Of course it is still hanging fire. But if my hon. Friend lends his support to the Bill to be passed by this Council at an early date, I will then devote my attention to it and see that it is brought in soon. So, Sir, that was one major change that was made by the Assembly on the Select Committee Report. In order to effect this change, a discriminating definition 'the inam estates' had to be introduced in clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill. Under clause 9, a machinery has been provided for so as to determine as to whether a particular inam is 1908 inam or 1936 inam. This question cannot be left in the lurch because it will create a lot of litigation and therefore under that clause we have provided for a Settlement Officer who will go into the question and will state whether a particular inam is a 1908 inam or a 1936 inam and an appeal can go to the tribunal."

"Then, Sir, clause 16 was introduced to make it clear that every person to whom a ryotward patta has been granted under the Abolition Bill should pay land-revenue assessment to the Government."

"Then, Sir, with reference to clause 15 as passed by the Select Committee which deals with inam lands situated in the municipal areas, that day when the Select Committee considered it, they had only one case before them and we thought that the person concerned should not suffer. But, on further examination,

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like Madura, Virudunagar, Karaikudi and other places where costly buildings were built up and if this clause were introduced it would greatly inconvenience the tenants who have already constructed those buildings with the permission of the concerned people. There are also some municipal areas which are actually agricultural land but to which old section 15 would nonetheless apply. Therefore, the equity of advantage was on the other side and so, the Government had to drop that clause."

"Then, Sir, a new sub-clause was also introduced so that the mortgagee on any building under clause 18 should get the property. This is common law and the mortgagee will get that special privilege."

"Then clause 17, which refers to the sharing of the estate private land by the maintenance-holders, has been made very clear."

"Then another important change which was agreed to by the Assembly and suggested by the Select Committee was about the composition of the Tribunals. I have already explained that a Tribunal is only a substitute for the civil court to give speedy justice and less costly justice and to save people from litigation. The different kinds of tribunals have been changed and they have all been brought under one category. There will be no non-official but there will be one District Judge, a Sub-Judge and a Deputy Collector. This is a change which the Assembly also adopted. It was found that in the case of apportionment, there may be certain intricate legal points as between the sharers and there may be some difficulty. Therefore, an appeal to the Division Bench of the High Court has been provided for. After that was done, suddenly it was pointed out that there may be difference of opinion between two of these gentlemen and therefore we have also provided for a reference to the *persona designata*, another Judge of the High Court, so that the differences may be settled."

"Then, Sir, the Act also provides that in the case of 1936 inams which are now left out, jodi, porruppu, kattupadi which are just now paid to the zamindars, will after the notification, be paid to the Government till such time the Government decide the question of abolition of the 1936 inams also. These are the main changes made by the Assembly and by the Select Committee and the Bill has now come before this House for its adoption."

"Sir, I have to make another point clear. The hon. Gentleman, Dr. V. K. John has sent me a letter two days ago asking for certain clarifications. I am thankful to him for that, and with the best of the information that is available with the Government, I will answer those questions."

"The first enquiry is about the extent of cultivable and cultivated land affected by this Bill and what proportion it will bear to the total cultivated and cultivable land in the Province. Secondly he has also asked me to give the figure of land cultivable but not cultivated but left waste. The whole difficulty is that the

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estates are not surveyed and we do not know the actual extent of land or the rent or the income in certain estates because proper accounts are not kept. But, with the information which we have got, I will now give the total extent of land that will be affected by this Bill roughly :—

	LAKHS OF ACRES.
Zamindaris—	
Cultivated lands	76.60
1908 inam estates—	
Cultivated lands	16.50

This makes a total of 93.10 lakhs of acres and the remaining nearly fifty lakhs of acres are either forests or uncultivated land.

"The total occupied extent of ryotwari cultivated land is 276.61 lakhs of acres. Therefore, the proportion of occupied area affected by the Bill to the occupied area in the whole Province is roughly one-fourth."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"What is the figure for the ryotwari uncultivated land?"

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—"No information is available regarding the land cultivable but left waste in the ryotwari areas. We do not know exactly what it is."

"Then, Sir, the second question is about the number of zamindars and inam holders who are entitled to compensation under this Bill. Sir, the number of zamindari estates for which compensation is payable under this Bill is 2,810 and the number of inam estates, that is, 1908 inams, is roughly 3,500."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"May I know the estimated compensation?"

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—"I am coming to that. Then, Sir, the third question is 'what is the proportion of the compensation payable under this Bill bear to the market value of the interests transferred, determined or acquired?' Sir, is a very difficult question to answer because we have no reliable data about the market value and therefore, about the compensation to be paid, we shall give this information as far as we have here."

"Then, the fourth question is, 'Has the actual cultivator of soil benefited by the Bill? If he is so benefited, in what manner and to what extent?' Sir, if the actual cultivator is himself the ryot having occupancy right, then he will be benefited to the extent that he will hold directly under the Government instead of under the landholder and will enjoy the same privileges as a registered holder enjoys in ryotwari."

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relation with the land he cultivates. It is a major question and will form the subject-matter of another legislation. The present Bill deals only with the occupancy ryot. That legislation is under contemplation. We are examining the question and the matter is getting ready."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—"When will that right be abolished?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—"There are two ways of doing that. On a recent examination of twenty villages in each taluk in this Presidency, we can reliably say that more than 60 per cent of the people are cultivating their own land. After we get full figures, we will examine that question and the House will have an opportunity of discussing it."

"The fifth question of Dr. John is whether any intermediary is benefited by this Bill and if so, in what manner and to what extent. My answer is 'yes'. The intermediary is benefited to the extent that he will get compensation for the melwaram interests and will in addition get a ryotwari patta for the lands in his possession and under his cultivation. Details of this, I have explained already. The intermediary between the occupancy ryot and the State will disappear."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"An occupancy ryot need not be a cultivating tenant."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—"An occupancy ryot need not be a cultivating tenant, neither a ryotwari pattadar need be a cultivating tenant. All these cases are subjects for a tenancy legislation which will be our next step."

"Then, Sir, the sixth question of Dr. John is: 'Does the Bill give relief proportionately to the intermediaries and the cultivators who are benefited by the Bill?' Sir, except for the figures I have already given, we have no other data to know about the total number of occupancy tenants and, therefore, it is not possible to answer this question in a precise manner. The scope of the definition of an intermediary varies with the legislation we have on hand. For the present, an intermediary is a landholder to whom the right to collect rent alone is given and interposes himself between the State and the occupancy ryot. That is the present interpretation of an intermediary who is now sought to be eliminated."

"As regards the question whether the occupancy ryots have to pay any compensation for the benefit derived by them, I would only say this, viz., neither the ryots nor the landholders will have to pay anything for the benefits they get under this Bill. The estate ryot was rack-rented for over a century while his counterpart, i.e., the ryotwari pattadar had to pay a lighter land revenue during the same period. Therefore, Sir, for getting the benefit under the Bill, the estate occupancy ryot need not be made to pay for his freedom."

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"Then, Sir, another question of Dr. John is: 'What is the extent of compensation payable by Government, if the Bill is passed into law? Please give details of such compensation.' According to very rough estimates which the Government have made, with the data available with them, the total compensation payable under the Bill will be about Rs. 12 crores for the zamindari estates and about Rs. 5 crores for the inam estates. As the compensation will be based on the ryotwari demand which will be derived from an estate after it is surveyed, settled, etc., on a ryotwari basis, it is not possible to give exactly accurate figures, and that is the reason why only approximate figures have been given."

"Further, as I have already explained to the House, the compensation will be given according to the rules to be made by the Government in future. And those rules will be coming up before this House, after the Bill is passed into law."

"The other question of Dr. John is: 'Please say separately the amount of compensation payable in the case of inams and the zamindari estates.' And this I have just now answered."

"The next question is: 'What is the object in adopting two different dates in clauses 11 (b) and 12 (b) of the Bill?'—the first date is 1st July 1939 and the second one is 1st July 1945. I have already explained this to the House, Sir, but I think Dr. John was not here at that time. These two dates were the result of a general agreement in the Select Committee. The first date was adopted in the case of the zamindari estates, for the reason that the zamindars were made aware of the possibility of the Government undertaking a major legislation for radically amending the Madras Estates Land Act, even as early as 1938-39 when the Prakasam Committee Report was published. But the Prakasam Committee Report did not cover the question of inams, and the question of undertaking legislation for the acquisition of these inam estates first came up only at the time of the Congress Election Manifesto in 1945."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU:—"Was it included in the manifesto?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Yes, Sir, it was included in the Congress Election Manifesto. That was the reason for the adoption of the date 1st July 1945 in the case of the inam estates."

"In both cases, 1st July was adopted, because it coincides with the beginning of the fasli year. Any other date in the middle of the fasli year would lead to practical difficulties."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Sir, my question as regards the payments to be made under clause 38 to religious, charitable and educational institutions remains unanswered."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"That will be

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in these estates, and the actual income based on a five years' average. Supposing an estate derives an income of Rs. 1,000, and the reduced rental comes to only about Rs. 600, the difference of Rs. 400 will be made good by the Government and the Rs. 1,000 will be guaranteed to these institutions."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Sir, I want to know the details of the total payment which the Government commit themselves under this Bill to make to these institutions after the passing of this Bill."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Roughly such payments would come to about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"May I know, Sir, how many managers and Settlement Officers, etc., are expected to be appointed when the Act is brought into force?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"That question is being examined. But I can say this much now, that the cost of such appointments will be less than 10 per cent of the total rent that we will be able to get, after the rents have been reduced to the ryotwari level in the zamindari and inam estates. The reason is simply this. Unlike in Bihar, Bengal and U.P. we have already in vogue the village officers system. Even in the zamin villages we have already the zamin village karnam, munsif, etc. Therefore, we have only to convert all these sub-taluks into taluks. For example, take the case of Pithapuram. There only a Deputy Tahsildar is functioning. Now we have only to make him a Tahsildar, and such appointments will have to be made in all these zamindari villages put together amounting to about 100. We are thus trying to reorganize the whole thing, and it is our estimate that the extra cost to the Government under these various heads will not be more than 10 per cent of the total rent that we shall be able to get after the rental has been reduced to the ryotwari level in these zamin and inam estates. Roughly the cost would come to about Rs. 15 lakhs."

"I have tried to explain to hon. Members with such clarity as I could command, the implications of the original Bill, and the subsequent changes."

"And before I come to the end of my speech, I would like to mention that with reference to this abolition, we recently had the support from the most unexpected quarter, i.e., from Mr. Winston Churchill. You might have read, Sir, what was stated by our beloved Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal, at the Pres Conference that he held the other day. In the course of that Pres Conference, the Prime Minister stated: 'One question he put to me was: "What are you doing about your land problem?"' I told him that we are dealing with zamindars, we are liquidating and putting an end to landlords by paying them compensation. Mr. Churchill replied: "Do you know I have always felt that there was something wrong with the land tenure system in India, and

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I myself intended taking the same step some time ago? But something happened and delayed . . . That was the argument of even the British Government; we are only giving shape to something about which the big and small have been contemplating all these years.

"Now I come to the end of my explanation. You all know the position of the rural people, how a good percentage of our population is under-nourished, and in some cases is, even without food. It is our paramount duty to see that every one of our citizens will be properly fed. Either we should give them bread or give them the means of producing that bread. And in order to produce the required quantity that is needed to feed all our people with a full meal, we have to bring about certain happy adjustments of the relations that now exist between those that go into the fields for the production of food, and the actual owners of the land. I only claim that this Bill is only the first step towards achieving that goal and is not the last word in the matter. Much more has got to be done. And with the support of the hon. Members of this House, the Government will certainly attempt to bring about that happy and rational adjustment of relations, which we all desire to establish. We should also remember that even the illiterate ryots have learnt all the modern ideas, and we cannot blind them over these, nor can we vote them out of their knowledge. Therefore, we must make an intensive study of their real needs, and the ideologies that are spreading in the rural areas, so as to bring about a happy and just social order.

"When we were all young, we thought that we could change the world as we liked. But when we became old, and began to tackle these questions, we found what tough propositions these things are. The more we study these things, the more experience we get, the right way of tackling the problem dawns upon us. And with the advice that will be tendered by so many brilliant minds in this as well as the other House, we hope to give shape to the final state of things that will have to emerge out of this legislation. A just social order which can be brought about without any kind of violence is our ideal. We cannot accept of course what is in existence at present as a just social order, and hence we must sincerely and consciously strive for a better order of things, in which the ordinary man who helps us in the production of food, will have a status for himself, which will give him the credit and the stamina to produce more and more, so that we may have happy and contented stomachs throughout the length and breadth of our Province. With these few words, I move, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The motion before the House

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SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, when I joined the Masulipatam Bar in the year 1917, there was a Brahman vakil who used to sing to me a song called the 'Bhunga song', the first line of which only I shall quote to you, as the other lines are not necessary. The song runs as follows:—

‘ మంగంపె మంగ కాదురా వాపరా !
రంగు రంగుల మంగ,
పింగు పింగుల మంగ
మంగంపె మంగ కాదురా వాపరా ! ’

Translated into English, it means, 'What a beautiful drum you have got, with a colorful *pingu*!' You have only to substitute the word 'Bill' for the word 'Bunga', and you will have 'What a beautiful Bill this is, what a colourful Bill this is, and what a colourful *pingu* it has got!'. It is with the idea of showing the *rangu-pingu* of this Bill that I rise on this occasion, to lead the debate on the Bill, so that hon. Members will finally and fully understand its implications, before they put their stamp on it. I am going to be very sincere in what I am going to say, and I appeal to hon. Members both on this side of the House, as well as on the other, to calmly reflect upon the provisions of the Bill, and come to what may be called a dispassionate conclusion. Nobody can be more anxious than the hon. Members of this House to provide to the common man, what was stated by the Hon. Revenue Minister at the end of his speech, namely, a full meal three meals a day, or even four. Nobody here wants people to go hungry. On the other hand it is the endeavour of every legislator—not only every legislator, but even the ordinary common ryot to whom reference has been made by the Hon. Revenue Minister—to realize that objective. As has been stated, we cannot outvote the ryot, we cannot blind him over these modern ideas, by any slogans. He knows what has been done by this Bill, and what will be done by this Bill, after it is passed into law.

"The Hon. Minister has just now given his reply to the list of questions forwarded to him by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, as to the manner in which this Bill seeks to benefit the ryots, I shall deal with the main points one by one. The colour of the Bill or the *rangu* of the Bill is said to be the support it gives to the ryots. But it is not the real *rangu* of the Bill at all. Are there any provisions in this Bill to improve the lot of the ryots? On the answer to this question will depend the decision of this House. The hon. Member from Chingleput—I do not know whether he is a mittadar or a zamindar—is out and out for the ryot. He knows what has been done for the ryot and I do expect him to say how this Bill improves the lot of the ryots.

"Sir, the most important question for the ryot is the rate of rent that he pays. All other things are subsidiary. The whole *rangu* of the Bill should be what the ryot is called upon to pay.

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In this respect, has this Bill done anything, as has been claimed by the Hon. the Revenue Minister? (The Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao: 'This is only the first step.') The Hon. Minister says that this is only the first step. I will show the House how this is a retrograde step.

"Sir, several hon. Members do not understand these tenures—zamindari tenures, inam tenures and so on. They are perplexed. The question put by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition shows that some of them are not familiar with the tenures. It is no disparagement to anybody when I say that. This Bill touches the village, never mind whether it is one of the hundred villages of the Raja of Venkatagiri or a single village of another zamindar or inamdar. The fundamental thing is that this Bill affects the villagers and their lands. In the Government villages, the villagers have direct dealings with the Government with regard to their rights in cultivated lands, waste lands, forest lands, lanka lands and so on. In the zamindari villages and the inam villages, the tenants deal with the zamindars. Every village has got its *amarakam* accounts and *adangal* accounts. Every plot of land is shown in those accounts, whether it is a cultivated land, or a poramboke or a waste land or forest land. All the lands in the village are not of the same category. Some are dry lands, some are wet lands, some are occupied and some are not occupied, some are forest lands and some are pasture lands. We have to view this Bill according to the way in which it determines the rights of the villagers with regard to these lands.

"Now let us first consider the position of the tenant who holds some cultivable land directly under a zamindar, who has got a patta or muchilika for it and whose land is entered in the *amarakam* of the village showing the extent of it and the rent payable on it. I am now talking of persons who hold lands directly from the zamindar and who have given pattas or muchilikas for the same. According to the Estates Land Act all such persons have occupancy rights and they cannot be turned out. There is no question therefore of this Bill giving them occupancy rights. The Estates Land Act has already conferred those rights on those people and they cannot be ousted from their lands so long as they pay their lawful rents. The landholder cannot change the land from tenant X to tenant Y, nor can he enhance the rent from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. The Estates Land Act governs the relations between the landholder and the tenant and so long as the tenant pays the lawful rent—not the competitive rent—he cannot be evicted from the land. Therefore, the right to hold the land and the protection against enhancement of rent are already there. This Bill does not confer them upon the tenant now. The Rent Reduction Act is intended to provide for the reduction of rents payable by ryots in estates governed by the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, approximately to the level of the assessments levied on lands in ryotwari areas in the neighbourhood. It was passed in

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encouraged it. So far as the Bill before the House is concerned, does it reduce the rents of the tenants? No. Does it give occupancy rights? No. Does it give mineral or forest rights? No. Whatever has been done for reduction of rents has been done under the Rent Reduction Act. It will be my endeavour to show that this Bill is retrograde in its effect upon the rights of the ryots. Before going to that, I want hon. Members to realize that this Bill touches not only the zamindars but the entire ryot population of the zamindaris. Clause 3 (b) is the pivotal clause. It says that with effect from the notified date the entire estate shall stand transferred to the Government. It means not only the rights of the landholders but also the rights of the tenants who are now holding under the zamindars and who cannot be ejected from the lands and whose rents cannot be enhanced. (The Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao: 'You are taking an extraordinary view.') Of course the rights of the tenants are taken away and given back. But let us see what the clause says:

(b) the entire estate (including all communal lands and porambokes, other non-ryoti lands, waste lands, pasture lands, lanka lands, forests, mines and minerals, quarries, rivers and streams, tanks and irrigation works, fisheries and ferries), shall stand transferred to the Government and rest in them, free of all encumbrances . . .

When you use the words 'free of encumbrances' the Hon. Minister perhaps means only encumbrances created by the land holder over the estate and not encumbrances created by the ryot in regard to his holding. But anyhow the words are there according to the Bill all the holdings become vested in the Government, even those lands for which the ryot has given a muchilik and which are entered in the *amarakam* accounts of the village. All of them stand transferred to the Government. The only exception is this:

Provided that the Government shall not dispossess any person of any land in the estate in respect of which they consider that he is *prima facie* entitled to a ryotwari patta—

(i) if such person is a ryot, pending the decision of the Settlement Officer as to whether he is actually entitled to such patta . . .

The cycle is complete. The Government have got the right to dispossess any man of his land in the estate if they consider that in respect of that land he is not *prima facie* entitled to a ryotwari patta. The ryot may now have a patta or muchilika and his land may be included in the *amarakam* of the village. Even then these lands stand transferred to the Government. It is left to the sweet will and pleasure of the Hon. Revenue Minister to say whether the ryot will be dispossessed of the land or whether he will not be dispossessed of the land but a ryotwari patta will be issued to him. It is the Government which has to determine first of all whether a person is *prima facie* entitled to a ryotwari patta for

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holding. This decision holds good till the Settlement Officer decides whether the person is actually entitled to such patta. I do not know whether I have made myself perfectly clear. The right of the Government to dispossess any man of his holding if they consider that he is not *prima facie* entitled to a ryotwari patta is there. As soon as this Bill is passed, the whole ryot population of all the villages—77 lakhs of acres of zamindari villages and 15 lakhs of acres of inam villages—comprising half the ryotwari population—are thrown out practically unless the Hon. Minister says, 'No, you are entitled to a ryotwari patta. I shall await the decision of the Settlement Officer. You continue till then.' Sir, this is a power which ought not to be taken."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" That power is not taken."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" I do not know. That is what the clause says."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" We have to act upon the legal advice given."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" With the simple knowledge of English that I possess and with the much larger knowledge of English possessed by the Hon. Revenue Minister, I want to ask, what is the meaning of this clause which says:

'Provided that the Government shall not dispossess any person of any land in the estate in respect of which they consider that he is prima facie entitled to a ryotwari patta'?

Have not the Government the power to dispossess a man of his land or not? Whether it is intended or not is a different matter. I dare say it is not intended. The Hon. Minister cannot intend it. He cannot show his face in his village and tell the people, 'I am going to turn you out of your holdings.'"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" It is not going to happen."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" The Hon. Minister assures me that it is not going to happen. But the power is there. Who knows that that will not be abused?"

"Then, Sir, I shall come to clause 3 (c). Clause (c) says that the relationship of landholder and ryot shall, as between them, be extinguished.' That is what it says. He can no longer hold the land. This is confirmed."

"Then, I shall come to clause (g). Clause (g) says:

'Ryots in the estate and persons holding under them shall, as against the Government, be entitled only to such rights and privileges as are recognized or conferred on them by or under this Act, and any other rights and privileges which may have accrued to them in the past.'

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date against the principal or any other landholder thereof shall cease and determine and shall not be enforceable against the Government or such landholder.'

I know the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will ask several questions about the rights being conferred upon the ryots. May I ask, Sir, what are the rights that have been conferred upon the ryots, by this Act? It is clear that the ryot shall not have any of the rights which he might have enjoyed under the zamindars previously. They shall cease and be terminated. They cannot be exercised by the ryot. The *rangu* is there and the *pingu* is also there. What is the *pingu*? It is the customary right. What are customary rights? These are rights wherein the ryot can have a certain amount of land for what may be called grazing, right to take headloads of fuel, etc. My hon. Friend from Chingleput knows the conditions of the ryots and their relationship with the zamindars. What are they going to do? What have the Government done for them? Are you going to take away from them the customary rights with regard to grazing? Are you going to take away the rights with regard to carrying certain headloads of fuel? I ask again the Hon. Minister what rights have been conferred upon the ryots? On the contrary I see a provision that the Government shall dispossess any person of any land in the estate unless he is *prima facie* entitled to a ryotwari patta.

"Next, I shall proceed to the question of giving ryotwari pattas. That is provided for in clause 11. Clause 11 says, 'Every ryot in an estate shall, with effect on and from the notified date, be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of all ryoti lands which immediately before the notified date were properly included, etc.' What land does he get? He is now in *amurakam* books. He has obtained a patta from the zamindar. He is in possession of it. What does the Hon. Minister say with regard to the rights of the ryot in this case? What right does he get under this clause? Nothing."

"Now we come to lanka lands. Here also he cannot have rights over such lands unless he is in continual occupation from the 1st day of July 1939. After all, Sir, these lanka lands are used only for grazing and other purposes. Why should these lanka lands also should go over to the Government? Clause 11 (b) says 'All lanka lands in his occupation immediately before the notified date, such lands having been in his occupation or in that of his predecessors-in-title continuously from the 1st day of July 1939. Whenever a ryot is in possession of such lanka lands, he gets the occupancy right. If such is the case, how can you take the right from him? You should not say that he must be in possession of it continuously from the 1st day of July 1939. These lanka lands are not going into the Krishna or the Godavari but going into the Hon. Minister's river.' (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Unfortunately is the Godavari river." (More laughter.)

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SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ What wonderf things have been done under this provision? ”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ I request the ho Member to produce a single patta given by the zamindar in b estate.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ What are tl facts? What are lanka lands? Every lanka land is cultivat every year. Is it your contention that lankas are uncultivated? ”

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ Sir, my poi is this. These lanka lands are islands in the rivers. There a two types of them, one that can be eroded and washed away at the other which cannot be washed away. It has been the custo in the ryotwari lankas to divide them into three categories, ‘ A ’ ‘ B ’ and ‘ C. ’ ‘ A ’ lankas are given on lease for 20 years; ‘ B ’ lank are given for three years and ‘ C ’ lankas are put to auction annually. This applies to zamindari lankas also. What we see to bring under the statute is to apply the same thing to the zamindari areas. The Act says, that because it is possible that in the ca of ‘ A ’ class lankas which cannot be eroded that a ryot can be i possession for a longer period, say eleven years, we can give him patta. But in the other cases where they get possession throug auction year after year like ijaradars, they will not get the patta I would like to know from the hon. Member what wrong is dor to a particular ryot. If a ryot has already got a patta for th cultivation of his land for a reasonable period, he is not going t be affected. We are prepared to consider that point. But w are not prepared to give a patta to one who was taking the land annually in auction. That is the only difference.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ I would request the Hon. Minister to read the relevant section of the Madras Estate Land Act. If a zamindar lets in any person to such lands, b gets the occupancy right and he cannot be ejected. He cultivate it and he has got every right, the statutory right.”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ Let him establish it.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ How can b establish it? ”

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ The hon. Mr Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and we argued over this point that a man who comes there as an ijaradar annually and periodically bids, cannot get a ryotwari patta. Therefore, I beg to differ from my hon. Friend. Our legal advice is different from what he holds.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, occupancy rights have to be given to them. What is the condition which you want to impose upon lanka ryots. He must be in continuous possession. If he is not in continuous possession, then the ryotwari

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Estates Land Act applies. Legal advice apart, I challenge that one can say that in respect of lanka lands if a ryot was there for one year he can be sent away.”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ Sir, it is asserted hat he is a ryot and he is ejected without sufficient compensation being paid to him. Simply he can go to a Civil Court and under section 299 he can get an estoppel declaring this Act *ultra vires*.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, the matter does not stop here. In clause 11, the proviso says :

‘ Provided that no person who has been admitted into possession of any land by a landholder on or after the 1st day of July 1945 shall, except where the Government, after an examination of all the circumstances otherwise direct, be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of such land.’

And there is also the ‘ Explanation ’, which says—

‘ No lessees of any lanka land and no person to whom a right to collect the rent of any land has been leased before the notified date, including an ijaradar or a farmer of rent, shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of such land under this section.’

I am reading all this on behalf of the tenant who went into possession and cultivated the lanka . . .

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will kindly continue his speech after lunch.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

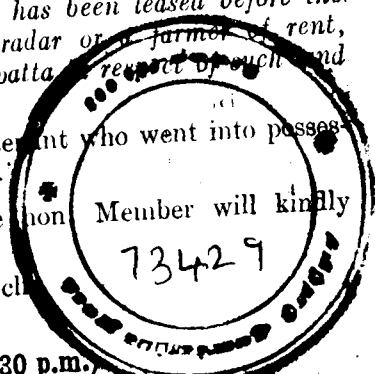
(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Mr. Deputy President, I was referring to clause 11 (b), with regard to the person who has been led into possession after the 1st of July 1945. I am glad that in that proviso, some reservation is made with regard to the powers of the Government by saying ‘ except where the Government after an examination of all the circumstances otherwise direct ’. I do hope that when this Bill is passed into law, the Hon. the Revenue Minister will take a liberal view of this provision and exercise it in favour of the person who has been led into possession; because it is really a statutory right which is now sought to be taken away—I may be told it is for good reasons—but we should see that the person who is already there is not displaced.

“ While on this clause, I want to know from the Hon. Revenue Minister what really the meaning of clause (a) is. It says :

‘ All ryoti lands which immediately before the notified date were properly included or ought to have been properly included in his holding and which are not either lanka

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lands or lands in respect of which a landholder or some other person is entitled to a ryotwari patta under any other provision of this Act.'

Is the Settlement Officer to give a patta for all lands, or is he to hold an enquiry to know whether the lands have been properly included in the holding? What is the significance, I want to know. In clause 15, we find that—

'The Settlement Officer shall examine the nature and history of all lands in respect of which the landholder claims a ryotwari patta under sections . . . etc.'

But we find there is no such clause here with regard to ryot lands coming under clause 11. Only power is given to the Settlement Officer to find out which lands are 'properly included' and which are not. Is the Settlement Officer to be guided by the *amarakam* accounts? Can he, for instance, go into the question whether it is communal land? I know of several instances in which tanks had gone into disrepair long before the Estates Land Act came into force and the Act until 1931 gave absolute power to the zamindar to assign such tank-beds. It was only after 1931 that he had to go before the Collector for turning it into ryoti land. I want to know what is the purpose of the words used here 'properly included'. Is the Settlement Officer to enquire whether the ryot who is in possession of land which was once tank-bed but which now under the law would be ryoti land, is to have the patta or not? Has he got jurisdiction to take away that land or portions of that land from the holding of the ryot? Again, we find 'or ought to have been properly included'. Probably that takes into account cases in which the zamindar has refused to show certain lands in his possession which ought to have been shown as in his possession. I merely want to know whether the Settlement Officer can go into the question whether the land referred to in this clause is or is not ryoti land. If he can do so, then I say it is a serious invasion upon the rights of the ryot. I suggest, therefore, that this may be left out altogether. I do hope, Sir, that when rules are being framed, suitable provision will be made to see that the person who is in possession is not in any way affected at all. Of course, I can recognize that in the drafting of a Bill, it will be difficult to foresee what the exact meaning of the words will be when they are thrashed out in courts of law or before Settlement Officers. What will be the position hereafter? All the ryots in zamindari areas will have to flock to the Settlement Officer and get from him a patta. And until they so get the patta, I say they have the right to continue. If the ryots are not disturbed according to the *amarakam*, then I shall be satisfied. That is the least I expect from this Government and I do hope this consideration will be shown to them.

"We now pass on to clause 16:

'Every person, whether a landholder or a ryot, who becomes entitled to a ryotwari patta . . .'

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land shall, with effect on and from the notified date, be liable to pay to the Government such assessment, as may be lawfully imposed on the land.'

That is all right; but what is his position until the patta is so issued, and what is his position after the patta? This clause takes away everything. The question has been asked as to what is the benefit derived by the ryot? The benefit is instead of paying to the zamindar the lawful rent, he shall hereafter pay it to the Government—and that is absolutely no benefit at all. So far as the Bill is concerned, it simply unsettles the landholder's patta, it makes the ryot go and seek a ryotwari patta and it makes him liable to pay the settlement rate. And here you find 'Every person who becomes entitled to a ryotwari patta shall be liable to pay to the Government such assessment as may be lawfully imposed on the land'. I do not know whether these words have been put in here deliberately by the Hon. Revenue Minister or whether they are here due to an oversight. We have been long fighting strenuously in regard to the Estates Land Act and the Hon. Minister was able to provide for it in the Rent Reduction Act to the effect that 'The Special Officer shall have power only to determine that the rents payable for any class of ryoti land in the principal village shall be reduced; and he shall have no power to determine that such rents shall be enhanced'—I am referring to Explanation I under section 2 of the Rent Reduction Act. So, if the rent is at present Rs. 8, he will have to reduce it to say Rs. 7; but if it is Rs. 3, he cannot make it Rs. 7. That is a fundamental right of the ryot. He has bargained with the landholder, he has paid him sufficient money and he has got that favourable rate. And now if he is to be taken away from the zamindar and given a patta and asked to pay the rent to the Government, I submit you cannot increase the rent payable by him. In clauses 21 to 23 of this Bill, all the estates are provided for so far as survey and settlement are concerned. Clause 21 says:

'Any estate or part thereof may be surveyed or, if it has been surveyed before the notified date, may be re-surveyed as if it were Government land, in accordance with the provisions for the survey of such land contained in the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.'

Therefore, the effect is that ryots who have been paying Rs. 10 will have to pay hereafter Rs. 10 per acre. I want to know from the Hon. Revenue Minister whether he has not undertaken in the Rent Reduction Act that the rent will not be enhanced. Is the pledge to be given the go-by now and do you want to collect from the ryot the settlement rate?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"According to the information we have on hand, it is only in dry areas and not in very many particular estates that this levelling up will take place; and according to our experience, it will practically be bringing down the rents."

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SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ What I want to know is : I have been paying Rs. 4 per acre ; are you not pledged under the Rent Reduction Act to see that I am not asked to pay more? Am I not to pay rent only according to the periodical settlements, once in thirty years? You cannot pass a law now and say, this thing will happen and that thing will not happen and all that.”

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ That is your point of view about the ryotwari settlement as such. The ryotwari settlement follows certain defined criteria; I can give the assurance that what is done according to the ryotwari settlement and survey rules will be applied here with all their full implications and nothing more and nothing less. What is drafted here is only to safeguard the law, so as to bring it within legal scope. What we seek to do is to prepare a ryotwari code and in order to enable us to do so, some changes in these respects are necessary.”

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I think it is better that the Hon. Minister notes down the points made by Mr. Nayudu and gives his reply to them at the end.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Whether the Hon. Minister notes down or not and replies or not to my points, he will still carry the Bill through, I know ; but it is some satisfaction to know his views even now. My complaint is, as I said, this : you have not applied the ryotwari settlement with regard to low rates. With regard to higher rates, of course, I congratulate you when you say they will be reduced. After all, these persons have only 1, 2, 3 or four acres of land; and I ask you : why should you, after having given a pledge in the Rent Reduction Act that the rate is once for all fixed, now introduce this provision here which says that the survey should be under the ryotwari settlement? What I say is that the ryotwari rate should not be applied to areas where the rates are lower now. There are certain rights on the basis of which they have been selling and buying and these things have been going on and now you are taking away the higher rate.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ The zamindars are not prevented from enhancing and that has been allowed and that has led to this legislation. But people in these parts have not charged higher rates even though they had the power.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ The simple point is whether where a ryot is paying less he should be made to pay more and this Bill does not provide for it.

“ Let me now come to section 19. Here also there is the same anomaly. If a person has purchased the land after the first of July 1915, he loses it and all alienations after this date shall go and melt into the Godavari river. And section 20 is the most wonderful of all sections.”

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were promised to be sent up to Heaven immediately the Congress Government came to power ; the lanka lands have been taken away, the 1945 lands have been taken away and lower rents have been taken away. It may be a matter for satisfaction that the Government stand between two abuses and so the Hon. Minister can carry on notwithstanding the abuses. What does section 20 say? The provision is sweeping and it interferes with rights enjoyed not by the zamindars but by others. In the name of abolition of zamindaris and of the rights of zamindaris, so many rights enjoyed by others are impinged upon. So far as the first portion is concerned it is all right ; any right created by the landholder whether by way of lease or otherwise is deemed to be valid. One would jump at it and say : ‘ It is all right and protection is given. This is the first thing, namely, Rangu, and then we come to the ‘ Pingu ’ by way of the proviso. What is the position if the lease had been given for 35 years or 99 years or in perpetuity? After all will anybody want a mineral right to be given for a year? In one year he cannot even scratch the surface of the earth and for minerals one will have to dig down to the bowels of the earth and mining leases usually are for eighty or ninety-nine years. What does the proviso say here? If it is one year it is all right and if it is beyond that, if it is in public interests to do so, they may issue notice to the person concerned and terminate the agreement. Of course they shall be paid some compensation by the Board of Revenue. Therefore, though it is a Bill for the abolition of the rights of zamindars, in that name rights granted by him to another person can be done away with after a notice period of three months.

“ Regarding the question of compensation to the zamindars, you proceed on one-third, make some deductions for administrative charges and then arrive at the basic sum. But with regard to these persons—they are not zamindars but they had been given the rights by them to work the mines—the Government want to take power to terminate the right and the Board of Revenue will pay them some compensation according to rules prescribed. The question of compensation to the zamindars has been settled in the Bill itself but regarding the persons for whom mining rights have been given, the principles upon which the compensation will have to be given will be decided by an authority which the Government create. This is a thing which goes against the rights of persons holding leasehold rights. Let me now take section 55. If a ryot pays rent for faslis 1356 and 1357, the dues in respect of all the previous faslis are wiped out. I do hope that with the concession given to the ryots their food pot at least will be spared and not be placed on the road on the 15th June, 15th January and 15th March, the kist seasons. There is no zamindar and they cannot say : ‘ Salaam to you ; come day after to-morrow ’ and put off payment. The Revenue Inspector will come and the Tahsildar will be upon the ryots. Will the Government allow the kist to accumulate and will they allow it to be wiped out? I do hope that when the administration comes into the hands of Government, they will exercise the same leniency or at least spare the

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pot of food without breaking it in order to collect the rent. So far as the ryot is concerned, if he is paying lower rent, he is to pay higher rent and he is continuously liable to pay settlement rates. He will be liable to be evicted from communal lands and he shall be evicted from his lanka lands and he shall be evicted if the lands came into his possession after 1945. I submit, Sir, that there is absolutely nothing in this Bill of which we can be proud and there is no reason to believe that it will ameliorate the condition of the ryot and he will grow more food and his stomach will be filled up. The real thing is not that anything is sought to be done to the ryot or that you want to help them but that something is taken away or more burdens are put upon him and he is put in direct relationship with the Government. I must say in this connexion that responsible journals have been carrying on propaganda saying that so much is going to be paid to the zamindar and that it should not come from the tax-payer but from the ryots of the zamindars concerned and that they should be made to bear the brunt of the burden. I am only sorry that some responsible persons have also given expression to that feeling. Let me state once more that the ryots get nothing under the Bill. First of all for the reduction of rent, is there any compensation paid to the zamindar. Rents are now going to be reduced to Government level. If the Government propose that zamindars should get some compensation because Government are going to introduce the ryotwari rate, I can understand that and I can understand the agitation that is going on to say that the ryots benefited should bear the burden. On the other hand, the compensation to be paid is fixed with reference to the annual basic sum, which is the reduced sum and it is the zamindar that foregoes his rent. Of course it is within the powers of Government to regulate the relationship between the landholder and the tenant and to secure adequate return for the tenant. It is for that purpose that this Bill, the Estates Land Act and kindred Acts had been passed from time to time. I can understand the position if the Government pay the zamindar on the existing level of rents and the compensation being on the basis of reduced rent, I do not think that there is any obligation on the part of the ryots to bear the burden. After all, are they allowed to remain free from taxes? Section 16 says that the assessment is payable to Government from the notified date. Reduced rents also will be enhanced and the landholder having lands without paying rent will have hereafter to pay assessment to the Government and the zamindars also who have been enjoying the land without paying any peshkash will have to pay hereafter. The zamindars have been collecting 175 lakhs. The Rent Reduction Act is going to reduce it to 100 lakhs. The compensation is going to be paid on the basis of these 100 lakhs. The zamindar loses 75 lakhs and no compensation is to be paid for that. Therefore, when the compensation is being given, it is not on account of the ryot getting any benefit at all. It is not as if the ryots get

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Let us take the rent roll. Are the Government going to forego the amount? On the other hand, clause 16 clearly says that the ryots shall continue to pay, what may be called, the reduced rate of rent. Instead of the zamindar pocketing the 100 lakhs, the Government will pocket it. That is all the net effect of it. Therefore, it is an acquisition of 100 lakhs of revenue to say the least and for that they have to give compensation and nothing further. For in the place of 10 lakhs by way of peshkash, they are getting 100 lakhs by way of acquisition of these rights and therefore they have to pay compensation to the zamindars and it is not the ryots that have to pay it.

Sir, with regard to this compensation question, what is the equitable compensation to be given to them? What are the principles in this Act which underlie the grant of compensation to the zamindars? Here, I should like to indicate the principle which appeals to me rather very hard. There can be two portions in a village—the cultivable portion from which the zamindar may get the revenue and the non-cultivable portion in respect of which he does not get any revenue but he has got certain other rights. Those are the two portions of a village. Those are the two sources of revenue for the zamindar. Therefore, the compensation to be awarded must be with reference to these two heads. Clause 3 (b) says:—

The entire estate including all communal lands and poramboles; other non-ryoti lands; waste lands; pasture lands; lanka lands; forests; mines and minerals; quarries; rivers and streams; tanks and irrigation works; fisheries; and ferries, shall stand transferred to the Government and vest in them . . .

What are the rights of the zamindars with regard to these miscellaneous things? The first right which he has got under the Permanent Settlement Regulation or under the Estates Land Act, is the right to cultivate himself what lands he pleases—waste lands, pasture lands, lanka lands or any other lands—or he can induct ryots into possession by taking premium but he cannot take a promissory note which cannot be enforceable in a court of law. With regard to pasture lands, he can collect *vari* or *pulleru*. The fundamental right of the zamindar with regard to these miscellaneous items is really much more than what will appear on the surface. The right to put a ryot into the possession of lanka lands, pasture lands, etc., are being taken away and what is it that you are paying? Nothing.

The same thing is with regard to clause 3 (a). What is the compensation provided for with regard to these miscellaneous things? Under clause 3 (b) the entire estate shall stand transferred to the Government and vest in them, free of all encumbrances. Under clause 27 (iv), one-third of the average net annual miscellaneous revenue derived from all other sources in the estate specified in clause 3 (b) excluding lands in respect of which the ryotwari patta is to be granted, is to be taken into account. On

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the hands of the Government. Here they will have no right to induct any ryot thereafter and he cannot take any land for cultivation. In this connexion, I am reminded of what the Burma Government have done. I am not sure whether they received inspiration from this Government or otherwise. They said they would only give an annual net income just like that here on all these things. The Government proposed to give only one year's rental. I tell the Hon. Minister that it is not going to be the capitation of the zamindars but it is going to be the capitation of junkers as they put it. The turning of the tide is certain and when the flood gates are open it will swamp you and you will not be able to control it. When you tell the zamindar that with regard to forest lands, communal lands, pasture lands and lanka lands not occupied by tenants, he will get one year's income only, it is what is called opening the flood gate. God only knows whether the Government will be able to or want to derive any income from these at all? What is the provision which tells you to what use these things should be put into?

"Sir, we must admire the stubbornness with which the inams were sought to be brought in. In the Trakassan Committee Report, the question of inams were left out as they did not stand on the same footing as zamindars. Having paid all the compliment due to him, I still want to ask, if you are going to pay one third of the annual ryotwari demand for the zamindars, why do you want to pay thirty times with regard to inamdar? Is it due to what may be called racial discrimination? Is it due to communal distinction or is it due to the powerful advocacy of the papers or is it due to the powerful advocacy of the oligarchy ruling this land? What is it?

"Sir, there are 3,000 zamindars, of whom 2,000 are one-village zamindars. These zamindars will get compensation on the basis of one-third, whereas the one-village inamdar will get thirty times. I have a share in the zamindari village with an income of about Rs. 3,000. A small fraction of the share is mine. But I will get compensation on the basis of one-third whereas an inamdar will get thirty times. This distinction is atrocious. The Hon. Minister for Revenue reminds me that if I had registered, the position will be all right. I ask him, what right has he got to pay better rate of compensation to the inamdar while at the same time they deny that right to the zamindars. Is he fair and is this the way in which the common community should be treated? After all, what is the distinction between the zamindar and the inamdar? There are one-village zamindars and one-village inamdar. My hon. Friend knows that the Estate of Kuvvetnagar has been split up into 11,000 or 15,000 shares and each share will be the same as that of an ordinary inamdar. But their compensation differ very much.

3-15 p.m. "Now, who are these inamdar? merit, such a kind of treatment? Bhukshandeln is their creed. (Laughter.) They went to the zamindar."

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I know the difficulty with which the Hon. Revenue Minister is faced. There will be a storm of opposition if he were to propose to give thirty times as compensation to the zamindars. I ask him what is the merit on which this compensation is being given. You say, they are no better than mere rent collectors. Then why this differentiation in compensation? The man who got the villages as inams should get 30 per cent compensation and the man who gave the villages as inams should get nothing! It is utterly out of proportion for one thing to be stepped up and the other thing to be scrapped.

"There is one more point I have to submit. I have no objection to Government taking all the forest land, all the lanka land, in fact, in vesting in themselves all the lands in the Madras Presidency. (Laughter.) But there must be some principle enunciated when you take such a step. For what purpose are you taking them over; how are you going to administer them? I can understand the Communists taking over lands; for they want to do away with private property. But are you going to put all lands into a sort of collective farm after vesting the lands in you? I can understand that, if you have a planned economy. No. You have none. I have no doubt of what is going to be done with the lands confiscated under this Bill. We have read in Roman History, when Roman generals returned home victorious with their army in all splendour they would not be satisfied until corn is distributed to the soldiers. Now, is it your plan to distribute the lands among political sufferers? Is it your idea to change property from the hands of A to the hands of B? Nationalization of motor transport has resulted in issuing licences. Nationalization of land will result in distribution of land among political sufferers. There is in my district Kalipatnam estate. The inamdar has spent considerable sums of money on the estate; and he wanted to put the ryots into a co-operative organization. At once various parties to which several hon. Members belong said the inamdar had no right to put them. And then began rioting. The matter went up to the High Court and they decided that the inamdar has the right. The matter has caught fire. (Interruption by the Hon. Revenue Minister.) He is again a Congressman. I have no doubt I can get concession from you, if I say, I am a Congressman. (Laughter.) Let us have some principle on which land is taken away. We have here to discharge certain duties. The Hon. Revenue Minister said towards the close of his speech that he is out to produce more food; but in his attempt to do it he should not provide leaves for political parties. I hope it will not be his aim. Since he has not disclosed what his aim is I have added amendments to the effect that the villages taken over by the Government should be administered for the benefit of the villagers only. These are my main principles of objection to this measure, and if I have, in my speech, unwittingly offended anybody, I hope he will not take it personally."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Sir, I had no desire to take part in the initial stage of this Bill, but I have been provoked by my

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friend, the hon. Member from Masulipatam, to make my speech. Hence I have risen at this stage. So far as zamindars are concerned, my conviction is that this legislation is quite justified. Well, what is their position; what is their legal position? It has been elaborated in the Prakasam Committee's Report of 1938. We debated upon it in this House nine years ago and came to the conclusion that the relationship which they had in 1802 should be reverted to. That was the result of the debate at that time. Last year, in January 1947 the then Revenue Minister, Mr. Karanth brought forward a resolution before this House asking leave to legislate on a particular basis, namely, on the basis that the zamindaris should be abolished and the tenants in occupation of the lands should pay the ryotwari rent. (The Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao: 'The latter part did not form part of the resolution.') Well, I stand corrected. That resolution was limited to the question of abolition of zamindaris. The then Revenue Minister made an elaborate speech in which he said that these zamindars are merely commission agents, or in popular language, they were appointed as agents of the then Government, the East India Company, to realize the rents from the ryots in occupation of land, for what they collected, they should take one-third as commission and pay the balance of two-thirds into the treasury as, what was termed, peishkush. That is the legal position between the parties. This is found in the majority report of the Prakasam Committee, to which my hon. Friend from Masulipatam has appended a dissenting minute. The same observations were made by Mr. G. S. Forbes, when he introduced the Estates Land Bill in 1905, which eventually became the Madras Estates Land Act, Act I of 1908. That Bill had been published seven years back, in the year 1898, and the hon. Gentleman said in 1802 that there was no distinction with regard to the land in the ryotwari areas and that in zamindaris; every land was common. I do not know, why, for some reason, some leading gentlemen wanted certain areas; they were given those areas, in which they were empowered to collect assessment,—to use 'rent' is a wrong term—to pay over two-thirds as peishkush and retain for themselves the balance of one-third. It is only after the Regulation of 1802, these gentlemen were appointed by the East India Company to collect assessment as zamindars, and in course of time they styled themselves as proprietors of land. They have absolutely no proprietary interest at all. It is rather very strange to see that the Hon. Revenue Minister when he was speaking this morning used the words 'proprietary interest'. I can understand the draftsman of Regulation of 1802 or the draftsman of the East India Company using those words, as they were not clever legal draftsmen—and that has caused so much strife and trouble to the ryots for the last one hundred years. After that, at this time of the day, when the Hon. Revenue Minister introduces a measure to abolish zamindaris, to use the words 'their proprietary interest' it passes my comprehension, how he does it."

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will see, even the definition of 'proprietor' has been dropped, because the term carries with it a misnomer. I have been saying that the zamindar is only a rent collector and the scheme of compensation is based on that."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—The zamindars had absolutely no proprietary interest in the lands over which they were authorized to collect the assessment. That was the position. Sir Thomas Munroe created a wrong impression by using the words 'proprietary interest' in Regulation XXV of 1802. He submitted his report to the then British Government. They passed another regulation in 1822 but did not rectify the mistake. As the Hon. Mr. G. S. Forbes has said, the English Judges who came to India afterwards imposed the British law of landlord and tenant, created litigation and trouble, and impaired the interests of the ryots. Mr. Forbes introduced a Bill which eventually became the Estates Land Act of 1908. But that Act did not give any relief to the ryots in possession of the land. Hence the Congress Working Committee said in their election manifesto that the zamindaris should be abolished. They never mentioned anything about inams. In January 1947, the then Ministry—after all the Ministry is said to be continuous even though the personnel may vary from time to time—sought the leave of this House to introduce legislation to abolish zamindaris. Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and some other members pleaded for a reasonable compensation. But every one was agreed on the principle of abolition. Even the zamindars themselves represented: Please do abolish these zamindaris as quickly as possible so that we may have some relief. I have got a copy of the representation which they sent last year.

"As regards inams, there are several of them which are not inams of modern times granted by jagirdars or zamindars to persons who, as my hon. Friend said, went about saying: 'Bhavathi Bhiksham Dehi. We beg of you to give us an inam.' Sir, the House knows that Sri Krishnadeva Raya gave several inams to the famous poet Allasani Peddanna, who composed the fine and elegant verse which was recited when Krishnadeva Raya died. (An hon. member: 'Please recite.') I am not so good at recitation. I studied it a long time ago in the B.A. class. My Friends Messrs. Kala Venkata Rao and B. Narayanaswami Nayudu must know the verse to which I am referring. It is six hundred years old. Why should the descendants of that poet be deprived of those inams now? I know that Sri Krishnadeva Raya granted nine villages as jagirs for the maintenance of a tomb of the Muslim saint Baba Fakruddin which is in Penukonda in Anantapur district where I was practising for some time before I came over to Bellary. Even now some Muslims are looking after the tomb and maintaining worship therein according to Muslim tradition. Sir, is it not morally sinful to take back these jagirs? I am replying to my friend Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu who took objection to excluding the inams from the purview of this legislation. We were given permission to propose amendments, and as a matter of fact I did want to send in amendments

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in the name of my friends Dr. V. K. Jhon and Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao for excluding inam villages altogether from the scope of this Bill. (The Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao: 'Inam villages are omitted; only the inam estates are there.') So I did not send any amendment. According to ancient Hindu ethics and ideals, it is sinful to take back gifts of land or any other property from the donee. I think my hon. Friends have read the tenth skandam of Bhagavatham wherein it is said that Nriga Maharaj made a gift of a cow to a Brahman. The cow strayed back into the palace. He made a gift of the same cow to another Brahman later on. The first donee came and said: 'It is my cow, you first gave it to me and I now want it back.' The second donee said: 'You have made a gift of the cow to me and I will not return it.' On account of this Nriga Maharaj was forced to live the life of a chameleon. Finally Lord Krishna helped him to resume his old form.

"Coming to recent times, in the early part of the last century, Sir Thomas Munroe, who was first the Collector of the Ceded Districts or Rayalaseema as we now called them and subsequently became the Governor of Madras, wanted to resume all the inams which were gifted to Raghavendraswami of Mantralaya. I do not know whether all the Ministers have visited the place but I am sure several of them would have visited. Every Collector goes there during the anniversary celebration. An account of this tradition is published in the Bellary District Gazetteer, and also in the biography of Sir Thomas Munroe all the three volumes of which are in the Legislature Library. When Sir Thomas Munroe wanted to resume all the inams gifted to Sri Raghavendraswami by the previous kings, the Swamiji, who was entombed in the samadi for more than six or seven centuries, came out and accosted him in these words: 'How dare you take back the inams that had been given to me?' He simply bowed, said that he was not going to resume the inams and went away.

"Sir, I may mention another instance also. Mr. I. M. Frase was the Collector of Bellary district in 1943 or 1944. He scoffed at the idea of holding annual celebration in Mantralaya and said 'I will prevent the celebration which is attended by about ten thousand people from across the Nizam's border. We cannot afford to provide foodgrains for ten thousand people in these days of food scarcity.' He issued an order under section 144 prohibiting the congregation of people there. I mentioned the incident about Sir Thomas Munroe which I narrated just before and gave him a copy of the Bellary District Gazetteer in which this tradition is published. But he persisted and said: 'I cannot provide rice for ten thousand Brahmans that will attend the celebration. I resigned myself to the situation.' But next morning he came for me and said: 'I did not get sleep throughout last night. What shall I do?' I replied: 'Cancel the prohibitory order and you will be all right.' He did cancel the order and provided the rice that was needed. He himself took part in the celebration for ten days. For the information of Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu, who was not present, I mention this.

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to Sri Raghavendraswami whose body lies entombed in the samadi at Mantralaya. I do not want to take up any more time of the House in repeating what I said for the information of Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu.

Inams have not been granted merely on account of the Brahmins begging the post 1802 zamindars: Please give us some land.

Inams have been granted for several reasons. There are several inams in my district though they are small in extent. They have been given to men for their learning. I do not want to refer to the origin of each shrotriyam. Inams have been granted by kings of Adoni and Bijapur several centuries ago to learned pious Hindus. Is it right from the moral and ethical point of view to resume inams which were granted centuries ago? We legislate with regard to the relationship between landlord and tenant but to take back those inams is repugnant to the moral principles of Hinduism. I believe the same moral ethics prevail in Islamic and other religions. That is why I say that a distinction must be made between zamindaris and inams. Inams have been enjoyed fully and in some cases the inamdars have settled down and do the cultivation themselves at least in parts of the inams if not the whole. To apply the same test to both zamindaris and inams in a common Bill is not right. If the Bill had been confined to only zamindaris, I am sure it would have been passed long ago. My friend the Hon. Revenue Minister said that some differentiation is made in favour of inams in the matter of compensation. But I am afraid the difference may be negligible. My personal view is, and it is shared by several friends from Andhra Pradesh, that it would have been better if inams had been excluded altogether from the purview of this Bill.

"One more point, Sir, and I shall finish. In clause 38 of this Bill, the Government have committed themselves, or rather I should say that we have committed ourselves, because, although the Hon. Minister for Revenue said 'We' meaning thereby the Government, yet I think it is not the Government or the Hon. Minister for Revenue who are going to pay, but that it is the people of the Province, who are going to pay ultimately" (Inter-
ruption.)

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—"Sir, I entirely agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Bhima Rao, that when I said, 'We,' I meant it only in the sense in which a company uses the term 'We,' and it did not represent either myself or the Government as such."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Sir, under clause 38 of the Bill, we commit ourselves to make good, to the various religious, educational and charitable institutions the income that they have been getting till now. Well, it is said that it will be reduced to the ryotwari rate. But I think that will not make much difference, because, if we take for instance the Tirupathi temple, it gets nearly an annual income of Rs. 7 lakhs from the various endowments and inam lands attached to it. That is my information, Sir, but I stand subject to correction, because you are also

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a member of the Tirupathi Devasthanam Committee and you may know better. Even if one-third of that is taken away as legitimate expenditure, the remaining two-thirds will come to about Rs. 5 lakhs and if the assessment is converted on the basis of the ryotwari rate, it will come to more than Rs. 1 lakh. There are several such institutions and it may amount to a huge sum to pay them compensation for the loss of their income. Sir, in fact, I sent an interpellation, to the Hon. Minister requesting him to furnish the House with the information in respect of all such institutions and their annual income and I have been asking for the same information for more than a year, but it has not yet been forthcoming. I should like to know what efforts have the Government made to collect such information or cause an enquiry to be made into the matter. Without giving us any idea of our ultimate commitment, we are now asked to commit ourselves to pay this sum as compensation to these institutions. Sir, there are several Muslim religious institutions and several Hindu temples, colleges, chatrams and so forth, which if we want to compensate, would come to even Rs. 10 crores, although my Hon. Friend the Revenue Minister says that it would only be about Rs. 25 lakhs. I do not think my hon. Friend has made any inquiries into the matter during the last one year to ascertain the correct figure. What is the use of asking us to commit ourselves to a sum, the exact amount of which we do not know. That will amount to a deceit according to law."

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Sir, what I have submitted to the House is according to the best of the information we have got. You cannot ask us to furnish the exact figures because they are not really in existence. Some of the inams to which my hon. Friend Mr. Bhima Rao made a reference just now do not get the incomes, which he imagines. He referred to some mutts in Tanjore and said that they are getting huge incomes from endowments. We have, in fact, gone into the whole question, we have taken those things into consideration and we have come to the conclusion and as I said, roughly that it will be about that figure which I have given and we will not be wide of the mark. Perhaps, it will exceed 10 or 15 per cent, but surely there will not be any great difference in the way in which my hon. Friend fears. It is therefore not proper, Sir, to ask us to put off the Bill till we are able to get the exact figure."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Sir, let me say plainly, that I am not one of those who adopt dilatory tactics to postpone the legislation. On the other hand, it is my desire to see that this Bill is passed as speedily as possible. But, at the same time, I cannot agree with the Hon. Minister for Revenue, when he said that the maximum amount of compensation would not come to more than Rs. 25 lakhs. I know, as a matter of fact, that in one village in the Tanjore district that has been purchased by the Uthiradi Mutt, the annual income is about Rs. 75,000."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" If it is a religious institution, it will still get Rs. 75,000."

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SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" But unless you are able to get the correct information; how are you going to pay the compensation? I submit, Sir, that this estimate of Rs. 25 lakhs, cannot at all be correct and I am not disposed to accept it as correct even approximately. Suppose it happens that on account of the various commitments we are making under this Bill, we have to pay something like Rs. 5 crores, how can we do that? We cannot do that at this time. It is not fair that we should embark upon this policy just now without knowing even the approximate amount that we will have to pay as compensation and we cannot rely upon the promise of the Hon. Minister and adopt his figure as such."

" With these observations, Sir, I support the measure, in so far as the abolition of the zamindaris alone is concerned."

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I should not have intervened in this debate, but for the fact that my hon. Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu has forced me to say a few words at least personally. I am neither a mittadar nor a zamindar. I am only a ryotwari pattadar, and I am a bit of an inamdar also. (Laughter.) Yes, Sir, there is nothing to laugh at. Our ancestors have done a lot of defence and revenue collection work for the East India Company. But they did not beg, Sir, and there was no Bhavathi Bikshandehi business there. Because they had done those defence and revenue services, they brought on greater slavery to our countrymen than others. When those services were terminated, they were given these inam villages as a sort of pension. If pensioners could be deprived of their pensions, then these inamdars also could be deprived of their pensions, which are now in the form of inams. But whatever it is, Sir, the Government have now thought fit to abolish the zamindaris and the inams and to bring them all under one uniform ryotwari tenure. I have great admiration for this idea that has entered into the head of the Hon. Minister for Revenue and I am one with him in order to see that our land tenure in this Province is brought under one system only and that it must be the ryotwari system."

" Sir, no doubt my hon. Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu elaborately argued that these inams were given by the zamindars and since the zamindars themselves are going, the inamdars also must share the same fate. But I submit, Sir, that it is not so and it should not be viewed from that point of view. There were some inams given by zamindars, but originally there were a number of inams given by our ancient Hindu rulers and Nawabs much earlier than the East India Company and the East India Company and the British Government had only confirmed the inams which were previously given by their previous administrators as gifts. There are several cases in which our ancient Hindu kings of this country had given inams to people in recognition of their services to the community and to the State and it is not the East India Company or the British Government that had given them to the people, but, as I said, they only confirmed them. So, in

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any case, I should think that these inams should not be placed on the same footing as the zamindaris. There are differences between inams granted by the zamindars and the inams granted by the Hindu kings and by the British Government. There is no objection to making such a distinction between these two kinds of inams. But whatever it is, for the purpose of bringing them under a single tenure, no distinction need be made between inams given by the kings and inams given by the zamindars, or inams given for religious, charitable or educational purposes. All these inams could be brought under one system of tenure, namely, the ryotwari tenure. Sir, I had also some hand in bringing about this decision with regard to charitable and religious endowments. We decided that compensation in respect of these inams could be based on their five years' full income, whatever their present income under the ryotwari tenure may be, and that may be paid to them by the Government. Sir, as I said, I had a hand in bringing about this decision and I am glad that I have succeeded in prevailing upon my party to accept the position. Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Bhima Rao's objection seems to be this. He asked, 'Who are you to commit the future legislature for giving endowments?' But, Sir, my reply is certainly we are the legislature for the time being. We can make laws as we think right and proper under the present circumstances. Our successors may come and they may change them, if they do not want them. It is none of our business to contemplate what a future legislature or a future Government will think of this legislation, but sitting as we are to-day, as legislators for the time being, I think, we must do our business and knowing as I do, I am sure, Sir, that no Government will displace the present Government or that any future Government will come and destroy the temples, or educational institutions or charitable inams or temple inams, although my hon. Friend Mr. Bhima Rao may be inclined to think otherwise."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" If the communists come into power, what will happen? "

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Communists, they will be nowhere in this country, Sir. I am sure of that. There would be no other party in this country to displace the existing Government."

" Then, Sir, there are in several zamindaris, leasehold inams and there are other kinds of inams which have not been brought under this Bill and which I have already mentioned in the earlier stages of the debate when this Bill was originally introduced and the Hon. Minister for Revenue has promised to look into the matter and tack them on to this Bill. I had hoped, Sir, that the Select Committee would have made provision for abolishing these leasehold and other inams which may not strictly come under the category of inams or zamins, but it appears that they have not done so."

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" Sir, about another matter referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu, namely, that the inams for which the ryots were paying less than the present ryotwari rates should not be enhanced and should be kept at that level, I fail to see any point in his argument. I do not see why their assessment should not be increased. No doubt in some parts of this Province zamindars have inordinately enhanced the rates and the ryots have been compelled to pay such increased rents and they are now getting the benefit under the present Bill, by having to pay only the neighbouring ryotwari rates. There are some estates in the south where there has been no such enhancement. I may even say here, Sir, that in my own inam estate we are only collecting the 1802 rates which are less than the present ryotwari rates in the neighbouring areas. There are several other estates like that in the Tamil Nad, where the ryots are paying less than the ryotwari rates in the neighbourhood. Now the Government are taking over these inams and are they not entitled to collect the neighbouring ryotwari rates from these inams, if the rates that the tenants are paying to the inamdars and the zamindars are less than the neighbouring ryotwari rates? I feel that the Government would be quite justified in bringing these rates to the level of the ryotwari rates prevailing in the neighbourhood. Otherwise how could they pay compensation for these estates? People ask for enhanced compensation and various arguments are adduced in support of their claim. Under such circumstances, Sir, I think the Government are entitled to collect the neighbouring ryotwari rates and the ryots could certainly expect the Government to give them all irrigation and other facilities for the cultivation of these lands in the same way as their neighbouring ryotwari tenants are entitled to. If the Government are going to give all these facilities, what is wrong in their bringing these rates to the level of the ryotwari assessment prevailing in the neighbourhood? Sir, from the very beginning of this Zamindari Abolition Bill, I have been consistently supporting not only this measure, but also similar other measures which were brought forward by the Government with a view to place the rates prevailing in the various classes of lands in this Province on an equitable and rational basis, such as the Rent Reduction Bill, the Alienation of Private Forests and Communal Lands Bill, etc."

" Certainly the Inams abolition was in the original draft of the Bill and I have read it through and through and still I support it. If a ryotwari legislation is brought and if it will conduce to the greatest good of the greatest number of people I am willing to forego my ryotwari estate even, to the extent that they may legislate. Because I am an inamdar do not think that I do not support the inamdari abolition. I support it. I also support the temple and charitable endowments portion of the Bill. Sir, I give my heartiest support for the abolition of the zamindaris."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" It is now 4 o'clock. The adjournment motion of Dr. John will be taken up."

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ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE-EXTAPPERS.

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Deputy President, Sir, the distress which the tappers have been subjected to on account of the prohibition introduced by the Government has attracted wide public attention. Sir, the Tamilnad Congress Committee early in October in a resolution stated that tens of thousands of toddy tappers have lost their employment and they have been rendered destitute and they asked the Government to come to the assistance of the displaced toddy tappers immediately. Sir, many meetings were held in the City of Madras and other places and even the Mayor opened a fund for the relief of the ex-tappers. Their number is under dispute. But the Collector of Tirunelveli stated at a public meeting that in two taluks alone 60,000 and more tappers were unemployed on account of the prohibition in that district. A Leader about this, quoting this number and the speech, was written by a very prominent daily paper in Madras and the Government have not chosen to contradict the statement that 60,000 tappers were put out of employment in two taluks in Tirunelveli. Sir, I am not surprised at the figures, because the revenue from the auction of toddy shops was about Rs. 12 crores and surely toddy must have been taken at least from a few crores of trees, to enable the Government to get a revenue of Rs. 12 crores. The contractor and the owner of the trees also derived much benefit. And to tap the crores of trees there must be at least a few lakhs of toddy tappers. Therefore, not tens of thousands but a few lakhs of persons have been thrown out of employment. This is due, Sir, to the fact that the Government took a step and as a consequence of that step there is this unemployment. The unemployment of toddy tappers is only part of the problem of unemployment in this Province. I have again and again impressed upon the Government the imperative necessity of making a list of the unemployed in this Province and putting them into the various classes, namely, the educated, the uneducated, skilled, unskilled, industrial, agricultural, etc. But the Government would do nothing of the sort. Now that lakhs of people have been thrown out of employment by their action there has been public agitation. I ask this Government whether they were justified in throwing these people out of employment in order to prosecute or implement a socio-political idea which they had in view. So I must say before I make any further observations on this problem that it is not at all my object in asking for an adjournment of the House to discuss this problem, to discredit the Hon. the Ministers of those Hon. Ministers who are never concerned with patronage or the exercise of power. He believes in service. I do not think he is responsible personally for the situation which has been created and I can say that he has been doing his best but his best is very little, because throughout this Province after the Congress Government took charge there have been falling production and rising prices. Instead of stepping up production, instead of encouraging industries and instead of making agricultural development,

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every step this Government has taken from time to time after it entered office, has only contributed to unemployment. This is a very serious step, Sir, which they took in extending Prohibition to all the districts. Sir, I am informed, and I think my information is correct that the Central Government was against total Prohibition at the present time. I am also told, Sir, that the Ministers would like to have had the introduction of total Prohibition a little later, but the rank file would not allow them to do it and the Ministers would not resign, but kept on to their places. The result was that total Prohibition was introduced although in other Provinces in this Country they were wiser and did not introduce total Prohibition. Only this morning I read in the paper that the Cochin Government, although it is a Congress Government and although that Government believes in Prohibition, decided not to extend Prohibition all at once to the whole of the State for the reason that they could not afford to lose that money. Now this Government have lost over Rs. 20 crores. It is a very huge sum to lose and they were advised not to take this step before finding the revenue to replace it. And the revenue to replace it is expected in the Province to be derived through the Sales-tax falls on the poor man, the commonman, because it is not a Sales-tax but a Purchasers-tax. Therefore, Sir, they should have waited. Not only did they not wait, but they rushed into this Prohibition knowing fully well that they were losing revenue without taking into consideration that they were subjecting a very large number of poor people, the toddy tappers to distress and unemployment. A daily Paper in writing a Leader on the subject said: ‘A human problem has been forced by the enforcement of complete Prohibition throughout the Province.’ But there is little evidence that the Government have not anticipated it, much less made plans to tackle it. I say, Sir, this Government’s policy by which lakhs of people have been thrown out of employment ought to be condemned and condemned strongly and I am sure it is condemned very widely by the public at large. We in South India or people in any part of this country would not like to encourage drunkenness. If people do not drink or get drunk many people would be glad. Personally I would be very pleased if nobody got drunk. But I am not against drinking. I am not sure, Sir—although I may say that I am a perfect teetotaler myself and I have not tasted drink for many many years—whether we should prevent drinking at all, because only the other day I read that toddy contains vitamin B.

“ It appears that in an island called Pleasant Island near Australia, which is put under the control of Australia by the League of Nations, there was heavy drinking and they stopped toddy drinking and drunkenness. The result was increased infant mortality, because the mother who did not take toddy, which she was accustomed to take, could not supply the infant with the B vitamin from her breast. This was ascertained and people were allowed to drink toddy. Sir, I am not a doctor of medicine to give an expert opinion whether there is B vitamin in toddy, but surely all over the world people drink some kind of alcohol and surely

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from the beginning of the history of the human race they have been doing it. Total Prohibition has failed in America, it has failed in Sweden and other places where it was attempted. And in spite of the great efforts made by this Government, they have not succeeded in enforcing Prohibition. Human nature being what it is, without education preceding the policy of Prohibition will not succeed. This Government have put the cart before the horse. They first passed an Act for Prohibition instead of trying to educate the people that drunkenness is bad. Now this Government have out-heroded herod. They have done what other people in other Provinces, as good as they—and I think they are great patriots in charge of the Government of the country in the other Provinces and States—would not do. What those Governments would not do this Government have done in extending total Prohibition and losing revenues to the extent of crores of rupees, which could have been utilized for the benefit of the poor man and for nation-building activities. There is a proverb, Sir, that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. I am not attributing or using this phraseology to the Government of this Province. But I say they should not rush into places where angels fear to tread. This policy of theirs has in its wake created so much distress and unemployment in this Province. Even in Pakistan where they stand for Prohibition—you know Muslims do not drink—they have not introduced Prohibition yet. In introducing Prohibition the Government have not only lost revenue, but they have created so much unemployment and distress. Further than that they have created a sustained cottage industry for illicit distillation. The only thing the Government have succeeded in doing by introducing Prohibition is to create a cottage industry in illicit distillation. With what result?

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π. “The result is that not only the men are drinking but the women and children are also drinking at home. What do they drink? They drink unhealthy, dirty alcohol illicitly distilled and not toddy. Sir, the Hon. the Minister this morning gave figures and stated that month after month they are prosecuting about 5,000 people. But, Sir, how many thousands have escaped prosecution by bribing the officials who check these offences. Are they all angels who will not take any bribe but will go on detecting the offences? Sir, this is demoralising the public. You are not enforcing Prohibition. But, at the same time, you have created unemployment and distress.

“Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister, Dr. Gurubatham, speaking at a public meeting—it is also published in the papers—is reported to have said that the Government have taken steps to find employers of labour to employ the ex-tappers in preference to others. Sir, with all respect to the Hon. Minister, if this reported speech is correct, it is very wrong for him to say, ‘Displace other people already employed and put in the ex-tappers’. Instead of displacing one man and trying to put another man, what he should do is to step up production and to create employment for all people. The tappers are unskilled labourers. Their skill is

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only to get up the trees. Therefore, employers in big industries cannot easily employ them. Sir, instead of this appeal which the popular Government are making publicly day after day and even hour after hour, they should try to create conditions to employ more people. These appeals have produced no effect whatsoever. What should they do? They should encourage private industry so that there may be more scope for employment. As I said in the beginning, Sir, this problem of the ex-tappers is only part of the problem of unemployment. I hope, the Government, instead of going round all over the Province and asking people to displace persons already employed in order to employ the ex-tappers, would do well to encourage industry so that all unemployed people may be absorbed. A list of such unemployed in this Province should be made and they should be absorbed in the various industries.

“Now, Sir, I want to make this suggestion. I do not know whether this suggestion will be acceptable. My suggestion to-day is, go back and allow these people to tap the trees and to drink toddy. I ask them, in going back, to ration toddy because I realize that unrationed drinking has a tendency to lead to drunkenness. Therefore, I ask them to ration toddy. Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House took pride and it was appreciated all over the country and outside this country that we had a perfect rationing system for foodstuffs in this Province. I quite agree. This Government has introduced a rationing system for foodstuffs and has carried it out very well and the Hon. Dr. Rajan has done very well as its head and he has been congratulated. Similarly, now it is possible for this Government who have got so much experience of rationing to introduce rationing for toddy so that we may not lose the revenue and the toddy tappers may be re-employed and the men engaged in the trade may also get some profit. Sir, this Government are now going back from decontrol to control. Whether it is decontrol or control, the common man must be assured of honest remunerative employment. In the first instance, I ask the Government to go back on their policy. After all, if they do not wish to stand on false prestige and if they are wise, they can go back just as they are going back to recontrol of foodstuffs and allow toddy to be tapped and drunk under a rationing system. I think this is the only method that will be successful. So, I make this appeal to the Government. If people do not get drunk, I should be happy. But it has been impossible to do so by introducing prohibition without educating the people and as I said before, Government should not put the cart before the horse. If you educate the public, then this Prohibition will take care of itself.

“Sir, one more observation I want to make is this. Sir, it has been complained by Ministers and others that there is not public co-operation in this matter at all. In Prohibition, the public are not co-operating with the Government. Why? One reason given is that the large number of Congress gentlemen who dedicated their lives to the service of the country before the British Government left, do not contract the masses now but contract

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the Ministers. (Laughter.) That may be one reason. The second reason is that the public know fully well that this Prohibition in the manner in which the Government is doing it will be unsuccessful and that policy will only result in a cottage industry for illicit distillation."

* K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—
"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I am in entire agreement with Dr. John so far as the main purpose of his motion is concerned. But, I am sorry I must dissent from him so far as the reasons he gave for his motion are concerned. So far as Prohibition is concerned, two things are clear, namely, the necessity and the utility of Prohibition. Now at this time, to say that public co-operation has been lacking for this scheme of prohibition is, to say the least, not in conformity with facts. Sir, the prohibition scheme has been acclaimed as a very good and salutary measure and as one that goes a great way to the relief of the miseries of thousands of families. Therefore, I think it is unnecessary at this time of the day to canvass for the benefits of Prohibition. Because it has failed in other countries, we cannot say that it is going to fail here also. It has already proved successful in this part of the country. We must distinguish between other countries and our country. Conditions here are such that Prohibition is found to succeed as it has already succeeded. Well, Sir, much has been said about the loss of revenue. But, I say it is not loss in revenue but only an avoidance of and a refusal to receive tainted money. Sir, every pie that we get from excise is tainted money. It is money which we get from the miseries of the people and from the sins committed on the people. It is the duty of the Government to see that they do not get even a single pie from such sources. I would even call it 'blood money'. Therefore, Sir, it cannot be said to be loss of revenue. On the other hand, the Government is morally right in refusing to accept even a single pie from such sources."

"Sir, we know that Prohibition has a salutary effect. Thousands of families have been ruined on account of drink. Prohibition is the only way by which we can relieve those people from their miseries and make them conserve what little they earn for their families. My hon. Friend, Dr. John, said that after Prohibition has been introduced, people are drinking unwholesome liquor which are illicitly distilled. Sir, the Advisers' regime when they suspended the Prohibition Act said 'Because there is illicit distillation and because offences on account of illicit distillation are mounting high, we are suspending the operation of the Prohibition Act.' But, Sir, we said then that it was not the correct policy. It is the duty of the Government to find out ways and means and to set up proper machinery to detect these crimes and to bring the offenders to book. If there is illicit distillation, it is the duty of the Government to find out ways and means to check those people engaged in it so that it may be completely rooted out."

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[K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

"Well, Sir, as a matter of fact, there is a real danger with regard to these unemployed people. I do agree that the Government must find out some employment for them. I do not think that by merely employing some of them as menial servants in the various departments, Government will solve the problem. The proper way is to give them employment to which they are accustomed. They are accustomed to toddy tapping. How are you going to make these people take to other sources of employment? It is absolutely impossible. I desire to make one important suggestion and I have been pleading for this ever since prohibition was introduced—and I would appeal to the Government to consider this suggestion most earnestly. I know this suggestion has been considered in certain districts. My suggestion is this. Allow these palmyra trees and coconut trees to be tapped for the purpose of sweet juice so that jaggery may be manufactured out of it. For instance, in Tirunelveli, jaggery is manufactured out of sweet juice and is exported to Ceylon and other places. From Chittoor district also, it is being exported. The other day, the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition said that sweet juice will be allowed to be tapped only on co-operative basis. You are restricting the tapping of sweet juice of either palmyra trees or coconut trees only to members of co-operative societies. Instead of that, if you allow freely the tappers to tap sweet juice for the purpose of manufacture of jaggery, this problem of unemployment of the tappers will be completely solved. If you allow tappers to take these trees for the manufacture of jaggery, the problem of unemployment will be solved; there is wide scope for the marketing of this jaggery. I know as a matter of fact, the Department of the Director of Industries has evolved a particular system for the preparation of white sugar from the sweet juice as a cottage industry. That method to prepare white sugar should also be popularized amongst those tappers. Then, this question of unemployment will completely vanish and those who are now unemployed will be engaged in tapping. Sir, the reason given for the insistence on the formation of co-operative societies for the purpose of tapping sweet juice is that private tapping is susceptible to illicit distillation."

"Sir, Government must appoint a proper machinery for detecting persons who abuse this licence for tapping sweet juice. Simply because there is the possibility of illicit distillation, or an abuse of the permission to tap sweet juice from these palmyra trees, Government should not throw out of employment nearly a lakh of people. The only solution to the problem before us now is to allow these tappers to employ themselves in their usual avocation, in a slightly modified form, by tapping these trees for sweet juice and at the same time, keeping a strict watch over these persons to prevent any abuse of the privileges granted to them, bring the offenders to book and punish them. In my opinion, Sir, that is the only way to relieve the unemployment amongst the ex-tappers, and finding out alternate sources or avenues of employment is not going to succeed. Further, by allowing these

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people to tap these trees for sweet juice, you will also be improving the wealth of the country. Otherwise all this sweet juice goes to waste. If, however, this sweet juice is tapped and converted into jaggery and the jaggery thus produced is exported, you will be getting more wealth into the country. Especially now when you want more wealth, you should not be a party to this huge waste of the sweet juice.

"Then, Sir, much was said about co-operation. Many of these villagers, many of these tappers, would not have even heard of the name of co-operation. How are you going to make them realize the benefit of co-operation? Are you going to wait till these co-operative societies are formed, in order to give relief to these ex-tappers? I know, Sir, even some Congress leaders have expressed the opinion that insistence on the formation of co-operative societies for the purpose of giving relief to these ex-tappers should not be made at this stage. You may encourage the formation of these co-operative societies, but you should not insist on them.

"I hope, Sir, Government will give their sincere consideration to this aspect of the question, and allow these tappers to employ themselves in their usual avocation for purposes of tapping sweet juice, thus giving them employment, and also by the way contribute to the enrichment of the Province."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Sir, it is not my business to intervene in this debate. But I was provoked to do so by the speech of my learned friend Dr. John. He made so many statements which cannot be supported either by science or by knowledge of facts. He began his argument with the theory that toddy contains Vitamin B. I do not know under what authority he made that statement. Can you ever imagine the amount of Vitamin B in toddy? And the problem whether Vitamin B could exist as such in toddy, and when that toddy is drunk, would become useful to the human system, has not been explained even by Prof. Haldane, to whom Dr. John made a reference. If a person takes four or five casks of toddy in an evening, he may get perhaps a milligram of vitamin B from it. Therefore, Sir, I may tell you that this argument of the existence of vitamin B in toddy, is a very precious invention of perpetual drunkards, to justify their habitual drunkenness. To say that toddy contains vitamin B is really astonishing. And what is more, to say that this vitamin passes from the mother through her breast-milk to the baby, and that baby gets that vitamin B, is perhaps even more baffling to truth. I was really amused when Dr. John made that statement. But for the fact that he claimed that he is not a drunkard, and that he has become a perfect teetotaler, I should have taken him to be a person always used to drinking. Even a man like him would not have made an argument of the kind above, in such a vehement way as he did.

"And then, Sir, I cannot understand when he says that this introduction of complete prohibition is a socio-political experiment. I do not know where on earth this thing gained currency, except

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perhaps a reputed newspaper which has continued to harp upon this phraseology. I may at once say, that it is neither a social nor a political experiment, nor is it a socio-political experiment. It is a really nothing of that sort. It is plain commonsense argument, a thing which has been accepted in this country from ages past. Dr. John wants education to prevent people from drinking. Here are the people who have been long alive to the dangers of drinking, and here is the society, whatever its defects may be, which is still alive to the fact that drunkenness is an offence. No decent man would ever think of exhibiting himself in public as a drunkard. In fact one of the very famous arguments advanced by one Englishman was 'Have you ever seen people in India get drunk as you have seen in England?' I said, 'I have not.' Therefore I say that our people, at least very many of them, do not drink at all, and even the very few that get themselves drunk do not drink to the extent of exhibiting themselves drunk in the streets. Society as such in India thinks that drunkenness is an offence, a crime against society. Leave alone the political aspect of it. It is true it is socially bad to exhibit oneself as a drunkard. It is not the custom in this country to drink in public, as it is the custom in many other countries where drinking forms part of a social custom. Even in the best society, or even in the worst society, we do not have this drunkenness as a social custom. And the few that have it do so under the cover of some other system, and that is exactly where the social experiment, or the political experiment does not come in.

"Then there was the question of the people of the Government coming in. That is really a thing to which I want to draw the attention of Dr. John. Sir, I may remind you, that we as a party for the last thirty years have struggled with Prohibition at the forefront of our fight. In fact most of the battles with the British Government have been fought on the basis of this Prohibition policy, till we attained freedom. And we have now attained freedom. Is it not the first duty, the consistent duty, the honest duty of any party that has fought for freedom on the basis of Prohibition, to introduce Prohibition as the first Act of its Government? It stands to reason that we should take up this reform first. Dr. John really made a strange revelation when he said, that somebody did not want it, and we have forced this Prohibition on them, etc. Nothing of the sort. Only some such suggestion was made by the Prime Minister of India in a private talk to us, as to whether we shall not postpone this introduction of complete Prohibition for a few months, in view of some financial considerations of the Government of India. One of the reasons that he gave was that this Prohibition would inflate the market by throwing about Rs. 17 crores of money into the poor man's pocket. But we who are administering this Province stand committed to this Prohibition policy, for the last so many years, and if there is one programme to which all parties in this Province are agreed, unanimously, it is this Prohibition policy. Therefore we have begun with our programme, and we have enforced it.

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"More than all this, there is one other fact which Dr. John must remember. We as Government were the people who purchased toddy, and created shops for it, made innocent people addicted to this habit of drinking, and made the poorest of the poor pay the tax. The man who worked in the fields from morning till evening, would come homeward with a few coppers in his pocket but on the way enter into a toddy shop maintained by the Government, and there part with the few coppers in his possession in lieu of a bottle or two of toddy, and go home, starving his children and wife, and himself becoming a beast, beating his wife and children in his intoxicated state. I ask, whose is the moral responsibility for the grave crime against society that has been so long perpetrated by Government? Is it not the honest duty of any Government to say that 'We shall not have it'? and particularly so of a Government which in the name of the Congress voted for Prohibition? All its struggles in the last thirty years? I submit, Sir, that is neither a social nor a political experiment. It is just common justice to the poor man, and any honest Government should do that first and foremost. Therefore, these catch slogans do not count. As the Government have the moral responsibility for having induced the poor man to part with his few coppers, in order to enrich the coffers of Government, it stands to reason that we have now to justify our existence as a Government in the eyes of the world, by this very Act of ours, i.e., the introduction of complete Prohibition. I thought at first that Dr. John was talking against Prohibition. But I was glad to find he spoke in favour of it. The adjournment motion was for the purpose of considering ways and means to provide the ex-tappers with employment in other avenues. I would very much have wished Dr. John to have joined the many organizations that are now at work, to offer their help to these ex-tappers. If Dr. John had come with a helping hand, by offering them a thumping donation from his pocket to these relief organizations to help these ex-tappers, I should have been very much pleased. I remember the case of one poor lady working single-handed in Mylapore in a coconut thope, going about begging for money, and trying to give relief to these people. If people get about offering some such help to these ex-tappers, at least temporarily—for they will soon get employed,—to the 5,000 ex-tappers in the City of Madras—it would have been a very glorious thing. And there would not have been any need for this adjournment motion at all. My hon. Colleague, the Minister for Firk Development, will tell you exactly what we have done in this matter. I intervened only because Dr. John had gone off the mark clearly by diverting into matters that do not form the subject of the adjournment motion under discussion."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Sir, my object in rising now is not to talk about Prohibition, or its ethics, but only to plead on behalf of the ex-tappers, and to request Government to take measures to relieve the prevailing unemployment amongst them. It may be remembered that on August 13, a question was

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put by me to the Hon. Minister in charge of Firk Development, asking for certain particulars regarding ex-tappers in the whole of this Province, in the districts where Prohibition had been introduced. At that time, Madras and seven other districts had not come under Prohibition. And the Hon. Minister was good enough to give an approximate figure of the number of these ex-tappers, as 79,000. When the Government of a Province embark on a reform of the type of Prohibition, or the abolition of drinking, the abolition of an avocation in which a number of people rightly or wrongly were employed, should they not have some plans to see that these people who were eking out their daily living honestly in that trade are provided for in some way? Would it have been difficult for Government with the army of District Prohibition Staff they have, to have collected data as to the number of ex-tappers in the whole Presidency? It was easy, Sir, now if the number was only 79,000. Even taking it that there is a lakh of people among ex-tappers Government should not have found it difficult to provide some alternative employment for these ex-tappers. I put a pointed question to the Hon. Minister this morning whether cases of illicit tapping or illicit distillation were more. I have read the monthly report on the working of Prohibition, published by Government. Invariably in many districts, there are no cases of illicit tapping. If at all there is to be illicit tapping, it is the ex-tappers that must engage themselves in it. All cannot get up a tree. However habituated to toddy drinking, it is not all that can get up a tree and tap toddy. These people have been more honest than those who have been indulging in illicit distillation. Should not Government take that into account and do something to relieve unemployment. The only thing that has been done is the organizing of 482 societies for the manufacture of jaggery. Is that the only method of employment for them? My hon. Friend, Mr. Ibrahim Sahib, asked why the privilege of tapping sweet toddy should be confined to co-operative societies. If illicit tapping is to be controlled, that is the only method of doing it. If tapping of sweet toddy is thrown open to all, there will be many cases of illicit tapping. That is one method of employment that the Government are trying. I ask, Sir, why not colonization schemes be tried and lands given to these toddy tappers on pattas. Most of the toddy tappers are well-built and are strong physically. They know only the art of tapping. But if lands are given to them and if they are asked to cultivate them, I am sure they will earn their honest living. I would like the Government to find out the number of tappers in each district who are unemployed and set apart certain pieces of land for them to cultivate. I know, Sir, these tappers have been more honest and law-abiding than those who are indulging in illicit distillation. In this City, the Hon. Minister for Firk Development has been interesting some social service organizations with the affording of relief to these ex-tappers. So far so good. But we are thereby only encouraging, what in famine-stricken areas is called, the dole mentality. All that these people want is honest work and not doles. It is demoralizing to them to depend on doles. They have been living an honest

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life, it may be by tapping. Is it impossible in this City of Madras to find work for four or five thousand ex-tappers? It should be possible if the Government would go about it seriously.

"Sir, the fact is that the time of the Hon. Minister for Firka Development is more taken up with the enforcement of Prohibition. The enforcement of Prohibition has raised many difficulties and most of his time is taken up in coping with them. I wish the Hon. Minister, Dr. Rajan, who is in charge of employment exchanges takes up the work of finding employment for these ex-tappers."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"May I inform the hon. Member that my department has already taken cognizance of the matter. It has registered almost all the tappers who are willing to have their names registered. We have also placed some of them in employment."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister for the information. I would like him to take over this subject and relieve the hon. Minister for Firka Development of this work. As this is a question of finding employment for these unemployed people, it should be possible for his department which is in touch with the employment agencies to find some employment for them and enable them to earn an honest living.

"Sir, I do not know whether I will be in order, although the hon. the Leader of my Party has set an example by wandering into topics which are not specially germane to this discussion. We have certain views about enforcement of Prohibition. This morning the Hon. Minister for Firka Development gave us some figures about illicit distillation. I would like him to examine those figures. These cases of illicit distillation are generally more in areas where the excise staff is in charge of enforcement. Sir, the excise staff cannot get out of their old groove. Committees have reported, but no action has been taken. They have suggested that the police should be entrusted with enforcement work. I now hear that it is proposed to entrust non-officials with the enforcement of Prohibition. I hope the information is wrong. Whatever grievances we may sometimes have against the police, they are the people who are administering law and order. In areas where the police have been entrusted with the enforcement of Prohibition there are what are called Prohibition police stations and ordinary police stations. I do not know why, if the Government feel that Prohibition is such an important reform that should be carried out, they should not treat offences against Prohibition as offences against society, as in the cases of other offences, and why they should have police stations for Prohibition and ordinary police stations separately. Sir, I would like that the report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee is published by the Government and that the Committee's recommendations are implemented even though it costs a little more.

"Sir, we have an amelioration department in every district. The only thing the officers of this department are doing is perhaps

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the conducting of a few jaggery societies and milk societies and so on. Why not these amelioration officers act as employment agencies and find work for these people? It should be possible for them also, when they go about, if they find lands available, to settle these people there. Amelioration does not merely consist in starting co-operative societies and running them. It is only one of the forms of amelioration. Sir, when co-operative officials are put in charge of any work, they think that the co-operative way is the only way. Though I am a co-operator myself, I know there are other ways as well. If we depend on the co-operative way alone, many of the reforms cannot be carried out in a reasonable time. Sir, I would like the Hon. Minister for Firka Development to tackle this problem of enforcement, remembering always that these tappers have been honest and law-abiding, and that if illicit distillation persists, it is because there are others behind the distillers. It is no pleasure for the poor man to take the risk and distill. There are others behind him. Why not stringent punishments be imposed on illicit distillers? If there are more cases of illicit distillation in an area, treat it just as you would treat it if there were more cases of crime and have the punitive police. Make the people responsible. Make them feel that the enforcement of Prohibition is an important matter. If voluntary response is not forthcoming, I think the Government will be justified in getting the measure enforced by making the people of the locality responsible for any crime against Prohibition.

"Sir, as I said, I have wandered from the main topic. I would implore the Hon. Minister to pay a little more attention to this problem of unemployment so that those unfortunate ex-tappers who have been law-abiding and who have not taken to illicit-tapping, which they can easily do especially where there are so many coconut topes in the City and elsewhere, may be put on their legs and helped to earn an honest living. Not one method alone should be adopted, but as many methods as possible should be employed. It is to invite the attention of the Government to the seriousness of the question and the responsibility that rests on them to provide employment for those who have been thrown out of employment on account of this important reform that our party decided to table this adjournment motion. We know the Government have been doing their best; we want them to do more. We want them to take up this question seriously. Sir, there are also people who were engaged in other ways in this drink trade, as clerks or gumasthas purveying drink. All of them have been thrown out. Some employment must be found for these people also. Statistics relating to them can be easily gathered, because there is an army of Prohibition staff in the districts. It should not be difficult for them to collect the figures and send them to the Hon. Minister. A concerted policy should be adopted in which all the departments of the Government should assist and these poor people should be enabled to stand on their own legs. With these few words, I support the adjournment motion."

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* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. Deputy President, I heard the Leader of the Opposition to say that toddy should be rationed. I do not know if he perhaps meant arrack also. He wanted toddy to be rationed. Let us take it so far. As he himself said earlier, this drink evil had been in the country for a very long time. That also I am willing to concede. With the advent of the British more and more of foreign liquors were brought into the country and the drink evil increased. So much so, our kind Missionary friends and British officers took up temperance work and they advised people to be temperate in their drink, to have what is called *mitha kudi* in Tamil. It is moderate drinking or as Dr. John would call it ‘rationed toddy drink’. This temperance propaganda was going on for a long time, but the drink evil also increased however, exceeding all expectations. During the Interim Ministry, Sri S. Muthia Mudaliyar had to purchase some motor-vans and appoint some propagandists to go out in the districts and do propaganda for ‘mitha kudi’. But ‘kudi’ did not decrease. It was only after the advent of the Congress Ministry and the passing of the Prohibition law that this drink evil has been stopped. No doubt this illicit distillation went on from the beginning, but it was because either the officials have not been capable or have been conniving at it. So rationing is no good and Prohibition should be total. I must remind my friend Dr. John that there is a group of people who have not taken to drink at any time; under modern conditions, however, they are also gradually getting into the drink habit; and unless this total prohibition is introduced here and now, there is danger of the non-drinking classes also becoming drunkards. He quoted the Government of India; but what did they say. ‘Having regard to the serious conditions existing in the country and out of it, you may go slow’, they said. They did not say ‘stop Prohibition’; neither did they say ‘Mitha kudi’; nor did they say that Prohibition might be introduced district by district. Our friend Dr. Rajan has explained it fully before you and I need not therefore dilate upon that point. Dr. John went a little further and said ‘these Ministers are good boys, all the twelve of them; they wanted to take the advice of the Government of India and postpone Prohibition for some time; but the rank and file would not leave them; they pressed the Ministers to have it and so they had to introduce total Prohibition.’ What did he mean by that? I may state before you that if the Ministers have taken the advice of the rank and file, that is thoroughly democratic. When it suits the Leader of the Opposition, he will abuse the Treasury Benches as dictators and self-willed people and so on and so forth; but now to suit his purpose, he says that the Ministers are not willing, but the rank and file have forced them. Yes, in such a good case, they have forced them and their view was willingly carried out. I do not give credit to Dr. John for saying that the Ministers are good boys and they were willing to take the advice of the Government of India. The Government of India did not stand in the way of total Prohibition, and so this kind of argument will not hold water.

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“ The adjournment motion is about a specific subject but he has brought in all these points. The relevant point is that by this adjournment motion Dr. John wants that the toddy tappers should be found some employment. On the introduction of prohibition on the 2nd October, I too addressed a meeting at Tiruvottiyur; that was the sixth meeting I addressed that day. There the toddy tappers appealed to me to get some employment for them and I promised to help them. The Government also are taking some ameliorative measures, they are forming co-operative societies and helping the toddy tappers to get some job or other. Dr. Rajan has referred to the Employment Bureau; I have also gone to the Employment Bureau. There, everybody who is not employed is registered; also everybody who wants employees, his name also is registered; and whenever any employer wants employees, names are suggested for employment.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ There may be many registrations of the unemployed; but the question is whether anybody has been employed; if so, how many of them have been found employed? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The number will be given when the Hon. Minister makes his reply.”

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ I will advise Dr. John to go to the Employment Exchange office which is opposite to the Collector's office; if he makes a visit, I am sure he will be impressed with the work done there and he will stop talking about unemployment in this House. Well, apart from that, Sir, let me tell Dr. John that in my own district, several of the toddy tappers have taken to weaving; they have set up looms, they have applied for yarn and yarn is being given to them, and they are weaving cloths on the handlooms. I know several of the sellers and gumasthas have applied for cloth control licences, both retail and wholesale. Some of the toddy vendors have been made cloth retail dealers and some wholesale dealers. In that way, by slow degrees, these unemployed people are getting some employment. Again, if a toddy seller gets a wholesale dealer's cloth licence, he will employ a number of his former gumasthas in his own cloth shop. That way unemployment is being solved. Our friend Dr. John instead of speaking of the unemployment problem in this House on the adjournment motion can also help in this respect. After all, these toddy tappers are not the only unemployed; there are several others who are unemployed. For instance, during the second World War, a large number of Indians were recruited as soldiers and many of them have now come back. Have all of them been given employment by the Government? Some of them no doubt have settled on land; some settlements have been constructed at a huge cost for these people; but still many others have been left in the lurch and they are trying to go to the villages and find some employment or other for themselves. And because we have not found employment for all these toddy tappers, are you to say ‘repeal prohibition, ration toddy’ and all that? This kind of argument cannot be

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accepted. Sir, I deliberately oppose this adjournment motion; it cannot hold water. This motion has been brought forward only with a view to talk about the Government Benches for a little while in this discursive manner. On the plea of unemployment of these tappers, Dr. John complained that prohibition itself is wrong, that the Government were wrong in introducing it and suggested that rationing of drink should be introduced. In this connexion, I may say the Leader of the Opposition has given a compliment to the Ministry. He said 'you had decided to decontrol but now you are introducing control; you managed the control policy very well, so why not control prohibition also?' That way he paid a compliment to the Government, and wanted the introduction of control of drink. Sir, we, members of this House, are not carried away by such argument; probably, people sitting over there may be carried away by such argument. I oppose the motion."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Sir, whatever sympathy one might have for this unemployment problem, I think the adjournment motion brought forward by my friend, the Leader of the Opposition, is not worthy of any support whatsoever. He has let the cat out of the bag by giving reasons in support of his motion, i.e., that it has got a political tinge about it. He says we must reverse our policy with regard to prohibition. Sir, the entire electorate has given its mandate in favour of prohibition and if you read the papers of 21st August 1948, you will notice there were only two members who wanted the postponement of the extension of prohibition to the other eight districts; all the rest wanted the extension of prohibition. That reflected the opinion and the judgment of the electorate; and I am very glad to hear from the members who insisted upon extension at that time that prohibition is a complete success in their districts. I may confess that at that time I was one of those who were nervous and wanted some caution in the extension of the scheme. On account of the existence of the Hyderabad problem then in my district, prohibition was to a certain extent a failure, but after the cessation of trouble there, the position has improved a lot. There was some slight opposition to the extension of prohibition in my district of Bellary because there were some five or six gangsters or hooligans were defying the Act in order to defeat it. I think, Sir, they can be booked under the Public Safety Act or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or else, the Prohibition Act itself may be so amended as to bring such people to book. If that is done, I think, prohibition will be a complete success in a very short time in the Bellary district also. That is my opinion; I have also mentioned it to some of the Ministers; that is also the opinion of the conference which meets monthly in Bellary, i.e., that the Prohibition Act should be suitably amended so as to bring into its purview such people as definitely transgress its provisions. If that is done in the case of five or six people in Adoni and Bellary, I am quite sure it will be a success in Bellary district as elsewhere.

"As regards unemployment, I have every sympathy with those who have been thrown out of employment, and in our district we

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have been trying to do our best to provide for them. Recently, in regard to applications for cloth licences, we recommended 20 at least out of a total of 220 should be given to the ex-toddy tappers; that way we are doing our best. I spoke to the Minister for Prohibition about it; you too have got a good opinion of the Hon. Gentleman as I too. He is the Minister concerned with this problem of providing employment and he has every sympathy for these people. In Malabar where prohibition was introduced several years ago, about 20,000 people were thrown out of employment and they have all been absorbed in other occupations since. Similarly, in each district, we are trying our best to provide employment for them. Even yesterday some ladies and gentlemen who have been thrown out of employment met us. In many cases we have also succeeded in our attempts. Not merely the Government and the Employment Bureau, but even Dr. John himself with his tremendous influence in the City of Madras, can find and provide employment for some of these people. So also Mr. Suryanarayana Rao and others who are influential. When, therefore, the Government are doing their best in the matter, to argue that prohibition should be reversed as a policy is certainly not a proper suggestion and is too uncharitable a suggestion to make especially when the whole Legislature as a body has voted for it with the exception of a few members of the Opposition and so far as the rationing of toddy is concerned, I have never heard of it. I oppose the motion."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Mr. Deputy President, the point raised by the Leader of the Opposition has not been answered. The Government knew that the introduction of prohibition will release a tremendous volume of man-power which can be harnessed for purposes of increased production especially now when the cry is for increased production. The party in power which voted for all out and full prohibition must have known it and I wish to ask them: 'Did you take into consideration the number of men that will be released from employment and will be thrown on the unemployment rolls and did you take steps betimes to absorb them and to provide them with alternative employment?' I want to know what the answer is; the fact of the matter, I fear, is that nobody gave a thought to it. Will the Hon. Minister in charge of Prohibition say whether at the time full prohibition in the Presidency was decided upon and voted by the party in power, he or the Government were apprised of the tremendous man-power that will be released from this employment? As published in the *Hindu*, did they take this fact into consideration and devise measures to provide them with suitable employment? Did they at all consider that question? That is the question that has been posed and that has yet to be answered. The hon. Member from Chingleput (Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar) suggested that they were putting them up as retailers. I say, Sir, the less said about it, the better. What will be the effect; you will be just displacing a trader already in the line from his occupation in the mercantile world in order to provide work for the ex-toddy tapper. Thus there is no point in saying that work has been found for him; you have

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displaced another person from his occupation. By what you do you must not affect the labour problem in any way. You must provide them with employment without affecting the labour market of the day. There is no use of saying, we will give them lands to cultivate, when the effect of it will be that some other person will be ousted from his lands. That, I submit, is not the way to deal with such problems. It is the duty of the State to provide work for its citizens and when you provide work for one set of people, it must not displace another set of people engaged in a particular occupation. No doubt, it may be said that you have found employment for the ex-toddy tappers but what about the displaced persons? So, Sir, I am asking: Do you have a programme and did you take into account the problem of the displaced persons? What is the programme and was not the challenge made by the *Hindu* concerning that question? If so, have you disclosed that programme to anybody? There is no use saying that you have provided work to some people when the effect of it would be to displace some others from their occupation; we are in the dark about it. The Tamil Nad Congress Committee went furious over the question of unemployment in the Tinnevely district but what about the other districts where the problem is no less acute? What did you do for them and did you raise your little finger for them at the proper time? Let it not be said that all this is said because it is the duty of the Opposition to expose and not to admire."

* THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"Mr. Deputy President, many points have been raised during the course of the debate this afternoon and many of them have been answered by my Hon. Friend Dr. Rajan who tackled the medical side of the question to some extent and I wish he had done it a little more. The question has been raised whether the Government took into consideration the number of toddy tappers that will be thrown out of employment at that time. We had taken the whole statistics. In the month of June itself and later on before October also we took statistics in nine districts going dry. The total number comes to about 84,000 and there has been a correction with regard to one district. In my previous statement, I had said that West Godavari district had 24,000 but later on in October when the statistics were taken, we found it was not 24,000 but 12,000 and the total number of toddy tappers thrown out of employment is 84,320 and for Madras City it is 4,598 which figures has been again and again questioned both in the Press and the platform but still we adhere to that figure."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB, BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the figures are for the whole Province?"

* THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"It is only for the nine districts that went dry this October. I do not have the figures for the districts that went dry previous to that."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What about the number of trees?"

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* THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"I am sorry, I am unable to give that information off-hand; if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I can give him the answer."

"Our experience during the last two years of the working of prohibition in the other 16 districts made us bold and we went ahead and took that step. We have a big staff, both for ameliorative work and for the enforcement of prohibition. The enforcement staff has not been quite adequate and we are trying our level best to make the staff complete. The suggestion has been made that this work should be handed over to the Police and that advice is being examined and we hope in the near future to hand over the whole question of enforcement to the Police. But I would like to correct an error and that is, that illicit distillation is more in the Excise districts than in the Police districts. In Salem district which is handed over entirely to the Police department, illicit distillation is greater than in any other districts where the Excise staff is working. But that does not prove anything. But still we are trying to hand over the whole thing to the hands of the Police and abolish this term 'Prohibition department' so that the country really goes dry. As I have already observed we are training in the Prohibition School in Madras, quite a large staff and when they are all ready, the Prohibition staff will be complete and would be able to exercise a greater amount of control over illicit distillation. In this regard, as I have said before, our policy should not be merely punitive and we must have a constructive side. On the constructive side, we have for each district one Special Development Officer and we had up to October five Assistant Development Officers or one Assistant Development Officer for each division which we have cut down to two for each district. He will be helped by one officer for each taluk. The function of these people is to organize co-operative societies for making jaggery and also for tackling the problem arising from the unemployment of ex-toddy tappers. One of their functions is to find out alternative employment. The criticism has been made that alternative employment is not suitable and that they should be made to prepare jaggery. But still attempts were made to provide alternative employment and many have been absorbed into weavers' societies. There have been several weavers' societies started for the benefit of ex-toddy tappers and they are all working satisfactorily. I cannot straightway give their number but there are several of them working. Wherever I go, even day before yesterday, when I went into the heart of Malabar and South Kanara districts, I took with me the Special Development Officers and Assistant Development Officers and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and tried to contact people down in the villages and have also explained to those officers that it is not sufficient for them to start co-operative societies but that they should tackle the problem on a rural reconstruction basis as Collector Morris is trying to do in some of the villages in Coimbatore and I have been trying to impress upon the officers of the Co-operative department the need for such an

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approach to this question. In my travels I have incurred the displeasure of some of my Congress friends because I would not give time to them to receive me and hear speeches from me and I have been going into the villages to find out for myself what is happening to these ex-toddy tappers and wherever I went I found that in the districts under prohibition for over one year, there was very little unemployment; there is still some problems in Tinnevely and we are tackling them. In fact there is a request by the department for the sanction of about nine Co-operative Inspectors to organize co-operative jaggery-making societies. There has been some opposition to co-operative societies taking to making jaggery. I have been trying to find out whether in places where these societies have been started, the tappers who have taken up the manufacture of jaggery, have been tapping illicit toddy. I am glad to tell the House that there have been only 25 cases so far in the whole Presidency that have come to our notice and so these societies are not giving us any trouble so far as illicit tapping is concerned. It has been suggested that people would like to have individual licences. But, Sir, as Mr. Suryanarayana Rao pointed out, under co-operative societies registered as such under the Co-operative Societies Act, we have got a certain amount of control and would be able to prevent illicit tapping. Under a system of individual licences, the Government feel that there may be illicit tapping. There have been many requests from the Andhra districts that we should not introduce jaggery-making there. The emphasis has been laid by many workers upon the fact that though it may work satisfactorily in the southern districts, it will not work in the Andhra districts, like Visagapatam, Krishna and Guntur districts. But still I am studying the problem and if I can introduce jaggery-making in some of these places, I will be happy. There was the question raised about converting the juice into sugar. Though personally as a doctor who has been so much interested in nutrition, I would be interested in producing more jaggery which contains more nutrition than white sugar which does not have much nutrition but white sugar contains only carbohydrates—it is my personal feeling—but if the Government or the country feels that white sugar should be produced, I shall not object and put up a fight against it. My emphasis would be along that line. Mr. Gazana Nayak is here to organize some jaggery-making training centres in South India and we shall soon have five centres where proper training will be given to those people. It is not only jaggery that we are making, we are organizing co-operative societies for basket making, coir making, copra and weaver societies. Some mention has also been made about colonization schemes. There is a colonization scheme which has been undertaken in Salem district. Out here in Madras near Tambaram there is a large plot of land that was given to the ex-soldiers belonging to the Anglo-Indian community and it failed and they left it. We are offering it to the tappers of Madras as a colonization scheme. In many places we have started milk societies to which have been

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admitted many of the tappers and about thirty or forty societies have been started in the Province and working quite well and in Madras we have started our societies each admitting from 20 to 25 members and we are giving them loan without interest for the purpose of purchasing cows and from the sale of the milk we are deducting the capital until it is all cleared. As far as Madras is concerned, we have employed some of them as peons. The problem of Madras is really what troubles us very much and we have been trying to do our best to improve their condition.

“ Sir, as regards Madras City, Government are aware that the problem is slightly different from that in the mufassal. In the mufassal we are able to solve it one way or other. Many people have taken to agricultural labour and the mufassal people are accustomed to hard labour than the people in the City. So we are able to absorb them in road-making, tank digging and agricultural operations. But the people in the Madras City are not accustomed to it and they are not willing to take to this employ-

ment. Thus there are difficulties on both sides—on the sides of employees and the employers. The employers do not find it comical to employ these people as they are not expert workers.

John himself said that ‘they are not expert workers and so should start industries.’ Sir, to start industries we want expert workers. Therefore, there is contradiction in the statement Dr. John. Still we are trying to absorb them in smaller industries and will teach them various kinds of work involved in it. We are employing some people in cottage industries, and road-making and we are also teaching spinning to them. Some men have been employed as peons.

“ Special steps have been taken in Madras City to give relief to the ex-tappers and the ameliorative staff have been working hard to bring together different agencies in the common task of finding employment to the ex-tappers. The Employment Exchange has been contacting the employers of labour—Government and private—and trying to find jobs for them. About 2,500 ex-tappers in the Madras City have registered themselves in the Employment Exchange, of which 98 persons have been placed in employment. It is not an easy job to provide employment to all the ex-tappers as quickly as all of us may desire. It takes time. For one thing, the ex-tappers are untrained and unskilled workers, who cannot take up any work assigned to them. They are also reluctant to take up road work and other coolie work. Employing firms also hesitate to take them as they are not trained workers. There are several difficulties in the way of the tappers being placed in various kinds of employment. Yet the problem is being solved in its own way. It is certainly a slow process but in course of time they will have to adjust themselves and be prepared to take up new kinds of work as well. The Chief Engineer Highways, has issued instructions for the employment of these toddy tappers as gang coolies and in this way a considerable number of these men could be employed in course of time. When

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giving contracts, it is stipulated that a certain percentage of ex-toddy tappers should be taken for employment. As I said, mill co-operative societies have been already started. So far, about 100 ex-tappers have joined in these societies and it is expected that more will come later. Loans will be given to the members of the societies free of interest. We also propose to take the land in Nandambakkam village which was given up by the ex-service-men and settle some of the very needy ex-tappers there. Jaggery societies will also be formed for the benefit of these men on the outskirts of the Madras City as Kodambakkam, Tiruvottiyur, Sekkadu, etc. Representations were made to the Government that there was distress among the ex-tappers in the Madras City. I think this matter has been taken up.

"Sir, there has been a demand that Government should give doles to the ex-tappers. As Mr. Suryanarayana Rao pointed out, the Government also feel that it would demoralize the people. While Government have every sympathy for the ex-tappers and are prepared to give whatever assistance that is possible to place them in employment and to create conditions favourable for their resettlement, they consider that the question of giving doles to them is a question involving principle. In this task, various private organizations like the Y.M.C.A. and Women's Welfare Department are rendering useful work.

"Sir, I can assure the House that Government are alive to the situation and are taking all possible steps through various departments concerned and non-official organizations to give relief to such of the ex-tappers who need it and who are unable to adjust themselves otherwise. Sir, this problem is more acute in Malabar than in any other part of our Province. There also, we are solving the problem satisfactorily. Once again I assure the House that the Government are constantly aware of what is happening and I think with that assurance I request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to withdraw the motion."

* Dr. V. K. JOHN :—"Sir, as per rules, I have got a right of reply and I will take only one minute for my speech.

"In replying to the debate, I do not want to take more time of the House. We are obliged to the Hon. Minister for Prohibition for the assurance given that the Government are trying to do their best to relieve the distress caused to ex-tappers on account of prohibition. I am glad that he has given the figure of ex-tappers thrown out of employment as 84,000 but on the other hand, on October 2, the Premier referring to the extension of prohibition in the Madras City and other districts, said that 'about 12,600 will be out of work and the Government are doing their best to solve the problem.' I am reading this from a sub-leader written in the 'Mail', dated 10th of this month, quoting the Premier's speech and put into inverted commas. It is on account of the difficulty to find the figures that the public are agitated over the question whether the Government are anxiously taking any steps to relieve the distress. The anxieties of the public

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would not have been so much if the Hon. Minister had come forward to give, on the floor of the House, the figures for those who are employed. It is stated that the Government are taking 11 steps but the Hon. Minister is unable to say how many were employed. Is it 100 or 1,000 or 2,000 out of these 8,000. I hope he will be able to collect the figures in due course and give an assurance to the public that a majority of these 8,000 people will be provided with employment in some avocation or other so that they and their families may not be put to undue hardship. I hope again that the Hon. Minister Dr. Gurubatham, for whom I paid a compliment for his sincerity of work, would do his best to collect the figures and see that they are employed within a short time and give that assurance to the public whose mind, I know, is agitated very much over the question of distress of ex-tappers thrown out of employment by the introduction of prohibition."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I suppose you are withdrawing it."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"There is no question of withdrawing it." The motion was talked out.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I now adjourn the House till 11 a.m. to-morrow."

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

(1) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3411, Home, dated 14th September 1948, making amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules published with Home Department Notification No. 357, dated 29th March 1940, as subsequently amended.

(2) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3511, Home, dated 20th September 1948, making amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules published with Home Department Notification No. 357, dated 29th March 1940, as subsequently amended.

(3) Notification appended to G.O. No. 1655, L.A., dated 3rd September 1948, regarding the constitution of the Melapalayam Municipality.

(4) Report of the Madras Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee, 1946, and G.O. No. 829, Finance, dated 25th August 1948, containing orders thereon.

(5) Notification appended to G.O. Ms. No. 158, L.A., dated 12th August 1948, regarding inclusion of 37 villages transferred from the Polavaram taluk in the West Godavari District Board.

(6) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2642, Home, dated 12th July 1948, making amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published with Home Department Notification No. 357, dated the 29th March 1940, as subsequently amended.

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(7) Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3326, Home, dated 4th September 1948, making amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published with Home Department Notification No. 357, dated the 29th March 1940, as subsequently amended.

(8) Notification IV appended to G.O. No. 1662, L.A., dated 4th September 1948, regarding the constitution of the Mettu palayam (Coimbatore) Municipality.

(9) Notification I appended to G.O. No. 1661, L.A., ^{date} 4th September 1948, regarding the constitution of Rasipuram (Salem) Municipality.

(10) Bills as passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

(1) *The Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1948*
(L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1948).

(2) *The Madras Estates (Repeal of the Permanent Settlement and Conversion into Ryotwari Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1947).*

(3) *The Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1948, (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1948).*

(4) *The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1948).*

(5) *The Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill 1948* (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1948).

(6) *The Madras Public Libraries Bill, 1947* (L.A. Bill No. of 1948).

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX I.
the meeting of the Legislative Council

asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the ...
1948, page 1 supra.]

Provide answer to starred question No. 1 held on the 18th NOVEMBER

Serial number and date of application received.	Applicant's name and address.	Aid sought for and amount.	Grant of State aid.	Amount sanctioned.	Remarks.
(1) 11th June 1946	Mrs. Savitri Devi Koka, Allur	Subsidy, Rs. 3,000			Recommended by the Board of Industries but the applicant withdrew her application before order of Government sanctioning the subsidy.
(2) 22nd June 1946	Alapati Venkateswami, Mohan Tile Works, Tenali.	Shares, Rs. 40,000			Nil
(3) 22nd June 1946	The Andhra Soap Akidu.	Loan, Rs. 25,000			Nil
(4) 18th August 1946	Associated Industries, Narayana Tile Works, Hoar.	Loan, Rs. 50,000			Loan, Rs. 5,000 + Nil
(5) 23rd August 1946	N. Narayanaswami, The Narayana Tile Works, Hoar.	Loan of share, Rs. 2,000			Nil
(6) 19th September 1946	The Vadugur Industries Association, Gooty.	Trading Loan of share, Rs. 2,000			Nil
(7) 24th September 1946	The Vadugur Industries Association, Gooty.	Trading Loan of share, Rs. 2,000			Nil

* Application rejected by Government as it was not recommended by the Board of Industries.
+ Disbursement of loan will be made as soon as the applicant has executed the mortgage deed.

APPENDIX

Serial number and date of application received.	Applicant's name and address.	Amount sought for and amount.	Amount sanctioned.	Name of managing agents of companies to whom aid is granted and name of partners and their addresses.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7 2nd October 1946	K. V. Brahmam and Sons, Elumavaram	Loan, Rs. 6,000	Loan, Rs. 3,000 * Subsidy, Rs. 3,000	K. V. Brahmam and Sons, Fountain pen Manufacturers Bhimavaram.
27th November 1946	The Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur	Loan, Rs. 1,00,000	Loan, Rs. 1,00,000. (Amount disbursed on 16th July 1948.)	Mr. A. N. Poduval, The Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur.
9 17th December 1946	The East India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Madras.	Shares of Rs. 5,00,000	Nil †	.....
10 7th January 1947	The South Indian Pharmaceuticals, Limited, Ellore.	Share subscription, Rs. 1,00,000	Nil †	.....
11 16th January 1947	The India Mines and Industries, Limited, Govindorpet, Bezwada.	Share Rs. 1,10,000.	Nil †	.....
12 Do.	Sri Kadakrishna Chalk Works, Nuzvid	Loans of Rs. 5,000	Nil †	.....
13 18th February 1947	K. V. Ratnam and Brothers, Ratnam Fountain pen Works, Rajahmundry.	Rs. 2,000 (overdraft)	Rs. 2,000 (overdraft).	K. V. Ratnam, Ratnam Fountain pen Works, Rajahmundry.
14 22nd February 1947	The Industrial and Commercial Syndicate, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 1,50,000	Loan of Rs. 85,000. (Disbursement will be made shortly.)	Sri V. S. Hedge (Proprietor), No. 17, Randalla

[18th November

th November 1948]

Serial number and date of application received.	Applicant's name and address.	Amount sought for and amount.	Amount sanctioned.	Name of managing agents of companies to whom aid is granted and name of partners and their addresses.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15 1st May 1947	The Capely Camera Corporation, Limited, Madras.	Share subscription Rs. 50,000.	Nil †	.....
16 5th June 1947	G. V. Naidu Engineering Works and Institute, Limited, Tiruvallur.	Share subscription Rs. 50,000.	Nil †	.....
17 7th June 1947	Sri Sayi Babu Andhra Saw Mills, Rajahmundry.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000	Nil †	.....
18 11th July 1947	The Marine Industries, Limited, Madras	Share subscription Rs. 2,50,000.	Nil †	.....
19 1st August 1947	The Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation, Madras.	Loan or subsidy Rs. 50,000.	Nil †	.....
20 20th August 1947	The Mohan Industries, Limited, Saralanagar, Tenali.	Share subscription Rs. 1,00,000.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000. *	Sri Venkatarani, Managing Agent, Mohan Industries, Saralanagar, Tenali.
21 22nd August 1947	Mohammed Youssef, A.M.I.E.T., Bellary.	Loan of Rs. 60,000	Nil †	.....
22 2nd September 1947	The Andhra Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Bezwada.	Overdraft facilities for Rs. 50,000.	for Rs. 50,000 overdraft.	.....
23 22nd September 1947	Sri Kadambay Seshadri, Kuppam, Chittoor district.	Subsidy for Rs. 1,000	Subsidy of Rs. 1,000 *	Sri Kadambay Seshadri, c/o Sri K. Ramaswamy Iyengar, No. 10, Velastherm Pillai Street, San Thome, Madras (present address).

* Disbursement of loan will be made as soon as the applicant has executed the mortgage deed.
 † Application referred by Government as it was not recommended by the Board of Industries.

Serial number and date of application received.

Applicant's name and address.

Aid sought for and amount.

Amount mentioned.

Name of managing agents of companies to whom aid is granted and names of partners and their addresses.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24 25th September 1947	The Sudarshan Oil Mills, Katpadi	Loan of Rs. 10,00,000	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000.*	T. V. Raghunatha Reddy, Managing Agent, 275, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras.
25 26th September 1947	Star Tyre Service Company, Madras	Loan of Rs. 25,000	Loan of Rs. 12,000.*	D. Gopalakrishna 4-A, Naidu, Road, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras.
26 16th October 1947	Sri Krishna Cycle Industrial Works, Ambajipettah.	Loan of Rs. 5,000 and subsidy of Rs. 5,000	Loan of Rs. 5,000 and subsidy of Rs. 3,000.†	Ateeli Satti Raju, Proprietor, Sri Krishna Cycle Industrial Works, Ambajipettah (East Godavari district).
27 21st October 1947	Sree Venkateswara Paper Mills, Tirupati.	Loan of Rs. 3,50,000	Loan of Rs. 2,50,000 +	.....
28 25th November 1947	The National Industrial Association, Bezvada.	Loan of Rs. 10,000	Nil.‡	.....
29 27th November 1947	The Solar Industries and Trades Limited, Erode.	Loan of Rs. 1,50,000	Loan of Rs. 1,50,000.*	Sri N. M. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, Managing Agent, The Solar Industries and Trades Limited, Erode.

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30 29th November 1947	Sree Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Products Limited, Pambidi.	Loan of Rs. 1,50,000	A loan of Rs. 1,25,000.*	Sri M. N. Aswathaswamy (Partner) Sri Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Products, P.O., Anantapur district.
31 3rd December 1947	The South India Glue Factory, Karumadai.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000	Nil.‡	.....
32 19th December 1947	The Murugan Oil Mills, Tirupattur	Loan of Rs. 1,25,000	Nil.‡	.....
33 4th March 1948	The Indian General Industries, South Malabar.	Loan of Rs. 5,25,000	Nil.‡	.....
34 10th March 1948	Sri T. V. Naresimhan, Kanchili P.O., Vizagapatnam district.	Loan of Rs. 20,000	Nil.‡	.....
35 19th March 1948	Sri K. V. S. Rajan, Brody's Road, Madras.	Subsidy of Rs. 9,000	Applicant withdrew his application.	.....
36 30th March 1948	The Quilandy Artisans' Co-operative Society Limited, Quilandy.	Non-recurring subsidy of Rs. 3,000 and recurring subsidy of Rs. 25 per month.	Subsidy of Rs. 3,000. (Disbursement will be made shortly.)	A. N. Manna, President, The Quilandy Artisans' Co-operative Society, Limited, Quilandy.
37 5th April 1948	The Vegetola, Limited, Chittoor	Loan of Rs. 6,00,000	.....	.....
38 6th April 1948	The Hindustan Fabrics, Gudiyattam	Loan of Rs. 40,000	.....	.....
39 16th April 1948	The Metal Industries, Shoranur	Loan of Rs. 2,00,000	.....	.....
40 28th April 1948	T. C. Ranganathan Naidu, Tirupattur	Loan of Rs. 2,00,000	.....	.....

* Disbursement of loan will be made as soon as the applicant has executed the mortgage deed.

† Government Orders are awaited.

‡ Application rejected by Government as it was not recommended by the Board of Industries.

§ Applications received but not yet placed before the Board of Industries for want of certain particulars.

APPENDIX

Serial number and date of application received.

Applicant's name and address.

Aid sought for and amount.

Name of managing agents of companies to whom aid is granted and name of partners and their addresses.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

APPENDIX

[18th November 1948]

18th November 1948]

APPENDIX

* Applications received but not yet placed before the Board of Industries for want of certain particulars.
* Application rejected by Government as it was not recommended by the Board of Industries.

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APPENDIX II.

Vide answer to starred question No. 51 asked by Sri N. Sankar Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1948, page 2 supra.]

Statement showing the quantities in tons of Iron and Steel for Agricultural purposes supplied to the various districts from 1st January 1947 to 31st May 1948.

Serial number and district.	Standard.	Non-standard.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1 North Vizagapatnam	196.0	8.25	204.25
2 South Vizagapatnam	702.76	137.00	839.76
3 East Godavari	515.73	86.30	602.03
4 West Godavari	240.21	86.29	326.50
5 Krishna	331.37	107.56	438.93
6 Guntur	391.79	99.66	491.45
7 Nellore	372.60	3.79	376.39
8 Kurnool	189.26	21.64	210.90
9 Anantapur	204.87	60.71	265.58
10 Bellary	273.05	9.56	282.61
11 Cuddapah	148.65	15.80	164.45
12 Chittoor	193.72	42.13	245.85
13 North Arcot	458.64	20.51	479.15
14 Chingleput	899.88	273.29	*1,173.17
15 South Arcot	539.70	18.74	558.44
16 Tanjore	626.74	9.49	636.23
17 Pattukkottai	169.62	..	169.62
18 Tiruchirappalli	583.29	45.53	628.82
19 Madura	508.99	9.07	518.06
20 Tirunelveli	539.15	3.54	542.69
21 Ramnad	239.91	4.90	244.81
22 Salem	317.95	52.71	370.66
23 Coimbatore	477.37	115.11	592.48
24 Nilgiris	3.26	1.14	4.40
25 Malabar	277.69	15.70	293.39
26 South Kanara	121.01	8.03	129.04
Total ..	9,463.21	1,336.45	10,799.66

* Includes cart tyres for fuel contractors.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 62 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1948, page 11 supra.]

Basic Education—Particulars.

The list of subjects that are taught in the existing training schools is furnished below :—

GROUP A.

1. Theory and Practice of Education—
 - (a) Principles of Education.
 - (b) School Administration.
2. Methods of teaching—
 - (a) A language of the Presidency.
 - (b) Mathematics.
 - (c) General Science including Nature Study and Gardening and Home Science for girls.
 - (d) History and Civics.
 - (e) Geography.
 - (f) English with reference to—
 - (i) The content of the several subjects up to Standard VIII and Form III as given in the syllabus issued and
 - (ii) the special principles appropriate to each subject.

GROUP B.

The subjects are Music, Handicrafts including Drawing and Physical Training.

The subjects taught in Basic Training schools will be those prescribed in the syllabus approved by the Government, viz.—

- (1) Cleanliness.
- (2) Health Education.
- (3) Agriculture and Gardening.
- (4) Spinning and Weaving.
- (5) Card-board, wood and metal work.
- (6) Kitchen work.
- (7) Art.
- (8) Music.
- (9) Physical Education.
- (10) Methodology, including the teaching of languages, Mathematics, History and Geography, Science, etc.
- (11) School Administration.
- (12) School Organization.
- (13) Child Psychology.

The Basic Training School syllabus is mainly covered by basing instruction on the actual experience of the students. Hence Basic Training schools are invariably residential.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 63 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1948, page 11 supra.]

Admissions into the Agricultural Colleges.

(a) of the question.—List of candidates selected for admission into the Agricultural Colleges from the Madras City with marks obtained by them in their group subjects—

Agricultural College, Coimbatore		Nil.
Agricultural College, Bapatla—		
(1) Solomon Dorairaj ..	Physics ..	61
	Chemistry ..	62
	Natural Science ..	56
(2) Radhakrishnan, T. (B.Sc. completed)	Mathematics ..	148/400
	Physics ..	57/150
	Zoology ..	54/150
(3) Madhavachary, R. ..	Natural Science ..	67
	Physics ..	81
	Chemistry ..	71
(4) Shanmukam, N. ..	Mathematics ..	84
	Physics ..	73
	Chemistry ..	78

(b) of the question.—List of the topmost six of the applicants from the Brahman community who have been refused admission with marks obtained by them in their group subjects—

(1) Sivakumar Mohanrao, K.	Mathematics ..	64
	Physics ..	84
	Chemistry ..	61
(2) Ramachandran, V. R. ..	Physics ..	61
	Chemistry ..	79
	Botany ..	69
(3) Nagarajan, T. S. ..	Mathematics ..	55
	Physics ..	49
	Chemistry ..	48
(4) Narayanan, G. K. ..	Natural Science ..	70
	Physics ..	83
	Chemistry ..	59
(5) Krishnaswamy, T. R. ..	Mathematics ..	125
	Physics ..	98
	Chemistry ..	110
(6) Jagannadhan, R. ..	Natural Science ..	77
	Physics ..	85
	Chemistry ..	101

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APPENDIX V.

answer to unstarred question No. 9 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1948, page 16 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of Compulsory Elementary Education Centres (Districtwise).

Name of district.	Number of centres.
Anantapur	81
North Arcot	61
South Arcot	102
Bellary	59
Chingleput	65
Chittoor	119
Coimbatore	72
Cuddapah	78
East Godavari	50
West Godavari	42
Guntur	183
Krishna	50
South Kanara	81
Kurnool	92
Madura	47
Malabar	78
Nellore	87
The Nilgiris	9
Ramnad	34
Salem	146
Tanjore	79
Tinnevely	46
Tiruchirappalli	78
Vizagapatam	77
Total	1,816

[18th November 1948]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 10 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1948, page 17 supra.]

Statement showing the total expenditure incurred by the committees given below and the amounts drawn by each individual member thereof towards travelling, daily and other all owances.

(1) Industrial Planning Committee :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(a) Total expenditure incurred on account of the Committee	14,867	2	0
(b) Travelling, daily and other allowances drawn by the members of the Committee as detailed below [included in (a) above].	6,296	11	0

Name of the member.	Amount.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Sri S. Parthasarathy, Chairman	1,020	14	0	
2 „ P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja	1,954	8	0	
3 „ R. Suryanarayana Rao	571	5	0	
4 „ M. Pallam Raju	1,065	14	0	
5 Janab Mohammed Ismail				
6 Sri Rao Bahadur B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu	120	2	0	
7 „ B. V. Sanjeevi Reddi	1,760	10	0	
8 Mr. Samuel Aaron	703	6	0	
Total	6,296	11	0	

(2) Water Supply and Drainage Committee—

	RS.	A.	P.
(a) Total expenditure incurred on account of the Committee	1,175	0	0
(b) Travelling, daily and other allowances drawn by each member of the Committee, as detailed below [included in (a) above]	1,090	8	0

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Name of the member.	Amount.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Sri A. Kaleswara Rao (President)	285	3	0	
2 „ N. Ranga Reddi	165	3	0	
3 „ K. A. Nachiappa Gounder	212	10	0	
4 Janab H. S. Hussain Sahib	427	8	0	
Total	1,090	8	0	

(3) Harijan Welfare Committee—

(a) Total expenditure incurred on account of the Committee	6,480	8	0
(b) Travelling, daily and other allowances drawn by each member of the Committee as detailed below [included in (a) above]	6,480	8	0

Name of the member.	Amount.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Sri N. Venkatasubbiah	423	8	0	
2 „ K. Subramaniam	117	13	0	
3 „ V. I. Muniswami Pillay	454	6	0	
„ T. Subramaniam, B.A., B.L.	952	5	0	
„ M. Paravasthu Dass	696	6	0	
„ K. Ishwara	170	8	0	
„ A. Karunakara Menon	653	6	0	
Mrs. Kamala Sivasubramaniam	274	4	0	
5 Sri L. N. Gopalaswami	1,868	13	0	
6 „ M. Doraiannu	102	4	0	
1 „ G. Muthuswamy	274	10	0	
12 „ N. M. R. Subbaraman	191	1	0	
13 „ Dewan Bahadur V. Bashyam Iyengar.	17	3	0	
14 „ B. Parameswaran	35	4	0	
15 „ B. S. Murthi	248	13	0	
Total	6,480	8	0	

(4) Prohibition Committee—

(a) Total expenditure incurred on account of the Committee	12,007	0	0
(b) Travelling, daily and other allowances drawn by each member of the Committee as detailed below [included in (a) above]	4,070	8	0

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Name of the member.		Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1 Sri K. A. Nachiyappa (Chairman)	Gounder	433	1	0
2 „ M. Kumaran	..	1,059	13	0
3 „ N. Sankara Reddi	..	666	1	0
4 „ A. Vedaratnam Pillai	..	406	8	0
5 „ T. Subramaniam	..	1,505	1	0
Total	..	4,070	8	0

(5) Madras Provincial Housing Committee—

(a) Total expenditure incurred on account of the Committee 10,595 0 0

(b) Travelling, daily and other allowances drawn by each member of the Committee as detailed below [included in (a) above] 1,458 11 0

Name of the member.		Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1 Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman	..	477	11	0
2 „ B. S. Murthi	..	529	10	0
3 „ R. Suryanarayana Rao	..	120	0	0
4 Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin	..	97	8	0
5 Sri N. Somasundaram Ayyar	..	233	14	0
6 „ Diwan Bahadur L. Venkatakrishnan (Chairman)	..	..	..	..
7 „ S. Raval Krishna Ayyar	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,458	11	0

(6) Retrenchment Committee—

(a) Total expenditure incurred on account of the Committee 35,779 9 0

(b) Travelling, daily and other allowances drawn by each member of the Committee as detailed below [included in (a) above] 10,891 14 0

[18th November 1948]

Name of the member.		Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1 Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar (Chairman)	..	1,881	0	0
2 „ K. P. Krishnan Nair	..	2,800	14	0
3 „ V. Ponnuswamy Pillai	..	2,475	8	0
4 „ M. Bapineedu	..	888	12	0
5 „ R. Suryanarayana Rao	..	639	0	0
6 „ T. K. Doraisamy Ayyar	..	2,019	4	0
7 „ L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar	..	187	8	0
Total	..	10,891	14	0

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 16 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1948, page 19 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors appointed as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers since June 1947.

Serial number and name.	Caste.	Date of entry in service.
1 Sri K. L. Narayana	B	8—2—1941
2 „ S. Ramamurthy	B	8—12—1943
3 „ T. Venkateswarlu	B	21—12—1939
4 „ A. S. Soundara Vinayagam.	N	8—7—1933
5 Janab Md. Kudbuddin	M	7—4—1934
6 Shaik Mowla Ali	M	31—1—1939
7 Sri M. Ramiah	N	24—10—1940
8 „ P. Subbiah Sastri	B	22—7—1939
9 „ A. V. Subba Rao	B	27—11—1930
10 „ K. Simhachalam	N	4—7—1939

Statement showing the particulars of Sub-Inspectors promoted as Assistant Inspectors of Excise and Assistant Prohibition Officers since June 1947.

Serial number and name.	Caste.	Date of entry in service.
1 G. Varadarajulu	N	15—5—1935
2 J. Srirama Ayyangar	B	16—6—1923
3 C. Kunhappa Nair	N	29—4—1929

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Serial number and name.	Caste.	Date of entry in service.
4 G. Satyanarayanamurthi	B	26—10—1932
5 S. A. Bangara	C	12— 4—1929
6 M. Gopalan	N	12— 5—1930
7 V. Satyanarayana	B	23—10—1927
8 M. C. Ramakrishna	N	10—12—1927
9 P. Veeraraghavalu	N	22— 1—1936
10 H. Fazlullah	M	20— 9—1929
11 M. A. Rasheed	M	7— 2—1939
12 S. Krishna Ayyar	B	18— 6—1930
13 W. Ahmed Hussain	M	10— 5—1926
14 P. Kunhunni Nair	N	10— 8—1921
15 D. Rajagopal Rao	N	26— 7—1936
16 Md. Usman Sahib	M	25— 4—1924
17 V. Veeraraghavalu	N	6—11—1921
18 P. Nagi Reddi	N	9— 4—1928
19 U. Ramabhadra Raja	N	3— 5—1927
20 A. Raman	N	22— 5—1928
21 P. Subbannachar	B	1— 3—1917
22 K. Kesava Rao	N	29— 7—1931
23 N. K. Damodar	N	27—12—1917
24 C. T. Krishna Chetty	N	4— 3—1935
25 P. V. Krishna Rao	N	3— 4—1931
26 V. Swaminathan	N	11— 8—1934
27 V. K. Krishnaswami	B	23— 8—1935
28 S. Srinivasa Rao	B	13— 5—1919
29 S. Abraham	C	19— 1—1936
30 V. Vedantam	C	2— 2—1935
31 K. S. Sankar Rao	N	9— 4—1930
32 V. S. Padmanabha Pillai	N	5— 4—1920
33 T. Venkateswarlu	B	21—12—1939

List of Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors appointed as Inspectors of Police (Prohibition) since June 1947.

Serial number and name.	Caste.	Date of entry in service.
1 C. N. Kalyana Nadar	N	19— 5—1917
2 M. Venkatrama Ayyar	B	29— 7—1914
3 M. Rajagopalachari	B	1—10—1918
4 S. Venkatrama Ayyar	B	3— 7—1920
5 K. Subramania Ayyar	B	9— 3—1918

[18th November 1948]

Serial number and name.	Caste.	Date of entry in service.
6 B. Subba Rao	B	22— 4—1926
7 S. Swaminatha Ayyar	B	2— 4—1925
8 P. Damodara Menon	N	5— 5—1928
9 B. Ramasastrulu	N	20— 5—1927
10 P. Chandrasekharan Nair	N	14— 8—1931
11 T. K. Rangaswami Ayyangar	B	19— 9—1932
12 Md. Khadir Hussain	M	May 1929
13 Md. Abdul Razack	M	7— 6—1929
14 V. Satyanarayana	B	23—10—1927
15 P. Veeraraghavalu	N	22— 1—1934

No Sub-Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Excise has been appointed as Deputy Superintendent of Police (Prohibition) since June 1947.

Note.—

B = Brahman. N = Non-Brahman. M = Muslim. C = Christian.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 19 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1948, page 21 supra.]

Clause G.

Serial number and name of person appointed as Municipal Commissioner.	Date of original entry into service.	Office and status of previous appointment.	Qualifications.	Native district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 K. Abdul Rahim Sahib	14th September 1936.	District Panchayat Officer ..	(1) M.A. (2) Account Test, Parts I and II. (3) Second Class Language Test. (4) Revenue Tests, Parts I to III. (5) Criminal Judicial Test, Parts I and II.	Madura.
2 Sri P. Nagabhushana Rao	26th December 1935 ..	Do.	(1) M.A. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I. (3) Passed the examination held for Special Officers of Panchayats.	East Godavari.
* 3 .. R. Vairaswami Pillai	26th September 1935.	Manager, Nagapattinam Municipality.	(1) B.A. (2) Passed F.L. examination and completed B.L. course. (3) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Parts I and II. (4) Revenue Test, Parts I to III.	Tanjore.
4 .. V. Chandra Reddi	22nd November 1939.	District Panchayat Officer ..	(1) B.A., B.L. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Parts I and II. (3) Account Test for Executive Officers. (4) Revenue Test, Parts I to III. (5) Passed examination in Law of Practice and Procedure.	Nellore.

[18th November 1948]

APPENDIX

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5 .. K. Palanivelu	22nd May 1939 ..	Executive Officer of Panchayat Board.	(1) B.A. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.	Salem.
* 6 .. K. Samuel	18th October 1934 ..	District Panchayat Officer ..	(1) B.A., B.L. (2) Passed all tests prescribed for Madras Police Subordinate Service. (3) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.	West Godavari.
7 Syed Hussain Sahib	July 1940 ..	Executive Officer of Panchayat Board.	(1) B.A. (2) Account Test, Part I for Subordinate Officers.	Kurnool.
8 Sri M. Venkatakrishna Reddi ..	10th August 1935 ..	Assistant Panchayat Officer.	(1) B.A., L.T. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.	Nellore.
9 .. S. Rajagopalan	6th April 1938 ..	Executive Officer of Panchayat Board.	(1) M.A. (2) Part I of Account Test for Subordinate Officers.	Tanjore.
10 Sheik Sheriff Sahib	29th May 1940 ..	Do.	(1) B.A. (2) Part I of Account Test for Subordinate Officers.	Nellore.
* 11 Sri S. Ramamurti	June 1934 ..	Revenue Officer, Bezwada Municipality.	(1) B.A. (2) Part I of Account Test. (3) Commercial Book-keeping prescribed for the Local Fund Audit Department. (4) Training in Mettur Electricity System.	West Godavari.
* 12 .. K. Gopala Menon	14th April 1939 ..	Executive Officer of Panchayat Board.	(1) B.A., B.L. (2) Account Test Part I for Subordinate Officers.	Malabar.

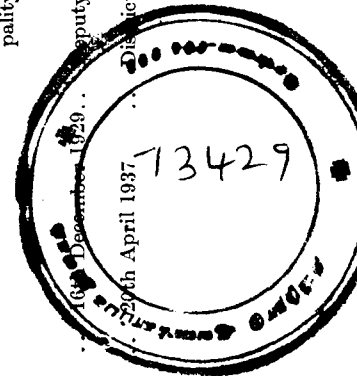
* These persons had been appointed as Municipal Commissioners on a temporary basis before 18th March 1948 and their service as Municipal Commissioners was regularized after 18th March 1948 as they were selected for appointment as Municipal Commissioners on a regular basis in the recent recruitment of persons for appointment as such.

[18th November 1948]

Serial number and name of person appointed as Municipal Commissioner.	(1)	Date of original entry into service.	(2)	Office and status of previous appointment.	(3)	Qualifications.	(4)	Native district.	(5)
* 13 „ M. Muthuveerappan ..	..	1st April 1935 ..	..	Manager, Coonoor Municipality.	..	(1) B.A. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I. (3) Passed Book-keeping, Commercial for Local Fund Audit Department Test. (4) Undergone training for three months in the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mettur Electricity System.	Coimbatore.		
14 Sri K. Subramania Mudaliar ..	..	7th September 1940.	..	Executive Officer of Panchayat Board.	..	(1) B.Sc. (2) Account Test, Part I for Subordinate Officers.	Madura.		
15 „ K. M. Palaniswami ..	..	4th October 1935 ..	..	Temporary Secretary, Salem District Board.	..	(1) B.A. (2) Part I of Account Test for Subordinate Officers.	Salem.		
16 „ G. Balakrishnan ..	..	22nd June 1939 ..	..	Executive Officer of Panchayat Board.	..	(1) B.A. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I. (3) Revenue Test, Parts I to III.	Tanjore.		
* 17 „ I. Satyanarayana ..	..	June 1932 ..	..	Manager, Palacole Municipality.	..	(1) B.A. (2) Account Test, Part I for Subordinate Officers.	West Godavari.		
18 „ I. Subba Raju ..	..	28th August 1941 ..	..	Acting Secretary, East Godavari District Board.	..	(1) B.A., B.Sc. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.	West Godavari.		
19 „ K. Seshachari ..	..	21st October 1931 ..	..	Acting Superintendent, North Arcot District Board.	..	(1) B.A., L.T. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.	North Arcot.		
20 „ B. V. Naidu ..	..	22nd July 1940 ..	..	Executive Officer of Panchayat Board.	..	(1) B.A. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.	Vizagapatam.		

21 „ M. Ramaswami ..	..	22nd August 1939 ..	..	Assistant Panchayat Officer.	..	(1) B.A. (2) Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.	Salem.		
22 „ R. Govindaswami ..	..	4th September 1935.	..	Superintendent, South Arcot District Board.	..	(1) M.A. (B.A. Hons.) (2) Account Test, Part I. (3) Undergone the training run by Government for the posts of Municipal Commissioner and Special Officers of Panchayat Boards.	South Arcot.		
23 „ T. R. Rajagopalan ..	..	4th December 1933 ..	..	Assistant Panchayat Officer.	..	(1) B.A. (2) Account Test, Part I for Subordinate Officers.	Tiruchirappalli.		
* 24 „ V. P. Kanakaraj ..	..	2nd April 1932 ..	..	Acting Manager, Tiruchirappalli Municipality.	..	(1) B.A. (2) Passed Part I of Account Test for Subordinate Officers.	Tiruchirappalli.		
* 25 „ T. Harisandra Rao ..	..	1st April 1927 ..	..	Manager, Mangalore Municipality.	..	(1) Passed the Intermediate Examination. (2) Passed Account Test full. (3) Passed Translation Test.	South Kanara		
26 „ S. Nachimuthu Gounder ..	..	6th December 1929 ..	..	Deputy Panchayat Officer ..	..	(1) B.A. (2) Account Test, Part I.	Madura.		
27 „ C. V. Subbiah Chowdary ..	..	29th April 1937 ..	..	District Panchayat Officer ..	..	(1) B.A., B.L. (2) Passed Account Test.	Guntur.		

* These persons had been appointed as Municipal Commissioners on a temporary basis before 18th March 1948 and their service as Municipal Commissioners was regularized after 18th March 1948 as they were selected for appointment as Municipal Commissioners on a regular basis in the recent recruitment of persons for appointment as such.



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N48.19.1

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பு, சென்னை-600 008.

உவணைத்தாள்.

சே எண் :

ப. எண் :

எழும்பிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	எழும்பிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
14/12			
11/1/92	11/12		
18/6	19/6		
12-4-03-247			
8/11/94	15/12		
16-6-98			