Scott II-27—58,004—4-11-46.

Education and Public Health (1948) Department.

48. SERIES.

G.O. NO. 224 Edn.,

Dated 30-1-1948.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Assembly question-Midday meals for children in schools-Educational facilities for Harijans-Papers recorded.

G.O. Ms 1247 Edn dt 1955

1039 Edn dt 10.6.57

SW dt 71

SW dt 2-80

STARRED

Secretariat of the Madras
Legislature
21-7-47

SRI S. NAGAPPA, M.L.A.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

*Q.No.258.- Will the Hon'ble the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Midday meals for poor children in elementary schools has been stopped; if so since when and for what reason; and

(b) what are the facilities provided by the Government for the education of the Depressed classes?

Edn. P.H.(B.2.)Dept.

Secretariat of the Madras Legislature
21-7-47
(Assembly section)

DRAFT ANSWER.

Starred.

Sri M. Nagappa, M.L.A.

Education and Public Health Department

*Q.No.258. Will the Hon'ble the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it isa fact that midday meals for poor children in elementary schools has been stopped; if so since when and for what reasons; and

(a) The supply of midday meals to poor children attending ele schools in areas, where compul sory elementary education was introduced after 1945, has bee discontinued with effect from 1.4.1947, on financial considerations. Children attending Labour schools are even now being supplied with midday meals.

(b) the facilities provided by the Govt., for the education of the Depressed classes?

(b) The facilities provided by the Govt., for the educatio of Harijans are --

(1) Opening of Labour Schools in localities where there are no facil-ties for the edn. of Harijang child--ren;

(2) Grant of full-fee and half-fe concessions;

(3) Free supply of books and slat

(4) Reservation of seats in schoo and colleges;

(5) Grant of residential and non-residential scholarships for genera education, professional education and industrial education;

(6) Running of Labour Deptt. Hostels;

(7) Payment of boarding grants, and

(8) Payment of grants to privat institutions which are engaged in the education of Harijans.

P.H. Hnano. 6386 Pa2/47-3

Madras Legis. I-3—706—11-12-

SECRETARIAT OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATU

Fort St. George
Chepauk dated the 5-8- 19

SECRETARY TO GOVT. 7 AUG 1947 LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

(A)

63860

QUESTION No. 258 for the next meeting of the Legislative Assembl

None

Two copies of this question are forwarded to the E. and P.H. Departm

The question has been admitted.

5/8/47 5/8/47

To

The E. and P.H. Department.

5/8

No. 4969/47-10 NL
6-8-47

Ed & P.H.

Clause 'a' of the question:- Atte
solicited to ~~the orders~~ G.O.
Edn dated 3.3.47, ~~under~~ in w
the Govt ~~have~~ ordered the
from 1-4-47 of the scheme of the suppl
midday meals, on humane
considerations

Clause 'b' of the question:- Spe
facilities for the education
classes are provided by the
dept.

The Dev dept may see
remarks, before circulation

A draft order with be
upon duly have received thereon

7/8/47
or
7.8.47.

8/8/47 S/4

TAMIL NADU SECRETARIAT 9 - AUG DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

66192

76129 P.H.
11-8-47

E&P.H. MSNO 63860 B2/47-1
9.8.47.

Dev Dept

Clause (a) of the question — Even after the stoppage of the scheme of supply of midday meals in compulsory areas, the children of the labour belonging to eligible communities, schools in those areas are being supplied with midday meals.

Clause (b) of the question — A pamphlet entitled "Harijan Uplift by the Govt. of Madras" was printed ~~and published~~ in 1938 in English and all the languages of the Province and given wide publicity. This pamphlet contains the details of the educational facilities provided by the Govt for the benefit of all Harijans and other eligible communities. A proposal to bring this pamphlet up-to-date and give wide publicity to the same is now under consideration in this Dept. When copies up-to-date copies of the pamphlet are ready, a copy each may be supplied to all members of the legislature who ask for the same.

With these remarks the case may be returned to E&PH.

20/8/47

Hem No 97646-P II/46-6
12.5.47

A copy of the pamphlet [illegible] Date by the C.M. is laid on the table in connection with the Dept. of Rs. Govt Concerned

28 AUG 1947

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 6506 22 AUG 1947

Dev. No. 76129 P II/47
21.8.47

Ed & P.H. Dept
B2

A draft answer is submitted for approval

25/8/47 — 26.8.47

27/8/47

(a). I am not sure whether midday meals are supplied in all Labour schools. The matter may be investigated and checked up. If so, the amount that is spent on midday meals may also be mentioned to enable answering supplementaries. With regard to (b), I do not think it is proper to refer to any future pamphlet that may be contemplated. A short account of the steps taken for the education of the Depressed Classes must be given in reply to

M

N

Ed & P.H. Dept
B2

This may be sent to Dev. dept for furnishing the information asked for by H M (Edn). On receipt of the same a draft answer will be put up.

84296 P II/47-2
5.9.47

2.9.47

H M
3/9/47

Edn & P.H. Dev. No. 63860-B2/47-2
4.9.47

Dev. Dept

As regards 'M' on the previous page, a copy of the report for the quarter ending 30.6.47 of the scheme of supply of midday meals in Labour Schools is put up below at ⓪ for perusal by H M (Edn). A part of this period was vacation period and hence the figure representing the expenditure incurred during the quarter does not give a correct view. From the previous reports it is seen that roughly a sum of Rs. 90,000/- is spent on midday meals. As regards 'N' on P.2 above this dept may suggest the following answer to clause (b) of the question:

"(b). The facilities provided by the Govt for the uplift of Harijans are

1) Opening of Labour Schools in localities where there are no facilities for the education of Harijan children,
2) Grant of full-fee and half-fee concessions,
3) Free supply of books and slates,
4) Reservation of seats in schools and colleges,
5) Grant of pecuniary and non-pecuniary scholarships for general education, Professional and technical education,
6) Running of Labour Hostels,
7) Payment of tuition fee orders, and
8) Payment of grants to private institutions which are engaged in the education of Harijans.

A copy of the Harijan Uplift pamphlet published by the Govt, which contains the details

Mid-day meal in schools for poor children.

* 269 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that mid-day meal for poor children in elementary schools has been stopped; if so, since when and for what reason; and

(*b*) the facilities provided by the Government for the education of the Depressed classes?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

"(*a*) The supply of mid-day meals to poor children attending elementary schools in areas, where compulsory elementary education was introduced after 1945, has been discontinued with effect from 1st April 1947, on financial considerations. Children attending Labour schools are even now being supplied with mid-day meals.

"(*b*) The facilities provided by the Government for the education of Harijans are—

(1) Opening of Labour schools in localities where there are no facilities for the education of Harijan children;

(2) grant of full-fee and half-fee concessions;

(3) free supply of books and slates;

(4) reservation of seats in schools and colleges;

(5) grant of residential and non-residential scholarships for general education, professional education and industrial education;

(6) running of Labour Department Hostels;

(7) payment of boarding grants; and

(8) payment of grants to private institutions which are engaged in the education of Harijans."

please see the final form of the Assembly question and Answer above. The papers may now be recorded.

Order No. 2234 dt. 30-1-48
Sub- Legislative Assembly
Question - Mid-day meals for
children in Schools.

HARIJAN UPLIFT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(6)

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III. THE POONA PACT, 1932.

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PREFACE.

Ameliorative work for Harijans has been going on for over thirty years in this Province. The Christian Missions and a few Social Service Institutions have been devoting some attention to the religious, social and economic betterment of these classes. But the real stimulus to this movement of emancipation of the down-trodden people was given when the Government of India accepted the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dadabhoy in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 16th March 1918 and commended it to the various Provincial Governments for implementation. In consequence of this, the Government of Madras undertook an exhaustive enquiry into the work that had already been done for the improvement of the depressed ~~classes~~ and backward classes including aborigines and the scope of the work that still had to be undertaken. In G.O.No. 748 Rev. dated 29-5-1919, the late Sir George Paddison, I.C.S., was appointed, in the first instance, on special duty for a term of two years to deal with the measures necessary for improving the condition of the Harijans and in G.O. No.271 Rev. dated 2-2-1920, he was appointed Commissioner of Labour and entrusted with the duty of betterment of the conditions of the Harijans. Ever since 1920, the Government of Madras have, through the Labour Department, continuously worked hard to improve the social and economic conditions of the Harijans by various measures. The Indian National Congress, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, has also been working for the eradication of untouchability from 1920 onwards and when the Congress formed the Government in the Provinces for the first time in July 1937 under the Government of India Act, 1935, the pace of progress of the Harijan Uplift work was quickened in pursuance of the Poona Pact of 1932. The late Diwan Bahadur M.C.Rajah, a Harijan leader who had been working for the removal of social and economic disabilities of his community along with the late Diwan Bahadur R.Srinivasan, was the first Harijan Minister in the Interim Government(Madras) which was in office from 1-4-1937 to the middle of July 1937. In the first Congress Ministry, Sri V.I. Muniswami Pillai was the Harijan Minister until the Congress Ministry resigned office in October 1939. A few months before the resignation of the Ministry, the Harijan Temple Entry Movement was started by the Government by admitting the Harijans into the famous Madura Meenakshi Amman Temple, first by an Ordinance, replaced later by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. During the war, members of the Harijan community joined the Military Service in large numbers and thereby improved their economic conditions to a large extent. Again, the Congress formed the Government in April 1946 with Sri V.Kurmayya B.A., L.L.B., as Harijan Minister in charge of Harijan Uplift. The present Government have set apart one crore of Rupees for the Harijan Colonisation Schemes and have put on the Statute Book the Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act, 1947 and the Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947.

Thus, within 30 years, untouchability as part of Hinduism, has been eradicated by law, but economically, socially and educationally, the Harijans have still to go a long way before they can occupy an equal position with Caste Hindus. However, judging from the pace of ~~xxxx~~ progress already achieved in this important work, the future of the Harijans especially in this Province, may be said to be bright.

Broad details of ameliorative work done for the Harijans are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

II. COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR HELP BY THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The following classes are eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department.

(8)

(a) HARIJANS (SCHEDULED CLASSES).

(1) Adi-Andhra, (2) Adi-Dravida, (3) Adi-Karnataka, (4) Ajila, (5) Aranadan (also *P.T.), (6) Arunthuthiyar, (7) Baira, (8) Bakuda, (9) Bandi, (10) Bariki, (11) Battada, (12) Bavuri, (13) Bellara, (14) Byagari, (15) Chachati, (16) Chakkiliyan, (17) Chalavadi, (18) Chamar, (19) Chandala, (20) Cheruman, (21) Dandasi, (22) Devendrakulathan, (23) Dombo (also *P.T.), (24) Ghasi, (25) Godagali, (26) Godari, (27) Godda, (28) Gosangi, (29) Haddi, (30) Hasla, (31) Holeya, (32) Jaggali, (33) Jambuvulu, (34) Kadan (also *P.T.), (35) Kalladi, (36) Kanakkan, (37) Karimpalan (also *P.T.), (38) Kattunayakan (also *P.T.), (39) Kodalo, (40) Koosa, (41) Koraga, (42) Kudiya (also *P.T.), (43) Kudubi (also *P.T.), (44) Kudumban, (45) Kuravan, (46) Kurichchan (also *P.T.), (47) Kuruman (also *P.T.), (48) Madari, (49) Madiga, (50) Maila, (51) Mala, (52) Mala Dasu, (53) Malasar (also *P.T.), (54) Matangi, (55) Mavilan (also *P.T.), (56) Moger (Holeya Moger), (57) Muchi, (58) Mundala, (59) Nalakeyava, (60) Nayadi, (61) Pagadai, (62) Paidi, (63) Painda, (64) Paky, (65) Palian, (66) Pambada, (67) Pamidi, (68) Panchama, (69) Paniyan, (70) Panniandi, (71) Pano (also * P.T.), (72) Paraiyan, (73) Paravan, (74) Pulayan, (75) Puthirai, Vannan, (76) Raneyar, (77) Relli, (78) Samagara, (79) Samban, (80) Sapari, (81) Semman, (82) Thoti, (83) Tiruvalluvar, (84) Valluvan, (85) Valmiki, (86) Vettuvan (Polaya Vettuvan).

* P.T. = Primitive Tribe.

(b) ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

	Name of community.	*District (and places) in which chiefly found.*
1	Badaga	Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.
2	Pagata	Vizagapatam.
3	Chenchu	Kurnool, West Godavari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Guntur and Vizagapatam.
4	Gadaba	Vizagapatam and East Godavari.
5	Gond	Do.
6	Irula	North Arcot, Salem, Chittoor, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.
7	Jatapu	Vizagapatam.
8	Kani or Kaniyan	Coimbatore and Tinnevelly.
9	Konda Kapu (or Manya Kapu).	East Godavari.
10	Karumbalan	Malabar.
11	Kattunayakan	Malabar and the Nilgiris.
12	Kondh	Vizagapatam.
13	Konda Dora	Vizagapatam and East Godavari.
14	Kota	The Nilgiris.
15	Koya	West Godavari, Vizagapatam and East Godavari.
16	Kudubi	South Kanara.
17	Kurichan	Malabar and Bellary.
18	Kurumba or Kuruman	Malabar and the Nilgiris.
19	Malasar	Coimbatore.
20	Malayali or Malaiali	Trichinopoly, Salem and North Arcot.
21	Marati	South Kanara.
22	Mavilan	Malabar.
23	Melakudi or Kudiyan	South Kanara.
24	Poraja	Vizagapatam (Agency tracts).
25	Savara	Vizagapatam.
26	Sholagar	Coimbatore.
27	Toda	The Nilgiris.
28	Yenadi	Chingleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kistna, Madras, Nellore and West Godavari.

(c) Members of Notified Criminal Tribes and their families.

N-B. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, as subsequently amended, has now been made in-applicable in the Province of Madras by the Criminal Tribes (Madras Repeal) Act, X of 1947.

In G.O.No.M.s 2213 Public (Elections) dated 18th November 1937, the Government have ordered that the suffix 'du' should not be added to the names of members of the Scheduled classes and instead, the suffix 'ayya' may be added.

In G.O.No. 850 Public (Election) dated 18-3-1947, the Government have directed that the term 'Harijans' should be used to denote persons belonging to the Scheduled calsses in all public records except in proceedings under statutory enactments until the statute is amended.

III. ADMISSION TO PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT AND HINDU TEMPLES.

The Madras Government have now removed all the social disabilities under which the Harijans were suffering by enacting the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act XI of 1947

(amending the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act XXI of 1938) and the Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act V of 1947 which came into force from 2--6--47. The Harijans have now equal rights of access with members of other castes and communities among Hindus to all Hindu Temples and places of public resort such as educational institutions, streams, rivers, public wells, tanks, pathways, hotels etc. The offences against these acts have been made cognizable and also punishable with imprisonment on the second or subsequent occasions. These two Acts are printed as Appendices I and II. The Government propose to give wide publicity to the provisions of these Acts all over the Province.

IV. ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS.

The policy of the Government has all along been to endeavour as far as possible, to get the Harijan pupils admitted into the schools already existing in the locality and to open separate schools for them only in places where, owing to caste prejudices, the existing schools are not easily accessible to them or in places where there are no schools whatsoever. The Government have tried to enforce this policy by laying down the following rules:-

(a) Recognition shall not be granted to any school situated in a locality which is inaccessible to members of any class or community.

(b) Recognition may be withdrawn from any school whether under public or private management which refuses admission to any pupil merely on the ground of the caste or community to which he belongs. If no pupils belonging to the Harijan community are actually attending a school, it will be deemed to refuse admission to such pupils within the meaning of this rule unless the management of the school shows that no such pupils are residing within a distance of one mile from the school or adduce other satisfactory reasons for the absence of such pupils from the school. Before recognition is withdrawn from any school under this rule, the District Educational Council ~~will~~ shall give the management of the school, at least, one month's notice of its intention to do so.

(c) No grants shall be paid to any institution (1) which is situated in a locality which is inaccessible to the member of any community or (2) which refuses admission to any pupil merely on the ground of the caste or community to which he belongs. (G.O.No.1446 Law (Education) dated 16-7-1935.

Caste or

But under the Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act, (XI of 1947) which is now in force, the Harijan children have equal rights of admission into all education institutions along with caste Hindu children. The Government have also reserved, with effect from the school or academic year 1947-48, ten per cent of the seats in all secondary and training schools, Government Arts and Training Colleges, the Law College, for Harijans and have requested the Director of Public Instruction to arrange with the managements of aided Colleges, to make a similar reservation of seats for Harijan students. They have also asked the Director of Public Instruction to consider the question whether the Madras Educational Rules should be amended so as to make the reservation of seats for Harijans pupils one of the conditions of recognition of secondary schools.

V. LABOUR SCHOOLS.

The Government have opened special schools to meet the needs of the Harijans in certain localities. The number of such separate schools run by the Labour Department was 1,148 on 31--3--47. 77,674 children consisting of 50,538 boys and 27,136 girls received instruction in these schools on 31--3-1947. The number of teachers employed in them on 31-3-1947 was 2,198 of whom 2,196 were trained and the remaining two untrained. Mid-day meals are supplied to

children of the eligible communities in these schools. The system of supply of mid-day meals was first introduced in some of the Labour schools in 1941-42 and has now been extended to all the labour schools. The expenditure incurred on the supply of mid-day meals in 1946-47 was Rs.10,50,222/-

VI (a) EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

In G.O.No.Ms-2319 P.W.(labour) dated 23-9-1941, the Government have ordered that the educational facilities provided by the Labour Department should be extended to persons belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department who have been converted to Christi-anity or any other religiŏn and their descendants.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A. ORDINARY EDUCATION.

The following scholarships are given by the Labour Department for General education:-

1. Residential: These are given only for pupils studying in Form IV and above in High Schools and in the Collegiate classes. They are intended to cover expenditure on boarding charges, besides school or college fees, purchase of books etc. The rates of the scholarships are:-

		Yearly value of the scholarship if the pupil pays Half fees.		No fees.	
		Madras.	Mufassal.	Madras.	Mufassal.
FORMS IV TO VI.	Rs.	149	135	128	114.
Intermediate.	Rs.	180	162	126	117.
B.A.	Rs.	189.	180	144	126.

The rate of residential scholarship for students in Arts Colleges staying in hostels attached to the Colleges should not exceed Rs.25/- per mensem.

2. Non-Residential: These are given to pupils in Standards IV to VIII in elementary schools, in class IV to Form VI in Secondary schools and in the College classes. These scholarships are intended to cover expenditure on payment of school or college fees, purchase of books etc. The rates of these scholarships are:

		Yearly value of the scholarship if the pupil pays Half fees.		No fees.	
		Madras City.	Mufassal.	Madras City.	Mufassal.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					
Standard IV.	Rs.	10/8	8/4	6/-	6/-
" V	Rs.	12/-	9/-	6/-	6/-
" VI.	Rs.	15/-	10/8	6/-	6/-
" VII.	Rs.	18/8	15/4	8/-	8/-
" VIII.	Rs.	20/-	14/-	8/-	8/-
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
Classes IV & V.	Rs.	15/-	11/-	8/-	6/-
Forms I & II.	Rs.	25/-	25/-	14/-	14/-
Forms III.	Rs.	27/-	25/-	16/-	14/-
" IV to VI.	Rs.	49/-	45/-	28/-	24/-
COLLEGES:					
Intermediate Jr.		81/-	81/-	37/-	35/-
" Sr.		81/-	72/-	28/-	26/-
B.A. Junior.	Rs.	117/-	108/-	51/8	51/8.
B.A. Senior.	Rs.	99/-	99/-	38/-	38/-

Applications for the above scholarships should reach the Commissioner of Labour on or before the dates ~~prescribed~~ specified below:

Scholarships tenable	in Elementary schools.	10th July every year.
-do-	in Secondary Schools.	20th July " "
-do-	in Colleges-	20th July " "

Scholarships for Post Graduate courses in M.A., or M.Sc. classes.

Three non-residential scholarships or residential scholarships are awarded every year to deserving students for Post-Graduate studies in M.A. or M.Sc. courses. The rate of each non-residential scholarship should not exceed Rs.200/- per annum. In the case of Residential scholarships, an extra amount for boarding and lodging charges not exceeding Rs.25/- per mensem may be sanctioned.

B. SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Madras Sevasadan. Ten Residential scholarships each of the value of Rs.150/- per annum are granted to girl pupils of the Harijan Community residing in the boarding home of the Madras Sevasadan.

C. PROFESSIONAL & COMMERCIAL COURSES.

1. Residential:

Midwifery scholarship for pupils taking Midwifery course.

Period of course.	value of scholarship.
18 Months.	MADRAS CITY. Rs.60/- initial payment on admission, Rs.216/- for the first year payable in three instalments in July, November and March and Rs.108/- for the next half year, payable in 3 instalments in July, September and November. MUFASSAL: Rs.30/- initial payment on admission. Rs.120/- for the first year payable in three instalments in July, November and March, and Rs. 60/- for the next half year payable in three instalments in July, September and November. In addition, the pupils are given a Deamess Allowance of Rs.10/- each per mensem.

2. Non-Residential:

(a) Physical Education Scholarship in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.	10 months.	Rs.450/- or Rs.450/- or Rs.400/- in a year payable in 3 instalments in July, October and January.
(b) B.Sc. Agriculture.	3 Years.	Rs.9/- for a year for special fees only.
(c) M.B.B.S. Medical College. (i) Pre-Registration.	6 months.	Rs.61/- for the half year for essential books and special fees.
(ii).Post Registration.	5 years.	Rs.108/- for the year for essential books and special fees.

12 12

(d)	Sanitary Inspector.	1 Year.	Rs. 39/- for the year for essential books and special fees.
(e)	B.E.Engineering.	4 Years.	Rs. 57/- for a year for essential books and special fees.
(f)	Engineering (Upper Subordinate).	2 years after probation course.	Rs. 27/- for the year for essential books and special fees.
(g)	Engineering (Probationary and Lower Subordinate).	Probationary.2.Years. Lower Subordinate.1 Year after Probation.	Rs. 32/- for the year for essential books and special fees.
(h)	L.I.M. School of Indian Medicine.	4 years.	Rs. 45/- a year for essential books and special fees.
	-do- Apprentice Course.	9 months.	Rs. 4/- a year for special fees.
(i)	B.V.Sc. Veterinary.	4 years.	Rs.25/8 a year for essential books and special fees.
(j)	B.T. or B.Ed. Course.	1 year.	Actual requirements for education, special fees, cost of books etc. subject to a maximum of 190/- in the case of Non-Residential and Rs.225/- in the case of Residential scholarships.

The total number of scholarships for both Non-Residential and Residential scholarships that can be awarded in a year is 5.

(k)	Compounder's Training.	12 months.	Rs.16/- each where the pupil has to pay no fee and Rs.31/- each where the pupil has to pay half fees.
(l)	Diploma in Medical Radiology.	12 months.	Rs.150/- where the pupil has to pay no fees and Rs.350/- where the pupil has to pay half fees.
(m)	Diploma as Certified Radiological Assistant.	12 months.	Rs. 50/- where the pupil has to pay no fees and Rs. 150/- where the pupil has to pay half fees.

Two scholarships can be sanctioned by the Commissioner of Labour every year for each of the two courses of study mentioned in items (1) and (m).

The Non-Residential scholarships for Professional Courses may be converted into Residential scholarships at such rates as local conditions necessitate.

Ten Non-Residential scholarships for pupils studying shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping, theory and practice of Commerce banking and commercial geography are awarded every year. Each scholarship is of the value of Rs.36/-

13 (B)

In G.O.No. Ms. 4358 Dev. dated 23-11-1946, the Commissioner of Labour has been authorised to grant 10 scholarships every year for the Law Course. Five of these scholarships are to be given to poor and deserving students belonging to the Yerukula, Yenadi, and other aboriginal tribes. If, in any year, sufficient number of deserving students belonging to these tribes is not available for the award of the scholarships, the scholarships may be given to deserving applicants from the Harijan Communities.

D. EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF EXAMINATION FEES.

The Commissioner of Labour has been empowered to incur expenditure upto a maximum of Rs. 5,500/- a year for granting exemption from payment of examination fees to deserving pupils of the eligible communities.

E. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Industrial scholarships are awarded by the Commissioner of Labour to the pupils of the eligible communities learning a trade or profession in recognised industrial schools or to selected apprentices serving properly arranged apprenticeships for a specified term of training in workshops or mills. The aim of these scholarships is to encourage deserving apprentices and pupils to complete their apprenticeship or period of training at a particular institution or workshop and where an institution maintains a boarding home, to provide for their maintenance in the boarding home. In the award of these scholarships, preference will be given to applicants whose families are already in the trade. Particulars of the scholarships are given below:-

(A) About 35 Residential scholarships will be awarded to pupils taking such courses as carepentry, blacksmithy, etc. in the St. Joseph's Industrial Schools at Dunadala near Bezwada, at Tindivanam in South Arcot, at Ootacamund in the Nilgiris, and at Trichinopoly; in the Methodist Mission Industrial School at Karur, Trichinopoly; in the A.A.M. Industrial school at Velacheri, near St.Thomas Mount, and in the Pasumalai Trade School near Madura.

The rates of these scholarships vary from Rs.40/- to Rs.100/- per annum and include charges on account of boarding etc. in the boarding homes attached to the institutions inaccordance with the arrangements made by the Commissioner of Labour with the institutions concerned. The rates for the present are:-

Name of Institution.	Yearly value of Scholarship. First year course.	Second year Course.	Third year Course.	Fourth year Course.	Fifth year Course.
St.Joseph's Industrial school at Gunadala, near Bezwada.	Rs. 87/8.	77/8.	80/-	60/-	50/-
St.Joseph's Industrial schools at Tindivanam Trichinopoly & Ootacamund.	Rs. 80/-	80/-	60/-	50/-	40/-
Methodist Mission Industrial school at Karur.	Rs. 80/-	80/-	65/-	55/-	40/-
Pasumalai Trade school near Madura.	Rs. 55/-	55/-	55/-	55/-	55/-
A.A.M.Industrial school Velacheri, near St. Thomas Mount.	Rs. 100/-	100/-	80/-	60/-	40/-

Sugar and Abkari Company Limited, Samalkot near Cocanada. The period of apprenticeship is five years. The annual value of these scholarships will be Rs.60/- for each of the first two years, and Rs.84/- for each of the remaining three years. The selection of candidates for these scholarships will ordinarily be restricted to applicants of the East Godavari District. Only those coming from places more than 5 miles away from the institution are eligible for these scholarships. Applicants should be between 17 and 20 years of age on 1st July and should have passed at least Form III or Standard VIII in a day-school.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Commissioner of Labour before 1st July.

These scholarships are payable in three instalments each representing one third of the annual value in July, October and January.

(d) A few scholarships will be awarded to pupils selected to undergo apprenticeships in motor car mechanism in the United Motors Limited, Coimbatore, the Canara Public Conveyance Company and Kodialbail, Mangalore, the Andhra Engineering Company and the St.Aloysius Works, Vizagapatam.

These firms levy no tuition fees; some of them give the apprentices a small pay during their apprenticeship. The periods of apprenticeship are two years in the Canara Public Conveyance Company, three years in the Andhra Engineering Company, Vizagapatam, three to five years in the United Motors Limited, Coimbatore and five years in the St. Aloysius Works, Vizagapatam.

The selection of pupils for apprenticeship in the mufassal workshops mentioned above will be restricted to residents of the districts in which the workshops are situated. The annual value of the scholarship in their cases will be Rs.60/-, if living at home and getting no pay from their employer or if living away from home and getting pay from their employer; Rs.90, if living away from home and getting no pay from their employer; and Rs.30/- if living at home and getting paid by their employer.

Applicants for these scholarships should have completed Form III or Standard VIII in a day-school and should have been declared fit for promotion to the higher class. The scholarships will not be granted to those who are either below 17 or above 18 years of age on the 1st July. Applications in the prescribed form accompanied by school-leaving certificates in original should reach the Commissioner of Labour before 1st July.

These scholarships are payable in three instalments, each instalment representing one thid of the annual value, in July, October and January.

(e) Three Scholarships will be awarded to pupils selected for training as apprentices in the Public Works Department workshops; one each at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram.

The selection of candidates for the Madras City Workshops will be restricted to applicants from the Tamil Districts of the Presidency, who have passed S.S.L.C. and have been declared eligible for (the) College course. Applicants should not be below 15 or above 20 years of age on the 1st July.

The candidate selected for the Madras City Workshop will be given a non-residential Industrial scholarship. A seat will be reserved for him in the Government School of Technology, Madras which he has to join on selection. If the selection is made from among the applicants belonging to the mufassal, the candidate will, in addition, be provided with free board and lodging in the Slater Hostel, Madras.

Applicants for the apprenticeship in the Public Works Department Workshops at Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram should have passed atleast Form III. Selection will be made only from those belonging to the

Sugar and Abkari Company Limited, Samalkot near Cocanada. The period of apprenticeship is five years. The annual value of these scholarships will be Rs.60/- for each of the first two years, and Rs.84/- for each of the remaining three years. The selection of candidates for these scholarships will ordinarily be restricted to applicants of the East Godavari District. Only those coming from places more than 5 miles away from the institution are eligible for these scholarships. Applicants should be between 17 and 20 years of age on 1st July and should have passed at least Form III or Standard VIII in a day-school.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Commissioner of Labour before 1st July.

These scholarships are payable in three instalments each representing one third of the annual value in July, October and January.

(d) A few scholarships will be awarded to pupils selected to undergo apprenticeships in motor car mechanism in the United Motors Limited, Coimbatore, the Canara Public Conveyance Company and Kodialbail, Mangalore, the Andhra Engineering Company and the St.Aloysius Works, Vizagapatam.

These firms levy no tuition fees; some of them give the apprentices a small pay during their apprenticeship. The periods of apprenticeship are two years in the Canara Public Conveyance Company, three years in the Andhra Engineering Company, Vizagapatam, three to five years in the United Motors Limited, Coimbatore and five years in the St. Aloysius Works, Vizagapatam.

The selection of pupils for apprenticeship in the mufassal workshops mentioned above will be restricted to residents of the districts in which the workshops are situated. The annual value of the scholarship in their cases will be Rs.60/-, if living at home and getting no pay from their employer or if living away from home and getting pay from their employer; Rs.90, if living away from home and getting no pay from their employer; and Rs.30/- if living at home and getting paid by their employer.

Applicants for these scholarships should have completed Form III or Standard VIII in a day-school and should have been declared fit for promotion to the higher class. The scholarship will not be granted to those who are either below 17 or above 18 years of age on the 1st July. Applications in the prescribed form accompanied by school-leaving certificates in original should reach the Commissioner of Labour before 1st July.

These scholarships are payable in three instalments, each instalment representing one thid of the annual value, in July, October and January.

(e) Three Scholarships will be awarded to pupils selected for training as apprentices in the Public Works Department workshops; one each at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram.

The selection of candidates for the Madras City Workshops will be restricted to applicants from the Tamil Districts of the Presidency, who have passed S.S.L.C. and have been declared eligible for College course. Applicants should not be below 15 or above 20 years of age on the 1st July.

The candidate selected for the Madras City Workshop will be given a non-residential Industrial scholarship. A seat will be reserved for him in the Government School of Technology, Madras which he has to join on selection. If the selection is made from among the applicants belonging to the mufassal, the candidate will, in addition, be provided with free board and lodging in the Slater Hostel, Madras.

Applicants for the apprenticeship in the Public Works Department Workshops at Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram should have passed atleast Form III. Selection will be made only from those belonging to the

Telugu districts of the Presidency who are not below 15 or above 18 years of age on the 1st July, The selected candidate will be given a scholarship of the annual value of Rs.42/- which, together with the daily wage of annas four he will get from the workshops, is intended to cover boarding and other charges.

Every applicant for apprenticeship in the Public Works Department Workshops should produce in original his school leaving certificate, a medical certificate from a registered medical practitioner that he is of good physique and fit to undergo the hard training in the workshops, and at least two testimonials covering the three years immediately preceeding the date of application about his character and respectability.

Applications for these scholarships in the prescribed form accompanied by the required documents should reach the Commissioner of Labour before 15th June.

The scholarship is payable in three instalments,-each instalment representing a third of the annual value. The first instalment is payable in July or as soon as possible after the scholarship is sanctioned, the second inOctober and the third or last in January.

The scholarship will be continued in subsequent years at the prevailing rates, on a report from the head of the institution about the progress and conduct of the apprentice, but will cease immediately the apprentice's pay in the workshops amount to Rs.15/- a month.

The heads of the institutions should report at once to this office when any scholarship-holder discontinues his studies or his name is struck off the rolls or when the scholarship has to be cancelled for any other reason so that the scholarship may be cancelled by this office without delay.

(f) Six Residential scholarships of the value of Rs.150/- each will be awarded to pupils undergoing training in Sericulture for a period of six months in the Sericultural Branch of the Department of Industries and Commerce at Kollegal, Coimbatore district. The pupils will be selected by the Sericultural Expert,Kollegal. Applications in the prescribed form should be sent through him.

F. NON-RECURRING GRANTS.

Every year, a provision of Rs.6,500/- is made in the Budget Estimate for grants to pupils towards purchase of clothes, books etc. In the districts where a Labour staff is working, the Collectors are empowered to sanction grants from this provision and in the districts where there is no labour staff, the grants are sanctioned by the Commissioner of Labour. These grants are generally given to pupils studying in classes I to III in Secondary schools, in Standards I to III in elementary schools and to those undergoing teachers' training.

G. POVERTY CERTIFICATES.

The educational concessions, including individual boarding grants, are sanctioned by the Labour Department only to those pupils who produce a poverty certificate in the prescribed form signed by any one of the following officers viz.,

Gazetted Officers
Officers of the Revenue Department not lower in rank than a Deputy Thasildar.
District Labour Officers and
Inspectors of Police.

To be eligible for the concessions, the annual income of the parent or guardian of the pupil should not exceed Rs.820/- if he is studying in an elementary school or secondary school and Rs.1,120/- if he is studying in a College.

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VI -B. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(1) FULL FEE CONCESSIONS: Under Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, no fee shall be levied from girls belonging to backward classes (including Harijans) in Form III and below and from Harijan students in Arts and Professional Colleges subject to the condition that the annual income of the parent or guardian of the pupil does not exceed Rs.820/- in Secondary and elementary schools and Rs.1,120/- in Colleges and subject to the production of income certificate prescribed in Appendix 18 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(2) HALF FEE CONCESSIONS: Under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, poor pupils belonging to the Scheduled castes pay in all secondary schools only one half of the fees levied in such institutions subject to the conditions referred to above under the heading "full fee concessions". No fees are levied from Harijan pupils in elementary schools under public management.

Income certificates required for the grant of the concessions have ordinarily to be signed by a Gazetted Officer, an Inspector of Police or a Non-Gazetted Officer of the Revenue Department not lower in rank than a Deputy Thasildar or Sub-Magistrate.

Under rule 13 of the rules issued with G.O.No.3259 L. and M. dated 12--8--1932, a District Board may, with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction, make regulations for the remission, in whole or in part, of school fees from poor pupils in secondary schools subject to the condition that the amount of fees remitted in any school shall not exceed 10% of the total fees realisable from all pupils of such school. Similarly, a municipal council may remit, under the proviso to rule 51(1) of Schedule IV of the Madras District Municipalities Act, the whole or part of the fees from poor pupils in secondary schools under its management upto the limit of 10% of the total fees ~~realised~~ realisable in each school. In addition to these, Adi Dravidas and Adi Andhras are granted scholarships and fee remissions under G.O.No.1038 Home(Education) dated 28-8-1919.

"Some District Boards and Municipal Councils have passed resolutions proposing to grant total exemption from payment of school fees, games fees, library fees, etc. or scholarships in the case of pupils variously described in the resolutions as Hafijans, Adi Dravidas, Adi Andhras, Depressed Classes or untouchables. The Government have no objection to the grant by District boards and Municipal Councils of concessions which go beyond those contemplated under the existing orders and rules referred to above provided that (1) they are allowed in the case of all pupils belonging to the Harijan communities specified in Appendix 17-A of the Madras Educational Rules, (2) a certificate of poverty is obtained in the case of each pupil as required in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules and (3) the additional expenditure involved by the new concessions is borne entirely from the general revenues of the local body concerned."(G.O.No.1779 L and M dated 11-4-34).

"The Government observe that few local bodies are now supplying books and slates, free of cost, to poor pupils belonging to the scheduled castes reading in elementary schools under their control. They desire that the concession should be allowed by all local bodies to such pupil. The expenditure on this account may be debited to the Elementary education Fund with the sanction of Government. The expenditure is, however, subject to the following conditions:-

1. The books and slates should remain the property of Government and should be so marked.
2. They should be used by the pupils only during school hours and should not be taken home.
3. The previous sanction of Government should be obtained before incurring the expenditure". (G.O.195 E.P.H. dated 28--1--1937.

Preference is ordinarily given to Harijan students when scholarships are awarded by the Education Department.

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VII. HOSTELS MAINTAINED AND SUBSIDISED BY THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Labour Department is running the following hostels in the Province where free boarding and lodging are given to the Harijan students. Admissions to these hostels were formerly open to Converts of the eligible communities to other religions, but in G.O.No.3950 Dev. dated 19-10-1946, the Government have ordered that, in future, admission to all Government hostels maintained by the Labour Department should be restricted to the Hindu members of the eligible communities. Application for admission to the hostel at Madras should be made to the Commissioner of Labour. In the other cases, the application should be made to the Collectors of the districts concerned.

(a) Slater Hostel, Madras. This hostel is intended for Harijan boys serving as apprentices or undergoing industrial training in the City of Madras. The sanctioned number of free boarders in the hostel is 30. Paying boarders may also be admitted into the hostel.

(b) Sundaracharlu Hostel, Salem. This hostel is run for Harijan boys studying in Salem Town. The sanctioned strength of the hostel is 36.

(c) Government Scheduled Classes Hostel, Calicut: This hostel is intended for Harijan boys studying in Calicut. The sanctioned strength of the hostel is 30. There are also 5 paying boarders in it.

(d) Government Scheduled Classes Hostel, Masulipatam: This hostel is intended for Harijan boys studying in Masulipatam. The strength of the hostel is 110.

(e) Government Nandanar Hostels for boys and for Girls, Chidambaram. These hostels are intended for Harijan boys and girls studying in Chidambaram. There are 200 boys and 92 girls in the hostels.

The Government pay substantial grants every year to the following hostels for the maintenance of Harijan boys and girls mentioned against each. Harijan pupils seeking admission into these hostels should apply to the managements direct:-

1 Name of Boarding Home of Hostel.	2 No. of Boarding grants.	3 Amount. Rs.
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.		
1. Boys' Hostel, Anantapur (Sri Kesava Vidyaniketan).	28	4,200/-
2. Boys' Hostel, Uravakonda.	29.	4,350/-
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.		
3. Vivekananda Boarding Home (Harijan Hostel) Vellore.	32.	4,800/-
4. Ramdoss Hostel, Vellore.	17.	2,550/-
BELLARY DISTRICT.		
5. Adi Andhra Boys' Hostel, Alur.	23.	3,450/-
6. Narasappalli Chinnappa Hindu Boys' Home (Students Home) Bellary.	14.	2,100/-
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.		
7. Hostel attached to the Kanagasabapathinagar Harijan Industrial school, Conjeeveram.	20	3,000/-

1	2	3
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT - Continued.		
8. Hostel attached to the Hindu Religious School, Walajabad.	20.	15,500/-
CHITTOR DISTRICT.		
9. Boys' Hostel, Tirupati.	10.	1,500/-
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.		
10. Hostel at Coimbatore.	42.	6,300/-
11. Harijan Hostel, Udumalpet.	6	900/-
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.		
12. Harijan Boys' and Girls' Hostel, Cocanada.	52.	7,800/-
13. Sri Mahipathi Suryarao Adi Andhra Students Home, Razole.	16.	2,400/-
14. Adi Andhra Girls' Hostel, Ramachandrapuram.	20.	3,000/-
15. Harijan Boys' Hostel, Ramachandarapuram.	26.	3,900/-
16. Sareh Hostel, Rajahmundry.	4	600/-
17. Venkamamba Harijan Hostel, Amalapuram.	12.	1,800/-
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.		
18. Boys' Hostel, Narasapur.	25	3,750/-
19. Boys' Hostel, Tanuku.	25	3,750/-
20. Boys' Hostel, Nidadavole	15	2,250/-
21. Girls' Hostel, Ellore.	23	3,450/-
GUNTUR DISTRICT.		
22. Boys' Hostel, Guntur.	11	1,650/-
23. Sri Krishnasramam Hostel, Guntur.	23.	3,450/-
24. Boys' Hostel, Sattenapalle.	16	2,400/-
25. Boys' Hostel, Pedanandipadu	24	3,600/-
26. Boys' Hostel, Santanathalapadu.	12	1,800/-
27. Boys' Hostel, Brahmanakodur.	20	3,000/-
28. Boys' Hostel, Guruzala.	21.	3,150/-
29. Harijan Hostel, Kopparu	10-	1,500/-
30. D.Cs. Hostel, Appikatla.	15	2,250/-
31. Sri Lakshmi Bhaskara Vani Niketanam Scheduled classes Boarding Home, for Girls, Guntur.	14.	2,100/-
32. Harijan Girls' Hostel, Sradhananda Harijan Colony, Tenali.	11	1,650/-
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.		
33. Hostels maintained by the D.C. Mission, Mangalore.	100	15,000/-
34- Boarding Home at Udipi.	10	1,500/-
KISTNA DISTRICT.		
35. Boys' Hostel, Gudivada.	56	8,400/-
36. Boys' Hostel, Pedasanagallu.	26	3,900/-
37. Sri Anjanadevi Girls Boarding Home, Bezwada.	58.	8,700/-
38. St.Francis AdiAndhra Boarding Home, Masulipatam.	15	2,250/-
KURNOOL DISTRICT.		
39. Boys' Hostel, Kurnool.	14	2,100/-

1	2	3
MADURA DISTRICT.		
40. Nandanar Boarding Home, Periakulam.	30	4500/-
41. Sevalaya Hostel at Madura.	47	7050/-
42. Bharati Hostel, Dindigul.	30	4500/-
43. Harijan Hostel, Usilampatti.	31	4650/-
44. Meenakshi Hostel for Girls, Madura.	21	3150/-
45.Hostel at Melur-	12	1800/-
46. Andavan Hostel, at Palni.	15	2250/-
MALABAR DISTRICT.		
47. Harijan Balika Sadan, Puthiara, Calicut.	4.	600/-
NELLORE DISTRICT.		
48. Y.M.C.A.Hostel, Indukurpeta.	26	3900/
49. Yenadi Boys Hostel, Nellore	13	1950/-
50 Yenadi Girls' Hostel, Nellore	5	750/-
51. Harijan Girls' Hostel, Nellore	14	2100/-
52. Harijan ~~Girls Hostel~~ Boys' Hostel,Nellore.	16	2400/-
53. Nellore Orphanage association Hostel,	11	1650/-
54. Boys Hostel, Buchireddipalem.	30	4500/-
55. Boys' Hostel, Kandukur.	10	1500/-
56. Harijan Hostel, Vakadu.	24	3600/-
RAMNAD DISTRICT.		
57. Gandhi Ashram, Devakotthi.	38	5700/-
SALEM DISTRICT.		
58. Hostel at Trichengodu.	21	3150/-
59. Harijan Orphanage, Dharmapuri.	8	1200/-
60. Harijan Hostel, Namakkal.	8	1200/-
~~61. Harijan Hostel,~~		
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.		
61. Harijan Hostel, Shermadevi.	37	5550/-
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.		
62. Hostel attached to the Agricultural Industrial school of the servants of India Society, Mayanur.	60	9000/-
63. Hostel at Trichinopoly.	25	3750/-
64. Hostel at Lalgudi	26	3900/-
65. Harijan Hostel, Musiri.	6	900/-
VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.		
66. Harijan Girls Hostel, Vizianagaram.	7	1050/-
MADRAS CITY.		
67. Hostel attached to the Harijan Industrial School, Kodambakkam.	46	6900/-
68. Ashram attached to the Gokulam Cottage Industrial school, Triplicane.	25	3750/-
69. Thiagarayanagar Boarding Home, Thiagaraya nagar, Madras.	15	2250/-
70. Hostel attached to the Adi Dravida Samooha Sevakar Sangham, Washermanpet.	17	2550/-
71. Orphanage of the Madras Hindu Sevak Sangh, Madras.	2	300/-

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With a view to help poor harijan students who seek admission to the hostels attached to Colleges and who are not in a position to pay the initial deposit money themselves, the Government have, in G.O.No.No.Ms.2892, Development dated 4--7--1947, authorised the Commissioner of Labour to grant a repayable advance of an amount equal to the initial hostel deposit fees and recover it when scholarship amounts are disbursed to the students through the Principal of the Colleges concerned. In the same G.O. Collectors have been requested to take personal interest in regard to the admission of Harijan students into hostels and to see that, as far as possible, no Harijan student who seeks admission into a hostel is denied such admission by the management.

The Government has recently issued instructions that students of the Scheduled castes and Hill tribes should be given preferential consideration for accomodation in hostels and that the maintenance of separate hostels for these classes of students should not be encouraged. A Press Note issued in this connection says:-

"The present policy of maintaining separate hostels for scheduled caste students has been under the consideration of Government for some time. They feel inclined to think that such special hostels are not helpful in promoting a homogeneous and common national life in the country. Accordingly, Government have decided that they should not heceforth encourage upkeep of separate hostels for the pupils of the Scheduled castes. Instead of spending money on separate hostels for them, they have decided to divert the grants in awarding stipends to the pupils of the scheduled caste and Hill tribes in addition to the present grants to enable them to study in schools and Colleges and also to pay for their accomodation in public hostels. Accordingly, Government have issued instructions that the students of the scheduled castes and Hill tribes who read in schools and Colleges beyong a radius of two miles from their homes should have preferential consideration for accomodation in the existing public hostels and such hostels as are attached to the local fund institutions, aided schools and Colleges.

In order to enable the students of scheduled castes and hill tribes, to prosecute their studies, Government are proving money for grants to the students of the scheduled castes and hill tribes residing in hostels, a monthly stipend of Rs.30/- Rs.25/- ; and Rs.20/- in Colleges, High schools and Middle English and Middle schools respectively in urban areas in addition to any fee concessions which they may be getting to cover their hostel expenses. In rural areas, the value of the stipends should be reduced by Rs.5/- a month at each of the aforesaid stages. Such of the students as are in receipt of scholarships and stipends from any other public source should have the value of their Government stipends reduced by an amount equal to the monthly aid they get from other sources.

Government have also issued instructions that the students of the scheduled castes and hill tribes who will not reside in hostels will get an annual lumpsum grant of Rs.60/- in Colleges, Rs.50/- in Classes VIII to XI of the High Schools and Rs.40/- in Classes IV To VII of High, Middle English, Middle schools for purchase of books, stationery etc.

The scheduled castes and hill tribes pupils resident in hostels should apply for stipends through the heads of the respective institutions in which they read to the Director of Public Instruction, Inspectors or District Inspectors of Schools, according as they (read) in Colleges, High schools of Middle English and Middle schools and the latter authorities will sanction them. The same procedure will be followed by the day scholars for lumpsum grants for books, stationery etc. The heads of the institutions will draw and disburse the stipends in the manner in which Government scholarships are drawn and disbursed. They will also draw and disburse the lumpsum grants for books, stationery etc.

The Principals of Colleges and the Inspectors of schools will ask the Director of Public Instruction for necessary allotments in respect of the sanctioned stipends and lumpsum grants for books, etc. in Colleges, and schools respectively.

The distribution of grants for books and slates and for the award of stipends to the scheduled caste and hill tribes pupils in primary schools will, as at present, be continued to be placed at the disposal of the local bodies in respect of schools under their control and Government officers in cases of schools which receive direct aid from Government and the distribution will be made through the local Sub-Inspectors of schools.

To carry out the above policy, Government have provided the expenditure for a recurring sum of Rs.1,36,000/- only during the current year for the award of stipends and scholarships and distribution of books, slates etc. to the students of the scheduled castes and hill tribes".

VIII. BOARDING GRANTS.

The Commissioner of Labour is empowered to sanction 446 boarding grants to pupils of the eligible communities studying in standards IV to VIII in elementary schools and in class IV to Form III in secondary schools and to pupils studying in Industrial schools recognised by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras and residing in any recognised boarding home or hostel. The grant is paid at the rate of Rs.15/- per mensem for 10 months in a year.

In addition to the above, special boarding grants are also sanctioned to pupils of the eligible communities as detailed below:-

Particulars.	Monthly value. Rs.	Period for which tenable.	Sanctioning Authority.
20 Special boarding grants to deserving pupils of the eligible communities who are residents of Madras City and studying in High Schools in the City from Form IV to VI.	15/-	10 months.	Commissioner of Labour.
20 Special boarding grants for College students of the Government Depressed classes Hostel, Masulipatam, towards their boarding and lodging charges in the respective hostels.	25/-	10 months.	Commissioner of Labour.
15 boarding grants to Toda pupils in the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly districts.	15/-	10 months.	Collectors of the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly.
54 boarding grants to the pupils of the eligible communities residing in the labour hostels at Ootacamund and Hubbathalai.	17/-	10 months.	Collector of The Nilgiris.
9 boarding grants to Malayalee pupils in Salem District.	15/-	10 months.	Collector of Salem.
Atmakur Boarding Home, Kurnool. *		10 months.	President, District Board, Kurnool.

* A subsidy of Rs.4,520/. is given to the District Board, Kurnool, for the maintenance of 80 pupils of the eligible communities in this boarding home.

IX. GRANTS TO PRIVATE AGENCIES ENGAGED IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF THE HARIJANS.

The Government have sanctioned recurring grants to private institutions such as the D.C.Mission, Mangalore, South Kanara

District, Olcott Mission, Adayar; Chingleput District; D.M.R.Trust Gopalapuram, Malabar District; Servants of India Society Agricultural school, Mayanur, Trichinopoly district; Seither Sevagapandiya Board High School, Rajapalayam, Ramnad district; Gokulam Method Village Welfare Association, Madras etc. for work connected with the education and ameliorative measures for the Harijans.

The Commissioner of Labour is also empowered to make discretionary grants for the following objects connected with the welfare work for the eligible communities provided that no grants are made for supplementing the grants paid by the Education Department in respect of elementary schools:-

(a) grants to assist societies, institutions or individuals in educating members of the eligible communities or improving their social and economic conditions.

(b) contributions for the encouragement of athletic associations among members of the eligible communities and the provision of games requisites for them.

(c) contributions to newspapers, periodicals and other publications intended for and actually engaged in educating the eligible communities.

(d) contributions to help members of the eligible communities who are in distress on account of a fire, flood, cyclone, epidemics or other similar sudden calamity.

A list of the grants made in 1946-47 is given below:-

GRANT FOR READING ROOMS:

Madras Rational Society, Stanleynagar, Washermanpet.	Rs. 96/-
Arul Jothi Ilavasa Kalvi Kazagam, Kasimode, Madras.	Rs. 76/-
Muthu Social and Literary Institute, Washermanpet.	Rs. 65/-
Ganesapuram Progressive Youths Association, Vyasarpady.	Rs. 65/-
Rao Sahib V.Dharmalingam Pillai sangam.	Rs. 65/-
Oriental Comrades Guild, Kalyana Maistri Gardens, Perambur, Perambur Barracks.	Rs. 65/-
Harijan National Sevak Sangh, Royapuram.	Rs. 65/-
Kannappa Nayanar Kazagam.	Rs. 65/-
Harijan Welfare Committee, Natesanagar, Madras.	Rs. 31/-
Recreation Club, Flowers Road, Purasawalkam.	Rs. 22/-
Nanmai Naduvere Khazagam, Chintadripet.	Rs. 31/-
St. Mary's Union, Halls Garden, ~~Mylapore(Reading-room)~~. Royapettah.	Rs. 66/-
Chunnambu Kalavai Cheri, Mylapore (reading room).	Rs. 65/-
Reading room for the Madras Scheduled castes welfare Association, Mackay's Gardens, Royapettah.	Rs. 31/-

WELFARE WORK:

Gokulam Method Village Welfare Association, Karanai Puducheri, Chingleput District.	Rs.240/-
Welfare work in Chunnambukalavai cheri, Mylapore.	Rs.180/-
Welfare work in 6 centres by Y.M.C.A.	Rs.288/-
Welfare work in Gurupuram cheri.	Rs.120/-

OTHER GRANTS:

Repairs to the shed of the Gokulam Agriculturist Colonisation Co-operative Society, Karanaipudu-cheri, Chingleput District.	Rs.120/-
Construction of a well for the D.C.Mission Girls Boarding Home, Mangalore.	Rs.600/-
Supply of books, periodicals and construction of shed for reading room at Marudam Village, Chingleput District.	Rs.200/-
Construction of a reading room for the Adi Andhra Young Men Association, Krishnampet, Madras.	Rs.120/-
Half grant towards cost of a construction of an additional shed for the hstels of the Adi Dravida Sevakar Samooha Sangam, Washermanpet, Madras.	Rs.200/-
Grant for the Nehru Library, Chiluvaru, Guntur.	Rs.100/-
Repairs to the Night School building of the Kalvi Abivirthi Manavar Khazagam, Venkatesapuram, Vyasarpady.	Rs.30/-

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X. APPOINTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The Government have generally speaking, reserved one out of every 12 appointments to a Provincial or sub-ordinate service, for members of the Harijan Community. If there is no qualified and suitable candidate available when the turn of the Harijan comes up for appointment, the turn goes to a member of the next community in the list, but a member of the Harijan community has the preferential right to appointment in the next and every subsequent turn till he is appointed.

Government have also sanctioned certain concessions to members of the Harijan community in the matter of qualifications for appointment temporarily till 31--12--1950. The minimum general educational qualification for appointment to subordinate services has been appreciably lowered; thus a Harijan candidate who obtains not less than 35% in English and in the language in Group A and not less than the percentage of marks specified in the other subjects under the group and 35% in one of the subjects under group C shall be eligible for such an appointment. The age limit has been raised to 27 in the case of ministerial services till 31--12--1950.

In G.O.No.Ms.903 Public Services dated 21--3--1947, the Government have directed that in filling posts in non-technical subordinate services and posts to which recruitment is admissible by transfer from the Madras Ministerial Service and such recruitment is not made on a communal basis, preferance should, as far as possible, be given to Harijans members of the Madras Ministerial Service working in the Department concerned. The Government have under consideration a proposal to reserve 3 out of the 24 vacancies to Harijans ~~to Harijans~~ in Services and posts to which recruitment is made on communal basis.

XI. PROVISION OF HOUSE SITES.

Private lands are acquired for the purpose of providing house sites for the eligible communities wherever necessary for the purpose of relieving congestion. The Government bear half the cost of acquisition subject to maximum of Rs.150/- per acre for dry land Rs.350/- per acre for wet land and Rs.250/- per acre for garden land. They bear also the entire cost of the portions set apart for communal purposes in the area acquired, all legal and other incidental charges and the amount of interest on enhanced compensation from the date of taking possession of the land to the date of depositing the enhanced compensation in Court in cases where reference is made to Courts under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act. Of the balance, the applicants should deposit 25% before acquisition and should pay the remaining 75% in a limited number of annual instalments not exceeding 5 by way of equated payments covering principal and interest. Applications for acquisition of house sites are to be made to the Collector of the district through the District Labour Officer. The scheme applies only to rural areas. The benefits of the scheme are available for landless labourers of other communities also.

XII. DRINKING WATER WELLS, PATHWAYS, and OTHER SANITARY AMENITIES.

The Collectors of the districts are empowered to sanction non-recurring expenditure upto a limit of Rs.4,500/- in each case on miscellaneous measures connected with the welfare of the Harijans such as the construction of wells, pathways, latrines, and raising the level of house-sites. The powers of the Labour Commissioner to sanction expenditure on similar items are Rs.7,500/- in each case. Applications for the above facilities should be sent to the Collectors of the districts.

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XIII. SPECIAL WORK IN THE MADRAS CITY.

(a) CONSTRUCTION OF TENEMENTS.

In the City of Madras, houses built by the assignees on the sites alloted to them were shabby and consequently the Harijan colonies, though formed on proper lay-outs, presented an untidy appearance. As an experimental solution of this problem, the Government have laid out a colony in the Brisleenagar Settlement and constructed 68 huts with all sanitary amenities in it at a cost Rs.70,000/- The huts are let out on a monthly rent of Rs.1-8 per hut to the eligible communities. The cost of maintenance and repairs to these huts was intended to be met from the rent collected, but the cost of such maintenance and repairs exceeds the income derived from the rents on account of the temporary nature of the construction. The question of reconstructing these huts on a more substantial basis will be taken up in due course.

The Government have also constructing a colony of 57 houses with all sanitary amenities at a cost of Rs.77,000/- in R.S.No.1847/2 of Tondiarpet. These are pucca houses and will be let out to the eligible communities on a rent of Re.3/- per house.

To relieve the suffering of the eligible communities affected by the mill troubles in 1921, pucca houses were built by the Labour Department and given to the eligible communities in Paddisonpuram and Ganesapuram in the Madras City. Half the cost of construction was borne by the Government and the balance was advanced by the Government as a loan to be repaid inequal monthly instalments spread over 20 years. In Paddisonpuram, the occupants kept the houses in a bad state of repairs and also failed to pay the instalments, the arrears accumulating to Rs.33,640/- The Government have therefore, written off the arrears of Rs.33,640/- , resumed the houses and let them out to the eligible communities on a monthly rent of Re.1-8 per house. The Government have also undertaken to repair the tenements at a cost of Rs.40,000/- Similar conditions exist in Ganesapuram colony and the question of resuming the tenements as was done in the case of Paddisonpuram is under consideration.

(b) FLOOD RELIEF:

The eligible communities in the City of Madras were seriously affected by the floods in October 1943 and again in December 1946. The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour toured the affected areas in which the eligible communities lived and arranged for food and temporary accomodation for them. Hutting materials and clothing were also supplied to those affected.

XIV. RESERVATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF LAND FOR CULTIVATION.

The old rules for the assignment of waste lands with their insistence on the rights of first applicants, adjoining landholders or those who had actually brought land under cultivation, made it very difficult for the Harijans to obtain lands, even after the land-hunger stirred in them. In 1918, the Government ordered that waste lands in every ryotwari village in the Presidency should be examined and a fair proportion definitely reserved for assignment to them. The lists of such lands when once drawn up and approved can only be modified under the orders of the Collector. Conditions varied much in difference districts and villages and although not infrequently, through inadequate inspection by local officers, lands which required toomuch capital to develop or had already been under occupation for years were included in the lists and in many areas, there was good reason to suspect village officers of seeking to defeat the object of the Government orders.

There can be no doubt that the scheme made possible the assignment of very considerable areas of land to the Harijans throughout the Province, thus affording them something to fall back upon when labour was scarce or wages unduly low. Further, when large blocks of land such as unreserved forests, unassessed wastes and lands hitherto unnecessarily retained as porambokes(public lands) were transferred to the head of assessed land with a view to assignment for cultivation, a substantial share was nearly always reserved for the Harijans. In most districts, the missionary organisations have, on the whole, rendered valuable assistance to Collectors in seeing that land which was intended for the Harijans did come into their possession. All land cultivable as wet is now classed as valuable land and is no longer assigned free, but when sold to Harijans, the payment is spread over a term of years, extending even upto ten years and instead of having to fight for the land in auction, they are offered it at a fair market price fixed by the Collector. Further, where much reclamation is required, a Harijan assignee is exempted from payment of the assessment for seven years, provided he brings, atleast, one-fifth of the area newly under cultivation, each year. In addition, land not specially reserved for Harijans is also being assigned to them under the ordinary rules, but subject to the concessions mentioned above. Special Harijan colonies have been formed at Divi (Kistna district) Perundurai (Erode Taluk, Coimbatore District) and (Nayadi Colony) Olavakot (Malabar district) and lands have been assigned to the colonists for cultivation. Facilities are also afforded to assignees for grant of loans for sinking irrigation wells, purchase of agricultural implements etc.

LANKAS: In the deltaic areas of the Northern Circars, there are large areas of land subject to river floods and alterations in shape and area from the action of the rivers. These lands are very fertile, owing to periodic enrichment by deposits of the riversilt and used to be leased annually or for a period of years at high rentals. Many of these, have from about 1922, been leased without auction at average or reduced rentals, to societies or groups of Harijans and on the whole, they have been substantially benefited. Where it was found that the rentals were too high especially during the depression in the prices of agricultural produce, Government have not been slow to reduce the rentals.

XV. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative Societies have been organized and worked for the benefit of the Harijans for the following purposes:-

1. for obtaining loans for the acquisition of house-sites.
2. for obtaining loans for agricultural purposes such as purchase of cattle, ploughs, seeds, etc.
3. for general credit purposes;
4. for obtaining leases of Government lands and
5. for flood relief purposes.

Co-operative Societies have also been organized for settling them in colonies by grant of suitable lands for the purpose and for development of cottage industries such as leather goods manufacture and weaving. Government have also extended financial assistance to the colonists by way of free grants under share capital for purchase of seeds, manure and bulls and interest free loans for reclamation, purchase of implements etc. Besides, Government have appointed staff free of cost for supervision of these societies.

The members of the Harijan societies are exempted from the fees leviable under the Registration Act in respect of documents executed in favour of these societies and in respect of the certificates of encumbrance on the properties offered as mortgage to the societies. Government have also been granting scriptory grant for clerical work done by members of the Harijan community in these societies.

These co-operative societies are under the supervision and control of the Co-operative Department. The scriptory grants are however sanctioned by the Commissioner of Labour on the recommendation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The expenditure in 1945-46 on account of these concessions including scriptory grant, but excluding the amounts involved in exemption from payment of fees for registration of documents and grant of encumbrance certificates was Rs.12,371.

XVI. LABOUR STAFF.

The Commissioner of Labour is the Head of the Department and controls its activities. He is assisted by a Gazetted Personal Assistant of the grade of a Deputy Collector and ministerial staff in the Head Office at Madras.

The Collectors of the Districts are responsible for carrying out the measures for the amelioration of the condition of the eligible communities. A District Labour Officer of the grade of a Deputy Tahsildar with a staff of clerks etc. for office work and Special Revenue Inspectors and Special Overseers for executive work is employed in each of the following districts to assist the Collector in this work:-

District.	Headquarters.
East Godavari.	Cocanada.
West Godavari.	Ellore.
Kistna.	Chilakalapudi.
Guntur.	Guntur.
Nellore.	Nellore.
Bellary.	Bellary.
Anantapur.	Anantapur.

/contd

Chingleput.	Salem.
South Arcot.	Cuddalore.
Tanjore.	Tanjore.
Trichy.	Trichy.
North Arcot	Vellore.
Malabar.	Calicut.
South Kanara.	Mangalore.

The Government have recently sanctioned the appointment of District Labour Officers with suitable staff in the following districts also:-

Vizagapatam, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Salem and Coimbatore.

In Madras City, the P.A. to the Commissioner of Labour is in charge of the work of effecting sanitary improvements in the cheris and supervising labour schools. He is assisted by an overseer.

XVII. HOW AND WHAT GOVERNMENT ARE SPENDING ON HARIJANS.

The Government are spending large sums of money on Harijans along with other communities. It is not possible to estimate the amount of money spent on any particular community. Apart from this, the Government are now spending considerable amounts of money as indicated below on the amelioration of the condition of the Harijans under the various service heads:-

	B.E. for 1947-48.
Education.	
Pay of establishments.	8,21,300.
Construction and repair of school buildings.	1,10,400.
Allowances and contingencies(including supply of mid-day meals)	17,70,200.
Scholarships and schooling charges.	1,95,900.
Equipment for schools.	69,500.
Maintenance of hostels.	72,000.
Grants-in-aid.	3,80,200.
Public Health.	
Construction and repair of wells, pathways, burial grounds etc.	3,62,500.
Grant towards half the cost of acquisition of house sites for Harijans.	16,800.
TOTAL:	37,98,800.

XVIII. HARIJAN WELFARE COMMITTEE AND DISTRICT HARIJAN UPLIFT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In 1938, the Government considered that the range and effectiveness of the work done by the Labour Department could be appreciably increased by associating with the Department small advisory committees consisting of non-official gentlemen with intimate knowledge of the needs of the Harijans and with experience in social welfare work. In their order No.2104 Dev. dated 27-8-1938, they, therefore, constituted a Provincial Advisory Board with the Commissioner of Labour as its President and an Advisory Committee for each district with the Collector of the District as its President.

The functions of the Provincial Advisory Board were to co-ordinate the work of the District Committees and to help the Commissioner of Labour on all matters concerning the amelioration of the condition of the Harijans. The District Committees are to be in touch with the officers entrusted with the work of amelioration of the condition of the Harijans in the district and to advise the Collector on all matters relating to their welfare.

Important recommendations of the Board which have been accepted and acted upon are detailed below:-

Extension of the activities of the Labour Department to other districts.

Extension of the scheme of supply of mid-day meals to pupils in all labour schools.

Confirmation of labour school teachers.

Separation of allotments for the grant of educational concessions of the Labour Department to converts of the eligible communities to other religions.

Communication of copies of orders sanctioning scholarships and boarding grants to the Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh in order to prevent the grant of scholarships etc. from two sources.

Distribution of grants for books and clothing in the shape of books and clothing instead of in cash.

Replacement of the advisory committees appointed for the Government Hostels by the respective District Advisory Committees.

Admission of pupils learning the fine arts in the School of Arts and Crafts into the Slater Hostel, Madras.

Transfer of management of the Slater Hostel from the Harijan Sevak Sangh to the Labour Department.

Sanction of boarding grants to girls coming from a distance of 2 miles or more from the boarding homes in rural areas, in modification of the rule that only pupils whose homes were more than 5 miles away from the boarding homes should be given the grants.

Institution of a scheme of scholarship for the Law Course, Post-graduate course and compounding course.

Delegation of power to the Commissioner of Labour to relax the age limit prescribed for the grant of scholarships in deserving cases.

Extension of the scheme of industrial residential scholarships to pupils in all industrial schools recognised by Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

Preferential treatment to women for appointment in Labour Schools to teach pupils in standards I and II.

Conversion of the Government Nandanar Higher Elementary School into a High School.

The Government have recently constituted a Harijan Welfare Committee in the place of the existing Provincial Labour Advisory Board with the following personnel:-

The Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development. (Chairman)

Sri. L.N. Gopalaswami, Secretary, Tamilnad Sevak Sangh, No.3 Gopalapuram, Tennore, Trichy. (Secretary)

The Commissioner of Labour, Madras. (Joint Secretary)

Dewan Bhadur V. Bashyam Ayyangar, President, Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Sri. B.S. Murti, M.L.A., President, Andhra Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Sri. A. Karunakara Menon, President, Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Sri. Eswaran, M.L.A., south Kanara.

Sri. Doraikannu, M.L.A., Chittoor.

Sri. Kakkan, M.L.A., Madura.

Sri. V.I. Munuswami Pillai, M.L.A., Ootacamund.

Sri. P. Subbiah, M.L.A., Ponnur.

Sri. M. Paravasthu Das, Secretary Andhra Provincial Adi Andhra and Christian Association, Narasaraopet.

Sri. A. Vedaratnam, M.L.A., Vedaranyam.

Mr. Kamala Sivasubramayam, Ramnagar, Devakottai.

Sri. C. Subramaniam, Bellary.

Sri. K. Subramaniam, M.L.A., Coimbatore.

Sri. M. Bapineedu, M.L.A., Ellore.

The following are its terms of reference:-

a. To formulate a five year plan for Harijan Welfare in all directions such as providing free house sites, fresh water wells, sanitation, education etc. and to draw up an immediate scheme for the utilisation of the sum of one crore of Rupees set apart for Harijan Welfare work.

b. To put forward suggestions regarding improvements to the Harijan Welfare work undertaken by the Labour Department.

c. To enquire into and report on the progress of the enforcement of the legislative measures in this field and

d. To examine the possibility of extending the work of the Labour Department in regard to Harijans to other backward communities.

The Committee has been required to submit its report to Government before the 15th August 1947. After submitting the report, the committee will function as a Standing Committee to advise the Government on all matters connected with Harijans. Its term of office will be for 3 years.

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XIX. HARIJAN COLONISATION SCHEME.

A scheme for the colonization and general uplift of Harijans is under the consideration of the Government. A sum of one crore of Rupees has been earmarked for expenditure on this scheme. Under this scheme, it is proposed to build houses for Harijans to enable them to live side by side with Caste Hindus and Muslims and others and to maintain the same standard of living. Schools, hospitals and other public amenities will also be provided for the benefit of the colonists. The details of the scheme will be worked out by the Harijan Welfare Committee referred to above.

XX. G E N E R A L.

Any further particulars regarding the concessions admissible to the Harijans may be obtained from the Commissioner of Labour, Chepauk, Madras.

V. Subramaniam

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR.

REMOVAL OF CIVIL DISABILITIES ACT, 1938 ACT XXI of 1938 AS AMENDED BY ACT XI OF 1947.

WHEREAS it is increasingly felt by the Hindu community that the disabilities, which are imposed by social custom and usage on certain classes of Hindus commonly known as Harijans, Untouchables, or Depressed Classes, and which have been in certain matters even legally recognized in the adjudication of rights and duties in civil and criminal proceedings, are repugnant to modern conditions and ideas of justice and social solidarity, and should no longer be recognized by law or otherwise enforced; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

Short title and extent

1. (1) This Act may be called the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

Social disabilities not to be recognized by law.

2. Notwithstanding any law, custom, usage or prescription to the contrary, no Hindu shall, by reason merely of his belonging to any particular community or class known as Harijans, Untouchables, Depressed Classes or the like, be prevented or disabled from being appointed to any public office or having access to or using any public stream, river, well, tank, pathway, sanitary convenience, or means of transport or any secular institution which the general public belonging to all other classes and communities of Hindus have a right access to or a right to use or which is dedicated or maintained or licensed for the use of the general public or which is maintained or paid for out of the funds of the State or a local authority; and no Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court in adjudicating any matter or executing any order AND no public or local authority in conducting the affairs entrusted to such authority shall recognize any custom, usage or prescriptive right under which it is sought to impose any civil disability on any person by reason of his belonging to any of the classes or communities aforesaid, or by reason of any act or omission on the part of such person which would not furnish grounds for such disability if he did notbelong to such class or community.

3. No person owning, or being in charge of, any secular institution referred to in section 2, shall --

(i) impose, or cause or suffer to be imposed, any restriction on any person belonging to any community or class referred to in section 2, or

(ii) do or omit to do anything, or cause or suffer anything to be done or omitted to be done, so as to result in discrimination against any person belonging to any such class or community merely on the ground that he belongs to such community or class.

Secular Institution Explained.

4. For the purposes of this Act, the expression 'Secular Institution' includes, among others--

(i) any refreshment room, restaurant, cafe, coffee house, eating house, boarding house, lodging house, hostel, hotel or any other place where persons are provided with food, drink, shelter or sleeping or other accommodation;

(ii) any place or public entertainment or amusement;

(iii) any premises where goods are sold, any laundry,

any shaving or hair dressing saloon or any other place where services are rendered to customers;

(iv) any place used for the burial, cremationor disposal otherwise, of the dead.

5. No dealer shall refuse to sell,or withhold from sale, any article which is kept by him for sale, to any person belonging to any community on the ground that he belongs to such community.

REFUSAL OF SALE OF ARTICLES TO HARIJANS, ETC. PROHIBITED.

PENALTIES: 6. Whoever---

(i) prevents a person belonging to any community or class referred to in section 2 from exercising any civil right or privilege to which he is entitled under this Act, or

(ii) molests or obstruct any such person in the exercise of any such right or privelege, or

(iii) contravenes the provisions of sections 3 and 5,

shall be punishable in the case of a first offence, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a second and subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to One thousand rupees or with both.

OFFENCES UNDER ACT TO BE COGNIZABLE: 7. All offences punishable under this Act shall be cognisable."

APPENDIX II.

THE MADRAS TEMPLE ENTRY AUTHORIZATION ACT V OF 1947.

An act to authorise entry into Hindu temples in the Province of Madras and the offer of worship therein by certain classes of Hindus who by custom or usage are excluded from such entry and worship.

Whereas it is the policy of the Provicial Government to remove the disabilities imposed by custom or usage on certain classes of Hindus against entry into Hindu temples in the Province which are open to the general Hindu public;

And whereas the Provincial Government are satisfied, from the rapidity with which, under pressure of Hindu public opinion, a number of temples have been thrown open to those classes of Hindus in recent months, under the provisions of the Madras Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1939, that the time has now arrived for throwing open to such classes of Hindus all temples in the Province which are open to the General Hindu public;

And whereas the Provincial Government consider that the provisions of the said Act are inadequate for the early and complete implementation of policy of the Provincial Government aforesaid;

It is hereby enacted as follows:---

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) This section shall come into force at once; and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the Fort St.George Gazette, appoint.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context---

(1) 'excluded class' means any caste or class of the Hindu community which, by reason of any established custom or usage, is excluded from entering the temple concerned or offering worship therein;

(2) 'temple' means a place, by whatever name known, which is dedicated to, or for the benefit of, or used as of right, by, the Hindu community in general, as a place of public religious worship, and includes subsidiary shrines and mantapams attached to such place;

(3) 'worship' means such religious service as the bulk of the worshippers may offer, or participate in, in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be made under this Act.

Right of excluded classes to enter and offer worship in temples.

3. (1) Notwithstanding any law, custom or usage to the contrary, persons belonging to the excluded classes shall be entitled to enter any Hindu temple and offer worship therein in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindus in general; and no member of any excluded class shall, by reason only of such entry or worship, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, be deemed to have committed any actionable wrong or offence or be sued or prosecuted therefor.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, it is hereby declared that the right conferred by sub-section (1) shall include the following rights if, and to the extent to which, they are enjoyed by Hindus in general, not belonging to the excluded classes:-

(a) the right to bathe in, or use the waters of, any sacred tank, well, spring or water-course appurtenant to the temple, whether situated within or outside the precincts thereof;

(b) the right of passage over any sacred place, including a hill or hillock or a road, street or pathway, which is requisite for obtaining access to the temple.

Power of trustees to make regulations for the maintenance of order and decorum and the due performance of rites and ceremonies in temples.

4. The trustee of other authority in charge of a temple shall have power, subject to the control of the Provincial Government and to any rules which may be made by them,

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to make regulations for the maintenance of order and decorum in the temple and the due observance of the religious rites and ceremonies performed in the temple, but such regulations shall not discriminate in any way against the members of the excluded classes.

Sanction for institution or continuance of suits, prosecutions, etc.

5. (1) No suit for damages, injunction or declaration or for any other relief, no prosecution for any offence, and no application or other proceeding under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, or any other law, shall be instituted in respect of any entry into or worship in any temple, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, on the sole ground that such entry or worship is against the custom or usage which excludes certain classes of Hindus from such entry or worship.

(2) No suit, prosecution, application or proceeding of the nature aforesaid, instituted before the commencement of this Act, shall be continued thereafter, without the sanction of the Provincial Government.

Power to decide disputes.

6. If any question arises as to whether a place is or is not a temple as defined in this Act, the question shall be referred to the Provincial Government and their decision shall be final subject, however, to any decree passed by a competent civil court in a suit filed before it within six months of the date of the decision of the Provincial Government.

Penalties.

7. Whoever .....

(i) prevents a person belonging to any excluded class from exercising any right conferred by this Act, or

(ii) molests or obstructs any such person in the exercise of any such right

shall be punishable, in the case of a first offence, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Rules.

8. (1) The Provincial Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act in respect of temples generally or of any temple or class of temples.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Fort St.George Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power to remove difficulties.

9. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Provincial Government, as occasion requires may, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

/5.

(36)

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Repeals.

10. The Malabar Temple Entry Act, 1938 and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1939, are hereby repealed.

11. In section 40 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, for the words and figures 'Subject to the provisions of Malabar Temple Entry Act, 1938, and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1939' the words and figures 'Subject to the provisions of the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947' shall be substituted.

APPENDIX XXI. (37)

POONA PACT AGREED TO BY LEADERS OF CASTE HINDUS AND OF MAHARS (OR DEPRESSED CLASSES) AT POONA ON 24th SEPTEMBER 1932.

The following is the text of the agreement arrived at between leaders acting on behalf of the Depressed Classes and of the rest of the community, regarding the representation of the Depressed Classes in the Legislatures and certain other matters affecting their welfare:—

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(1) There shall be seats reserved for the Depressed Classes out of general electorate seats in the Provincial Legislatures as follows:—

Madras 30, Bombay with Sind 15, Punjab 8, Bihar and Orissa Central Provinces 20, Assam 7, Bengal 30, United Provinces total 148. These figures are based on the total strength Provincial Councils announced in the Prime Minister's .

tion to these seats shall be by joint electorates subject, the following procedure:—

ers of the Depressed Classes registered in the oral roll of a constituency will form an electoral n will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to ed Classes for each of such reserved seats by the method te, and four persons getting the highest number of such primary elections shall be the candidates for election general electorate.

The representation of the Depressed Classes in the Central slature shall likewise be on the principle of joint electorate reserved seats by the method of primary election in the manner ovided for in clause 2 above for their representation in the ovincial Legislatures.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

(4) In the Central Legislature 18 per centum of the seats allotted to the general electorate for British India in the said Legislature shall be reserved for the Depressed Classes.

(5) The system of primary election to a panel of candidates for election to the Central and Provincial Legislatures as hereinbefore mentioned shall come to an end after the first ten years, unless terminated sooner by mutual agreement under the provision of clause 6 below.

(6) The system of representation of Depressed Classes by reserved seats in the Provincial and Central Legislatures as provided for in clauses (1) and (4) shall continue until determined by mutual agreement between the communities concerned in this settlement.

(7) The franchise for the Central and Provincial Legislatures of the Depressed Classes shall be as indicated in the Lothian Committee Report.

(8) There shall be no disabilities attaching to any one of
the ground of his being a member of the Depressed Classes in
any election to local bodies or appointment to the
rvices. Every endeavour shall be made to secure a
sentation of the Depressed Classes in these respects
such educational qualifications as may be laid down
atment to the Public Services.

n every province out of the educational grant an adequate
shall be earmarked for providing educational facilities
the members of Depressed Classes.

(Note:- As a result of the Poona Pact, the number of seats allotted to Harijans in the Madras Legislative Assembly was increased from 18 to 30).

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