

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

THIRD COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION

Wednesday, the 7th August 1946/22nd Karkatakam 1121.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Vol. XXVIII—No. 2

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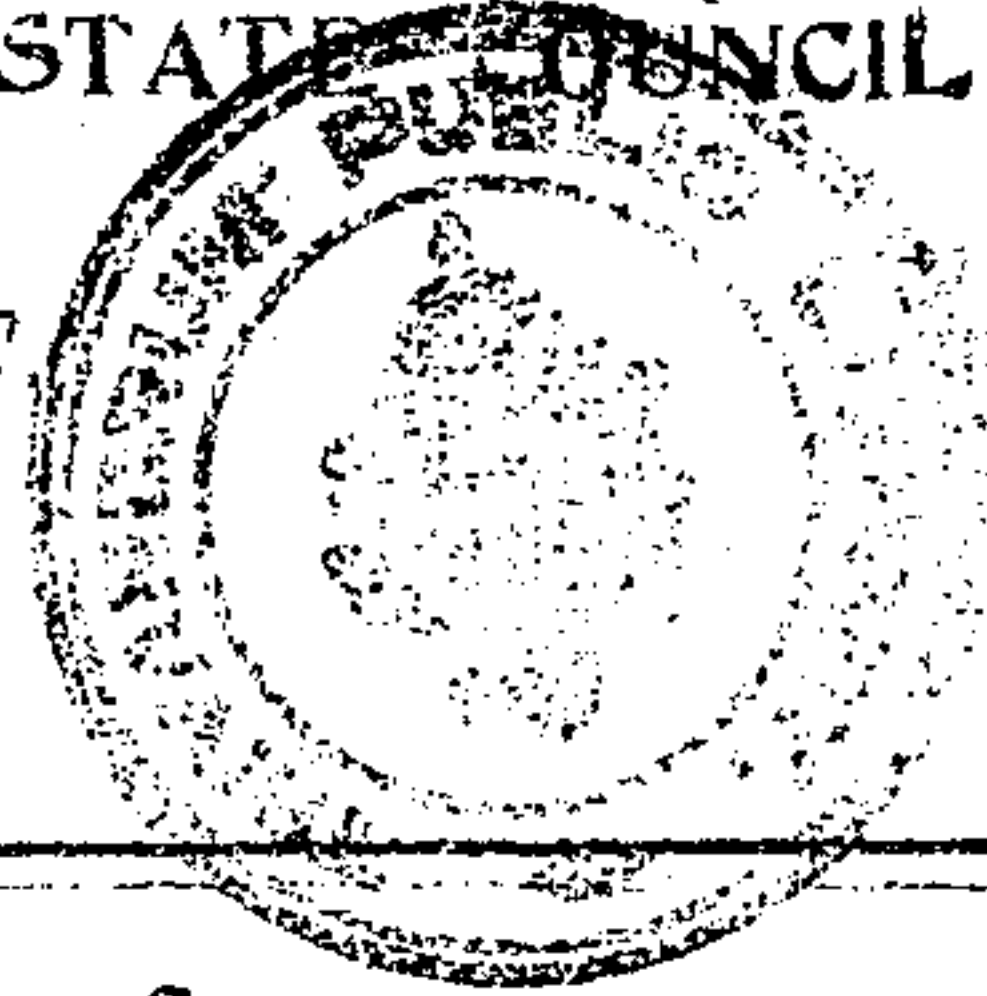


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The Sri Chitra State Council met at 11 A. M. in the Legislative Chamber with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., LL. D., Dewan-President in the chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath and signed the Rolls :—

1. Mr. Joseph John (*Electrical Engineer to Government.*)
2. " C. Kumara Das (*Secretary to Government.*)
3. " K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Advocate-General.*)
4. " K. R. Narayana Aiyar (*Secretary to Government and Director of Food Supplies.*)
5. " S. Narayana Aiyar (*Financial Secretary to Government.*)
6. " A. Narayanan Tampi (*Director of Public Instruction.*)
7. " N. Ramakrishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer.*)
8. " V. Ramanuja Aiyangar (*Secretary to Government.*)
9. Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkiteswara Aiyar (*Conservator of Forests.*)
10. Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai (*Secretary to Government.*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Primary Schools handed over to Government.

1. * Mr. Paul A. Thaliath (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the names of the schools, with the names of the respective Managers who handed over their schools to Government in those areas where the Primary Education Act has been enforced now.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi (*Director of Public Instruction*): The statement asked for is placed on the Table.*

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know whether any Catholic-managed schools have been handed over?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: No, Sir.

Mr. K. C. Chandy (*Thodupuzha cum Minachil*): May I know whether the schools handed over to Government conform to the type-design prescribed by the Government?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Sir, these schools were built before the type-design was settled.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Was not the handing over of the management effected after the type-design was settled by the Government?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: But the schools were built long before the type-design was approved.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai (*Municipal Councils*): May I know the number of primary schools in the city of Trivandrum which have not been handed over to the Government as a result of the inauguration of the primary education scheme?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: I claim notice.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether the primary schools attached to the Convent High School and the St. Joseph's High School have been handed over?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: No.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether recognition has been withdrawn from all those schools?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Recognition has been withdrawn from all schools in the compulsory area which are not under the control and management of the Government.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether any census of children between the ages of five and ten in respect of those areas where the primary education is in force, has been taken?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: From the information collected in the city of Trivandrum, may I know whether it is possible to give information as to the occupation of the parents and the schools in which the children are studying?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: The data are only being compiled, Sir.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan (Nominated): സർ, കമ്പൽ സറി ഏരിയയിൽ ചെറുതുരുത്തങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിൽ മറ്റ് ഏതെങ്കിലും മാതൃമെൻറിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തണമെന്ന ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: It is a matter of opinion.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that even some of the Government servants are sending their children to those private institutions in the city of Trivandrum which have not been handed over to the Government?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: I have answered that the data are not compiled. The information the honourable member wants may perhaps be available after they are compiled.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: May I know whether these schools are available to the Government absolutely?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: They are leased for twelve years.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: May I know whether the Government are empowered to alter the structure of the buildings handed over?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: No.

President: It is incumbent on the Government to see that these buildings conform to the type-designs proposed by the Government. But in the three Taluks and the city of Trivandrum, which now form the compulsory primary education area, fortunately, a large number of C. M. S., L. M. S., and Salvation Army schools were handed over to the Government. The question that arose was whether Government should take advantage of these schools or whether they should say that they did not want them. Rejection of those schools would mean some delay, and therefore Government have taken them up. If those buildings are found not suitable, they alone will be replaced. It is only so long as we want the buildings will they be left under Government control.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Sir, it is stated in the answer that "All the above 95 school buildings except Nos. 34 to 44 have been leased to the Department for a period of twelve years on a nominal monthly rent of Re. one. The eleven schools (Nos. 34 to 44) have been released to the Department for holding schools for the period up to 15th December 1946." May I know the case of these 11 schools after that period?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: The Government found that the schools were unsuitable. But until other schools are made available Government will be using them. They are only being used as a temporary measure. They are better than temporary sheds and till we get new buildings they will be used.

President: I am glad to say that in every one of them nobody wanted rent. They were willing to surrender the buildings voluntarily.

Salary fixed for primary school teachers

2. * **Mr. Paul A. Thaliath:** Will the Government be pleased to state the scale of salary now fixed for primary school teachers working in the areas, where the compulsory primary education system has been introduced?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Rs. 25 plus Rs. 12 war allowance.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know whether the same salary and allowance is sanctioned to the primary school teachers in other parts of the State?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: No. It is being given only in localities where the Primary Education Act is in force, not in other localities.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai (Thorala cum Agastiswaram): May I know the number of hours the teachers work in a day and the number of days they work in a week for the same pay?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Five hours a day and six days in a week.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know the amount of salary given to them?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Rs. 25 for Teachers and an allowance of Rs. 5 to the Headmaster, besides the war allowance.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know why in this locality or area alone they should be given this amount?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Because the teacher works more than in the other areas.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: Do not the teachers in the other areas work for more than five hours?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: But not for 6 days in the week.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma (Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil): Does the honourable member know that some of the headmasters in the Primary schools under the compulsory scheme get Rs. 25, while the teachers employed there are also receiving the same amount?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: That is not a fact. The Headmaster gets Rs. 5 more.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Is it not better to raise the salary of the teachers in the other schools?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: It is a matter of opinion.

Gifts of lands for Primary Schools.

3. * **Mr. A. N. Sotyanesan:** Will the Government be pleased to state the names of persons who have made free gifts of lands for the erection of Primary Schools under the new Primary Education Scheme?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi:

S. No.	Name of School.	Names of persons who have made free gifts of lands.
1.	Parvathipurom Tamil Primary school, Thazhakudy ...	Village trustee.
2.	Seethapal Tamil Primary school...	do.
3.	Esanthimangalam Tamil Primary school ...	do.
4.	Vellamadom Tamil Primary school	do.
5.	Veeranarayanamangalam Tamil Primary school ...	do.
6.	Krishnancoil Village Tamil Primary school ...	Captain V. P. Tampi.
7.	Devakulam Tamil Primary school.	Village Trustee
8.	Pulluvila Tamil Primary school?..	L. M. S. Village Sabha.
9.	Melakrishnanputhcor Tamil Primary school ...	P. Thankamony Nadar.
10.	Sri Chithrathiru Maharajapuram Tamil Primary school ...	Village Trustee.
11.	Soorapallam Tamil Primary school ...	Nanthyeswara Nadar, Soorapallam
12.	Therukalputhur* ...	C. Vemba Aiyar.

*The construction of a school is deferred for the present.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : നിർമ്മാണ സമയത്ത് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിനായി താൽക്കാലികമായി സ്കൂൾ അടച്ചുപൂർത്തിയാക്കിയ സമയത്ത് പ്രൈമറി ക്ലാസ്സുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലേ ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : Certainly, Sir.

Primary classes in Perumbavur.

4 * Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar (Nominated) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) for how many weeks were the primary classes under the English High School, Perumbavur, closed since the reopening of the schools after the mid-summer vacation in 1121 ;

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, what are the reasons for the closing and the number of boys studying in those classes ;

(c) when the thatching of buildings of the general public is conducted in North Travancore ;

(d) when do the rains generally set in in North Travancore in the *edavapathy* season ;

(e) when the thatching of the Primary Section building of the Perumbavur English High School was begun and when it was completed and what the reasons for the delay were ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the said building was constructed by the public by raising public subscriptions ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : (a) The primary classes were closed for two weeks from 4-11-1121 to 18-11-1121.

(b) The classes were closed as the thatching work of the building had to be done. The strength of the classes is as follows :

Class.		
IV	...	104
III	...	98
II	...	110
I	...	127
		<hr/>
Total	...	439

(c) The thatching is generally conducted in the months of Kumbhom, Meenom or Medom each year.

(d) Rains generally set in from Edavom in the *edavapathy* season.

(e) The thatching of the Primary Section was begun on 4-11-1121 and completed on 18-11-1121. The work was delayed as there was delay in getting a contractor to take up the work at reasonable rates.

(f) Only a part of the building was constructed by the public.

Primary Education.

5 * Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government schools at the close of the school year 1120-21 in those localities where the Primary Education Act has now been enforced ;

(b) the number of private managed schools working in that particular locality and time mentioned in (a) ;

(c) the number of new schools constructed by them in that particular locality mentioned in (a) before the beginning of the current school year ; and

(d) the number of private managed Primary Schools handed over to them in the locality where primary education has been now made compulsory ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : (a) 52.

(b) 146.

(c) 53 constructed and under various stages of construction.

(d) 95. In addition, three are working as Primary Schools attached to recognised Training Schools and ten as Denominational schools.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : May I know the exact number of buildings constructed and occupied by the Department till now ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : Well, nearly 15 schools have been completed and in the course of a month another 25 schools will be completed.

Withdrawal of recognition of Schools.

6 * Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the names of the schools, with the names of the respective Managers, the recognition of which has been withdrawn in the localities where the Primary Education Act has been enforced ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : Individual orders were not issued withdrawing recognition. Recognition of all the non-Departmental Primary Schools in the Taluks of Thovala, Agasteeswaram, in the Nagercoil Municipality and in the Trivandrum City, except those attached to Training Schools, was withdrawn by a notification in the Gazette dated 9-4-1946.

Mr. K. C. Chandy : May I know whether in those areas the Education Code is still in force ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : Yes, Sir, so far as it does not contradict the Act.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know whether within this area there are any schools where the recognition has been withdrawn and still the schools are conducted?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Sir, a census is being conducted now.....

President: All schools other than those contemplated by the Act cannot be recognised. If any such school is being conducted, there will be a prosecution. Under the Act, in the compulsory area, the only schools that can function are either those definitely recognised by the Government or those conducted by the Government. All other schools if functioning are ignoring the law. Government are taking a Census in regard to this, and what should be done after the collection of such data is a matter which is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: May I know whether the Education Code has been repealed?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: No, except in cases where the Act supersedes the code.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: May I know if those schools whose recognition has now been withdrawn were given individual recognition or collective recognition?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: It was several years ago. Therefore, I do not know whether it is collective recognition or individual recognition. Very likely it may be individual recognition.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: May I know whether the Act supersedes all other Acts previously passed?

President: Order, order. When an Act is passed by the Legislature, it supersedes all other Codes or Acts that are existing, if it is a Consolidating Act.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Am I to understand that the Act repeals the Code?

President: Of course. A code is only a Departmental order passed by the Government. It is really miscalled so. It is a set of Rules promulgated by the Department of Public Instruction under the authority of Government. So, it is merely like any Government order. When there is an Act dealing with this matter, like all Government orders, the Code becomes null and void.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: May I know whether the Managers would be asked to conform to the conditions laid down in the Act?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Yes, Sir. If they conform to the Rules they can get recognition as denominational schools.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: May I know what is meant by a denominational 'School'?

President: Order, order. Honourable member has got a complete document for the purpose of enlightening himself on the matter. He cannot ask the Heads of Departments, what is meant by denominational schools. You can as well ask what is the Education Code or what is meant by Primary Education, and so on.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: Sir, it is not definitely stated what a denominational school is and what the conditions are for the recognition of such schools. In addition to the two conditions given in Rule 18, the Department has asked for another condition from the management.

President: It is quoted in the Rule. You may enlighten the House on that as well as on other conditions. What is the other condition? Honourable member may put the question thus: "Does the honourable member suggest that in addition to the two conditions contained in Rule 18, another condition was prescribed"?

Mr. K. C. Chandy: The managements agreed to run the denominational schools. But the definition of these denominational schools is not given.

President: "Denominational" schools have been mentioned in the rules framed for the purpose and in various communications issued from the Department. In them, it is stated that a denominational school is a school run for a particular denomination.

Perumbavur English High School.

7 ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 4 more teachers have to join duty in the Perumbavur English High School for the current year;

(b) whether regular instructions and teaching are not begun in Government Schools before Onam holidays due to the general delay in the adjustment of teachers every year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the results in public examinations in Government schools are unsatisfactory when compared with the results in private institutions; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the delay in the adjustment of teachers in the Government schools is said to be one of the grounds for the unsatisfactory results in the Government schools as advanced by teachers in Government schools?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: (a) The Headmaster of the school has asked for four additional teachers for the current school-year in connection with the adjustment of staff.

[Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi.]

(b) Regular instruction and teaching may commence after the first fifteen working days, soon after the admission of pupils is over.

(c) No. The results in Public Examinations in Government Schools are better than the results in Private Schools.

(d) The presumption is not correct in view of answer to (c).

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know when the requisition was made by the Headmaster for four additional teachers?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: I am sorry, I do not remember the date. One teacher was wanted for the III Form where there were 125 pupils. That class is going to be divided into two divisions. They can demand teachers, but only under the prescribed rules.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know for teaching what all subjects the demand was made?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: I am not able to say that, because I have got demands from every Headmaster.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know the percentage of students who have passed the English School Leaving Certificate Examination last year?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: It was distinctly higher than in the private schools. It was 55 per cent in the Government schools and 52 per cent in the non-departmental schools.

English High School, Attingal.

8 * Mr. G. Revi Varma: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of girl students in each class of the English High School, Attingal;

(b) whether there is any teacher for Indian music in the School;

(c) whether the new building constructed this year in the school premises is being used for holding classes; and

(d) whether the building is to be left completed as it is without cement flooring and shutters for windows and doors?

Mr. G. Revi Varma: May I know whether Indian Music is one of the optional subjects for High School Classes?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: May I know whether the honourable member will take into consideration the appointment of music teachers in schools where there are large number of girl students.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: The matter is under consideration.



Importing rice.

9 * Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have given the monopoly of importing rice and paddy required for the whole State to any one individual or Company ;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the name of the individual or the Company ; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, whether such an arrangement is under their consideration ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar (*Director of Food Supplies and Secretary to Government*): (a) No.

(b) In view of the above answer this question does not arise.

(c) No.

President : I want to ask the honourable member what he really meant by that question: Whether Government have given the monopoly of importing rice and paddy required for the whole State to any one individual or Company? It is an unworthy insinuation. If the honourable member thought that Government were giving monopolies to individual Companies or persons it is open to private enquiry. Such a question will undoubtedly give a bad impression to the public. I am sure that is not the honourable member's intention. There is no such monopoly. We get the rice from whomsoever the Government of India is prescribing to supply. For example, the Government of India said that Sind rice should be imported only through Volkarts. We are getting rice in that way. We are not making a kind of monopoly. The question is likely to cause very great suspicion among the public.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : It is not my intention to cause any such suspicion.

President : Surely, the honourable member knows the importance attached to that question, and the evils in so far as it is published in our newspapers. Suppose this question is being published. The answer is 'No.' People may not really read the answer. They would say that there would be no smoke without fire, as the question is being asked by men who are occupying responsible positions as members of this honourable House and the sister House. If you find any unworthy procedure being adopted by this Government you could ask why they are adopting that policy, and what is the ground on which they are proceeding. If the answer is found unsatisfactory, they can very well put that question. Now, this question gives rise to very serious suspicion in the minds of the people. I am going to make a statement on that matter. People are already begin-

[President.]

ning to say that the quota of rice supplied is very bad and therefore they will strike work from such and such a date. In fact, here is a report from Alleppey that the Coir workers are going to strike work on account of the bad quality of the rice supplied to them. In that state of mind which prevails not only here, but throughout India, to make the suggestion that the Government are stealing money or starting monopolies, is very unsatisfactory.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : There is no such insinuation.

President : Honourable member will kindly see the point. I do not want to blame the honourable member, especially as such questions are being asked by other honourable members. Nor do I wish to blame the honourable members, but I do fully realise the fact that having heard some rumour the honourable member might have got agitated and put the question. But I want to make it clear that if honourable members come to hear of such things—for example, one honourable member in the other House went on to suggest that the aerodrome was built because the Dewan wanted to fly constantly to Delhi, which was a legitimate question—before finding out the exact facts, they should not put such questions. I am not blaming the honourable member. I am only pointing out the difficulty that may arise by such questions which give room for the possibility of inferences.

Food grains.

10. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan :** Will the Government be pleased to state the quantity of food grains, received from outside from 1st Chingom to end of Medom 1121?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : 67,868 tons of foodgrains.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : സാധാരണ സംഗതിയിൽ സംസ്ഥാനമാട്ടുക്ക് ഒരു മാസത്തേക്ക് എത്രമാത്രം ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടി വരുമെന്നു കണക്കെടുക്കേണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : Yer, Sir.

Audit of Accounts of the Food Supply Department.

11. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether any audit of accounts of the grain-purchasing and distributing section of the Food Supply Department has been carried out in the years 1118, 1119, 1120 and 1121 ;

(b) whether any audit reports have been received for any of these years ; and

(c) if so, the amount of loss or gain made during these years respectively ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : (a), (b) and (c) The audit of the accounts up to the end of 1120 is almost complete and a statement of accounts in the close of 1120 will be available shortly.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : May I know whether the audit of 1118 and 1119 has been finished?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : Yes, Sir. The audit of the entire accounts from the commencement up to 1120 has been completed, and the report will be shortly published.

President : Order, order. I have undertaken to get that published before the 1st of Chingom, 1122.

Accounts of the Food Supplies Department.

12. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the accounts of the Food Supply Department have been audited for the years 1118, 1119, 1120 and 1121 and balance sheets and profit and loss accounts drawn up ; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will they place them on the table?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : (a) and (b) The audit of the accounts of the year 1121 can be taken up only after the close of that year. The audit of the accounts up to the end of 1120 is almost complete and a statement of accounts to the close of 1120 will be available shortly.

Food grains godowns and depots.

13. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether any responsible officer has checked and inspected the godowns and depots etc., where food grains are stored and submitted his reports for the years 1118, 1119, 1120 and 1121 respectively ; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, to place on the table copies of the same?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : (a) The District Magistrate on Special Duty and the Director of Food Supplies have checked and inspected the godowns and depots, from time to time. No reports have been submitted to Government. A complete physical verification of the entire stock in different godowns has been carried out in 1120-21 and the report is under examination.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a).

Public subscriptions by individuals and associations.

14. ***Mr. G. Revi Varma :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

[Mr. G. Revi Varma]

(a) whether there is any law in force in the State regulating and controlling public subscriptions by individuals and associations from the public ;

(b) whether they are aware that such subscriptions are being collected by many persons and unregistered associations in the State ; and

(c) whether they have received any complaints with regard to such collections from the public ?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar (*Secretary to Government*) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Newspapers, Weeklies and Magazines.

15. *Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai : Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement of the newspapers, weeklies and magazines for which licenses were granted during 1120 and 1121 ?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar : *The statement is placed on the table.

Burial ground at Thayamkari.

16. *Mr N. Narayana Kurup (*Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha cum Shertallai*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have received any representation for a burial ground for Hindus from Thayamkari, Ambalapuzha taluk ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) what action has been taken on it ?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar : (a) Yes.

(b) On the 3rd January 1944 ;

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : May I know from the Government whether they are not tired of considering over this matter for the past two and a half years ?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar : The N. S. S. sent up an objection petition and it is under consideration.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : That was under consideration for the past two and a half years. No finality has been reached till now.

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar : It was only a year ago that the objection petition was received and it was sent to the Director of Public Health and to the Conservator of Forests for their opinion.

Medical Registration.

17. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the applications for registration under the Medical Registration Act have failed to receive consideration hitherto?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar: All applications received within the statutory period have been duly considered.

Visha Vaidyasalas.

18. *Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of grant paid to Visha Vaidyasalas during 1120?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar: The amount of grant paid to Visha Vaidyasalas in 1120 was Rs. 4,140.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether the Government have taken any statistics regarding the number of people dying on account of snake bite?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar: No.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know the number of grant-in-aid Visha Vaidyasalas in the State at present?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar: At the end of 1120 there were 25 grant-in-aid Visha Vaidyasalas in the State.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether applications are pending for the grant of Visha Vaidyasalas?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar: I claim notice of that question.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker (*Mavelikara and Thiruvalla cum Pattanamthitta*): May I know whether there is any institution where practical training is given in Visha Chikitsa?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Nobody dies on account of snake bite.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: May I know whether any training is given on the subject?

President: I thought all these were hereditary secrets in the hands of some families. I don't know whether there is any book on the subject. There is no such philanthropic organization where the students are trained. It does not obtain anywhere.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: There are Visha Vaidyasalas where the Vaidyans treat snake bites. The students could be given practical training in these institutions.

President: I do not want to limit the curiosity of the honourable Member. The position is this in snake bite or any other bite. For example, there are rabbits or monkeys in the Guindy Institute, Madras. They are bitten by snakes and

[President.]

their symptoms are noted. I know it; in fact, I have learned it at some cost, because I was living near the place and used to hear the shriek of the monkeys when a friend of mine was experimenting on these animals. He has killed about 4,000 monkeys before he discovered a remedy. After all, we have not the idea in mind to kill these animals and Government have not been asked for any grant; and failing that, how can the honourable member expect that we should give practical training?

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: Sir, there are books on the subject and it will be easy to train students.

President: There is a Sanskrit book about four centuries old and it is very valuable. In fact, unless we take the modern scientific methods and try in the proper way just as our ancestors were doing we would not make any progress and there would be no training possible. There is nobody more anxious to encourage Visha Vaidya or Sidha Vaidya than myself.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: The Department should set up a medical institution.

President: There I agree.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know, whether Government are aware that in the taluks of Thiruvalla, Karunagapally, Karthigapally and Mavelikara, snake bites and deaths are very prevalent and rampant?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Government are aware.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know whether there are grant-in-aid Visha Vaidyasalas in any of these taluks?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar: I am sorry I have not got that information with me just now.

President: I will make enquiries. There are a large number of questions on the Visha Vaidyasalas. I should like to know what these Visha Vaidyasalas have got to do. Have they got any secret remedies?

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: There are ever so many ways of curing. Return bite is a common remedy.

President: Yes, I know. As a matter of fact, there was a well known lawyer, C. Ramachandra Rao, who was a hereditary physician for snake biting. It was said that the moment a telegram was sent to him after a snake bite, the man was cured. The only thing is that the telegram should reach him. One of his grandsons is still getting a good income out of this.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Recently, a Namboothiri was bitten by a snake 9 times and he bit back the snake 11 times. Finally, the snake died and the Namboothiri escaped.

President: Such things have happened.

Ayurveda Hospital, Trivandrum.

19. ***Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of out-patients treated in the Ayurveda Hospital, Trivandrum in 1120; and

(b) the number of in-patients treated up to Medom in 1121?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar: (a) 78,305.

(b) 593.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether there is a proposal to provide additional accommodation to the Ayurveda Hospital?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Yes, Sir, there is a proposal.

Aeroplane.

20. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have purchased an aeroplane;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the date of purchase and the cost; and

(c) the purpose for which it is used?

Mr. C. Kumara Das (Secretary to Government):

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Aerodrome construction.

21. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any aerodrome under construction in Trivandrum;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the cost or the estimated cost for the same;

(c) when the work was started;

(d) if completed, the date of completion;

(e) if not completed, the date on which it will be completed; and

(f) whether the aerodrome will be in any way useful to the public of Travancore?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 12 lakhs.

(c) In November 1945.

(d) Not completed.

(e) In about 5 months more.

(f) Yes.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know the nature of the use of the aerodrome to the public of Travancore?

President: I have already stated elsewhere that the ordinary time taken by anyone to go from Trivandrum to Ernakulam if he uses the car is about 8 to 9 hours. If he uses the railway, especially the one which we are enjoying, it takes about 24 hours because he will have to go through Trichy, and if it is by waterways it takes about 20 or, at all events, 18 hours. There was an agreement reached between the Governments of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Madras and the Tata Company by which a biweekly service of planes starting from Trivandrum and reaching Ernakulam in 45 minutes and from there reaching Bangalore in just over 2 hours and from there reaching Madras in 2 hours, was started. Roughly, therefore, one starting from Trivandrum could reach Madras in 5 hours, Bangalore in 3 1/2 hours and Ernakulam in 45 minutes. Such a service was considered very important and necessary and the Government of India were about to give that concern to other companies because the Government of India is granting licences to various persons and we did not want any private company or licensee to operate in this State. Therefore, it is that this Government initiated discussion, and after the discussion all the four Governments have come to some kind of agreement about the sharing of expenses until it begins to pay. The charges will be more or less equal to the 1st class railway charge. Light parcels and mails can also be taken. Honourable members will therefore see that from Ernakulam to Trivandrum one could come and return in about 1 1/2 or 2 hours. Therefore, we can realise the efficacy of the scheme from a commercial point of view. At one time we were rather segregated. But now people in Travancore have commercial contacts with other countries. Therefore, from the commercial and postal points of view it was considered very useful. The service will start from the 1st of October this year.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know whether Tatas will pay anything to this Government?

President: They are using their planes. We are not buying any planes. The honourable member seems to be under some difficulty. Tatas are running service from Karachi to Colombo. They are being paid a very heavy sum by the Government of India. They are also running a service from Karachi to Calcutta. The timings have been fixed in such a way so as to synchronise it with the All India service so that it may be of use to people wishing to go from Trivandrum to

Bombay. No such company in the world pays to any Government. Government have to pay to the company but it is hoped it will be a comparatively small amount. We have made provision for the division of profit as soon as it is earned.

Tramway for Trivandrum.

22. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal in consideration to instal a Tramway system in the City of Trivandrum?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: No.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: സമാജം സമാഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സാദ്ധ്യതയെപ്പറ്റി, അതേപ്രകാരം കൈയെടുക്കുമോ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: With the facilities available now it is not found necessary to go in for this.

Government Motor Boats.

23. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: Will the Government be pleased to state how many motor boats have been acquired by them?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Two.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil*): May I know what these boats are intended for?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: They are primarily intended for tugging lighters and Valloms.

Vizhingam Harbour.

24. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: Will the Government be pleased to state when the Vizhingam Harbour Works will commence?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: As soon as possible.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether any preliminary survey has been conducted?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Yes.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know the extent of land proposed to be acquired?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: It has not been finally decided.

Mr. G. Madhavan: (*Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha cum Shertalai*): May I know the approximate amount required for completing the harbour?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: The preliminary estimate is Rs. (242 lakhs.) two hundred and forty two lakhs.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: അതിലേക്ക് ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്റ്റേഷൻ ലാഫിറ്റിന്റെ അപ്പായിൻറെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Just recently a Supervisor was appointed to start the preliminary investigation.

Village Roads.

25. * **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P. W. D. Advisory Board has passed any resolution recommending the abandonment of incomplete village roads ; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the roads so recommended to be abandoned ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a).

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker : May I know when the incomplete roads are expected to be completed ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : That is left to the ryots themselves.

Town Planning.

26 * **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the town planning scheme relating to the Capital has been included in the programme of post-war reconstruction ; and

(b) the amount spent on town planning up to end of Medom 1121 ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : (a) No.

(b) Nil.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : യൂണിറ്റിന്റെ പുനരുദ്ധാരണപദ്ധതിയിൽ ടൗൺ പ്ലാനിംഗിനു സ്ഥാനം നൽകാത്തതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : That question has been under consideration even before the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes were thought of, and it is now being considered along with the ordinary schemes.

Uthimood-Peroochal road.

27 * **Mr. K. S. Joseph** (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla cum Pattanamthitta*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from interested ryots praying that the Uthimood-Peroochal road be taken under departmental maintenance :

(b) if so, when it was first received ;

(c) the date of construction of the road ; and

(d) what steps they have taken to comply with the request ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : (a) Yes.

(b) In 1920.

(c) About the year 1920.

(d) The ryots have to complete their portion of the work according to the Ryots' Road Rules, but steps are being taken to see if the road, as it exists, can be taken up under departmental maintenance.

Perumchani Reservoir Scheme.

28 * **Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been so far made in regard to the working of the Perumchani Reservoir Scheme?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: The foundation excavation of the right flank of the dam has been completed and the excavation is being continued on the other flank. Collection of large quantities of materials has been effected. The construction of staff quarters and cooly lines has been completed. At Pechipara strengthening the earthen bund at the gaps has been completed and grouting of masonry dam is in progress. About 100 feet of the Thripparappu Pick-up weir have been concreted. The final channel alignment has been made.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know the time within which the scheme is proposed to be completed?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: It is proposed to be completed in another 2 years.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know the taluks which will be benefited by the completion of the scheme?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Vilayancode, Kalkulam and Agasteeswaram taluks.

Alternative route through the Varkala Barrier.

29 * **Mr. K. Shahul Hameed**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P. W. D. are investigating the possibilities of providing an alternative route through the Varkala Barrier for heavy canal transport;

(b) whether the investigations have been completed; and

(c) whether the Government have sanctioned any of their proposals?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (b).

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: May I know the necessity for such a diversion?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : The Varkala tunnel is a sort of bottle-neck on account of which we are not able to take big-sized valloms or fast boats which travel from Quilon to Trivandrum. That is one of the chief impediments in the improvement of trade and transports. Therefore, it is necessary that the tunnel should be widened or some other means devised to expedite transport.

President : I think honourable members are entitled to get some more information on this matter. The main drawback to the improvement of commerce through the backwaters of Travancore has been the Varkala tunnel. That tunnel was originally intended for the valloms of ordinary size and being very small, if 20 valloms came on one side and 20 others on the other side, there was a stoppage of all traffic for 3 to 5 hours before those valloms could be side tracked and taken to the middle of the stream and then taken on so that there may not be any congestion. The result of it was that the time taken by valloms going from Trivandrum to Ernakulam was unconscionably long and so it has been considered necessary to try and open up that tunnel or have a subsidiary one or devise some other method by which this difficulty may be overcome.

Road connecting Ranny with Mundakayam.

30 * **Mr. K. S. Joseph :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the length of the road connecting Ranny with Mundakayam *via* Cheruvally Estate ;

(b) whether through traffic between the two places becomes almost impossible during rainy seasons for want of a proper bridge at "Peroothodu" ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : (a) 20 miles.

(b) Yes.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Do Government propose to improve the state of affairs ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : They have already taken up the question. The bridge at Peroothodu has already been completed and only the approaches have yet to be completed.

Failure of Electric connection.

31 * **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) how many complaints have been received in 1120 regarding sudden failure of electric light connection ; and

(b) if such complaints have been received, the source of the complaints ?

Mr. P. Joseph John (Electric Engineer to Government):

(a) No complaints were received.

(b) This does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

Tours of the Electrical Engineer.

32 * Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of tours from the capital made by the Electrical Engineer to Government in 1120 ?

Mr. P. Joseph John : Ten.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : സർ, ഇലക്ട്രിക് ഇൻജിനീയർ മാസത്തിൽ എത്ര തവണ സർക്കാർ ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് ഏതെങ്കിലും വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടോ?

Mr. P. Joseph John : No.

Telephone connection.

33 Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of phone connections put up for private individuals in the period from 1st Chingom 1120 to end of Vrischigom 1121 ?

Mr. P. Joseph John : 109, including 22 extension phones.

Income of Electrical Department.

34 * Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state the income of the Electric Department from within the limits of the Corporation of Trivandrum in the years 1118, 1119 and 1120 ?

Mr. P. Joseph John :

YEAR.	AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	Chs.	Cash.
1118 M. E.	2,99,437	13	0
1119 M. E.	3,18,329	16	4
1120 M. E.	3,77,395	15	9

Papanasom Scheme.

35 * Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount invested for the "Papanasom Scheme" by the Government of Travancore;

(b) the probable date when the Shencotta—Kuudara line will be commissioned ; and

(c) whether opening of this line is more beneficial to any important industrial or commercial concerns in Travancore ?

Mr. P. Joseph John : (a) The scheme is one carried out by the Madras Government and this Government have not made any investment in that scheme.

(b) The line will be completed before the 31st Karkadagom 1121.

(c) Beneficial to many industrial concerns in the State and to the general public.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker : May I know from the honourable member the nature of the agreement for the supply ?

President : It is nothing. We had more demands for power than we could supply. We could not meet the demand for supply from the Punalur and Shencotta areas which we requisitioned from Papanasom having regard to the large demands in respect of the large number of industries especially in the north of Travancore. We asked the Madras Government to give power from Papanasom for a certain limited number of years at a fixed rate. So it is only a question of lease for a certain number of years.

Mr. T. W. U. Park : With reference to answer to part (b) may I know whether the line has been commissioned ?

Mr. P. Joseph John : Not yet.

Mr. T. W. U. Park : May I know whether the Department will provide suitable safeguards where the line crosses motor roads.

Mr. P. Joseph John : Certainly.

Charges for electric current.

36 * **Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether invoices are being sent to collect money in relation to current charges by the Electric Department ;

(b) whether money orders to meet such expenses, if sent are refused ; and

(c) if so, the reason for such refusal ?

Mr. P. Joseph John : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, in a few cases.

(c) Since collections are received at the counter by the cashiers or by the field staff in centres where cashiers have not been appointed, those sent by money order in certain cases addressed to the Chief Accountant were refused since he does not function as a collecting agency.

Income from Timber.

37 * Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: Will the Government be pleased to state the amounts realised by the Forest Department from timber in the years 1118, 1119 and 1120 respectively?

Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkiteswara Aiyar (*Conservator of Forests*):

Year.	Amount realised by sale of timber.
1118.	Rs. 27,52,565
1119.	Rs. 46,14,646
1120.	Rs. 46,11,124

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: വിററിച്ചുള്ള തടികളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം തേക്ക തടികൾ ആയിരുന്നോ ?

Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkiteswara Aiyar: അല്ല.

Timber in the Perunchani area.

38 * Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) from how many acres of the Perunchani Scheme area timber has to be felled and removed; and

(b) the arrangements that have been made or are in contemplation for the removal and disposal of the timber?

Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkiteswara Aiyar: (a) About 2000 acres.

(b) All saleable timber is being worked down to sale Depots by contractors for the usual departmental sales therefrom.

Collection and sale of honey by the Forest Department.

39 * Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of honey collected by the Forest Department in 1118, 1119 and 1120 respectively; and

(b) the sale proceeds of honey realised in the respective years?

Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkiteswara Aiyar:

	Year.		
	1118.	1119.	1120.
(a) Quantity of honey collected (in paras)	186	277	349
(b) Sale proceeds realised	S. Rs. 4,434	4,908	3,725

Lease of Forest lands.

40. * Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: Will the Government be pleased to state:

[Mr. A. N. Satyanesan.]

(a) the area of Forest lands leased out on Kuthagup attom in the years 1118, 1119 and 1120 respectively ;

(b) the area actually cultivated in the respective years ;
and

(c) the revenue realised by Government from this source in the respective years ?

Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkiteswara Aiyar :

(a) 1118—5726 acres.
1119— 329 do.
1120—1668 do.
(b) 1118—3685 do.
1119—3266 do. (including 329 acres leased out in 1119).
1120—4007 do. (including 1668 acres leased in 1120).

(c) 1118—Rs. 72,033.
1119—Rs. 62,835. (This amount includes the lease amount for 1119 on the blocks leased out in 1118 also).
1120—Rs. 58,956. (This amount includes the lease amount for 1120 on the blocks leased out in 1118 and 1119 also).

Sale of timber.

41. *Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have set apart any percentage of the timber produced in the Forests of the State and cut and removed yearly for sale to Travancore for bonafide house construction and for agricultural building ;

(b) the total quantity of timber exported from Travancore in 1120 and the total amount of timber sold to Travancore in 1120 for purposes of house construction and agricultural buildings ; and

(c) whether they have fixed any special price for timber sold to the Travancoreans for bonafide house construction and agricultural buildings and implements ?

Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkiteswara Aiyar : (a) The whole of the timber cut and removed yearly from the Forests of the State is available for bonafide house construction and agricultural building.

(b) 1592451 c. ft. Particulars regarding the total quantity of timber sold in Travancore in 1120 for purposes of house construction and agricultural buildings are not available.

(c) Yes ; average auction sale rates for 3 previous auctions or tariff rate whichever is higher for buildings. For agricultural implements a very low rate is under contemplation.

Motor Tyre Factory.

42. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state when the motor tyre factory proposed to be started in the State is expected to commence operation ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : When the requisite machinery becomes available.

Scheme to protect coconut industry.

43. *Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any scheme to protect coconut industry of the State from outside competition ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : The question is one of all-India interest and whenever occasions arose, this Government have urged the need for protecting the coconut industry against outside competition. The question is also now under the consideration of the Indian Central Coconut Committee on which this Government are represented.

Travancore labour in Ceylon.

44. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labourers from Travancore skilled and unskilled, who are now employed in Ceylon ; and

(b) the number of Travancore labourers who have been discharged or repatriated from Ceylon from the beginning of 1945 to date ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : (a) and (b) No information is available.

Training in Fisheries.

45. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased :

(a) to lay on the table a list of the candidates selected for training in Fisheries ; and

(b) to state the amount of stipend and allowances they are to receive while under training ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : (a) There has been no selection of candidates for training in Fisheries.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the answer to (a).

India Government Fishery Training centre at Madras.

46. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state :

[Mr. A. N. Satyanesan.]

(a) whether it has come to their notice that the Government of India is starting a Fishery Training Centre at Madras; and

(b) whether they propose to send candidates from Travancore for training at that centre?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Fisheries.

- 47. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) their aim in having constituted Fisheries into an independent department ;

(b) whether they intend to conduct any survey of the State's Fisheries ;

(c) whether they have granted permission for the flotation of any Company for operating in Fisheries in the State and in Coastal waters ; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, the interests and powers they will have in the concern ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : (a) To separate the administrative side of the Fisheries Department from research work which is a normal and legitimate function of the University.

(b) Yes.

(c) Permission has been granted to two companies viz., The West Coast Fisheries (Travancore) Ltd. and the Malayalam Fisheries. The main object of these companies is to carry on deep sea fishing.

(d) Government have no financial interest in the Malayalam Fisheries. They have agreed to contribute 20 per cent. of the share capital of the West Coast Fisheries Ltd. They have two Directors on the Board of Directors of the Company. In respect of both companies they have all the powers available to them under the Travancore Companies Act.

Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

48. *Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the majority of the officers of the Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., who are drawing Rs. 100 and above as salary are non-Travancorean Brahmins ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : Government have no information.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : May I know whether Government will make enquiries and find out the information asked for ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : Sir, Government do not propose to interfere with the day to day working of the factory.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : Because Government have got 51 per cent of the shares, have they not got a duty to do so?

President : We have handed over to a certain organisation the duty and the right of constructing or bringing into existence the Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals. We were bound to start production by October this year. But mainly on account of the default of the British manufacturers in handing over certain machinery, that has to be postponed to February. It is only after the work in connection with the building is over and the factory handed over that we can exercise control over the establishment. As far as possible they are utilising the services of Travancore men. But if we say that only Travancoreans should be employed, they will turn round and say that the delay is due to us because we insisted on our own men alone being employed. That is why we have not done so. As soon as they start production they will come to our assistance and naturally we shall see that as many Travancoreans as possible are employed. That is the policy of the Government.

Mr. N. C. Chandy : The question relates to the Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals and not to the Contractors who have undertaken the construction of the buildings and other work.

President : There is no factory now. It is only the contractors that now do the work. After completing the buildings and after passing various other stages, the concern will be handed over. The contractors are the managing agents in Travancore.

Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Ltd.

49. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath :** Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that in the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Ltd., all the posts drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and more are held by non-Travancoreans?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : Government have no information.

Sahib Bahadur K. Shahul Hameed : May I know whether the Government interfere in the matter of appointment at present?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : No, Sir.

Motor Vehicle Insurance.

50. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan :** Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the introduction of any insurance scheme for the motor vehicles in the State?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar : (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

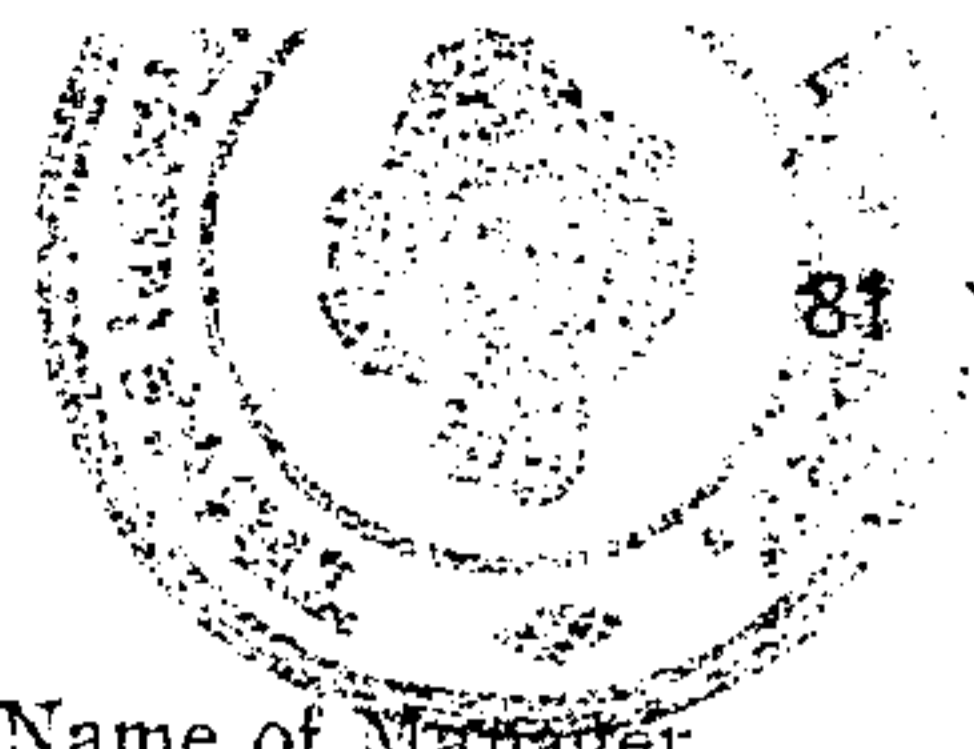
Appendix I.

Title Answer to Question No. 1

Statement showing the names of the schools with the names of the respective Managers who handed over their Schools to Government in the Taluks of Thovala, Agasteeswaram, in the Nagercoil Municipality and the Trivandrum City.

S. No.	Name of school.	Name of Manager.
1.	Thittuvila T. M. School	Rev. A. H. Legg, Corporate Manager, L. M. S. Schools.
2.	Aramboly T. M. S.	Do.
3.	Vadassery P. S.	Do.
4.	Leepuram P. S.	Do.
5.	Kanahappapuram P. S.	Do.
6.	Atchankulam P. S.	Do.
7.	Chanthiady T. P. S.	Do.
8.	Kundal T. P. S.	Do.
9.	Kottiady P. S.	Do.
10.	Kulathuvila P. S.	Do.
11.	Vyrakudy P. S.	Do.
12.	Puthugramam P. S.	Do.
13.	Andarkulam P. S.	Do.
14.	Koilvilai P. S.	Do.
15.	Punniady P. S.	Do.
16.	Muhilankudy P. S.	Do.
17.	Ananthanadankudy P. S.	Do.
18.	Allenkottai P. S.	Do.
19.	Kalliankad P. S.	Do.
20.	Chothavila P. S.	Do.
21.	Agasteeswaram P. S.	Do.
22.	Saniathanapuram P. S.	Do.
23.	Mylaudy T. M. S.	Do.
24.	Puthalam T. M. S.	Do.
25.	Thamarakulam P. S.	Do.
26.	Jamestown P. S.	Do.
27.	Eathamozhi P. S.	Do.
28.	Alaupuram P. S.	Do.
29.	Santhapuram P. S.	Do.
30.	Vadasseri Weaver's Street P. S.	Do.
31.	Paul Danielpuram P. S.	Do.
32.	Manavalapuram P. S.	Do.
33.	Kumarapuram P. S.	Do.
34.	Pottakulam P. S.	Do.
35.	Paramadhanapuram P. S.	Do.
36.	Soorankudy P. S.	Do.
37.	Pulluvila P. S.	Do.
38.	Western Peruvila P. S.	Do.
39.	Santheshapuram P. S.	Do.
40.	Viswasapuram P. S.	Do.
41.	Kattuputhur P. S.	Do.
42.	Sahayanagar P. S.	Do.
43.	Cantonment P. S.	Do.
44.	Kannanmoola P. S.	Do.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.



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APPENDIX I.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name of School.	Name of Manager.
45.	Putheri T. P. S.	Kanakku Muthuvelu Pillai Swaminatha Pillai.
46.	Puthukudyiruppu T. P. S.	S. Thanka Nadar.
47.	Soorāpallām K. V. T. P. S.	T. Nilakanta Pillai.
48.	Poomathanvilai T. P. S.	R. Ramian Nadar.
49.	Kottar Vahayadi S. N. S. M. T. P. S.	P. Bhagavathiperumal.
50.	Eachenvilai T. P. S.	R. S. Nadar.
51.	Maharajapuram T. P. S.	T. Gopalakrishna Pillai.
52.	Ganapathipuram G. V. T. M. S.	K. Nataraja Pillai.
53.	Monikettipottal T. M. S.	T. Chinnaneela Nadar.
54.	Kattadithattu T. P. S.	S. Perianeela Nadar.
55.	Irulappapuram S. V. P. S.	K. Aiyavu Nadar.
56.	Navalkad T. P. S.	N. S. Raman Pillai.
57.	Elanthayadivilai K. H. M. T. P. S.	T. V. Ramasubba Aiyar, Correspondent, K. H. H. School.
58.	Chithirathirumaharajapuram T. P. S.	Do.
59.	Thammathukonam T. P. S.	Do.
60.	Kulathucherry T. P. S.	Do.
61.	Amanakkanvilai T. P. S.	Do.
62.	Azhagiacheri	Do.
63.	Mylaudy P. S.	Do.
64.	Ottayalvilai	Do.
65.	Rajakkamangalam T. P. S.	Dr. M. E. Naidu, Correspondent Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kottar.
66.	Oottuvamadam T. P. S.	Do.
67.	Uthiranattycherry T. P. S.	Do.
68.	Chadayankulam T. P. S.	Dr. M. K. Naidu, Correspondent Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kottar.
69.	Gnalam T. P. S.	Do.
70.	Thellanthi T. P. S.	Do.
71.	Athalvilai T. P. S.	Do.
72.	Kottavilai T. P. S.	E. Mandakattu Nadar.
73.	Vadalivilai Mault P. S.	J. Ebenezer Kesart Manager Mault Schools.
74.	Eanchakkal P. S.	G. Velu Pillai.
75.	Fort P. S.	V. Varadaraja Iyer.
76.	Kamaleswaram P. S.	M. Ahammad Kanthu.
77.	Konchiravila P. S.	V. Vasudevan.
78.	Palkulangara P. S.	V. Lekshmi Pillai Kochamma.
79.	Poojapura L. V. P. S.	P. Thankamma.
80.	Puthenchanthai P. S.	V. Arumughom Pillai.
81.	Srivaramam P. S.	K. Raman Pillai.
82.	Thampanoor P. S.	R. Madhavan Pillai.
83.	Taikad P. S.	R. Alamelu Ammal.

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

S. No.	Name of School.	Name of Manager.
84.	Kunnukuzhi P. S.	T. Damodaran Nair.
85.	Nanthankode P. S.	N. Krishnan.
86.	Poojapura P. S.	K. Bhanumathi Amma.
87.	Mettukada P. S.	K. V. Kuttan Pillai.
88.	Fort Mission P. S.	Miss. D. Taylor.
89.	Jegathy P. S.	V. Krishna Pillai.
90.	Krishnancoil S. A. T. P. S.	Col. Charles Sylvester, Manager Salvation Army Schools.
91.	Retnapuram S. A. T. P. S.	Do.
92.	Chempanvilai S. A. T. P. S.	Do.
93.	Thalakudy T. P. S.	Do.
94.	Karkad T. P. S.	Do.
95.	Elanthiady T. P. S.	Do.

All the above 95 school buildings except Nos. 34 to 44 have been leased to the Department for a period of twelve years on a nominal monthly rent of Re. one. The eleven schools (Nos. 34 to 44) have been released to the Department for holding schools for the period up to 15th December 1946.

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 15.

Licences under the Newspapers Act granted
for the publication of Newspapers
and Periodicals in 1120.

1.	Prabhatham	(Daily)
2.	Karshakan	(Monthly)
3.	Chakravalam	(Weekly)
4.	Viswa Bharathi	(Monthly)
5.	Quarterly Journal of the Travancore University Oriental Manuscripts Library	(Quarterly)
6.	Treasury of Knowledge and Missionary Intelligence	(Monthly)
7.	Family Friend	(Monthly)
8.	Balamitram	(Monthly)
9.	Our Magazine	(Once in two months)
10.	Diocesan Magazine	(Monthly)

Licences granted under the Newspapers Act for the publication of Newspapers and Periodicals in 1121.

1.	The Malayali	Daily.
2.	The Home Field	Monthly.
3.	Sudhinam	Weekly.
4.	The Christian	Monthly.
5.	Chaitra Prabha	Quarterly.
6.	Vidyabhivardhini	Monthly.

APPENDIX II—(contd.)

7. The Malayalam Messenger	Monthly.	
8. The Indian Thinker	Daily.	
9. The Travancore Abhimani	Daily.	
10. The Karia Darsi	Bimonthly.	
11. Yuva Keralam	Daily.	
12. The Vidyabhushanam	Monthly.	
13. Travancore Fine Arts and Industry	Monthly.	
14. Sahitya Ratnam	Monthly.	
15. Then Thilagam	Weekly.	
16. Kesari	Daily.	
17. Doctor	Monthly.	
18. Industrial Intelligence	Monthly.	
19. Viswa Deepam	Weekly.	
20. Chudar	Fortnightly.	
21. Sarathy	Monthly.	
22. Sambavar Deepika	Weekly.	
23. Kairaly	Weekly.	
24. Poomagal	Fortnightly.	
25. Swaraj	Daily.	
26. The Malankara Sabha	Monthly.	
27. Usha	Half-yearly.	
28. Jyotisha Prakashika	Monthly.	
29. Vanchi Bhumi	Daily.	
30. Abhyudayam	Weekly.	
31. Cinetone	Monthly.	
32. Vaniga Nesan	Monthly.	
33. Cinema Masika	Monthly.	
34. Sarasan	Monthly.	
35. The Sports Review	Weekly.	
36. Jaya Keralam	Monthly.	
37. Jai Hind	Weekly.	
38. Devi	Weekly.	
39. Bala Keralam	Weekly.	
40. Fact	Monthly.	
41. Vidyabhooshanam	Weekly.	
42. Janatha	Daily.	
43. Thondan	Monthly.	
44. The Adarsam	Monthly.	
45. Chelvi	Monthly.	
46. Chithraramam	Monthly.	
47. Bharatha Kesari	Daily.	
48. Probhodini	Monthly.	} Licence sanctioned, but not issued, as license fee has to be remitted.
49. Vivekodayam	Monthly.	
50. The Christian	Monthly.	

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

President : Order, order. I shall first deal with certain adjournment motions that I have received and then make a statement on some very important matters, that this honourable House should be acquainted with. The Rule has been that during the budget debate, adjournment motions are reduced to the minimum because honourable members have the chance to deal with these motions when dealing with the general discussions. The alternative would be that most of these points are important. That is, about seven adjournment motions are now to be moved. If they are allowed to be moved, then every day, during the general discussion and during the Budget time, about two hours will be taken away by these motions and obviously therefore, the limit of time allowed statutorily for the discussion of the Budget demand will be lessened, and from that point of view, I propose to consult the members concerned on this matter. I do not want to rule anything out of order and I shall give the members full liberty to discuss them but they will do so with the full knowledge that it will mean taking away the time of the House from the hours allotted for general discussion and the demands for grants.

- (1) "This House requests the President to adjourn the business of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance by the recent order of the Government of Madras and the Imperial Government to allow free import of coconut from outside India."

This is undoubtedly a matter of paramount importance and if the honourable House expresses its opinion, it may move it, and I am sure it will have some effect upon the Government of India and the Government of Madras. The other honourable House has already expressed its opinion on the matter. Those who wish to discuss these matters may kindly signify their assent.

(The House voted in favour of taking up this motion).

President : Then, this discussion will take place tomorrow.

- (2) "I move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance namely, the serious labour situation in Punalur consequent on the Paper Mill Workers' strike."

President : I am making a statement on the labour situation now and if honourable members could move it after I do so, I have no objection. Mr. Potti can mention that in the general discussion.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: After the statement of the Dewan, I shall move it.

- (3) "I beg leave to move that the business of this House is adjourned for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance viz., the situation arisen and the difficulties experienced and have to be encountered by the Agriculturists and other businessmen in the State due to the organised but uncontrolled, lawless and atrocious labour activities in different directions, taking law into their own hands, preventing thereby the agriculturists and other businessmen from doing their normal routine business."

President: If Mr. Kurup would listen to my statement and would then desire to move this motion, I have no objection.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: I would move it after the President's remarks.

4. "I beg leave to move that the business of this House be adjourned for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance namely the situation created and the difficulties and loss of wealth and health experienced by the public in general and the Kuttanad Agriculturists in particular by the policy adopted by the authorities in the matter of purchase of local paddy and distribution of foodgrains in the general rationing scheme."

President: This too could be discussed in the general discussion. I think that will be better.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Yes, Sir.

5. "I beg leave to move that the business of this House be adjourned for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the scarcity of the supply of textiles to the public in general and scanty supply to the people in the rural parts and the difficulties in getting the textile even for the bare minimum quantities, due to the defective system of rationing and arrangements in distribution."

President: If honourable members think that the question has not been raised and answers given in the proper way, they can raise it in the course of the discussion on General Administration.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: I wish to move it.

President: Has the honourable member the leave of the House to move it?

(There was a show of hands by five honourable members.)

President: Well, the motion cannot be taken up.

6. "I beg leave to move that the business of this House be adjourned for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, (1) the loss and difficulties experienced by the Agriculturists in the State due to the wrong and ignorant application of the Agricultural Income Tax Act and the arbitrary, excessive and inflated approximation of income and consequent arbitrary assessment by the Collectors who are unacquainted with the nature of cultivation, cultivation expenses and the yield in lands in their respective jurisdiction, and (2) the fear of further greater loss and difficulties to be experienced next year due to the application of the New Act XXIII of 1121 with a greater rate of tax by the same or other Collectors."
7. "I move that the House be adjourned to discuss the serious situation arising out of the statement by the food Minister of the Madras Government in regard to the import of Ceylon coconuts."

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

President: Order, order. Out of deference to this honourable House, I wish to make a statement regarding certain matters that have happened quite recently and indeed after I addressed the Joint Session. The first point on which I shall dwell for a few moments is that the Government announced as a part of their scheme for village uplift, the setting apart of a sum of Rs. one crore from the interests or the return of which, *viz.*, about Rs. 3 lakhs per year, a co-ordinated and comprehensive system of village uplift, according to the needs of each village, could be attempted on a long term programme. It was made clear to Government from the debates and the general discussion that took place elsewhere and also from the trend of newspaper opinion in the State that the honourable members of the Legislature and the country at large wanted something more comprehensive and more immediate and more extensive. Government, in deference to that opinion, have therefore set apart an extra sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the year 1122 out of the Post-war Reconstruction Fund for the purpose of being spent during the year. Within the period beginning from the 1st Chingom 1122 and ending with the last day of Karkadagom 1122, that sum of Rs. 10 lakhs must be spent. The idea is that the amount should be spent on such problems as directly touch the villager. It is not an amount for benefiting large towns or Municipalities. It is essentially a rural uplift programme that is contemplated. Non-official Central Committee will be contemplated and also

non-official local Committees. They will decide in what locality or localities a beginning should be made.

One village might want its roads improved, or culverts repaired. Another might want a well. Another might want a village library. Therefore from that point of view, the needs of certain selected number of villages should be considered and during 1122 a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs should be spent over and above the amount available as interest or income from the one crore of rupees already referred to. That was announced in the sitting of the other House, and it is for honourable members to make suggestions as to how best that intention of Government could be carried out.

I next come to a very important matter, *viz.*, the labour situation. In dealing with this situation, I shall be as objective and detached as possible and whatever I say will, I trust, be construed not as antagonistic to labour or hostile to capital. I have not made a secret of the opinion or the policy of the Government that where a conflict arises between capital which is well organised and generally powerful, and labour, the sympathies of the Government will be on the side of labour. So much is this the case that Government have come to a provisional conclusion that in all the concerns in which they have interest, *viz.*, the Rubber Factory or the Fertilisers and Chemicals, a system of participation of the net profits with labour should be introduced, so that the labouring population might regard themselves as being co-participants with the Government in the profits of labour. That has also been announced by the Government in the other House. As I have already stated, where there are legitimate grounds for complaint, suspicion or distrust, and where Government come to the conclusion that the employers do not treat with sympathy the demands of labour, Government's decision will be as far as possible on the side of labour rather than on capital.

Having said that, I must draw a very definite line between that and what follows. It does not mean that labour can always dictate to capital and to Government. It does not mean that because say, rice is not supplied properly in the State, the Alleppey Coir Workers should all strike work. The position with regard to rice may be dealt with at once. I have received the following information regarding Quilon:—

“ There is a general complaint that the quality of rice supplied is not good.

A leaflet, captioned ‘ general strike for getting rice ’ published over the names of T. V. Thomas (President) and K. K. Kunjan (General Secretary) details the circumstances which led the managing committee of the All Travancore Coir

[President.]

Factory Workers Union to decide to start a general strike of the Coir Factory labourers. Their demands are—

- (1) supply of not less than 4½ nazhis of rice per unit;
- (2) distribution of good quality rice;
- (3) opening of depots for getting other food stuffs such as tapioca, pulses, banana, etc., at controlled prices;
- (4) distribution of quota clothing through recognised shops at all times according to the number in the ration cards;
- (5) to recognise the people's committees;
- (6) to adopt necessary steps for supplying sugar and kerosene to all families; and
- (7) to get tea and meals at fixed rates.

The help and co-operation of all the people and the other labour unions are solicited for securing these demands."

I will pause here for a moment. We are now getting' thanks to the conquest of Burma and Siam, rice from those places. The quality of rice is beneath contempt, and we have very strongly protested against the quality of that rice. This is the answer of the Government of India :

" Punjab Government report despatching instructions not received from Travancore Cochin for rice allotted from Punjab, and recipient Government bargaining regarding quality Stop please issue despatching instructions immediately accepting all rice fit for human consumption stop please wire action".

The idea is that these Governments are getting the rice after bargaining. If they start bargaining they will not get the rice. Unless it is not unfit for human consumption, they are bound to take the rice that is supplied. Here is another telegram :—

" Please keep Volkarts in funds AAA You must not insist on demanding boiled rice only AAA"

In other words, what they mean is :—" If you pay money to Volkart Bros., they will send you rice. Please do not bargain for quality. If you do so you would not get the rice."

Although it is difficult to accept the kind of rice supplied to us, they have now stated that we cannot insist upon quality. For the whole of August, no rice will be sent to us. Instead, we have been promised wheat flour, atta and American maize. American maize from Canada and the United States and other grains from many other parts of the world are expected to come to us. I have tried to point out to the Government of India that the average citizen in Travancore does not know how to prepare *chappathis* or *pooris*. In Northern India they take this dish with some pepper or chillies and also with some potatoes. That

is the main food of the people in the United Provinces, Bihar and the Punjab. But people here are not accustomed to make these *chappathis* or *pooris*. Nor is there enough potatoes here. These aspects have been pointed out to the Government of India. When Mr. Kirby was here last, he said: "What is the difficulty about it! I will show you how to prepare *pooris* and *chappathis*." I said, 'all right.' He then said that a kind of steel plate, over which these should be baked, was required. I said I had not got it. I dare say people in Travancore also have not got this steel plate which they should place on a low fire for making *pooris* and *chappathis*. In fact, my reply was a tremendous shock to Mr. Kirby. The Government of India think that every peasant or cultivator in Travancore has got one of these steel plates and when he gets wheat or atta, he will make *chappathis* and *pooris* out of them with the help of these utensils. I have pointed out to the authorities the difference between North and South India regarding consumption of food. I have partially and not wholly succeeded in my efforts. The real trouble is about the rice that we actually get. Samples of that rice will be distributed now. (Samples of the rice were distributed among honourable members at this stage). This sort of rice is arriving from Siam and Burma. We are asked not to quarrel with this quality. We will either have to take it or leave it. I am afraid to leave it, because they have also stated that if we give up this rice, we would not get any other rice. That is the position. I dare say honourable members have now seen for themselves the quality of rice. We can of course easily get rid of it, and in fact my first impulse was to refuse it. But we were also told that if we do not take this, we might get only wheat but not rice. I thought that practically for the next three or four months, we are in the hands of the Government of India and the various other Governments which are joining up with the United Nations Organisation. All their promises for new supplies have not fructified. The Indonesian Government, in the exuberance of its political emancipation, has promised to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to give all the rice that India needs.

First of all, the rice has not materialised. Secondly, the transport is not available. Thirdly, there is a slight difference of opinion as to who is the ruler of Indonesia, Mr. Shahria or the Dutch. Until the question is decided the ships will not be available. Until the ships become available the rice cannot be put on the ship and it will not come. It may come in the course of the next year, but our trouble is between August and November this year. So, Indonesian rice is not coming. Burma and Assam rice, I have shown. Sind and the Punjab insist upon sending

[President.]

their own bad quality rice because of a lack of central co-ordination and control, because of the Caretaker Government, because of hundreds of other reasons. There is nobody able to dictate to the Sind or the Punjab. And the Cabinet Mission has also accentuated the trouble. There is no central agency today able to dictate to the Provincial Governments that, in the interests of India at large, they must give something of their good quality rice and not have all the good quality rice for themselves and send out all their bad quality rice to other Provinces and States. There is no authority able to do that and that is why we suffer.

Now that being so, to say that there should be a general strike of Coir Factory workers because Government have not been able to impose their will upon the Government of India is not very satisfactory.

Then the other demands that they are making are demands which the honourable House knows. And we are trying to satisfy the people as much as we can. We had at first one set of agency, the Taluk Committees. There was difficulty about the Central Advisory Committee. The Central Advisory Committee made some recommendations which are generally resented. And the Taluk Committee says that their jurisdiction is taken away. So there is nothing special to the Coir Factory workers at Alleppey enabling or entitling them to strike on this basis. If they are troubled, if they are in worry, the whole State is in similar trouble and similar worry.

People are only waiting for this strike in other parts of India. Because this Government went and worried the Government of India and made themselves an awful nuisance with the Government of India, the Government of India got certain markets opened for them. The Government of India is purchasing so much coir; America is purchasing so much coir; and Europe is purchasing so much coir goods from Travancore. It was done over-ruling the contentions of our rivals, namely, the jute merchants of Calcutta who are a very powerful body, mainly Scots, and therefore well-disciplined and very business-like. They have been the whole time asking the Government of India not to encourage coir at the expense of jute. Therefore, this strike will not be a matter of small moment. It will mean that if the coir workers strike and the production of coir stops all the efforts made by this Government during the last three years for establishing a market for coir products in Europe will be lost. These people will at once place orders with the jute manufacturers and with other countries.

Ceylon, quite recently, sent a deputation to Travancore to study coir making in Travancore because they wanted to industrialise themselves. Certain facilities had to be given to Ceylon on account of the comity between nations. Ceylon is starting a very big coir industry. Then there are other countries, for example, the Philipines. There is jute, there is what is called the seisal hemp. There are various other fibres. And recently I read that synthetic fibres were coming into existence. With wood shavings and dust they are going to make synthetic fibres. These are our rivals. So if we lose now, we lose permanently and therefore I am appealing to the coir workers through this House and as far as my voice can reach that they may go on negotiating and negotiating as long as and as forcibly as they like. But to start a general strike at this juncture would be only to benefit our competitors and a general strike will be of very little assistance.

Now we come to Quilon. Here is a report. ✓

The Action Council chosen by all the Factory Committees at Quilon met on 5-8-46 at the Quilon Factory Workers Union Office, K. P. Janardanan Nair presided. 30 out of the 48 members of the Action Council were present. It was resolved that (1) notices of strike showing their emergent demands are to be given to the managements of all the factories to-day (6-8-46), (2) secretaries of the various Unions are authorised to issue notices, (3) to enlist a volunteer corps of 121 with T. P. Gopalan (Secretary, Factory Workers Union) as Captain and P. A. Abraham (Clerk, Factory Workers Union Office) as Publicity Officer, and (4) to collect 6 as. per head in this connection.

Here is another report.

"Copies of a printed leaflet in Tamil published over the names of Kalyana Sundaram and K. A. Nambiar, President and General Secretary respectively of the S. I. R. Labour Union, Golden Rock, are in circulation among the railway employees. The leaflet points out the injustice done by the administration to the railway workers and appeals to them to be prepared for a general strike."

Now, those are the strike notices that I have received. So there are to be strikes not only in one industry but in several industries, namely, sands, engineering, textiles, domestic workers, in fact, everybody in Quilon. There is also the coir factory workers strike in which a general strike is contemplated. Of course, we are face to face with the Punalur Paper Mill strike and I have received a letter from a gentleman named Mathew.

"If the mill.....is closed the full responsibility for the same will rest only on your shoulders. I am issuing a statement to this effect. Also I think it is my duty to deny all the allegations against the Communist Party to which I also belong. Lastly, let me inform you that the way is kept open for a reasonable settlement and I hope you will make a move favourably."

[President.]

Now, all that I have to say in this connection is to quote what Gandhiji said on the 4th August dealing with strikes, a suggestion to all strikers to make a frank declaration of submission to arbitration or adjudication, and to seek the guidance of the Congress. That can be done here too.

"Sympathetic strikes must be taboo until it is conclusively proved that the affected men have exhausted all the legitimate means at their disposals and until the Congress has proved to have betrayed or neglected their interest.

* * * * *

My humble suggestion to all strikers is to make a frank declaration of submission to arbitration or adjudication, to seek the guidance of the Congress."

Mr. V. V. Giri said more or less the same thing.

"But while the workers have their rights and privileges they have their obligations as well. The Government would protect the rights of workers and their liberty of organisation. I wish to strike this stern note of warning and add that the Popular Government would resolutely establish law and order in the country. No one, be he a worker, an employer or a capitalist, has any right to coerce others to his way of thinking."

Therefore, it is seen that whether it is a popular Congress Government or a Bureaucratic Government or any other kind of Government they have to deal with the matter in the same way. We have always stood in favour of adjudication. The cashew-nut people wanted some decision. They have accepted adjudication. There are at present three adjudicators operating in this State with regard to three labour disputes and I would suggest to all these labour people who are out on this business of strike to resort to this method of adjudication.

I will read another letter. †

"A public meeting of the Coir Factory Workers was held today evening at Alleppey under the presidency of T. V. Thomas to decide whether the workers should abstain from work from tomorrow onwards as decided in the Managing Committee. K. K. Kunjan. V. K. Atchyuthan. K. V. Patrose and R. Sugathan addressed the gathering which numbered about 10,000.

"It was decided to strike work from to-morrow onwards until the Government decide the question of the food problem in the case of labour."

In other words, the labour in Alleppey should be given rations more in quantity and better in quality than anybody else in Travancore. Therefore until that question is decided in favour of the labour in Alleppey, there will be a strike.

"Prior to the meeting, T. V. Thomas was contacted by the District Magistrate and he was asked to postpone the strike."

That is, until at least the Government could decide the question, but,

"He said that the decision did not rest with him but it rested with the labourers:

"T. V. Thomas said at the meeting that phonocoms and representations were made to Government, but nothing has been done by them so far and the labourers have no other alternative but to abstain from work from tomorrow (7-8-1946.)"

Here is a telegram :

"Assured tomorrow general strike can be avoided if food Director with Division Peishkar come to Alleppey and issue necessary instructions".

This morning Mr. Narayana Aiyar put this telegram before me. I said I had no objection to anybody going to Alleppey, because the strike in Alleppey is going to be a national disaster as big almost as the importation of coconuts from outside to Travancore. If the Coir Workers struck work, our markets might be impaired permanently and I, therefore, told Mr. Narayana Aiyar that I will take the sense of the House on this. No questions and no discussions relating to food control can be answered by him if he goes to Alleppey, and it is entirely for the House to say whether it will excuse him, having regard to this matter. I proposed to send him myself and tell this House that as no questions on P. W. D. can be expected to be answered effectively by Mr. Kumara Das in the absence of the Chief Engineer; similarly, in the absence of Mr. Narayana Aiyar no questions on food can be expected to be satisfactorily answered.

The only bright spot in the whole business is that the Rubber Factory strike, which threatened to give some trouble at one time, is now over. People have rejoined work. Then,

"Mr. Divakaran, Secretary, Quilon Coir Factory Workers' Union, reported to Government that rationed foodstuffs were not issued in the Quilon taluk last week and that consequently workers were facing distress. Enquiries made through the Division Peishkar reveal that the allegation is absolutely unfounded. It is seen from the Division Peishkar's report that full ration was issued in the taluk although in instalments on account of some delay in transporting stocks from Cochin".

That is the exact position. I thought it my duty to place these matters before this House.

I have made a statement elsewhere regarding what I consider to be the general move. I have no hesitation in saying that there is a movement being started in the State and that it is not confined to the State, but is practically India-wide. It is a definite movement for the purpose of paralysing all work by

[President.]

starting a general strike. I have definitely stated that we have information at our disposal which makes us come to the conclusion that the communist party, I do not say anybody in Travancore, but the international communist party and the heads of the communist organisation, are, to a certain extent at least, responsible for this move. Suddenly we find on the 1st of August, a joint meeting of all the Factory Committees of Quilon held under the presidency of Mr. N. Srikantan Nair. The demands in the resolutions were:

1. Three months' pay with allowances as annual bonus to be paid in the first week of Chingom next,
2. Establishment of factory depots for ration distribution,
3. 45 hours' work per week,
4. Exclusive allotment of shops for cloth distribution to labourers as a measure of temporary relief and issue of licences to factory depots later for the purpose
5. 15 days' leave with pay per annum. and,

The report continues:

6. "An action council of 48 members was chosen to take such direct action as would be found necessary to get their demands granted. Mr. Srikantan Nair was chosen as the President and T. K. Divakaran, the Convener. The President, the Vice President, and the Secretaries of all the Unions as well as all the conveners of the different factory committees were chosen the members of the Action Council.

"This action council met again yesternight (5-8-1946) in the Quilon Factory Workers' Union Office. 30 members were present and Mr. K. P. Janardanan Nair presided in the absence of Mr. Srikantan Nair. It was resolved therein that notice of strike enumerating the six demands are to be given to the Managements of all the factories this day, (6-8-1946.) The Secretaries of the different Unions were authorised to issue these notices. All the factories of H & C. Ltd., A. D. Cotton Mills Ltd., Thomas Stephen & Co., Ltd., William Goodacre & Sons, all the match factories and all the Saw Mills are included in the strike programme. It was further resolved to enlist a corps of 121 volunteers.....

That is the delightful state of things in Quilon. In these circumstances, it is for this House to decide and for the Government to decide, after such advice as is given by this Honourable House and such suggestions as are made here, whether they can go on in this way. If workers of a particular trade struck work for grievances regarding the management of that trade that can be referred to adjudication. If, in any particular locality, either the Government machinery has

broken down, or is working faultily or corruptly, Government can undertake to deal with the matter. But these shows of sympathetic strikes and these warnings of general strikes, for purposes unconnected with their work, for instance, in regard to bad quality of food, or 45 hours' work a week etc., are matters which transcend the proper limits of labour organisations and their activities. I am waiting to learn from the honourable members, from their discussions and from the discussions on the budget, on what lines they would advise Government to proceed.

I may say that Government have come to this conclusion, not only from the point of view of Travancore but of the whole country. At some stage or other, a halt must be called and Government have decided to call that halt today in the State, and if, most unfortunately, there is going to be a general strike of every trade and every industry for the purposes which have already been indicated, well, let it come. At the same time, Government are perfectly prepared to have all these matters inquired into judicially and by arbiters. If there are any grievances, they are willing to have them discussed, scrutinised and decided. But if the workers do not want that and if they can work their will on the people by a general strike, then the question arises whether a certain group of population is entitled to utilise their position against the rest. What happened among the scavengers and domestic workers in Quilon is remarkable. I have no special sympathy with Europeans; I just regard the European as a human being entitled to as much consideration as any other human being. And Europeans in Quilon are not very different from Europeans elsewhere. The domestic workers of these Europeans have declined to do any work in their houses. If, by that means it is expected that the slogan of 'Quit India' can be carried into effect, I can definitely assert that it will not have any effect. But they are striking in that manner, although I do not see any reason why they should. As I said, I have no particular plea in favour of Europeans, and Europeans here and elsewhere know that I am not over-lenient with them where it comes to a question of dealing with their demands. But it goes against one's sense of chivalry and national self-respect that we should give rise to the impression that, because the British Government have stated that they are shortly leaving India, we are tyrannising the European community. This is a matter which I want to make absolutely clear. One butler has been dismissed for being offensive and impertinent towards the lady of the house. Unless that butler is reinstated the Quilon Domestic Workers have decided to strike.

[President.]

All their other demands have been met, and they are willing to go back to work, but they want this demand also to be fulfilled, that one man who was guilty of insulting a lady should be reinstated by the same household. This is the state of things. It appears to me that the time has come when Government and the people must make up their minds as to whether they are accepting the communist mania. In other words, it is a question whether the factory workers and the peasants are going to be prepared for compromises. Fortunately, although very many attempts have been made to stir up the agricultural workers, they have not been wholly successful. I find Mr. Narayana Kurup looking reproachfully at me. Now, this State is wedded to industrial advancement. If we do not make industrial progress, we shall be unable to feed ourselves. The labourers are all patriotic men and their leaders are mostly lawyers, who, I take it are reading the newspapers daily and keeping themselves informed of day-to-day developments. They know that unless this State makes very rapid progress, we cannot live. Even the National Planning Committee with all its adherence to Khaddar and other hand-made industries have stated that unless large-scale industries are pushed on very rapidly throughout India parallel with the hand-made cloth and hand-pounded rice industries, no progress can be made in India. This is not the stage when a general strike should be heeded to or encouraged by the general public, because that will make it impossible for capital and labour to co-operate, and will make it eventually impossible for this State to meet other demands which might successively be made. And surely it will hamper our progress. I trust that honourable members will keep this in mind when they make their budget speeches.

Now, I want to say that the comparative ignorance of the Government of India in regard to the conditions of this State is most lamentable. I am saying this in the hope that what I say will reach the Government of India. Here is a letter which I received: "You will furnish the Director of Information regarding your surpluses of each kind of cattle feed. That is, Travancore is to supply statistics to the Government of India of all the surpluses that it has of cattle feed, so that it might be exported from Travancore to other parts of India. They know quite well that we are greatly deficient in cattle feed and for that reason we have been suffering badly. But the Government of India want from us information regarding surpluses of each kind of cattle feed giving the prevailing price in each case so that they may impose the price limit and force the same on us. Further, "the Political Depart-

ment desire that surpluses should be held up until further advice and request that necessary instructions in the matter may kindly be issued to the authorities concerned." So then, anybody who understands South India could not ask for this kind of information. I am going to protest strongly against this kind of demand from us. Honourable members will realise that this is the position which we have to deal with. Further, we have to get our food, textiles etc. In the matter of textiles, we have pointed out that the people here do not wear the same kind of cloth as the other parts of India. Here the length of the cloth is different; the breadth is different, the texture is different, the quality too is different. I made an objective demonstration of the *mundu* in Delhi when I was there with the person in charge of the Department. Nevertheless, we are given a curtain for a cloth, sometimes shirtings in response to the demand for cloth. The whole position is like that. That is the position *vis-a-vis* the rest of India also. That involves the reiteration of the specific needs of Travancore. Again, if we are handicapped by our people starting a general strike, honourable members will see where we are.

Now, honourable members could have seen how the Agricultural Income Tax is being imposed in Madras and in Behar. I have seen the proposals which are under their contemplation towards that question and I may say that they are much more drastic than in Travancore.

There is one more matter before I close. The Travancore Government Gazette was being supplied to various persons at certain rates. It is now found that it is very profitable to order a number of Gazettes and sell them because the price of waste paper is much more than the price that is charged for the Gazette. It is also seen that many persons subscribe to the Gazette from a purely speculative point of view as an year's gazette weighing about 50 to 52 pounds fetches about Rs. 13 while the subscription is only Rs. 8 per annum. The people, rather the subscribers collect the Gazette and sell it in the market as waste paper. A person will secure Rs. 13. Therefore we have to deal with the matter in one of two ways. Either to make a reduction in the number of Gazettes to be supplied, *i. e.* supply only to those responsible people who are not likely to make use of it in this fashion, or, to raise the subscription of the Gazette to the market level. The Government have not come to any conclusion on this matter but I think it to be a matter of public importance which honourable members might know something about.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

President : Under Rule 3 (1) of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I nominate Messrs. M. Govindan and K. Shahul Hameed to form the panel of Chairmen for this session of the Council.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE : ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

President : The House will have to elect two members each to the P. W. D. Advisory Committee and the Village Uplift Advisory Committee and one member each to the Standing Finance Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, the Transport Advisory Committee, the Medical Advisory Committee and the Post-war Industries Sub-Committee. The elections will be held on the following dates after the business of the House is over under the Chairmanship of one of the Panel of Chairmen. The usual method of voting by ballot will be adopted.

1. P. W. D. Advisory Committee and Village Uplift Advisory Committee—10th August 1946.
2. Standing Finance Committee and Public Accounts Committee—14th August 1946.
3. Transport Advisory Committee, Medical Advisory Committee and Post-war Industries Sub-Committee—15th August 1946.

BILLS ASSENTED TO BY HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA.

SECRETARY TO THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL :

Sir, I beg to report that the following Bills have received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja :—

1. The Travancore Nurses, Midwives and Dhais Bill.
2. The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Travancore Limitation Act (Amendment) Bill.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Act II of 1108 :—

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

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Demand.	Amount in Rupees.	Particulars.
III. 49. Capital Outlay on Buildings and Communications.	2,28,650	For meeting cost of lands acquired and leased out to the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. for the Cane Sugar Factory at Valanjavattom.
Do.	17,675	For acquisition of land for putting up a Storage Yard by Government at Kundara.
IV. 19. General Administration.		For meeting expenditure on travelling allowance to the members of the Public Service Advisory Committee, etc.
(f) Public Service Recruitment.	2,284	
(g) Legislative Bodies.	1,000	For purchase of books and periodicals.
IX. 22. Police.	31,650	Additional expenditure authorised under travelling allowance.
X. 3. Land Revenue (b) Taluk Cutcherries Land Acquisition charges.	7,223	For the acquisition of land for the Wood Distillation Factory at Changanacherry.
Do. (g) Establishment.	50,000	For introduction of Basic Tax—Staff for preparing a survey number register.
Do.	2,900	Continuance of the staff of the Special Officer for revision of Land Tax.

Demand.	Amount in Rupees.	Particulars.
XI. 7. Taxes on Income.	1,944	On account of additional staff for the department.
XII. 5. Stamps (b) Central Stamp Depot.	5,250	Contingencies.
Do.	420	For payment of over-time allowance to the staff.
XX. 25. Agriculture.	3,400	For expenditure on the scheme for the establishment of coconut nurseries.
XXII. 27. Co-operative (c) Grant-in-aid.	6,000	For payment of grant to the Central Cottage Industries Co-operative Societies—for initial expenses and working expenses
XXIII. 28. Uplift of Backward Communities.	20,000	For the scheme of mixed farming in the Sachivottampuram Colony.
XXVI. 30. Public Health (h) Milk Canteen Scheme.	7,500	For the Milk Canteen Scheme.
XXXII. 35. Miscellaneous Departments (b) Government Museum.	24,740	Additional expenditure under contingencies.
Do. (i) The Sri Chitralayam.	3,592	For the purchase of new pictures
XXXIII. 45. Miscellaneous.	1,17,000	For giving grants to Municipalities.

President : Order, order. I would like to know whether honourable members Mr. Krishnan Potti and Mr. Narayana Kurup are proposing to move their adjournment motions. I have allowed Mr. Potti to move his motion the day after tomorrow.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : Sir, as regards the Agricultural Income Tax, if I am given sufficient time to speak out at the time of the Demand on Revenue Department, I do not intend to move the motion.

President : As for that matter I will give the honourable member time both during the General Discussion of the Budget and at the time of the voting of Demands. But honourable members know that the time is only limited for discussion purposes. So it is entirely for the honourable member to decide one way or the other in regard to the motion relating to Agricultural Income Tax.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : In that case, I would like to move the adjournment motion on the agricultural income tax.

The question that the adjournment motion on the agricultural income tax be moved was put to vote and declared lost.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Demands for Supplementary Grants.

DEMAND V—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, LOCAL FUND AUDIT DEPARTMENT AND DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANTS APPRENTICES.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 3,175 under Demand V—General Administration. This amount is required to meet the following expenditure under Local Fund Audit Department. T. A., Rs. 400; for furniture, Rs. 102 and for payment of war allowance to minials, Rs. 373. Another sum of Rs. 2,300 is also required for the continuance of the special staff for the preparation of a Municipal Manual till the end of the current year. I request the House to grant this supplementary grant.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,175 under Demand V—General Administration, Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office, Local Fund Audit Department and Divisional Accountants Apprentices, was put and carried.

The Supplementary grant was passed.

DEMAND VI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar : Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,000 under Demand VI—General Administration—Legislative Bodies. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was originally provided in the Budget. But this amount was found to be insufficient to meet the claims on account of the T. A. of the honourable members of the Legislature. An additional sum of Rs. 2,000 is therefore now asked for. The Assembly has voted this grant. I would request this House to pass this Demand.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,000 under Demand VI—Legislative Bodies, was put and carried.

The supplementary grant was passed.

DEMAND XIII—FOREST.

Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkateswara Aiyar : Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,389 under Demand XIII—Forest. This is for the payment of the salary and allowances etc., for the staff of the Forest Training School, Konni. This expenditure relates to the month of Karkatakam in the year 1120. No provision was made in the Budget for 1121. It was anticipated that this sum could be made up from the savings in the Budget for 1121. But unfortunately on account of the increase in war allowances sanctioned during the year, there were no savings. Under these circumstances, I request the House to sanction this grant.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,389 under Demand XIII—Forest, was put and carried.

The supplementary grant was passed.

DEMAND XXII—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Kumara Das : Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,998 under Demand XXII—Co-operative Department. This amount consists of two items viz., Rs. 498 towards expenses incurred in connection with the Sri Chitra Exhibition and Rs. 2,500 towards T. A.

There was an amount of Rs. 750 allotted to meet the expenses in connection with the Sri Chitra Exhibition. The Department provided a very fine show and owing to the grants and other expenses that had to be met they had to incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 498. In regard to the T. A., until the middle of this year, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was also the Director of Registration and the T. A. spent by him was shared by both the Departments. Now that he has been made the full time Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the T. A. has to be found from the allotment made for the Co-operative Department. The amount provided there is not sufficient to meet the T. A. for the year. Hence the request for this additional grant. I request the House to vote this Demand.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,998 under Demand XXII—Co-operative Department, was put and carried.

The supplementary grant was passed.

DEMAND XXXII--MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai: Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 11,440 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous Departments.

This amount consists of two items *viz.*, Rs. 9,940 to be spent for the Government Gardens and Rs. 1,500 for the Sri Chitralayam. This has become necessary because of the enhancement of the salary and war allowance paid to the menials. From the original rates of Rs. 6, 7, 8 or 9, they have been raised to Rs. 14 plus Rs. 12 war allowance. This increase in expenditure could not be anticipated when preparing the last Budget because Government sanction was accorded only after the estimate was prepared. These grants were sanctioned by the Assembly. I request this House also may sanction this demand.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,440 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous Departments, was put and carried.

The grant was passed.

Mr. C. Kumara Dās: Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 3,362 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous Departments. This amount is for meeting the contingent

[Mr. C. Kumara Das]

expenditure of the Labour Department. This Department was formed only during the course of the year. Originally, it was a section under the Industries Department, when it had an amount of Rs. 500 under contingent expenditure. Now that two Assistant Labour Commissioners have been appointed and that buildings have to be taken on rent and furniture etc., to be provided, an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 3,362 is required. I request the House to pass this Demand.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,362 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous Departments, was put and carried.

The grant was passed.

OFFICIAL LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

*THE TRAVANCORE WAREHOUSE BILL.
(as passed by the Assembly.)

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai : Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar : I second the motion.

The question that Clause 1 stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 2.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma : Sir, I do not move any of the amendments standing against my name.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : But I have to make an amendment to clause 2.

President : Since there is no amendment other than the one given by Mr. Ravi Varma, I will give an opportunity for the honourable member to speak on it at the time of the motion for passing the clause.

The question that clause 2 stand part of the Bill was put.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : സർ, ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ ക്ലോസിൽ വെച്ചർമാന്റിന്റെ വിവരണം പറയുന്നിടത്തു ആ വിവരണത്തിൽ നെല്ലു സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്ന അറയും കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. അതായത്, 'ഗുഡ്സ്' എന്നു പറയുന്നിടത്തു "റ" പ്രാഡിയൂസ് എന്ന കൂടി അതിൽ വിവക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടുണ്ട്. നാട്ടിൻപുരകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ, അതായത് എന്റെ അറയിൽ ചേരെ ആരെങ്കിലും നെല്ലു സൂക്ഷിക്കാൻ കൊണ്ടിടുകയും ഞാൻ സൂക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടു കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്താൽ, ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ പെടുകയില്ലെന്നു സംശയാകുന്നു.

President : How does the trouble arise? I made it perfectly clear in the course of the discussions elsewhere when the difficulty was felt about it. This Act only applies, as honourable members will find from the revised definition of 'warehouse man,' to cases where a man calls himself a warehouse keeper and goes on giving receipts which are to be used as negotiable security. If he does not do so, the difficulty does not occur. There is nothing to prevent Mr. Kurup's grains being placed in another man's house and that man storing on behalf of another. The definition of the 'warehouse man' means a person who carries on the business of storing goods on behalf of depositors and of issuing receipts as defined in the Act for the goods so stored in his warehouse. It is made clear and there is no sort of ambiguity in it.

Mr. N. Narayanakurup : സർ, ഇന്നത്തെ കയർ വ്യവസായത്തിൽ ചില നടപടിപ്പിശകുണ്ടെന്നും, വെള്ളവും മണ്ണും ചേർത്തു കയർ പിരിച്ചു വിൽക്കുന്നതും, ഗ്രേസിംഗ് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നും, കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാരുടെപ്പോലുള്ള കയർ ഡീലേഴ്സ് അസോസിയേഷൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. മറ്റു കയർ വ്യവസായികളും ഗവണ്മെന്റും, കയർ വ്യവസായം പരിഷ്കരിച്ച് അതിലെ അഴിമതികൾ ഇല്ലായ്മ ചെയ്തു നല്ല കയർ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഉല്പാദകരെ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും അവരുടെ ചരക്കിനു ശരിയായ വില കിട്ടുന്നതിനു ഏല്പാടുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നും തീരുമാനിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണു ഈ ബിൽ ഉണ്ടായതു. അപ്രകാരം ഈ ആക്റ്റ് ഉണ്ടാകാൻതന്നെയുള്ള കാരണം കയർവ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മുൻ പറഞ്ഞ അസോസിയേഷന്റെ ശ്രമം കൂടിയാണ്. എന്നാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ നായമസഭയിൽ നടന്ന വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളിൽ കയർവ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാരെപ്പറ്റി പൊതുവേ അവരോളിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു അഭിപ്രായപ്രകടനം ഉണ്ടായു. അതുകണ്ടപ്പോൾ ഈ ബിൽ നിയമമാക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിച്ച ആ കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാരെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അവരോളനം അസ്ഥാനത്തുണ്ടെന്നു ഈ സഭയെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല എനിക്കുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു മാനുസ്ക്രീഫിതൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ കനുല്പാദകരെയും ഗുദാമുടമസ്ഥന്മാരെയും ചൂഷണം ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാർ ഒരു കാലത്തു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാരിൽ പലരും ചെറിയ ചെറിയ ഉൽപ്പാദകന്മാരുടെയും ഗുദാമുടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും പ

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup]

നവം അപഹരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നാടുവിട്ടു അന്യസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പോയതിന്റെ ശേഷം ഇന്നു വളരെ ബഹുമാനികളും സമ്മാനങ്ങളും അന്നുമോടെനങ്ങളും സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഇരിക്കുന്നവരാണ്. ആ കാലം ഉദ്ദേശം പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനു മുമ്പായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഏജൻറമാരുടെ പ്രവർത്തനംകൊണ്ടു പാഠംപഠിച്ച ഉൽപാദകർ ഇപ്പോൾ യോഗ്യന്മാരെ മാത്രമേ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തി ഏജൻറന്മാരാക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളും ഉൽപാദകന്മാരുടെ അധികാരപത്രത്തോടുകൂടി ജോലി നോക്കുന്നവരാണ് എന്നും ഇടനിലക്കാരോ മൂഷണക്കാരോ അല്ലെന്നും ആ കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാർ കൂടി അംഗങ്ങളായ അസോസിയേഷന്റെ പ്രസിഡൻറ് എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഈ നിയമസഭയേയും പ്രസിഡൻറിനേയും അറിയിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല എനിക്കുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഈ അഭിപ്രായം ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുവിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്

ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു കേരളകൗമുദിയുടെ എഡിറ്റോറിയലിൽ ആ തൊഴിലിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അനേകം യോഗ്യന്മാരായ കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാരെ അവമേളിച്ചതിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതിഷേധംകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടും ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തെ മൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും കയർവ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാരുടെ ഉത്സാഹത്തോടും പ്രധാന ചുമതലയോടും ആവശ്യപ്രകാരവും ഉണ്ടായ ഈ ബില്ലിനെ അവരുടെ പ്രതിനിധി എന്ന നിലയിൽകൂടി ഞാൻ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

President : Mr. Legal Remembrancer, do you want to say anything.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai : No, Sir.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 stands part of the bill was put to vote and declared carried.

Clauses 3 to 39.

The question that clauses 3 to 39 stand part of the bill was put to vote and carried.

Title and Preamble.

The question that the title and preamble do stand part of the bill was put to vote and carried.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: I second it.

The question that the Travancore Warehouse Bill be passed was put to vote and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE LIMITATION ACT
(Amendment Bill)

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir, I move that the Bill as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I second the motion.

The question that the Travancore Limitation Act (Amendment Bill) be taken into consideration, was put to vote and carried.

Clauses 1 and 2.

The question that clauses 1 and 2 stand part of the bill was put to vote and carried.

Title and Preamble.

The question that the title and preamble stand part of the bill was put to vote and declared carried.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir I beg to move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I second the motion.

The question that the bill be passed was put to vote and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE SAVINGS BANKS BILL

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Government Savings Banks Bill and pray that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I second the motion.

President: Does the honourable member wish to speak?

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: No, Sir.

Sir, I beg to move that in clause 1, sub clause (1), the figures '1121' may be changed into '1122'.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: Sir I second the motion.

The question that the figures '1121' in clause 1, sub clause (1) may be changed into '1122' was put to vote and carried.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: I beg to move that the Bill be passed.

The question that the Travancore Savings Banks Bill be passed was put to vote and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION BILL.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Bill and move that it may be taken into consideration.

The question that the Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Bill be taken up for consideration was put to vote and carried.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: I beg to move that in clause 1, sub clause (1) the figures '1121' be changed into '1122.'

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: I second the motion.

The question that in clause 1, sub clause (1) for the figures '1121', the figures '1122' may be substituted, was put to vote and carried.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: I second the motion.

The question that the Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Bill be passed was put to vote and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE FATAL ACCIDENTS BILL, 1121.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir, I beg to introduce the Travancore Fatal Accidents Bill and move that the Bill be read in the Council.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: I second it.

Secretary: The short title of the Bill shall be the Travancore Fatal Accidents Bill.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir, the object of this Bill is to provide compensation to families of persons, who have died as a result of injuries sustained at the hands of other persons. Under the existing law, the causing of the death of a human being is not an actionable wrong though the infliction of injuries not resulting in death will give rise to an action for

damages. The causing of death is not in itself an actionable wrong under the existing law. Thus, if a person wrongfully or unlawfully kills another person, it is not a tort against the person killed or against persons who have an interest in him. Therefore, there is absolutely no remedy for the representatives of a deceased person and no claim for damage or compensation will lie against the person who commits the murder.

Railway accidents during the middle of the last century brought the absurdity of this rule into prominence. It was found that while the injured survivors could recover damages, the relatives of those who died could recover nothing. In England, in 1846, action was taken to bring into existence remedial legislation by means of an enactment known as the Fatal Accidents Act, or as it is called, Lord Campbell's Act. It enabled executors to sue for the benefit of the husband, the wife, parent, and child, of a deceased person whose death may have been caused by the wrongful act of another. Thus, that Act recognised for the first time the fact that the causing of the death of a human being is a wrong. But it merely gave a right of action in favour of certain close relatives of the deceased so that for their own benefit an action may be brought and compensation obtained in respect of the loss sustained by them. At first then right of action was conferred on the executors but subsequently those people themselves have been allowed to bring forward an action on account of the death of a human being caused by the wrongful act of another person. This Act was followed in British India by Act XIII of 1855, known as the Fatal Accidents Act.

Here in Travancore, this right action for damages for causing the death of a human being was first recognised by a ruling of the High Court reported in 40 T. L. R. 141. It is doubtful whether the acceptance of the principle enunciated in this decision will serve the purpose intended by the statutes above referred to. It is therefore considered necessary to introduce a Bill on the lines of the Indian Fatal Accidents Act and the English Fatal Accidents Act, and hence this Bill.

It is on the lines of the Indian Fatal Accidents Act.

President : I may say that the whole trouble arose by the peculiar system of English Jurisprudence. The English system, for certain historical reasons, laid much stress on property. If a person sustained injury on account of his wife being enticed by another, or on account of his servant being induced to leave his services, the damages given are for the loss of the company of the wife or the servant for the number of days or hours that

[President]

the wife or the servant was away from his company. That was the old common law type of litigation. It was not penal. No damages could be claimed except for the loss of company. Similarly, if a daughter was seduced, the action available was for damages for the number of hours the daughter was away from the father and not in his society and service. The action lay because the father was deprived of the company of the daughter and of her services. That was the old common law. Right through, it proceeded on the lines on which property was being dealt with. And therefore, if a man killed another, he could be prosecuted, but no damages could be claimed. That was considered not suitable to the times and so, in 1845, Lord Campbell, who was very fiercely assailed in the Houses of Parliament for attempting to bring reform in this branch of the law, succeeded in getting a Bill passed.

The only question is whether it should be adopted in Travancore.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:

- Messrs. 1. G. Narayana Aiyar
 2. N. Narayana Kurup
 3. K. A. Raman Pillai
 4. Ravi Varma Valia Raja
 5. A. N. Sathianesan
 6. K. Shahul Hameed
 7. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai
 8. P. Gopalan
 9. G. Madhavan
 10. Gabriel Nadar
 11. M. Govindan
 12. K. G. Narayana Panicker

The question that the Travancore Fatal Accidents Bill be referred to a select Committee consisting of the above members was put to vote and declared carried.

President: The matter is referred to the Select Committee.

THE TRAVANCORE LAW REFORMS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Sir, I move to introduce the Travancore Law Reforms (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill and pray that the Bill may be read in Council.

Secretary: The short title of the Bill shall be The Travancore Law Reforms (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

Mr N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Two questions entangled with one another often arise in the law of Torts.

The causing of the death of a human being does not create any liability in torts, because it is not a tort at all to kill a person.

But if I have committed a tort against a person not involving that person's death it creates liability and an action is maintainable against the wrong-doer but if either of these persons dies, the right of action does not survive under the existing law. This is expressed by the maxim *Action personalis moritur cum persona*, that is, the cause of action dies with the death of the person against whom a right of action subsists or in whom a right of action vests.

President: Unless the suit is brought between the time of the injury and the time of the death, no damage is possible.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Yes, Sir.

If I have committed a tort not involving the death of the person, I am bound to give him damages. But as soon as he dies, on account of the operation of the rule of law quoted above the right of action is extinguished. The cause of action for damages is said to die with the person. Similarly, a person who inflicts an injury can also escape if he dies.

President: In other words, if he hits hard he can escape. (Laughter).

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: The position was thus extremely anomalous. In the case of Railway accidents, to which I referred, it was found that the Railway companies had to pay heavy damages in cases of injuries not resulting in death, whereas the companies escaped if as a result of the injuries death ensued. This state of affairs continued up to 1934 in England, when remedies began to be thought of. Certain exemptions began to be introduced into the common law, as for instance, where the injury caused was to the estate of the deceased person. But so far as personal injuries were concerned, there was absolutely no remedy if the person died. While in the middle of the last century, railway accidents brought this injustice into prominence, motor accidents which are now far more numerous than railway accidents, have made the injustice of the rule intolerable. A committee was therefore appointed by the Lord Chancellor to recommend remedial legislation in regard to this and other matters. The Committee suggested a measure which was passed into law and it is known as The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act.

[Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai]

The first Act was in regard to *survival of actions*. That Act abrogated the rule I have already referred to. In its place it enacted a general rule that in future all causes of action subsisting against or vesting in any person on his death (except in four cases) shall survive against or, as the case may be, for the benefit of his estate. The four excepted cases are with respect to causes of action for (1) defamation (2) seduction (3) inducing one spouse to live apart from the other and (4) damages for adultery. So, in every other case the right of action now survives the death for the benefit of the deceased's estate or against his estate as the case may be. Formerly certain statutory provisions gave a remedy in respect of any injury to the estate. On account of the general provision contained in this Bill these statutory provisions have become unnecessary and it may now be taken to be the general rule that all actions survive except in the four cases excepted.

The Law Reforms Committee drafted another enactment and that was also called the Law Reform (miscellaneous provisions) Act, and it dealt with *contribution between joint tortfeasors*. The law in this matter is that a person who is proceeded against for damages in respect of an injury and who is compelled to pay damages is not entitled to contribution from his co-tortfeasors. That was the law. Now the Committee made a provision to the effect that a joint tort-feasor who is compelled to pay compensation is entitled to contribution. That is part 2 of the Bill.

President: You are referring the matter to the Select Committee. This is a very complicated provision and I think it better that the Select Committee disposes of it.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Yes, Sir.

I may also refer to another matter, namely, the law of *contributory negligence*. Honourable members may be aware that the existing law on the matter is very unsatisfactory. Wherever a defendant was able to show that there was contributory negligence, the plaintiff became practically disentitled to get anything. On account of the reform introduced in the English law, a plaintiff can now get compensation in proportion to the guilt involved. That is part 3 of this Bill.

It was considered necessary to make provisions in regard to all the three subjects in this Bill and these are dealt with in parts 1, 2, and 3.

The immediate necessity for the introduction of this measure arose on account of the observation of the High Court in a recent case. His Lordship the Chief Justice remarked in

the course of the judgment in that case: "It is high time that the unjust results flowing from the application of the rule of Common Law, viz., *Actio personalis moritur cum persona* should be counteracted by an appropriate legislative measure of which parallels may be found in the English Statute Book". It was considered necessary to introduce the Bill in accordance with this suggestion.

I might inform the honourable members that there is no such statute anywhere in India and that we are the first to adopt a measure on the lines of the English statutes.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: I second the motion.

Mr. N. Raniakrishna Pillai: Sir, I submit that the same Select Committee may consider this Bill also.

The question that the Bill be referred to the same Select Committee was put to vote and carried.

President: Order, order. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 1-7 P. M.

S. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.