

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

NINTH SESSION.

Thursday, the 31st July 1941/16th Karkatagam 1116.

Vol. XVIII—No. 8.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1. Members sworn. ...	609
2. Questions and Answers ...	609
3. Voting of Demands for Grants—(<i>contd.</i>)	
(i) Demand XI—General Administration— Ex- cluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office, Treasury Department and Legislative Bodies—(<i>contd.</i>) ...	646
(ii) Demand XII—General Administration— Financial Secretariat, Account- ant-General's Office and Treasury Department ...	661
(iii) Demand XIII—General Administration—Legis- lative Bodies ...	662
(iv) Demand XIV—Administration of Justice ...	664
(v) Demand XV—Jails ...	687
(vi) Demand XVI—Police ...	690

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NINTH SESSION—1941/1116.

(Thursday the 31st July 1941/16th Karkatugom 1116.)

The Assembly met again at Eleven of the Clock, the President presiding.

MEMBERS SWORN.

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

1. Rajyasevappravina Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy,
2. Mr. A. Gopala Menon,
3. Mr. C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai, and
4. Mr. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Lead Mining in the State.

231. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether lead mining is carried on anywhere in the State at present;

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the centres where the mining is carried on;

(c) the agency which carries on the mining; and

(d) the number of labourers employed in mining?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): (a) No.

(b), (c) and (d) The questions do not arise.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether this work was carried on some years ago?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: No, Sir.

PRESIDENT: I think the honourable member is confusing lead with graphite. Mining of graphite is being carried on.

Recruitment to the Public Service of candidates above 35th year of age.

232. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have reconsidered the question of recruitment to the public service of candidates who have completed the 35th year of age;

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai].

(b) whether the Public Service Advisory Board has considered the question and submitted their proposals to Government in the matter; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, the result and the action taken respectively?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI (*Ag. Public Service Commissioner*):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government have accepted the recommendation of the Public Service Advisory Committee that all candidates who were at any time appointed on the advice of the Public Service Commissioner before the completion of their 35th year, as well as those who have earned a total acting or temporary service of not less than 2 years before they attained that age should be exempted from the operation of the bar for recruitment on the completion of 35 years of age.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the number of candidates falling under the first category, that is, those appointed on the advice of the Public Service Commissioner before the completion of their 35th year?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: 78.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the number of candidates falling under the second category, that is, those who have put in a service of not less than two years?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: 137.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pathanamtitta*): With respect to the answer to part (c), may I know if the principle of communal rotation contained in the G. O. dated the 21st September 1940 has been applied to these candidates?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: That principle is followed.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): May I know whether any arrangement has been made to see that the communal ratio will be kept in view when appointments are made or when these persons are absorbed in the public service?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: Communal rotation is being followed.

Recruitment of candidates above 35 years of age.

233. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have passed final orders on the recommendations made by the Public Service Advisory Committee regarding the recruitment of candidates above 35 years of age to the public service?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: Yes.

Recruitment of candidates above 35 years of age to the Public Service.

234. *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Tovala cum Agastivaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have passed final orders on the recommendations made by the Public Service Advisory Committee regarding the recruitment of candidates above 35 years of age to the public service;

(b) what those recommendations are?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: The member is referred to the answer to question No. 232.

Ilmenite Factories at Chavara.

235. * MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Will the Government be pleased to state whether more than 7,000 daily labourers are out of employment due to the reduction of work in the Ilmenite Factories at Chavara?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: About 4,000 labourers.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know the number of labourers employed in those factories at present?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: The number now employed is 1,234.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: So far as these 4,000 labourers who are out of employment are concerned, may I know whether Government have taken any action?

PRESIDENT: What action can the Government take? We have got to wait until the United States supply more shipping.

Cultivations in the Tiruvalla Taluk.

236. * MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (Nominated): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of paddy, sugarcane, tapioca and banana cultivations respectively in the Tiruvalla Taluk before 1100; and

(b) whether at present that extent has increased or decreased?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (Director of Agriculture): (a) Statistics of the area under paddy, sugarcane and tapioca during 1099 are available on page 43 of the fifth issue of the "Statistics of Travancore." Separate figures for banana are not available.

(b) The extent under the crops during 1114 M. E. (latest available statistics), is appreciably more than that of the years preceding 1100 M. E.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the respective areas under the cultivation of paddy, sugarcane and tapioca in the Thiruvalla taluk in 1114?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: In 1099, the area under paddy cultivation was 31,964 acres, under sugarcane 2,234 acres and under tapioca 22,299 acres; for 1114 M. E. the average increased to 32,200, 6,546 and 38,560 respectively.

Tapioca cultivation.

237. * MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start experimental tapioca cultivation on improved lines under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and to ascertain the profit derivable therefrom; and

(b) if so, whether any locality has been selected for the purpose?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: (a) No.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a) this does not arise.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether there is any export of tapioca from the State?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: No.

Works in the Alwaye P. W. D. Division.

238 * MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*). Will the Government be pleased to state the expenditure incurred under each of the following items for the Alwaye P. W. D. Division from the year 1110 to the end of 1115:—

- (a) New roads;
- (b) Irrigation ;
- (c) Maintenance; and
- (d) Incomplete works?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Executive Engineer in charge of the duties of the Chief Engineer*): (a), (b), (c) and (d) A statement containing the information required is laid on the table.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): ആലുവാ ഡിവിഷനിൽ ൧൧൧൦-ാം മാണ്ടത്തേക്ക് സ്റ്റു വർക്ക്സ് ഒന്നുമുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അതിനു പണം ചേർത്തിരുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും ഡിവിഷനിലേക്ക് സ്റ്റു വർക്ക്സിനു പണം കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : കൊള്ളിച്ചിരുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ആലുവാ ഡിവിഷൻ മാത്രം സ്റ്റു വർക്ക്സിനു ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ പണം ചേർക്കാതെയിരുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകം വല്ല കാരണവുമുണ്ടോ ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : പ്രത്യേക കാരണമൊന്നുമില്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ആലുവാ ഡിവിഷനിൽ ൧൧൧൦-ലേക്ക് സ്റ്റു റോഡ് ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു ഡിവിഷൻ എഞ്ചിനീയർ റെക്കമെൻറു ചെയ്തിരുന്നോ ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : ചെയ്തിരുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ആ റെക്കമെൻറേഷൻ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും കാരണമുണ്ടോ ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ പണം തികയാതെ വന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ൧൯൩൧-ഡിസംബർ ൨൩-ാംനൂ- ആലുവാ ടി. ബി. യിൽ വെച്ച് ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയറെ സന്ദർശിച്ച ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ട്രഷറർ ആലുവാ ഡിവിഷനാണ് ഗതാഗതസൗകര്യത്തിനു വളരെ മോശമായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് അന്നത്തെ ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി മൊബക്റ്ററിയാമോ ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : അറിയില്ല.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Munattupuzha cum Devicolum*): May I know why the amount of maintenance for works for 1115 is less than the amount for 1114.

MR. I. C. CHACKO : The difference is very little.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know whether it was due to the better condition of the road?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : No.

Veterinary hospital nearest to Vaikam.

239. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : Will the Government be pleased to state the Veterinary hospital nearest to the Vaikam taluk and to state the distance to that hospital from the Vaikam town?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : The Veterinary Hospital nearest to the Vaikam Taluk is at Kottayam. The distance between Kottayam and the Vaikam town is about 25 miles.

Satroms in Quilon.

240. *MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of satroms available in Quilon to the travelling public;

(b) the distance from the Railway Station, Quilon, to the satroms;

(c) the reason why the Reserve Police have been transferred from the Satrom at Olay to the Railway Satrom; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation or report from officials or non-officials praying that the Railway Satrom be made available to the public?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY (*Inspector-General of Police*): (a) One.

(b) About 2 miles.

(c) The Satrom at Olay is unsuited from various points of view for the use of the Reserve Police.

(d) No.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI : With regard to part (c), may I know the points of view on which the question was considered?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : For one thing, there was inconvenience due to want of water and latrine. For another thing, we found the health of the policemen was going down. We were keeping a chart. Apart from the fact that the surroundings are insanitary, there has been an abnormal amount of solicitation for the policemen in that area.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know whether Olay is not considered to be the best quarter in the town where officials and non-officials gather?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : That may be, but I am giving you facts. My men have been losing health.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member will address the Chair.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know the distance between the railway station and the railway satrom?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: A stone's throw.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know the number of passengers who are using that satrom?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Whatever that may be, I am concerned with the health well being and convenience of the Reserve men, because these men, are there, there is less of rowdyism and crime in the town.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI (Mavelikara cum Kunmattur): May I know whether the health of the men has now improved?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Considerably, Sir.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether there is any inconvenience to passengers for want of a satrom?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Possibly, but no inconvenience has been reported to me.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR (Karunagapalli cum Kartthikapalli): May I know whether the locality where the Olay Satrom is, or where the Railway Station Satrom is situated, is more healthy?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Our experience has been that the Railway Station area is more healthy.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether there are water and latrine arrangements in Olay?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes, but they do not satisfy our needs.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the Government are aware that inconvenience is caused to passengers for want of a satrom?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I do not know that.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: From the answers given, am I to understand that his only objection to taking the police to Olay is want of water and sanitary facilities?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I have three objections, Sir, physical, moral and hygienic.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any residential arrangements are now available for the travelling public anywhere near the Railway Station?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I am not aware of that. Perhaps the Chief Engineer or the Chief Secretary may be able to answer it.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI (Tiruvella): May I know whether the Government will be pleased to lodge the Reserve Police near the beach?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: If there is any suitable building available there, I will lodge them there. I am even now prepared to send orders by phone immediately if a building is available.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: With reference to the statement that there is still some room left for the public in the satrom, may I know whether he considers that it is proper for the public to stay along with the police?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I found at the time of my inspection that actually some people stayed there.

Stockman at Thalayolaparambu under the Director of Agriculture.

241. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a stockman at Thalayolaparambu (Vaikam) working under the Director of Agriculture;

(b) if so, the number of months that have elapsed since his appointment; and

(c) the number of sick animals he treated in each month?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: (a) Yes.

(b) Seven.

(c) The number of sick animals treated by him in each month is given below.

Kumbham 1116	...	6
Meenam 1116	...	43
Medam 1116	...	35
Idavam 1116	...	41
Mithunam 1116	...	39

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: മമ്മന്നു-ൽ തലയോലപ്പറമ്പിലെ സ്റ്റാക്കമാൻ ൭ മാസം കൊണ്ട് മന്നുർ മൃഗങ്ങളെ ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. മന്നു-യെക്കുറിച്ചു ചോദ്യത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തരത്തിൽ വൈകാരികൾ ഏറ്റവും അടുത്ത ഡിസ്പെൻസറി കോട്ടയത്താണെന്നും അവിടത്തേക്ക് ൨൦ മൈൽ ദൂരമുണ്ടെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികൾ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ വൈകാരികളെ ഒരു വെററിനറി ആശുപത്രി വേണമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: അതിൽ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: കഴിഞ്ഞു, തക്കല, നാഗർകോവിൽ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള വെററിനറി ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളിൽ പ്രതിമാസം ചികിത്സിക്കുന്ന മൃഗങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം എത്രയെന്നു ദയവായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുമോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: I claim notice.

Assistant Examiners for Public Examinations.

242. *MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule in appointing the Assistant Examiners for the English and Malayalam School Leaving Certificate Examinations:

(b) the number of Assistant Examiners selected for the E. S. L. C., Malayalam Higher, Malayalam 7th class and III Form examinations during the years 1115 and 1116 M. E.;

(c) the number of such Assistant Examiners who have not put in five years of service as teachers in any recognised institution; and

(d) the number of such people who have not put in two years of service as teachers?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): (a) Reliability, knowledge of the subject and standard concerned, standing in the profession and experience are considered in selecting Assistant Examiners for the Public Examinations conducted by the Education Department.

	1115	1116
(b) E. S. L. C. Examination ...	124	134
Malayalam/Tamil High School Examination ...	55	65
Malayalam/Tamil Middle School Examination ...	169	168
E. M. S. Examination	130

(c) and (d) The time and labour involved in collecting the information required are out of proportion to its possible utility.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any list has been kept in the matter of Assistant Examiners?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes, Sir.

Jaggery consumed by the Sugar Factory, Thuckalai.

243. *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the quantity of jaggery consumed by the Sugar Factory at Thuckalai in the years 1113, 1114, 1115 and in the first three quarters of 1116?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: A statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Torula cum Agastisvaram*): May I know how much quantity is given by South Travancore?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: About two-thirds.

Eligibility of 7th Class Examination Certificate Holders for appointments.

244. *MR. KAVIYGOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to name the Departments in and posts to which candidates passing the 7th Class Examination are considered eligible for appointment?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: A † statement furnishing the required information is laid on the table.

* *Vide* Appendix II page 640.

† *Vide* Appendix III page 641.

Board of Industries.

245. *MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI (*Minachil cum Thodupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the Board of Industries were held during the year 1116;

(b) the number of loans granted up to 15-11-1116 and the total amount thereof; and

(c) the total allotment provided for in the current year's budget for the purpose?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (a) Two.

(b) Five loans amounting to Rs. 4575.

(c) Rs. 10,000.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: With reference to the answers to parts (b) and (c), may I know from Government why Rs. 4,575 alone has been given as loan when the amount sanctioned is Rs. 10,000?

* MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Rs. 4,575 was sanctioned at the first meeting of the Board. A second meeting was held on the 28th Mithunam and another amount to the extent of over Rs. 4,000 has also been sanctioned.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: My question was when the sanctioned amount was Rs. 10,000 why only Rs. 4,000 and odd has been given as loan. I want to know whether it was due to lack of applications or whether it was due to lack of other facilities?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: This Rs. 4,575 was disbursed at the time when the question came up. Subsequently, another sum of over Rs. 4,000 has been sanctioned as loan.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Am I to take it that there were two sittings of this Board during the current year?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the number of loan applications that were disposed of during the current year?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: About 9.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the number of applications disposed of at each meeting was only so much?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: At the first meeting the number disposed of was 5; at the second meeting the number was 4; and there are 10 more applications pending disposal.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Then, may I know whether the total number of applications in the year was more than that?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, Sir. There were 19 applications of which 10 are pending disposal.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Are the Government aware that there is much loss to Government on account of placing a few applications for disposal at each meeting of the Board because by the shape of T. A. alone a big amount has to be given to the members of the Committee.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: The Government have to make enquiries with regard to the different loan applications, and, only on such of those applications about which inquiries have been completed, action could be taken.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the date of the earliest application out of the 10 that are pending disposal just at present?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: I claim notice.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam cum Vilavancode*): May I know whether the loans are granted on sufficient securities?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, Sir.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR (*Mavelikara cum Kunnathur*): May I know for what sort of industries the loans are granted?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: They are given for coir industry, weaving, oil millings etc, and also for carrying on other small scale industries.

Certain appointments in Public Service.

246 ***MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:** Will the Government be pleased to name the communities to which Sankara Pillai Damodaran Pillai, and Narayana Pillai, who appear to have been recruited from among Other Hindus as per the list of persons appointed in the Lower Division of the public service, published in the Gazette dated 21st Edavom 1116, belong?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Community.</i>
Sankara Pillai Damodaran Pillai	Other Hindu
(M) Narayana Pillai	Other Hindu

MR. KAVIYUR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ശങ്കരപ്പിള്ള ഭാമോദരൻ പിള്ളയും നാരായണപിള്ളയും മറ്റു ഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുവരാണെന്ന് അറിയുകയോണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ചോദ്യം അയച്ചത്. എന്നാൽ മറ്റു ഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ "പിള്ള" എന്ന് എഴുതുകത്തു ഉള്ളവർ കാണുകയില്ല. അതു കൊണ്ടാണ് ചോദിച്ചത്. അവർ മറ്റു ഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ ഏതു വിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: ശങ്കരപ്പിള്ള ഭാമോദരൻപിള്ളയുടെ അപേക്ഷയിൽ "മറ്റു ഹിന്ദു, വട്ടയ്ക്കാട്" എന്ന് എഴുതിയത് അപബദ്ധമാണ്. സർവീസ് റിക്രൂട്ട്മെന്റ് മാനുവലിൽ അംഗീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സമുദായ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താതെയുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു

വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ പേർ പറയുന്നപക്ഷം, അത് ഹിന്ദുസമുദായമാണെങ്കിൽ, മറ്റു ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നൊരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ട്. ആ വ്യവസ്ഥയനുസരിച്ചു ഓമോദരൻപിള്ളയെ മറ്റു ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി. നാരായണപിള്ളയുടെ അപേക്ഷയിൽ "ചെട്ടി" എന്ന് എഴുതിയിരുന്നു. "ചെട്ടി" എന്ന വിഭാഗം മറ്റു ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ ഒരു ഉപവകുപ്പായി കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനും പുറമെ ഓരോ അപേക്ഷകൻ അയാളുടെ അപേക്ഷയിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങളെല്ലാം പരമാർത്ഥമാണെന്ന് ഒരു ഡിക്ലറേഷൻ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. അപേക്ഷയിൽ പറയുന്ന സാഹസികരും കള്ളമാണെന്നു കാണുന്ന പക്ഷം ആ അപേക്ഷകനെ പ്രാസിക്യട്ട് ചെയ്ത് ശിക്ഷിക്കാൻ വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ട്.

അങ്ങനെ ഒരാളിനെ ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. "പിള്ള" എന്ന് അപേക്ഷകർ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന പേരിനെ നിരാകരിക്കാൻ കമ്മീഷണർക്കു തോന്നേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : വട്ടയ്ക്കാടു ഒരു സമുദായത്തിന്റെ പേരാണ്?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : അത് എന്താണെന്നു ഏനിക്കു ഇന്നും വ്യക്തമായിട്ടു മനസ്സിലായിട്ടില്ല. ഹിന്ദുസമുദായത്തിലെ ഒരു ചെറിയ ഉപവകുപ്പാണെന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളൂ.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (Changanacherry cum Peermade) : അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ജാതിയുടെ പേർ സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിലുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : റിപ്പോർട്ടുനോക്കാതെ പറയാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. നോട്ടീസുവേണം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (Changanacherry cum Peermade) : വട്ടയ്ക്കാടു ഒരു സമുദായമാണെന്നു മെമ്പർ എങ്ങിനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കി?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : അപേക്ഷകൻ തന്നെ അത് ഒരു സമുദായമാണെന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ എഴുതിയിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും, അപേക്ഷയിലെ ഡിക്ലറേഷൻകൊണ്ടും അതൊരു സമുദായമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കി.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പുതിയ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ പേർ എഴുതുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതൊന്നെന്തിനു അന്വേഷിക്കാതെ മെമ്പർ അംഗീകരിക്കുമോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : ഓരോരുത്തർ ഓരോന്നു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതെല്ലാം പരമാർത്ഥമാണെന്നാണ് ആദ്യം വിചാരിക്കുന്നത് ; പോരുകിൽ അതു പരമാർത്ഥമാണെന്നു ഡിക്ലറേഷനും ഉണ്ട്. അതിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും അവസ്തുവുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ആ അപേക്ഷകൻ ശിക്ഷാർഹനാണ്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : മറ്റു ഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ ഇന്നയിന്ന സമുദായ വിഭാഗങ്ങളെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുപോലെ പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ് റിക്രൂട്ട്മെന്റു മാന്വലിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥ വിലേ ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : ആ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടാത്തവരെയും സമുദായങ്ങൾ കാനം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : വട്ടയ്ക്കാട് എന്നൊരു വിഭാഗം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : ഇപ്പോഴും അന്വേഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. പലരോടും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : ആ അപേക്ഷകനോടു തന്നെ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : അയാൾക്ക് നോട്ടീസ് കൊടുത്തു മറുപടി കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : Sir, I rise to a point of order. May I know whether Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai can put questions in Malayalam when he generally talks in English to an official member who knows English ?

PRESIDENT : We here are bi-lingual.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I point it out that Mr. Sivathanu pillai talks in English, Malayalam and Tamil at certain times ?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സമുദായം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു മെമ്പർ അന്വേഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു മുൻപേ എന്തു കൊണ്ടാണു ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണം നടത്താത്തത് ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : അതിനു മുൻപേ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കിട്ടിയിടത്തോളം ഉള്ള അറിവും അപേക്ഷകന്റെ ഡിക്ലറേഷനും സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റും വെച്ചുകൊണ്ട് അയാളുടെ ഭേദം വന്നപ്പോൾ നിയമിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തത്.

SAHIB BAHADUR P. S. MUHAMED (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): “അദർ ഹിന്ദ്യ” എന്ന് എഴുതിയിരുന്നാൽ വട്ടയ്ക്കാട് ഏതു സമുദായമാണ് എന്നു അന്വേഷിച്ചു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: ഇല്ല. വട്ടയ്ക്കാട് എന്നുമാത്രം എഴുതിയിരുന്നാൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രത്യേകം അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ആ സമുദായം മറ്റു ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നതിനു ശേഷം മാത്രമേ നിയമനം നടത്തുകയുള്ളൂ. എന്നാൽ പ്രസ്തുത സംഗതിയിൽ അപേക്ഷകൾ “മറ്റു ഹിന്ദു, വട്ടയ്ക്കാട്,” എന്നെഴുതിയിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് നിയമനം നടത്തി.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether, with respect to recruitment, the Commissioner is following the principle enunciated in the Government order dated 21st September 1940?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Then may I know from the Government whether there is any sub-division “other Hindu” in that order?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: But that order has to be read in the light of the rules and the recruitment manual. In the light of those the acceptance of the community of Damodaran Pillai as “Other Hindu” was to my mind satisfactory.

SAHIB BAHADUR P. S. MUHAMED: അപേക്ഷയിൽ, മറ്റു ഹിന്ദു ആണെങ്കിൽ മറ്റു ഹിന്ദു എന്ന് എഴുതണം എന്നല്ലാതെ ഉപവിഭാഗം കൂടി എഴുതണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: എഴുതണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ട്. അംഗീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സമുദായത്തിന്റെ പേർ പറയുകയും ഉപസമുദായത്തിന്റെ പേർ പറയാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്താൽ അതൊരു വലിയ ന്യൂനതയായി വാചാരിക്കാറില്ല.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: വട്ടയ്ക്കാട് എന്നുള്ളതിന് എന്തെങ്കിലും മാണെന്ന് അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: അതിനു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അത് ഒരു ഹിന്ദു സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ പേരാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. KAVIYUR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: മറ്റു ഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ എല്ലാ ന്യൂനപക്ഷ ഹിന്ദുസമുദായങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ക്ലിപ്തം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : ചില സമുദായങ്ങളെ ചേർത്താണ് ല്ലോ "മറു ഹിന്ദു" സമുദായം സൃഷ്ടിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ മറു ഹിന്ദു എന്ന് വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താതെ വല്ല സമുദായവും വിട്ടുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അങ്ങനെ വിട്ടുപോയി എന്ന് കാണുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ, ആ സമുദായങ്ങളെക്കൂടി മറു ഹിന്ദു സമുദായമായി കരുതപ്പെടണം എന്ന് വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ട്.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അന്വേഷണം പൂർത്തിയാകുന്നതിനു മുൻപ് നിയമനം നടത്തിയതിനു വല്ല പ്രത്യേക കാരണവുമുണ്ടോ ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : ഇല്ല. "മറു ഹിന്ദു" എന്ന് എഴുതിയിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് നിയമനം നടത്തിയെന്നുള്ള പ്രത്യേക അന്വേഷണത്തിനു ആവശ്യം തന്നെ പറയത്തക്കവിധം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല.

Buses plying on the Alwaye-Munnar Road.

247. MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolum*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of service buses for which licences have been granted for plying on the Alwaye-Munnar road ;

(b) the year to which the model of each bus belongs ; and

(c) the number of buses plying daily on the above road ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : (a) Three buses have been permitted to conduct service between Alwaye and Munnar, one bus between Perumbavoor and Munnar and one bus between Kothamangalam and Munnar. In addition to the above mentioned services there are two buses running between Kottayam and Devicolum *via* Kothamangalam and Munnar.

(b) *In Alwaye-Munnar route.*

One is a 1937 Model, another is a 1938 Model and the third is a 1939 Model.

In Perumbavoor-Munnar route.

The bus is a 1936 Model registered in the year 1937.

In the Kothamangalam-Munnar route.

The bus is a 1934 Model registered in the year 1935.

In Kottayam-Devicolum route.

Both the buses are of 1938 Model.

(c) Two buses are reported to be conducting daily service between Alwaye and Munnar, one bus between Perumbavoor and Munnar, one bus between Kothamangalam and Munnar and two buses between Kottayam and Devicolum *via* Kothamangalam and Munnar.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: With reference to the answer to parts (a) and (c) may I know what has happened to the third bus?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: When the bus does not run it is stated under repair. My own impression is that the owner of that bus has not given us the correct reason.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether any notice was given to the owner for running the bus?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: If he does not give a satisfactory answer, the licence of the bus will be cancelled.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: With reference to the answer to part (c), namely that two buses are reported to be conducting daily services between Alwaye and Munnar, may I know by whom that was reported?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The local police.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the buses are actually conducting daily services?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes, Sir; it is reported so.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know from the member whether they are actually conducting services?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: It is reported to be so. I have not seen it myself but if the honourable member wants me to say whether I have seen it, I cannot say that I have seen it. The papers before me say that the buses are actually conducting daily services. There are reports to that effect from the D. S. P. the A. S. P. and the Traffic Inspectors.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: എത്ര നാൾ ഈ ബസ്സു ഓടി ക്കാതെയിരുന്നാൽ പെർമിറ്റ് ക്യാൻസൽ ചെയ്യും ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: There is no hard and fast rule with regard to that matter. If a satisfactory explanation is likely to be forthcoming we give the person some time to reopen the matter. If we find that the man is failing in his duties then the licence for running the bus will be cancelled. In all such cases we allow a reasonable time.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know for how long that particular bus has not been running?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The position is this. The bus used to run for some time and then stop. I asked the local A. S. P. about the matter. It is understood that the owner of the bus had told him, perhaps, in his weak moments, that the bus could not be run for want of passengers. Subsequent to this incident, the bus was reported to be out of order. Under these circumstances, I will once again ask the Traffic Inspector to go into the matter fully.

Construction of the Bridge at Varapuzha.

248. *MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state why they are delaying the construction of the bridge sanctioned to be built at the (*മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി*) east of the customs house at Varapuzha in Parur taluk?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: The work is being expedited and will be completed soon.

Circular re: the behaviour of the Police towards the public.

249. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the instructions recently issued by the Inspector-General of Police relating to the behaviour of the Police towards the public?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: A *copy of the circular containing the instructions is placed on the table.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: When the circular is marked "strictly confidential," may I know how the copy of the circular has been published?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I was also wondering about the matter. Perhaps Government knows better and they see things ahead. They thought it would be advisable to publish it and hence the circular has been made known to the public.

PRESIDENT: Obviously the fact of the circular having been issued must have been disclosed by some person whose conduct will of course be investigated. A great statesman once said that the best way of giving publicity to any papers is to mark them 'secret' or 'confidential.' Then it is sure to appear the next day in all the newspapers.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know from the member what he means by "It would seem that the press has rather overdrawn the picture."

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: What I mean is that the criticism that there is enormous corruption, lack of morality, bad behaviour and drunkenness is not correct to that extent. That is why I stated that the press has rather overdrawn the picture. I grant that there was something.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether, in the opinion of the member, the circular has done a lot of improvement to the irregularity of the police?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I see that the results are rather good.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: If the circular could effect the moral improvement, may I know why the Inspector-General of Police did not issue the circular before so that the irregularities of the police might be done away with earlier?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: When the matter was brought to my notice I thought it was time that I should issue a circular and I have done so.

Demonstrational manuring work in Parur taluk.

250. *MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Inspector at Perumbavur is doing demonstrational manuring work in Parur taluk;

(b) if so, where and the nature of work he has done;

(c) whether the Inspector visits places and gives the necessary instructions to those people who consent to the usage of new fertilizers for their cocoanut palms;

(d) if he has so visited, the names of such places; and

(e) the nature of the work done in each place?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: (a) The Agricultural Demonstrator, Parur, who is under the control of the Agricultural Inspector, Perumbavur, is carrying on manurial demonstrations in the Parur taluk.

(b) The work is concentrated in the Rural Centre, Manjally. Demonstrations on the manuring of crops, seed selection, cultural improvements, introduction of new crops, fodder cultivation, preparation of composts, control of insect pests, etc., are some of the items of work done.

(c) Yes.

(d) Manjally, Parakadavu, Karumalloor, Kuthiathodu, Alangad, Chengamanad, Parur, Kottuvalli, Varapuzha, Kottapuram, etc.

(e) Meeting ryots and giving them advice and instructions on all agricultural and allied subjects.

English Copy Books.

251. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the person in whose favour the contract re: English copy books has been settled;

(b) the terms of the contract; and

(c) whether any extension of the period originally fixed by the contract has been allowed?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government.*): (a) Mr. K. Raghavan Pillai, Managing Proprietor, Messrs. Neveendra & Co., Publishers, Trivandrum.

(b) The *information is laid on the table.

(c) Yes. An extension for one year has been allowed.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether this Company is registered under the Travancore Companies Act?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: No, it is not registered.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether Government will enter into contract with companies which are not registered under the law in force?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: There is no law that contracts should be given only to registered companies.

*Vide Appendix V page 642--644.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether this company has any other name?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I do not know.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether this company is connected with the S. R. V. Press?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I am not sure.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know the number of copy books printed and whether any subsequent order was given for printing more copies?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes, two orders were given.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know why the term of period was extended?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Because Government thought it fit to encourage the company.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Was any tender called for before the period was extended.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: No, Sir.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know why no tender was called for?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: This thing happened in 1938. I cannot say now why no tender was called for.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether any income tax is derived from this company?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The information is confidential.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Can the fact whether a company is paying income tax or not be confidential?

PRESIDENT: Now that the question is raised I am sure Government will take care to find out whether any income tax has been paid by this company. How can the Chief Secretary be expected to be ready with the income tax returns? That question does not arise out of this question.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: The Chief Secretary was saying that it is not a registered company and I was trying to point out that in that case this company cannot be recognised.

PRESIDENT: A man may call himself a registered company and may not be paying any income tax but he may be taxed as an individual.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, it is only a means to avoid payment of income tax.

PRESIDENT: Yes, the matter will be enquired into.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ശ്രീരാമവിലാസം പ്രസിനോട് ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ബന്ധമുള്ള യാതൊരാൾക്കും കാൺഭാഷ്കരം കൊടുക്കരുതെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know on what special grounds Government thought it fit to encourage this company?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, the thing happened in 1938 and I have to look into the papers to answer that question.

PRESIDENT: Are these ordinarily given on tender?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: No, Sir.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: What was the special reason to give such orders without calling for tenders?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, I said that this took place in 1938.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: കമ്പനിക്കാർ ഏറ്റെടുത്ത ജോലി ശരിയായി നിർവഹിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ ഭയപ്പെടുക മോ ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: : ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Is there no other company which is able to cope with the situation?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: That does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know whether Government cared to see whether there are other companies which are prepared to offer better terms for the contract?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: That does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it for the Honourable Member to say whether the question arises or not?

PRESIDENT: I suppose he is submitting to the Chair that the question does not arise.

Price of rice in the Travancore markets.

252. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (Vaikam cum Kottayam):** Will the Government be pleased to state whether the merchants are unduly inflating the price of rice in the Travancore markets and if so will they be pleased to state the action taken by them on the matter?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR (Controller of food supplies): Some increase of price is noticed from February onwards in the markets of the State. This is only in keeping with the higher rates in outside markets from where the articles in question are largely imported. Instances of speculative capitalists making large purchases of paddy and rice from Travancore with a view to profiteering were brought to the notice of Government, and instructions were issued to the officers concerned to watch the situation and to prevent export of the food stuffs on a commercial basis from the State and thus prevent inflation in the price of such essential food stuffs.

[Mr. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar.]

Due to scarcity of shipping space, the price of Burma rice rose and the Government therefore negotiated with the export agencies in such places like Bengal, Coorg and South India and finally succeeded in stocking some rice from Burma and South India as a measure of control of the price of rice.

Bridges in Trivandrum.

253. *MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Neyyattinkara cum Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the bridges within the City of Trivandrum over which heavy load traffic has been prohibited; and

(b) the dates from which such prohibition was made?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (a) & (b) A *statement containing the information is laid on the table.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know why the information with regard to the Kaudiyar—Pattam road is not forthcoming?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: It is not forthcoming.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the condition of that bridge?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: It is fit for light traffic.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Since it is now 14 years that the heavy loaded traffic on the Kannanmoola bridge has been prohibited, may I know whether the question of reconstructing that bridge has been considered by the Government?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: There is a proposal to divert the drainage channel. Until that is decided, the question of reconstructing the bridge will not be taken up.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know how long it will take for the Department to come to a conclusion?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: I cannot say the exact period.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the member is aware that this particular bridge is in a very dangerous condition?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: It is fit for light traffic.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the authority that prohibited heavy traffic over the bridge on the Kaudiar-Pattam road?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: It must be the Chief Engineer in charge at the time.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether it was an oral or written order?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: It is stated in the answer that the exact date of prohibition is not available.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: My question is whether it was an oral or written order.

MR. I. C. CHACKO: I cannot trace the order now.

*Vide Appendix VI page 644.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Is the order still in force ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : Yes.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Is a copy of the order available now ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : It is not available.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJURISHNAN : May I know where that order exists ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : There is a notice board put up.

PRESIDENT : That, I suppose, is the order.

Prices of food stuffs.

254. * **MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR :** Will the Government be pleased to state what are the measures taken at present by them to control the prices of foodstuffs and to stop unlimited profiteering ?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR : Division and Taluk Committees have been formed and there is a Central Board functioning in Trivandrum. With the aid of reports and weekly reviews of the prices prevailing in different centres of the State, Government have been periodically fixing the maximum prices for different varieties of imported rice based on the ruling market prices at Cochin.

Government have also stocked some rice which is available to the public for sale at reasonable rates. They are also keeping a careful watch over the situation which is well under control.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : May I know where the rice is stocked ?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR : At Valiathurai.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : May I know the price ?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR : It was recently sold at Rs. 10 annas 2 per bag.

Bridge at Nalkalikal.

255. * **MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanction has already been accorded and funds provided in the current year's budget for the construction of a bridge at Nalkalikal on the Pandalam-Aranmula road between the villages of Aranmula and Kidangannur in Aranmula pakuthi, Tiruvalla taluk ; and

(b) the steps hitherto taken for the construction of the bridge ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : (a) Yes.

(b) The work has already been started and the Land Acquisition proceedings are in progress.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : With reference to the answer to part (b), may I know the nature of the work so far done for the construction of the bridge ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : All the reinforced concrete piles have been moulded.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

256. * MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha cum Dericolan*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the clerks now in service in the office of the Inspector-General of Police?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: (*Inspector-General of Police*): The *statement is laid on the table.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ക്ലർക്കന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തികളായി ആരെയും കാണുന്നില്ല. കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തികളെ നിയമിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആർഡർ ഉണ്ടോ ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: There is no such order.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തികളെ എല്ലാവരെയും ഒഴിച്ച് ഈ ഓഫീസ് ഉണ്ടാകാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണ് ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I know nothing about it. When there are vacancies, I write to the Public Service Commissioner; he sends on candidates and I take them.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അവിടെ കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തികൾ ഇല്ലാതെ തായതിന് പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണറാണു ഉത്തരവാദി എന്നു ഞോ മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നത് ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I do not know what the member means by responsibility. Whoever is at the top in the list is called on and he is taken in.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: മെമ്പറുടെ ഓഫീസിൽ കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തികൾ ഇല്ലെന്നു പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണറെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: No, Sir.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അങ്ങനെ അറിയിക്കാതെയിരുന്നത് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുമോ ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: It is not in my province.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അങ്ങനെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടത് മെമ്പറുടെ ചുമതലയാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു ബോധ്യമുണ്ടോ ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Why should I run my office on communal lines. I abhor it.

Circular re: State Congress.

257. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they or the Inspector-General of Police issued any order or circular to policemen regarding their treatment of the members of the State Congress and their interference with their present work; and

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased place a copy of such order or circular on the table?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (a) Yes.

(b) A *copy of the circular is laid on the table.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether the Inspector-General of Police has recently issued a circular regarding the work of the State Congress?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, shall I answer or the Chief Secretary?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order whether this question will arise as a supplementary question.

PRESIDENT: What is the question?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: My question was whether the Inspector-General of Police has issued any circular recently.

PRESIDENT: After this circular?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Yes, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The honourable member is apparently putting a question to the Inspector General of Police. But the answer is expected to be given by the Chief Secretary.

PRESIDENT: So far as the Official Bench is concerned, it does not matter who answers.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: The printed answer is under the name of the Chief Secretary and he was not on his legs when the supplementary question was put.

PRESIDENT: As a matter of fact, it may be that on certain departmental questions the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary or the head of the department may answer. That is according to the exigencies of Government, and anybody on behalf of Government can answer.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: My submission in that case is whether he has not to get the previous permission from the Chair for doing so.

PRESIDENT: It is a kind of intimation that the Government have decided that a particular question shall be answered by a certain officer apart from the name mentioned in the printed list.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: My question is whether the Inspector-General of Police has issued any circular after the circular referred to in the answer regarding the matter.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: No, Sir.

Detention of Mr. R. Sankar, B. A., B. L.

258. *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) Why Mr. R. Sankar B. A., B. L., a prisoner in the Aramboly lock-up is transferred to the lock-up in Kottar Police Station; and

(b) his weight when admitted into the Aramboly lock-up and his weight now?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: (a) The transfer was effected with a view to afford the detenu better facilities for undergoing treatment.

(b) He was not weighed when admitted to the Aramboly lock-up. His present weight is lbs. 161.

MR. M. RAMAYYA PILLAI: May I know whether in consideration of his height his weight is alright?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: It is more than that. The average weight of a man is two stones per foot. But this man's weight is 161 lbs. It is above the average.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know his height?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: It is over 5 feet and some inches.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether he has increased in weight?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: On 19-7-1941 we weighed him and found that he had 161 lbs. of weight.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: With reference to part (a) of the answer, may I know whether he was transferred on account of the fact that he is suffering from any disease?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: He had been complaining about cold and some sort of trouble in the stomach. Therefore he was transferred to a better place in South Travancore which is the honourable member's own place.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know when his weight was taken last?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: On 19-7-1941.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHU THOMMEN: ആ ആളിന്റെ തൂക്കമെടുത്തപ്പോൾ എത്ര വയസ്സ് കാണുമെന്ന് പറയുമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Well I do not know it exactly. But to-day he will be 12 days older than when he was weighed.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know whether he was alright in outward appearance?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: He was alright outwardly and inwardly.

Perunjani Reservoir.

259. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have decided to construct the Perunjani Reservoir ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : No.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Was there not a scheme under the consideration of Government known as the Perunjani Reservoir Scheme? May I know whether the scheme was dropped?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : This Scheme will solve the problem only partially. It is doubtful whether the relief afforded would justify the expenditure. The matter is under further consideration of the Government.

Women Police in the State.

260 *MR. G. VELU PILLAI (*Karunagapalli cum Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Women Police in the State at present ;
- (b) what their duties are ; and
- (c) where they are on duty at present ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : (a) 1 .

(b) They are deputed to guard women prisoners who are treated in the female ward of the Hospital. Their services are utilised for arresting and searching female prisoners and for escorting them from the lock-ups. They are also deputed to do bandobust duty at places where large numbers of women are expected and at the camps of distinguished Lady State Guests.

(c) They are at present attached to the Head Quarters Office undergoing training in all branches of police work.

Ezhava Act Amending Bill.

261 *MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Will the Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the date on which the Ezhava Act Amending Bill was introduced in the Legislature ; and
- (b) why it has not made progress so far in its natural course through the Legislature ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*) : (a) 7th August 1940.

(b) Government understand that the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred by the Assembly has not yet submitted its report.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know whether the select committee has now submitted its report ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : No, Sir, it has not.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know why it has not ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Further information had to be got so far as the convening of the committee was concerned. It was also learnt that a section of the community opposed the Bill. Government had to consider whether it was necessary to nominate a member representing that section. These facts contributed to the delay.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether the Government think that a Bill is not necessary as it is a repealing one?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The Government have no such idea. The Bill is in the House and it has been referred to a select committee.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Whose duty it is to fix up dates for the non-official Bills?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The Convener.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know who the convener is?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Ordinarily the convener is the chairman of the committee itself.

The Ezhava Bill.

262 * **MR. M. G. KESAVA PILLAI (Trivandrum Town):** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received petitions and memorials from the Misradayee Ezhavas of Travancore who are opposed to the Ezhava Bill introduced by Mr. N. R. Krishnan;

(b) the prayers contained in them; and

(c) whether they have taken any action on them, and, if so, what?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (a) Yes.

(b) The only prayer is that certain persons representing the Misradayee Ezhavas who are opposed to the measure should be co-opted to the Assembly for the purpose of the Bill.

(c) Yes; a Misradayee Ezhava has been co-opted to the Assembly for the purpose of the Bill.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the approximate number of Misradayee Ezhava families in the State?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I claim notice, Sir. It is a very large question which cannot be answered off-hand.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the approximate number?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: It is very difficult to ascertain now.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether there is any member to represent the Misradayee Ezhavas in the State Council?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The Bill is before the Assembly which has referred it to a Select Committee. The Bill is not before the State Council. Therefore I do not see the relevancy of the question here.

PRESIDENT: I suppose what has happened in the Secretariat might have got out. The information that some proposals are going on to nominate a member for the Council might have leaked out.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the number of representations received from the Misradayee Ezhavas?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: One has been received by Government.

Punishment of Police Inspectors.

263 ***MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Inspectors dismissed from service during the last year and the current year; and

(b) the nature of their guilt?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: (a) One.

(b) He was discharged for grave misconduct involving corrupt practices.

Appointments and promotions made by Mr. Sundararajan.

264 ***MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have or the Accountant-General has received any complaint about the appointments and the promotions made by Mr. Sundararajan while he was the Accountant-General?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER (*Deputy Accountant-General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary*): No.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know whether Government are aware that certain clerks or typists are moving about during the session time of the Legislature approaching the members with their complaints about promotions and appointments?

PRESIDENT: I have heard of that especially with regard to appointments. I have heard that certain appointments and promotions made in this Department have led to certain people going about and approaching members of the Assembly and editors of newspapers. I have got the names of some of those people with me and what action Government will take on them will be seen shortly.

Appointments in the Accountant General's office.

265. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any post was recently created in the Accountant General's office in the higher grade which was subsequently abolished; and

(b) the necessity for such creation and subsequent abolition, with the name of the person benefited thereby?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: (a) Yes. A temporary post of Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 100-125 from 1-6-1116 to the end of Kumbham 1116.

(b) In connection with the special work of compilation of the Finance and Revenue Accounts for the year 1115 and the Budget Memorandum for 1117. The post was abolished on the completion of the work (after two months). Mr. G. Harihara Aiyar M. A., B. L., was appointed to the post.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: With reference to para (b) of the answer, may I know how many years' service he has put in?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: I think he has put in eight or ten years' service.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know what he was getting before he was appointed to the post?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: He was getting Rs. 70.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether he had seniors when he was promoted?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: He had seniors above him.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know why he was preferred?

PRESIDENT: The rule enforced by Government is that seniority is a test but very generally comparatively secondary test. If promotions are given merely on the basis of seniority, Government do not consider that the task has been adequately discharged. Hereafter each promotion will depend on the person's efficiency primarily and secondarily on seniority.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know why he was promoted over all the seniors?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: Because he had a special aptitude for the particular work which he was asked to take up.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether there was any efficiency test conducted before he was promoted?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: For that particular work he showed a special aptitude which was recognised for his promotion.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know if it was a case of appointing an additional person on special duty or the creation of a post?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: A post on Rs. 100-125 was specifically created for this work keeping in abeyance a post on Rs. 40-70.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know whether it is a desirable thing to create such posts at the end of the year?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: For special works such appointments have occasionally to be made.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether the person in question was an auditor?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: Yes. He was an auditor.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether he had passed any efficiency test for this appointment?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: He had passed the Higher Departmental Examination before he was appointed as an Accountant.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Was there any written test?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: Yes. One such examination was conducted in Kumbham or Meenam this year.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Was the promotion given for efficiency by scrutinising the written examination results?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: Promotions to the grade of Accountants are being made on the basis of the results of the Higher Departmental Examination.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know what grade he was occupying before he was promoted ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : He was getting Rs. 70 in the 40-70 scale, as already explained to the House.

MR. MURUKKUMPURU V. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know, Sir, whether he has passed the Higher Departmental Test ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : He has passed the test and he stood first in the examination.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Who set the paper for the examination ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : The Examiner appointed for that purpose.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know the name of that examiner ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : The Examiner was Mr. Sundararajan, the then Accountant-General.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Who valued the paper ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : The officer who set the paper.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know who recommended for his promotion ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : The person who was competent to recommend such promotions.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know whether the setting up the question paper, the valuation work of the answer paper and the recommendation for promotion was done by one and the same person ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : Yes. He was the Head of the Department and he was the person competent to do so.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know whether the answer paper is available for scrutiny ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : The answer books are recorded in the office.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know what pay he is getting now ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : This Accountant is getting Rs. 100 in the scale of Rs. 100-125.

Traffic Department.

266 ***MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** : Will the Government be pleased to name the officer with whom the charge and responsibilities of the Travancore Traffic Department rest ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : The Traffic Department works directly under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and is supervised by the Inspector-General of Police.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഡി. ഐ. ജി. ക്ക് ഓഫീസിന്റെ ചാർജ്ജാണ് കാരണം. അപ്പോൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന് വെറും സൂപ്രവിഷൻ മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളൂ? അതോ അപ്പീലധികാരവുമുണ്ടോ ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Both.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: അപ്പോൾ ഡി. ഐ. ജി. ഓഫീക്കർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിന്റെ ഏതെല്ലാം കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനാണ് ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The D. I. G. has the control of the whole Department of Traffic.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the D. I. G. has the power to pass final orders?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: He has. He can pass certain orders.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഓഫീസിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായി ഡി. ഐ. ജി. ക്ക് ഏതു പൗരന്മാരെക്കുറിച്ച്?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: For instance, in the matter of granting G permits and special permits the D. I. G. is the authority.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സ്പെഷ്യൽ പെർമിറ്റ് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഓഫീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർക്ക് അധികാരമില്ലേ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: No.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Is his work supervised by the I. G.?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes, he does it in the routine course.

Veterinary Inspector's Office, Kuzhithura.

267 * MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints against a peon in the Veterinary Inspector's Office, Kuzhithura, of taking bribes from the owners of animals brought in for treatment there, were received by them; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under enquiry.

Graduate teachers and graduate clerks in the Education Department.

268. * MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the graduate teachers and graduate clerks in the Education Department at present?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The time and labour involved in collecting the required information is out of proportion to its possible utility.

Education Department.

269 *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table :

(a) a statement, by caste, of the graduate teachers now in service in the Education Department ; and

(b) a statement, by caste, of the graduate teachers appointed against short vacancies during the last two years ending 15-11-1116?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : (a) and (b) The time and labour involved in collecting the information are considered to be out of proportion to its possible utility.

Clerks in the Education Department.

270. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table :

(a) a statement, by caste, of the clerks now in service in the Education Department ; and

(b) a statement, by caste, of the persons appointed as clerks against short vacancies in the Education Department up to 15-11-1116?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : It is considered that the time and labour involved in collecting the information are out of proportion to its possible utility.

Appendix I.*Vide Answer to Question No. 238.*Statement re expenditure incurred under works in the
Alwaye P. W. D. Division.

Year.	New roads.	Irrigation.	Maintenance	Incomplete works (roads.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1110	418	262	1,79,267	4,437
1111	687	7,581	1,79,832	2,227
1112	7,407	8,009	1,82,887	4,261
1113	11,750	3,424	2,01,484	12,150
1114	4,854	1,831	2,02,159	16,838
1115	...	6,760	1,98,607	11,076

Appendix II.*Vide Answer to Question No. 243.*

The quantity of jaggery consumed by the Sugar Factory at Thuckalay in the years 1113, 1114, 1115 and in the first three quarters of 1116.

1113	4314 tons.
1114	5200 tons.
1115	5541 tons.
1st 3 quarters of 1116—4037 tons.	

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 244.

Appointments for which candidates with 7th Class Examination qualification are eligible under the Public Service Recruitment rules.

Department.	Appointment.	Pay.	Condition (if any)
Various	Clerk (Malayalam or Tamil)	20-25	
	Copyist (except in Civil and Magistrate's Courts)	15	
	Peon	8, 9-11 etc.	
Anchal	Packer	10	Ability to ride bicycle. Security Rs. 50
Central Prison	Warder (Male)	11	Physical fitness and Measurements.
	Warder (Female)	11	
Education	Attendant	11-15	Female
	Excise peon	11, 10, 9	Physical fitness and Measurements.
Forest Industries	Forest Guard	11	As above.
	Packer	10	
Judicial	Attender	18-20	
	Jail Naick	14	Male.
	Process peon	9-11	Male. Security of Rs. 50
	Packer	11-13	Physical strength. Male ¹
Medical Press	Counter	10	
	Attender	15-20	Male
	Packer	9-11	
Public Works Revenue	Watcher	15	Physical strength. Male.
	Nottam	15-20	Male.
	Gollah	11-13	Male
	Pressman.	11-13	Male. Physical strength.
	Forest Guard	11	
Stamps	Printer	12-15	Physical strength. Male.
	Ruler	12-15	As above.
Stationery	Counter (C. P. O.)	9-11	

Appendix IV*Vide Answer to Question No. 249.**Confidential.*Office of the Insp. Genl. of Police,
Trivandrum, 22nd June 1941.**CIRCULAR 9/41.**

There are criticisms in the press, suggesting corruption, lack of morality, bad behaviour and drunkenness amongst certain members of the Police Force. It would seem that the press has rather over-drawn the picture. Nonetheless, it has to be believed that there must be a modicum of truth in the allegations. All Officers are requested to conduct themselves in a manner creditable to themselves, the Police Force and the Government and try to keep themselves beyond the pale of reproach or even suspicion.

G. S. A. KARIM,
Inspector-General of Police.

Appendix V.*Vide Answer to Question No. 251.*

*The terms of the contract for the printing and sale of English
Copy books.*

1. The contractor shall deposit B. Rs. (350) Three hundred and fifty only as security for the due performance by him of the terms and conditions of this contract and on his part to be observed and performed.

2. The period of contract shall be 2 years commencing with the school year 1939-40.

3. The contractor shall pay to Government a royalty calculated at the rate of one chuckram per book and the amount due in respect of the books sold in each month shall be remitted into the nearest Government Treasury to the credit of the Government Press (XXI 2 C) at the end of that month.

4. The contractor shall submit to the Superintendent, Government Press, or such other officer as may be authorised in this behalf by Government, monthly returns of the copies of the books sold together with the chalan receipts evidencing the remittance of royalty due in the Treasury. The contractor shall also maintain a stock book correctly showing accounts of the books printed and sold including those in the hands of his agents appointed under clause 14 infra as well as the amount realised by such sale. Such books of accounts shall be open to inspection at any time by the Superintendent, Government Press or any other officer deputed by Government for the purpose. The contractor shall afford all facilities in the matter of such inspection.

5. The contractor shall before the schools reopen after the mid-summer recess of 1114 keep ready in his office, for inspection the following number of copies of each copy book :—

Copy book No.	I	...	45,000
Do.	II	...	31,000
Do.	III	...	12,000
Do.	IV	...	11,000

6. If it is found that further copies of the above books are necessary the contractor shall prepare such number of additional copies of each book as may be required by Government and within the time limit, if any, prescribed therefor and subject to all conditions herein set forth.

7. The copies of all the copy books shall be printed neatly and legibly on paper prescribed by Government for the purpose. The size of the book will be 10 x 7½" and each book should contain 24 pages. Books shall be bound with thick coloured paper. The get up and other details shall be fixed by Government.

8. The final proofs shall be duly passed by the Director of Public Instruction before printing.

9. The contractor shall be bound to make copies of the copy books ready for sale before the schools reopen after the midsummer recess each year.

10. As soon as copies are ready the contractor shall give intimation to that effect to the Officer in charge of the Central Printing Office, who will then check the number of copies printed and made ready and stamp the books with the special Government seal provided for the purpose. The contractor shall not sell any copy which does not bear on it the Government stamp referred to above. The books will also be machine numbered by the Officer in charge of the Central Printing Office. The charges for the stamping and numbering should be met by the Contractor.

11. All printed copies of the copy books shall be deemed to be the property of Government until they are actually sold by the contractor.

12. The contractor shall at his own cost and risk arrange for the distribution of the copies of the books sufficiently early before the re-opening of the schools after the midsummer recess so as to make the copies easily available to the purchasers in all parts of the State.

13. The price per copy of the copy books shall be four chs. and the contractor shall be bound to sell them at that rate only throughout the State.

14. The contractor shall not assign or sublet his rights under this contract except with the previous sanction in writing of the Government and any assignment or subletting in contravention of this clause will not on any account bind the Government. The contractor shall however be entitled to have local agents for the sale of the copy books and the names and the addresses of such agents as well as any change of agents or any change in their addresses shall be duly intimated to Government.

15. The security deposit made under this contract will be returnable to the contractor three months after the expiry of this contract and after the final settlement of account between the contractor and the Government. It shall however be open to Government to declare the security deposit or any portion thereof forfeited to Government in the event of any breach by the contractor of all or any of the terms and conditions of this contract and on his part to be observed and performed.

16. In the event of any breach by the contractor or by any of his agents of all or any of the terms and conditions of his contract it shall be competent for Government to cancel this contract and take possession of all the copies of the copy books in the possession of the contractor and his agents. The contractor shall in such case be entitled only to the cost of production of the books as estimated by the Superintendent, Government Press, subject to any reasonable penalty that the Government may impose. The Superintendent's decision on the cost of production shall be final. The cancellation of the contract under this clause shall not in any way prejudicially affect the right of Government to recover all loss and damages incurred by Government on account of the breach of contract by the contractor.

17. All sums found due to Government under this contract shall be recovered under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act for the time being in force from the assets of the contractor as well as his guarantor if any.

18. In all matters relating to the interpretation of the terms of this contract or on the question whether there is a breach of the contract by the contractor the decision of the Government shall be accepted as final.

Appendix VI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 253.

Bridges in Trivandrum over which heavy load traffic is prohibited.

	<i>Name of bridge.</i>	<i>Date of prohibition.</i>
1.	Bridge over Kowdiyar-Pattam road	Not known.
2.	Goureesapattom bridge in 1/6 on the road from Ophthalmic Hospital to Pattam road, 2nd section	12-5-1116.
3.	Iron Bridge in 1/8 of the road from Pattam bridge to Kannanmoolai Bridge	do.
4.	Kannanmoolai Bridge	1928.

Appendix VII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 256.

Statement by caste of clerks now in service in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

Hindus—:

Brahmin	...	4
Nair	...	13
Ezhava	...	2
Viswakarma	...	1
Vellala	...	3
Other Hindu	...	1
Other Specified Hindu	...	1

Muslim

...	2
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Total ... **27**

Appendix VIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 257.

Cur. 823/SR/38.

Strictly confidential Circular dated the 25th October 1938.

In view of a change expected in the present political atmosphere of the State as a sequel to the general amnesty graciously granted by His Highness the Maharaja, Officers and men of the Force will, until further orders, ignore public meetings held under the auspices of the Travancore State Congress and its allied organisations unless there is reasonable apprehension of the outbreak of violence in any form. It will be sufficient for the time being if the reporters and a few plain clothes men attend such meetings addressed by responsible leaders and report the proceedings in the usual manner with particular reference to the advice given by these leaders and its effect upon the audience. No time should be lost in bringing to my notice cases where the seemingly non-violent processions and demonstrations burst into violence such as stoning, burning, picketing, etc.

The central idea behind this Circular is to impress upon every member of the Force that we on our side are prepared to treat the erstwhile law-breakers with the utmost consideration in the hope that they will see the error of their former ways and will henceforth take to constitutional, peaceful and non-violent methods of agitation. This should not be interpreted as a weakness on our part and does not certainly mean that we should relax our discipline and efforts to keep our Force in A.I. condition to meet any possible contingency in the future.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(contd.)

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE ETC.—(contd.)

Motion No. 13—(contd.)

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, yesterday I was saying that the Village Unions that have been made to be understood on the floor of this House as working well have become, in my opinion, more or less a fraud. I characterise these village-union institutions as they are at present working, on the information given to us on the floor of this House by some honourable members who have had experience with those unions, as fraud. In other words they are not what they are meant for. The *sammam bonum* has been expressed by the members of this union, especially by the honourable member Mr. S. Narayana Pillai for Quilon, according to his experience of his union. He admitted, Sir, that he is also a member of a village union and he was frank enough to say (with a refreshing candour) that as a result of one year's work in that union the union was only able to provide three or four lamp posts to the locality at a cost of Rs. 32. He did not make it clear whether they were mere lamp-posts or whether lamps were lit in them and were burning; and he had nothing more to say. How else could I characterise this union other than as a clear case of fraud?

Sir, in reply to a further question he was not able to say whether they collected any amount from the villagers themselves; but he admitted that they had received some contribution from the Government. The amount of this contribution also he was not able to give. As a result of that experience of the honourable member I am led to conclude, at any rate, that that particular Union has been playing a fraud on the public, because, as the Chief Secretary in the course of his answer to an interpellation said, the Village Unions have got a duty to collect an amount from the villagers and then an equal amount will also be contributed by the Government. In the present instance the honourable member Mr. Narayana Pillai was not able to say how much amount was collected from the people and how much amount they were successful in exacting from the Government by way of contribution. That is the nature of the interest that a member of that Union takes in the working of the Union. Another member freely confessed to me his experience in the Union to which he was nominated. He said that it was most disappointing, that he attended only one meeting and that from the next meeting onwards he did not think it fit to be present. If that is the experience of the Village Unions started as an experimental measure, I ask the Chief Secretary what will be the result of the other Unions. I ask whether it is not also a fraud intended by the Government as well. They know as a matter of fact that we in Travancore are not willing to pay even our tax regularly. As an instance, I may quote the answer given two or three days ago to an interpellation about the arrears of Land Revenue in 1113 and 1114, that it amounted to Rs. 2,46,000. If that be the case in the matter of collecting land tax from persons who own lands out of which they also get

something, I wonder why Government should persuade themselves that the constituents of the Village Unions will be prepared voluntarily and freely to contribute to the working of such Unions. I may say that the only possible inference from this is that Government also do not intend that these Unions should work properly. If that be so I am legitimately entitled to draw the inference that they have been meant to be a fraud both by the Government and the public. Government do not expect the people to work up the Union by offering to contribute something for its working expenses. If that be so, why should the Government expect the people to work it properly? That shows that village union spirit is not found among us.

MR. D. C. JOSEPH : Is it the honourable member's opinion that the villagers are quite unfit for holding any responsible position?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : If the villagers are not prepared to meet the working expenses of the unions and if they depend upon Government contribution only, and if they do not realise their obligation and duty, certainly it argues volumes against the position that they are fit to hold responsible positions. Sir, it is a matter of common knowledge that even in Municipalities the citizens are not willing to pay their taxes and are trying always to evade paying such taxes. Government know it. From this and from the answer regarding arrears of land revenue for 1113 and 1114, Government know well that the people are not at all willing to pay by way of tax any amount either to the Land Revenue Department or to the working expenses of the Village Unions. If that be so, I expect Government to be very reasonable and capable of drawing an inference from reasonable circumstances. I wonder why Government feel or believe that Village Unions will work satisfactorily under these circumstances.

Secondly, Sir, I have heard it said by certain honourable members on the floor of this House that there should be communal representation in the constitution of the Village Unions and that almost all the important communities should be represented in these Unions. That appears to be a very absurd suggestion. How is it possible to have in all Village Unions representatives of the important communities?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know from the member whether that principle is being adopted in all the Unions?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : If it had been adopted I may say that the Chief Secretary could never have meant the Unions to be successfully worked. Therefore, in spite of these, if those Unions are said to be working, I wonder what it means. One member said that his Union was able to provide six lamp posts in one year of working and nothing else. Is it the spirit to work a Union?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know from the member whether that is not on account of the various communities in the Union?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : Sir, I believe that if communal representation is given in all Village Unions, as it is intended by some honourable members here, the Village Unions cannot at all be worked. Suppose, for example, there is a Village Union by the side of Nagercoil,

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai]

A Village Union is started in Suchindram. You cannot think of having a Syrian Catholic or an Ezhava there. If that be so, how can you expect in the Union a Syrian Catholic or an Ezhava to come by nomination? As members would have it, all important communities should be represented in such Unions. If that were so, we will have to import from some other part of Travancore a Syrian Catholic or an Ezhava to serve on the Union, as in the case of an Official Receiver who has been recently imported from the North of Travancore to Nagercoil. Sir, that appears to be very very absurd.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. The member is using the word 'absurd' in the course of his speech.

PRESIDENT: 'Absurd' is not unparliamentary.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: If Government are really serious in working these Unions what I would suggest is this. Suppose there is a place inhabited only by Nairs, Ezhavas and Syrian Catholics. I would suggest, Sir, that in the Village Union for this place a Vellala from South Travancore should be nominated so that it will be an incentive for him to work and develop that spirit to work for the benefit of the Nair, the Syrian Catholic and the Ezhava communities. I understand that in Monkompuzha there is a Village Union working. Monkompuzha is mostly inhabited by Brahmins. I would like to see an Ezhava and a Nair nominated to that Union so that they may be persuaded to work for the good of the Brahmin community and thereby promote communal harmony and thus to kill communal feud, the bane of our State.

There is another reason also, Sir. Perhaps in the well-earned retirement days of Rajyasevapravina Nilakanta Aiyar in Monkompuzha.....

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I understand that this motion is to bring to the notice of Government the desirability of starting more Village Unions. I take it that the member says that the manner in which the Village Unions have been working so far is an argument for not starting more Village Unions.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, more Unions should never be started unless the existing Unions work properly.

MR. D. C. JOSEPH: Is it the opinion of the member that Travancore is not ripe to hold responsible Government in the near future?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: With the craze for communal representation, it is already going to dogs. To talk of responsible government is to talk of a mirage. It cannot at all work, as communal representation is incompatible with responsible government. That is why I always vehemently denounce communal representation in any form or in any place.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു സമുദായം ഒരു വില്ലേജ് യൂണിയൻ അതൃപ്തിസ്ഥലത്തു് ഇല്ലെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ സമുദായത്തെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു് ആ യൂണിയനിൽ അംഗം വേണം എന്നു എന്തെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: ആണവർമ്മിൾ മെമ്പർ മാ. പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദ് തന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി, "ഒരു വില്ലേജ് യൂണിയനിൽ പ്രബലസമുദായങ്ങളായ നായർസമുദായം, ഇന്ത്യവസമുദായം, മുസ്ലീംസമുദായം എന്നീ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു തക്കതായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുത്തു യൂണിയൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ ആത്മാർത്ഥമായ അഭിപ്രായം" എന്ന്.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: ആ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള പ്രബലസമുദായങ്ങളെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതല്ലാതെ ഇല്ലാത്ത സമുദായത്തെക്കൂടി പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ നിന്നു ഞാൻ ധരിച്ചത് ഇതാണ്. ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു് ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ പ്രബലസമുദായങ്ങളും അവരെകൂടാതെ അഞ്ചു ഇന്ത്യവരും എട്ടു മുസൽമാന്മാരും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മി. മഹമ്മദിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരം അതിൽ ഒരീഴവനും ഒരു മുസൽമാനും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുത്തേ തീരൂ എന്നാണ്.

PRESIDENT: These linguistic gymnastics are capable of leading to mental dislocation.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, this kind of communal representation should not be tolerated in such Unions. As an argument I may refer the honourable House to the result of the debate in regard to the motion for communal representation being adopted in Municipalities. The House went into the debate *in extenso* when the question of communal representation in connection with Municipalities was considered. There the House has declared unequivocally that such a proposition is not reasonable at all and shall not be countenanced even for a moment by the House.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will kindly bring his remarks to a close.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: If that position can hold good in regard to Municipalities, I ask, why honourable members should import here communal representation, in the matter of nomination to Village Unions.

MR. TAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMAN: യൂണിയനിൽനിന്നു തന്നെ പണം പിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയില്ലേ?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: വില്ലേജ് യൂണിയൻ പിരിക്കുന്ന പണം ഏറ്റവും ഉച്ഛമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് പറയപ്പെടുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ സമീപിക്കും. യൂണിയനിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപ പിരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് അത് ഒരു രൂപയുടെ ഒരു ഗ്രാൻറിനുവേണ്ടി അവർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അടുക്കും. അതിനുള്ള ഒരു പണിയാണ് ഇത്.

MR TAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMAN: അവർ ചെലവാക്കുന്ന തുകയ്ക്ക് കണക്കു കാണിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: ചെലവു കാണിക്കാനുള്ള വഴികൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർമാർക്കുതന്നെ അറിയാമല്ലോ.

Unless and until Government are satisfied with the Village Union, as are now started as an experimental measure, Government will not be justified in embarking upon more Unions. That is the long and short of my position.

PRESIDENT: Before this debate goes further, I should like honourable members to assist Government in regard to these matters. I am glad that this debate has been raised. Government are fully, and almost painfully, aware of the drawbacks of such institutions. Municipalities, Village Unions, Co-operative Societies—they are all doing no better than they should, let us assume. But in order to enable the people in the various localities to take some part in the management of civic and local affairs what is the other remedy that honourable members would suggest? It may be that this remedy may prove a failure. If it is a failure, Government would admit without any hesitation that the experiment has not succeeded. In the case of the co-operative movement as it is at present conducted, Government say that it is an admitted failure but, nevertheless, Government have come to the conclusion that if you abolish these present institutions some other institutions analogous to these institutions would have to be initiated. Therefore in further debates Government will be very grateful if what may be called suggestions for alternative action are also offered in addition to criticism.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI; Sir, my first point is that the Government should have a careful eye on the administration of these Village Unions. The second thing is that Government should be very careful in giving contributions to any Village Unions. They should see that these Unions collect an amount equal to the Government contribution before the latter is disbursed. The third thing is that there should be periodical checking of accounts. If these three things could not be effectively brought to bear upon Village Unions by the Government, I would seriously object to the starting of Village Unions any further. It is better that we do not have any local self-Government institutions as these than have such Unions as do not work properly.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: സർ, പ്രാദേശികസ്വയംഭരണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എല്ലായിടത്തും വേണമെന്നു ഏറിയകാലം കൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്. മി. രാഘവയ്യർ ദിവാൻ ജിയായിരുന്ന കാലത്ത് വില്ലേജുപഞ്ചായത്ത് ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എനിക്കുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ ചെയ്ത ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പുരാതനകാലങ്ങളിൽ പ്രാദേശികസ്വയംഭരണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഓരോ ഗ്രാമ

ങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നും അന്ന് അവ ഓരോന്നും വളരെ ശക്തി
മത്തായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഇന്ന് റൂറൽ റീ കൺസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ
എന്നു പറയുന്ന ജോലി ആ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ വീണ്ടും സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ വേ
ണ്ടിയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ആ ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ ഏതാണ്? ഇന്നത്തെ പകുതി
കളോ, അതോ വില്ലേജുകളോ? പകുതികൾ ഇത്തരം സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ
ഘടകങ്ങളാക്കുന്നത് ഏറ്റവും പ്രായോഗികമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എ
നിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. ഏതെങ്കിലും വിസ്തൃതമായ ഒരു കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ
ഇത്തരം സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അതിനകത്ത് താമസിക്കുന്ന
പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടവരെ മാത്രം പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയും
ചെയ്യൂ. മി. ശിവതാണുപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ, സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ
പ്രവർത്തനക്ഷമതയേയും ഗ്രാമാഭിവൃദ്ധിയേയും ലക്ഷ്യം പ്രവർത്തിക്കു
ന്നതിന് ശേഷിമാന്മാരായ ആളുകളെ നോക്കി തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത് ഇത്തരം
സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കും.
ഇന്ന് ഒരു ഗ്രാമത്തിന്റെ നാനാവിധമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടി എല്ലാ
ജനങ്ങളും അതുപോലെ കോവാപ്പറോറീവ് സൊസൈറ്റി തുടങ്ങിയ
ഗ്രാമീണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളും എല്ലാം ഒരു ലക്ഷ്യ
ത്തോടുകൂടി ഗ്രാമാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടി ഏകോപിച്ച് ശാശ്വതമായി പ്രവ
ർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കഴിവ് ഇല്ലാതെയായിരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് എന്റെ അനു
ഭവത്തിൽനിന്നും എനിക്ക് ബോധ്യം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ
വില്ലേജ് റീകൺസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ ജോലികൾ ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ
പറയുന്നില്ല. അവരുടെ ജോലികൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു അവർക്കു അ
റിയാൻ പാടില്ലാതെയായിരിക്കുന്നത്. വില്ലേജ് റീകൺസ്ട്രക്ഷന്റെ
സൃഷ്ടികർത്താവായ ഡാക്ടർ ഹാച്ചിനുപോലും അറിയാൻപാടില്ലാ എന്നു
അദ്ദേഹം സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മാർത്താണ്ഡം വില്ലേജ് റീകൺസ്ട്ര
ക്ഷൻ സെൻററിലെ ഒരു പ്രസിഡൻറാണ് ഞാൻ. കഴിഞ്ഞ ആറേഴു
വർഷംകൊണ്ട് അതിനകത്തു നടക്കുന്നതായ ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ അവർ
എന്നെ അറിയിക്കുകയോ അത് അറിയുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കു
കയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഞാൻ റൂറൽ റീകൺസ്ട്രക്ഷന്റെ ഒരു അന്താ
റിട്ടിയാണ്.

MR. THAMARAPALLI KOCHUTHOMMAN: വൈ. എം. സി. എ. കാർ
റൂറൽ റീകൺസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നില്ലയോ?

MR. T. S. KESAVA PILLAI: അവരും പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്.
എന്നാൽ അവരുടെയും പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. മാർത്താണ്ഡം
വൈ. എം. സി. എ. തുടങ്ങിയ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദ

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.]

മായ പല ജോലികളും ചെയ്യുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അത് ഒരു വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കു മാത്രം പ്രയോജനകരമായുള്ളവയാണെന്നു പൊതുവെ ഒരു അവജ്ഞയുണ്ട്. ആയതു നീക്കി ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളെ ഒരു സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ കീഴെ ആക്കണം. അപ്രകാരമുള്ള സ്ഥാപനം എല്ലാ ജാതിമതസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും പൊതുവായുള്ളതായിരിക്കണം. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരുംകൂടി ഏകോപിച്ച് ആത്മാർത്ഥമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറു റൂറൽ റീകൺസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ കാൺഫറൻസു നടത്തണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറു സകല സംഗതികളും പര്യാലോചിച്ച് ഒരു കേന്ദ്രത്തൽ എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങളിലുള്ള അംഗങ്ങളും പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഒരാളുടെ അനാഥപ്രേതം അടക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നാൽ ഒരു സ്കാവഞ്ചറപ്പോലും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. ടൗണിലാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സ്കാവഞ്ചറെ വളരെ എളുപ്പം കിട്ടും. കാളറാ, കപ്പും ഈ രോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഒരാൾ മരിച്ചുപോയി എന്നുവന്നാൽ പ്രേതം മറവുചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി ഒരു സ്കാവഞ്ചറെ ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന കാര്യം വളരെ വിഷമമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു എന്തെന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള സകല പകുതികളിലും വില്ലേജ് യൂണിയൻ വേണമെന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ശക്തിമത്തായി അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പാൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI Sir, a few days ago at the time of interpellations I asked the Chief Secretary whether, if any, information was available about the working of the Village Unions. I was told that as yet no administration report about Village Unions had been published and that no published report was available. Therefore there is no record by which we can gauge the work of the Village Unions. Yesterday we had the misfortune to hear several honourable members speaking very discouragingly about the work of these Unions. Mr. S. Narayana Pillai said that the Union to which he had the honour to belong has in all erected four lamp posts during the whole of its existence.

PRESIDENT : What is the period of its existence.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Two years. Within that period that Union was able to erect four lamps. At the same time he seemed to think that his Union is not behind any other in the uplift work.

PRESIDENT : You mean, lifting up all the lamp posts. (Laughter).

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes, Sir. If that is the work done certainly it is very discouraging. Government gives a grant. The Village Union starts work with that advance and by the time that amount is exhausted, the enthusiasm also gets exhausted. The Union reaches a moribund state. Mr. Narayana Pillai was pleading that the collection of tax from the locality may not be insisted for the time being and that the Village Unions may be allowed to continue to work for some time depending entirely upon Government grant. Sir, while the discussion was going on I was surprised why there was not at least one member who could get up and say that his Union had done something, even a little thing, which it could do without the help of money. One can clearly imagine a variety of uplift works that can be carried on in a Village merely by the concerted action of the villagers without any financial aid from Government or any tax raised from the locality. Much can be done for the improvement of communications. Much can be done for the improvement of irrigation. Much can be done for the improvement of sanitation, all by the concerted action of the inhabitants of the village. It is really a regrettable fact that we had no encouraging information in that line from any honourable member yesterday. I am one who has got a religious faith in the potentialities of Village Unions and I am forced to say that I disagree cent per cent from Mr. Sivathanu Pillai in his contention that Village Unions are frauds. In a country like Travancore which is not only a series of villages but one continuous village, village Unions alone can bring us any salvation. In a place where there are only a few comparatively small towns, and the country consists mainly of rural population, uplift work can be done only by village organisations. Therefore, Village Panchayats, Co-operative Societies, and the Village Unions alone can, I believe, pave the path to the economic, sanitary and educational salvation of the rural population of Travancore. What is needed is not Government finance. What is needed is not even the raising of tax from the people. What is needed is really a spirit of service—what I would emphatically call the missionary spirit. There must be in a Union at least one person who would approach the problem with a missionary spirit with the determination to see that it succeeds. Then, I am sure, the Union will succeed. If when you think..

MR. D. C. JOSEPH: Does the member realise that the villagers are struggling for their existence and the missionary spirit requires a large amount of capital?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I do not recognise that. On the contrary I think the missionary spirit does not depend upon capital. The spirit itself is the capital. Perhaps the most valuable capital, the undying capital, which moves every man to work is this spirit.

It guides every movement to inevitable success. Money will reach the hands of any person who has this spirit. As Mahatma Gandhi has repeatedly pointed out, there never has been an occasion throughout

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

his life when he had to drop any of his schemes for want of money, because the guiding force, the 'spirit', was behind it. I do not agree with the position that rural reconstruction will depend on the amount of capital behind it. We have been hearing a lot about the various ways in which agriculture has to be improved, about consolidation of agricultural holdings, introduction of scientific cultivation and so forth. I cannot think of any other machinery except the Village Union and the co-operative movement to enable us to tackle the problem. We have heard a lot about cottage industries. We have heard that, with the inauguration of the Pallivasal scheme, various new cottage industries should be put into operation. We have heard a lot about finding suitable and profitable markets for our commodities. All this will depend on a chain of well-organised village unions. In the matter of education also, especially in the spread of literacy, the village union can do much work. No other organisation can carry on the spread of literacy as efficiently as village unions. Therefore, from every point of view I can think of no other efficient machinery than the village unions. Sir, it may be a fact that they have failed.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: After having known that village unions have failed, why does the member yet suggest at the same time the institution of other unions? Is it not false to present as a model an institution which has failed?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I do not know who wanted to present as model a village union which failed. It requires no great intelligence not to present a failure as a model. On the contrary the failure was pointed out to show that similar failure may be avoided. What I want to say is this. Those unions might have failed; they might have discouragingly failed. But I cannot conceive for a moment that failure ought to be the reason for stopping an experiment. If, as Mr. Sivathanu Pillai pointed out, the village unions are frauds, if we are going to stop all institutions which have proved to be frauds then I think the municipalities should be stopped earlier.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: That is the reason why I suggested that village unions should be worked on proper lines if at all there is a proposal to that effect.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: That principle might have been followed in the case of municipalities and if several municipal bodies have proved to be false, they might have been stopped long ago. The Corporation of Trivandrum alone might have been retained as a model and all other mofussil municipalities might have been stopped but that was not done. In spite of failures, in spite of mismanagements, even misappropriation and defalcations, they were encouraged. Those persons who committed misappropriations of moneys were virtually encouraged. Therefore, I do not agree with the position that because an institution has failed it must be stopped, especially in a country where self-government is being tried. The failures are inevitable.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I ask the member, whether co-operative societies are not scrapped in larger numbers year after year because of their futility?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes, but at the same time I do know that various other co-operative societies are springing up. Institutions that have proved to be false are scrapped and those which are not false are allowed to grow up.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Can the member give one instance of an institution having been found to be working rather hopelessly being encouraged?

PRESIDENT: I find that the time for this Demand expires at 12-50 P. M. I also find that more than 14 honourable members have spoken on this motion. As there are only a few minutes more, after Mr. Padmanabha Pillai's speech, I will ask the Chief Secretary to reply to the debate. Mr. Padmanabha Pillai should try to conclude.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

So then, even granting for argument's sake that village unions have failed, we are not for stopping them. If we are to accept that principle, we will have to stop all the institutions that have failed. By so doing, there will be only very few institutions left in this State. Therefore, when we are going to make experiments, especially on such an important question as self-government, government are bound to accept certain failures. I would request Government to allow us to fail. Failure is inevitable. I ask Government to allow us to carry on this experiment, to try and fail and through failure to succeed.

Sir, the other day, you said that in the case of municipalities and the University you would "give them a long rope." Please give us a long rope in the case of village unions, co-operative societies, Panchayats and, all local self-government institutions.

PRESIDENT: Is it to be a chronological one or ideological one?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Both ways, Sir. At the end of the rope we will not be seen hanging. I am sure at the end we will come out successful. We will work and return back the rope to you and say that we have succeeded. Therefore, I would earnestly support the motion.

Sir, two years ago the Government set apart a sum of Rs. 50,000 for rural uplift scheme and placed a programme before the Legislature. Then I pointed out that a half-hearted attempt is not likely to succeed. I am always one who believes that there are several things where experiments will fail and decided action alone will succeed. There is a kind of hesitation that is inseparable from experiment. But on the contrary when Government take courage into their hands and say that they will see something a success I am sure that will succeed. Last year, out of Rs. 50,000 ear-marked for uplift work, Rs. 15,000 alone was spent. I would say, let Government, as was pointed out by Mr. P. S. Muhamed, even appoint a full-time officer, if necessary, for

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

that kind of work. He must be one who has experience in this work and must be a man of status. He can go into the question sincerely and with a full heart, and see that the Government succeeds.

Therefore, I request Government not to dream of discouraging the movement, not to dream of stopping the movement, but to encourage it and to institute as many unions as possible, at the earliest opportunity.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether in the composition of the Union, the principle of communal representation is to be adopted?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: It is too late now to think of answering the question.

MR. TAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMAN: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും വില്ലേജ് യൂണിയൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഛാട്രമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തിൽ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ പല ജാതിക്കാരാണ് താമസിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ നാനാജാതിക്കാരും ഏകോപിച്ച് താമസിക്കുന്നതായ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ഉണ്ട്. മക്കോമ്പിൽ പോലും പല ജാതിക്കാർ നിവസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. യൂണിയൻ ഏർപ്പാട് ചെയ്യുകയും എന്നാണ് അർത്ഥം. ഓരോ ഭേദങ്ങളിലും ഓരോ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ വില്ലേജ് യൂണിയൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കടമയാകുന്നു. ഓരോ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലും താമസിക്കുന്നതായ കൃഷ്ണപ്രാണികളും മറ്റിനങ്ങളും മറ്റൊല്ലും ജാതിക്കാരും വളരെ യോജിപ്പോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതായി കണ്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സഹായം കരേക്കൂടി ലഭിച്ചാൽ ഇവരുടെ സൗഹാർദ്ദമനസ്ഥിതി കരേക്കൂടി ശക്തിപ്പെടും. തിരുവല്ലതാലൂക്കിൽതന്നെ ജനങ്ങളാൽ വെട്ടപ്പെട്ട പല റോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ട്. ആ ഭേദത്തു താമസിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരും കൂടിയാണ് ഈ റോഡുകൾ വെട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ എല്ലാഭാഗത്തും ഈ വിധം ഒരു യോജിപ്പ് കാണാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്ന് എനിക്കു സംശയമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് വില്ലേജ് യൂണിയനിൽ എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും അവർ എല്ലാവരും ഏകോപിച്ച് നാട്ടിന്റെ നന്മയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാകുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: ബ്രാവമണരിൽ ഇത്രപേർവേണം, ഇഴുവരിൽ ഇത്രപേർ വേണം, കൃഷ്ണപ്രാണികളിൽ ഇത്രപേർ വേണമെന്നു മെമ്പറിനു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. TAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMAN: ഇങ്ങനെ വേണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്കു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. നമ്മുടെ പ്രാദേശികാവ

വശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയാണ് വില്ലേജ് യൂണിയൻ രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടത്. അതിൽ എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരും യോജിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. അവർ തമ്മിൽ യോജിച്ച് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ജനങ്ങളെ കൂടുതലായി സഹായിക്കണം. അങ്ങനെയായാൽ ഓരോ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരും യോജിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കും ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, I am thankful to the honourable members for the valuable suggestions made by them in the course of the debate. Most of the members took part in the discussion which is clear evidence, if evidence was wanted, to show that they recognise the importance of the village unions in the rehabilitation of villages. It is clear from discussions that the Village Unions have not made as much progress as would be desired. But to say that they have done nothing at all and that the whole thing is a big fraud on the public is unfair. I regret I am not in a position to state what all things the village unions have done and what they propose to do in the near future. I have in another connection stated that full reports in respect of the working of Village Unions and Panchayats have been called for. But Government have information that some useful work had been done by some at least of the Village Unions. I am sure that Mr. Narayana Kurup (who is not now here) will testify to the good work that is being done by the Pulinkurnam Village Union. Sir, my information is that about forty foot bridges have been constructed, that some canals have been deepened, and that negotiations are in progress for the opening of village roads connecting the several parts of the pakuthi, the lands required being surrendered free of cost and the people interested contributing labour free of cost. Some similar useful work in the shape of improving canals has been done in the Kumarakam Village Union also. If these two village unions could do useful work I do not see any reason why others should not do so. However, I concede that the present village unions have not done as much as was expected. This is due to a variety of causes. Some honourable members have said it is due to the Tahsildar being President some others have stated it is due to official preponderance. And some members said that it is on account of want of representation from all parts of the villages. One honourable member said that respectable people were not nominated to the union. Another member said that the whole thing was due to delay in correspondence. It has also been suggested that village unions should be left entirely to the people, uncontrolled by the Government.

Before proceeding further into the matter let me state the circumstances under which the Village Unions Act V of 1115 was passed and some village unions constituted. The honourable members are aware that there is in the statute book an Act called "The Travancore Village Panchayat Act VII of 1100". The title of the Act itself is significant,

[Mr. Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar]

It reads thus;—An act to provide for the fostering and developing of self government in rural areas. As the mover of the bill himself said, “the object of the Government is to make the village a vital part in the system of Government. That experiment will make the village self-reliant and influential and imbued with a high sense of civic responsibility. The Panchayat has absolute powers to collect and dispose of money and to attend to certain duties that are mentioned in the Act and has autonomy to a very large extent. The control of the Government is simply to help these institutions in their working at the initial stage and the control may be wholly relaxed after a certain time.” Seven Village Panchayats were accordingly constituted in 1100. These Panchayats have been doing some useful work. But Government were not satisfied with the progress they were making. It was therefore resolved to start another experiment. The Village Unions Act IX of 1115 was thereupon enacted; 26 Village Unions have already been started and 13 more are to follow.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know the result of the investigation with regard to the failure of the unions?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR. I am coming to that. The general observations I have already made in respect of Panchayats apply with equal force to Village Unions also.

It might be said in fairness to the Village Unions that it is too early to condemn their working. They were established only in the 2nd half of 1115 and the necessary rules under the Act were passed and published after 3 months. Hence the budgets of these unions could be sent up only during the current year. They were approved and issued only in Thulam 1116. The budgets contain provision for the improvement of village communications, construction and repair of culverts and small bridges, maintenance of rural sanitation, installation of street lights etc. The total amounts allotted for public works and sanitation come to Rs. 9,466 and Rs. 4,748 respectively.

Six Village Unions have provided funds for the appointment of midwives in their respective areas; and thirteen of them have made provision for the purchase and maintenance of seed bulls or for the award of grant to the owners of such bulls. Similarly, many unions have proposed to establish cattle pounds. Other activities proposed to be taken up by these local bodies include supply of drinking water, establishment of night schools, maintenance of burial and burning grounds, construction of manure pits, improvement of agricultural implements, clearing of silt from irrigation channels and canals, literacy campaign, encouragement of cottage industries, etc.

As the bye-laws for all the unions have not been finally approved and issued, there may be some difficulty for the collection of cesses and taxes.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether separate bye-laws have to be passed for each union?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Government are framing a set of model bye-laws which will be useful for all the unions. They are being examined.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Has Government made any standard of the maximum rate of tax to be collected by the unions?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The maximum and minimum rates have been fixed by the Legislature.

I shall next proceed to deal with the suggestions made by the honourable members. One of the suggestions is to remove the Tahsildar from the presidentship.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has 3 minutes more.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I may at once concede that Government are willing to abide by the decision of the House. But the matter requires looking into carefully. I shall now explain why the Tahsildar was thought of for the presidentship. The local requirements of a village consists mostly of (1) opening new village roads and canals (2) improving irrigation tanks etc. There was a time when all this work was attended to by the people themselves for reasons which we need not go into now. That system has now fallen into disuse. Let us take it that the union resolves to improve an existing canal or a village road. The first thing to be done is to find out if there are any encroachments. If the Tahsildar is a member, he immediately sees to it that the encroachments are removed and the lands vacated. The Tahsildar may also use his influence in inducing recalcitrant people to surrender the lands free of compensation. We have not reached that stage when non-officials alone can easily get such works of public utility done. The public and the officers should co-operate for such works. It is true that some of the Tahsildars have tight work. But I cannot understand why the Tahsildar cannot find the time to spend an hour or two once a week to look after the public interests. It is his duty to do so.

A good portion of the ryots roads in the State are in the Tiruvalla taluk and most of these roads were constructed by the people themselves on account of the help rendered to them by the then Tahsildars. If the Tiruvalla Tahsildar could see that the people of that taluk could construct about 300 to 400 miles of roads in that taluk, I do not see any reason why the Tahsildars of other taluks cannot do so.

It has been said that there is official preponderance. The rules provide for 11 members for the Village Unions; 5 of whom are officials and six non-officials. The activities connected with rural uplift consist of (1) increase of production (2) prevention of waste and (3) improvement of health. Unless the departments concerned, I mean, the Agricultural Department, the Public Health Department, the P. W. Department and also the Co-operative Department co-operate, it will not be possible to do any appreciable work in rural uplift. That is one of the reasons why Government have selected—

PRESIDENT: The time for the demand is over. Do you press your motion, Mr. Mathai Chemparathy?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI : I do not press it.
The motion, was by leave, withdrawn.

Motion Nos. 14 to 48.

The following motions lapsed as the time allotted for the demand had expired :

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

14. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

15. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

16. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

17. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI :

18. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM :

19. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

20. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU :

21. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

22. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN :

23. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

24. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

25. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

26. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

27. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

28. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

29. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.

- MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :**
30. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.
- MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :**
31. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.
- MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :**
32. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.
- MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR :**
33. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,431 for General and Revenue Secretariat by Re. 1.
- MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :**
34. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for salaries by Re. 1.
- MR. P. S. MUHAMED :**
35. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,508 for Publicity Secretariat by Re. 1.
- MR. P. S. MUHAMED :**
36. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,099 for Legal and Legislative Secretariat by Re. 1.
- MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :**
37. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for Secretary by Re. 1.
- MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :**
38. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for Secretary by Re. 1.
- MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU :**
39. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,225 for establishment (permanent) by Re. 1.
- MR. K. G. GOVINDAN :**
40. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,225 for establishment by Re. 1.
- MR. K. G. GOVINDAN :**
41. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,586 for Public Service Recruitment by Re. 1.
- MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :**
42. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,586 for Public Service Recruitment by Re. 1.
- MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :**
43. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,586 for Public Service Recruitment by Re. 1.
- MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :**
44. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,586 for Public Service Recruitment by Re. 1.
- MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :**
45. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,586 for Public Service Recruitment by Re. 1.
- MR. P. S. MUHAMED :**
46. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,586 for Public Service Recruitment by Re. 1.
- MR. P. S. MUHAMED :**
47. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for Acts and Proclamations revision of by Re. 1.
- MR. N. VELU ACHARI :**
48. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,28,224 under Demand XI by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,28,224 under Demand XI—General Administration—Excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's office, Treasury Department and Legislative Bodies, was put and carried.

The motion was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XII.

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 3,05,815 under Demand XII—General Administration—Financial Secretariat, Accountant General's Office and Treasury Department,

Motions 1 to 7.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,222 for allowances to the Financial Secretary by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MOHAMED :

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,245 for Financial Secretariat by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

4. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,87,731 for Accountant-General's office by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

5. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,514 for Sub-Treasuries by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

6. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,839 for Treasury Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

7. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,839 for Treasury Establishment by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,05,815 under Demand XII—General Administration—Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's office and Treasury Department, was put and carried.

The motion was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 46,000 under Demand XIII General Administration—Legislative Bodies.

Motion No. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : Sir, I beg to move, to reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,300 for travelling allowances by Re. 1, to discuss the desirability of effecting retrenchment in the allowances of the members of the Legislature.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : I rise to a point of order. I wish to point out that it would be out of order if the House were to discuss any one of these motions because they are all token motions and there are rulings that a token motion is a censure motion. Now a censure passed by the House under this demand will not be a censure on Government but the House itself and the impropriety of such a procedure the honourable members will have to take into consideration before they make the motion. For myself, as a custodian of the privileges of the House, I would point out that it will be highly irregular to pass a censure on itself.

PRESIDENT : Let me understand the position. Supposing this House in a fit of penitence or repentance comes to the conclusion that the members have been drawing T. A. which they ought out and they choose to suggest that all T. A. should be abolished. In that case how does the honourable member say that the motion is out of order?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: It may lead to personal re-
 crimination and certain honourable members will be saying that
 certain other honourable members were drawing T. A. which they were
 not legitimately entitled to.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will bear with me and
 clear my difficulty. What is the appropriate legal or official procedure
 by which this House can express its opinion that such a remuneration
 or allowance as has been drawn by the honourable members was inap-
 propriate or excessive? How is it to be done in the course of the
 discussion?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: My impression is that Gov-
 ernment must have been responsible for allowing the honourable mem-
 bers to draw T. A. more than they were legitimately entitled to draw
 and a censure motion on Government for not discouraging the practice
 would have been quite appropriate. T. A. is drawn in accordance with
 rates passed by Government. But to say that this House has been
 irregular or wrong in drawing more T. A.—

PRESIDENT: It does not satisfy my position. Supposing the
 House were to say that out of the savings from the T. A. which are
 curtailed, Village Unions should be helped. How is it to be done from
 the legislative or the official point of view? There is a great deal to
 be said in favour of the cogency of the arguments of the Legal Re-
 membrancer. But I do not think that I can rule the motion out of
 order.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether it cannot be done
 by passing a resolution?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, that can be done. But
 a cut motion means a censure motion. Is the House in order in cen-
 suring itself?

PRESIDENT: There are such things as penitence and self-inmo-
 lation.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, this is a motion to
 effect retrenchment in the allowances of the Members of the Legis-
 lature. The members of this House are not responsible for fixing the
 rate of T. A. or halting allowance. It is the Government that is res-
 ponsible for fixing the rate. So the censure will be on the Govern-
 ment and not upon the House.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 0'
 clock.

[The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at
 2 P. M.]

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I raised a point of
 order that as the members of the Assembly are not responsible for fixing
 the rate of their T. A. the cut motion should have been brought under
 General Administration and not under Legislative Bodies. As it is, the
 motion is out of order.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, my object was only to express my
 opinion in the matter. But I appreciate the point of order raised by
 the Legal Remembrancer and so I withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT : I think the motion is out of order. As has been pointed out, in so far as any motion raises a question which can be dealt with by a body to whom it is addressed, it is in order. But as the rates are fixed by Government this motion should come under General Administration-Secretariat. So, the motion is out of order.

The following motions were ruled out of order :—

Motions Nos. 2 & 3.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 49,300 for total of 19 (h) by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 49,300 for total of 19 (h) by Re. 1.

Motion No. 4.

The following motion was not moved :

MR. N. VELU ACHARI :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,300 for 19 (h) Legislative Bodies by Re. 1.

The motion that a sum of Rs. 46,300 be granted to Government under Demand XIII—General Administration—Legislative Bodies was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, I rise to move for the grant of a sum of Rs. 10,65,073 under Demand No. XIV—Administration of Justice.

Motion No. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,780 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : Is this in order?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, it depends upon what view the Chair takes. The honourable member says—

PRESIDENT : Very well. I think that the honourable member can move the motion.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : Sir, I rise to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,780 for travelling allowances by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to discuss the desirability of increasing the jurisdiction of the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court.

Sir, by a revision of the territorial jurisdiction of local courts some of the pakuthies were left out of consideration in the matter of providing facilities and conveniences to the litigant public of those pakuthies. They are now forced to incur additional expenditure which they cannot afford to meet. Thus the litigant public of some pakuthies of Mavelikara are put to serious inconveniences on account of the fact that they are not included in the jurisdiction of the Mavelikara Munsiff's court. This has also the ultimate result of transferring the appellate jurisdiction of these pakuthies to the Quilon District Court. People of more than half the area of the Mavelikara taluk comprising about 6 pakuthies of the taluk have now to go to Quilon

for the conduct of their appeal cases. Though there is a District Court at Mavelikara even the people living at a short distance from that Court are denied the benefit of the establishment of that Court. Again the re-transfer of these pakuthies from the jurisdiction of the Adoor Munsiff's Court will not prejudicially affect that Munsiff's Court. At the same time it will have the effect of giving sufficient work to the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court which is suffering for want of work. It was as a result of the repeated representations from the people of Mavelikara and the neighbouring places that the benign Government sanctioned a District Court at Mavelikara. To deny some people the benefit of that measure is very hard. Generally the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Courts in the District Court centres are assured a heavy file but Mavelikara Munsiff's Court is an exception. Requesting that immediate arrangements should be made to include these pakuthies within the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court's jurisdiction, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I support the motion. Honourable members who reside in Mavelikara do know the difficulties of the litigant public who come with representations that more pakuthies should be included within the jurisdiction of the Mavelikarai Munsiff's Court. Even the Legal Remembrancer knows of the unfair distribution of these pakuthies in this connection. With these words I strongly support the motion.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the motion. Till the constitution of the District Court at Mavelikara the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court was exercising jurisdiction over 13 pakuthies, 11 of which comprised the Mavelikara taluk and two formed part of the Tiruvalla taluk. At the time when the Law's Delays Commissioner was appointed, investigations on the possibility of making territorial readjustments were made. As a result of those investigations it was found that the work in the Mavelikara Court was rather heavy and territorial readjustments may be made. As a result of the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner the Munsiff's Court at Pathanamthitta was established and certain pakuthies which were within the jurisdiction of the Chengannur Munsiff's Court and the Adoor Munsiff's Court were transferred to the Pathanamthitta Munsiff's Court. And as a result of the recommendation then made by the Commissioner one pakuthy belonging to the Mavelikara taluk, *viz.*, Thonnallur pakuthy, was transferred to the Adoor Munsiff's Court. Afterwards it was found out that the Adoor Court had not sufficient work while the Mavelikara Court had to deal with a heavy file. So, certain territorial readjustments were made. Even then it was not found necessary to interfere with the territorial jurisdiction of the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court. The Law's Delays Commissioner's recommendation stopped with the transfer of Thonnallur pakuthy from the Mavelikara taluk. Under the scheme the Krishnapuram Munsiff's Court was to be retained. Subsequently, that court was abolished and the pakuthies within its jurisdiction had to be re-distributed. In fact, two of the most important pakuthies attached to that court, Krishnapuram and

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

Perungala, had to be added to some court. The Perungala pakuthy belonging to the Mavelikara taluk had to be added to the Mavelikara Court. The question as to what should be done with the Krishnapuram pakuthy had to be considered. Krishnapuram is the biggest pakuthy in the Karunagapalli taluk adjoining Mavelikara

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: What is the file in the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court at present?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I shall supply the latest figures. Sir, it was found necessary to allocate Krishnapuram pakuthy to some court. It is really a fact that if the Krishnapuram pakuthy is added on to the Karunagapally Munsiff's Court it would mean heavy accumulation of work there. And Krishnapuram is nearer to Mavelikara than Karunagapalli. Therefore it was decided that the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court should get two of the biggest pakuthies one of them forming part of the taluk and the other adjoining it. So they were added on to the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court. Thus we find that when the Krishnapuram Munsiff's Court was abolished two more pakuthies were added on to the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court. Out of the 13 pakuthies which comprised the jurisdiction of the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court, as a result of these territorial readjustments some pakuthies had necessarily to be transferred to some other courts as I have mentioned. Otherwise work in that court would become too heavy to be handled by one court. Government were left without any choice in that matter. When the question came as to which of the pakuthies should be transferred to some other court, the choice naturally fell on the three pakuthies referred to by the honourable member, *viz.*, Tamarakulam, Noornad and Veliampuram.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know the distance of the Veliampuram pakuthy from the Adoor Munsiff's Court?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: It would not be more than 11 miles.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know the distance of Veliampuram from Mavelikara?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: More or less the same. But some portion of it is nearer Mavelikara than Adoor. We cannot partition one pakuthy and give one part to Mavelikara and allot the remaining portion to Adoor. That will create practical difficulties in effecting service of processes and in the execution of decrees. As a matter of fact villages are taken as units. In this distribution we are maintaining the unity of these villages. Therefore, it was decided, Sir, that these 3 pakuthies should be transferred to the Adoor Court. I may also inform the House that the Government did not however arrive at this decision haphazardly. An experienced High Court Judge was appointed specially to go into the question. He went over to the places, studied the pendency of litigation in these courts, examined the number of cases coming from each of these pakuthies and then made, after careful consideration of these conveniences or inconveniences, that would arise if re-distribution was effected, his recommendations to the Government.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know whether there was any idea of establishing a District Court at Mavelikara then?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : As regards the establishment of a District Court at Mavelikara the present arrangement does not cause any inconvenience to the litigant public. Until that was established at Mavelikara, litigants from all the three pakuthies referred to by my honourable friend had to go to the Quilon District Court. The position has not in any way been worsened by the present arrangement. They could even to-day carry on their cases engaging their old vakils, mess in the hotels where they had been formerly messing in Quilon and feel more homely with the surroundings that are familiar to them. Therefore the taking away of these 3 pakuthies from the jurisdiction of the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court has not caused any inconvenience to the litigant public in those pakuthies.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know the inclusion of these pakuthies in the jurisdiction of the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court will not improve matters?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : No, Sir. It will not be to the improvement or betterment or advantage of the litigant public to get a court where there will be congestion of work.

Where there will not be congestion of work there will be quick disposal of cases. What a client will manage with six trips to Mavelikara, he can manage with one or two trips to Quilon. Therefore it will only be to the advantage of the litigant public if they are not compelled to have recourse to courts which are likely to be overcrowded.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know whether the honourable member is aware that many of those Vakils have discontinued their practice in the District Court of Quilon and have gone to Mavelikara ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : It is hoped that many are seeking better environments and have left for Mavelikara. Still some have remained. Quilon has not been deserted altogether. That only forms part of my argument, Sir. What I have been pointing out is this. Sir, that so far as the appeal side is concerned, the litigants of these three pakuthies are not in any way adversely affected. So far as the Munsiff's Court work is concerned, it is certainly to their advantage that they are given a court where work will be lighter and which is not in any way far away from their place. The matter may be reconsidered if at any time the work in the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court becomes lighter or if the High Court are satisfied that it will be more advantageous. The question may then be re-opened and re-settled. But as matters now stand, Sir, it is not possible.

The honourable member asked me about the pendency in the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court. Owing to the operation of the provisions of the Debt Relief Act, there has been phenomenal fall in the number of cases in all the courts in the State. Either on account of that or on account of the economic depression there has been a fall and the present pendency is 1000 cases in the Mavelikara Munsiff's Court,

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR : May I know the number of cases in the pendency list at Adoor?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : Even at the time the Law's Delays Commissioner was making investigation the work there was very very light, and territorial re-adjustments were being made from time to time. I have not got the exact figures regarding the number of cases in that court at present, but there is no indication that the number is likely to be very heavy. At any rate it is smaller than the number in the Mavelikara Court.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : Sir, the reply of the Legal Remembrancer is not rather satisfactory but in the hope that Government will do something in the matter, I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

The following motion was not moved :

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,733 for High Court by Re. 1.

Motion No. 3.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : Sir, I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,042 for High Court by Re. 1

To point out that there is a tendency on the part of the presiding officers in the lower courts in their anxiety to show more disposals in view of the circular regarding speedy disposal, to dispose of cases without taking all the evidence or allowing reasonable time to let in evidence. Sir, I intend by my observations just to bring to the notice of Government that on account of the circular there is a tendency to show more disposal of cases at the sacrifice of the quality. I think that the real spirit of the circular is that Government want that a judicial officer must do honest work, that he must do at least the minimum work for getting promotion and also for getting increment in pay. That I can understand and it must be so. But the fact that we notice in the lower courts is just the reverse. In criminal complaints the Magistrates, in order to show that there is less pendency of cases, take the statement of the complainants and immediately dismiss the complaints under section 181 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I am afraid that if such a tendency is not checked, the ends of justice will be defeated. With these observations I bring this fact to the notice of Government; and it is for this purpose that I have tabled this motion.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, I too wish to support this motion. Sir, I think that it is very difficult to make a compromise between quality and quantity of work in the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice. The issue of this circular often makes the subordinate judicial courts or the criminal courts to take it into their head to give no time whatsoever for taking steps or allowing applications for time

owing to the difficulty of the client to get sufficient money for taking steps or for payment to the advocate. Disregarding such difficulties, especially in these hard times, many judicial officers may dispose off the cases in their anxiety to show greater number of disposals for getting promotions or even rewards. Therefore my submission also is that the enforcement of this circular will hamper the administration of justice.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കോടതികളിൽ സാധാരണയായി ഒരു കേസ് ഫയൽ ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പത്തും പതിനഞ്ചും കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ നീട്ടുക ഒരു പതിവാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ സർക്യൂലർ കേസ് ഫയൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന കക്ഷികൾക്കു വളരെ അനുഗ്രഹമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. കേസുകൾ നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വാദിക്കും പ്രതിക്കും ദോഷമല്ലാതെ യാതൊരു ഗുണവും സിദ്ധിക്കുകയില്ല. വാദിയുടെയും പ്രതിയുടെയും ഗുണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സർക്യൂലർ അനുസരിച്ച് വേണ്ട തെളിവുകൾ എടുത്തിട്ടാണു കേസുകൾ തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നത്. നമ്മുടെ ഭരതരാജ്യമായ കൊച്ചിയിൽ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ കൊല്ലത്തിൽകൂടുതൽ കേസുകൾ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്താതെ കോടതിയിൽ കിടക്കുന്നില്ല. കേസുകൾ നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ വിഷമമുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നതു. എന്റെ സ്വന്തം അനുഭവം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇരുപതും ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചും കൊല്ലത്തെ പഴക്കമുള്ള കേസുകൾ ഇന്നും ചില കോടതികളിൽ കിടപ്പുണ്ട്. അവയിൽ ചിലതു ഞാൻതന്നെ ഫയൽ ചെയ്തതാണ്.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: ൨൫ കൊല്ലത്തെ പഴക്കമുള്ള കേസുകളിരിക്കുന്ന കോടതികൾ എന്താണ്?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : പറവൂർ ജില്ലാകോടതിയിൽ ൮൧-ലും ൮൨-ലും ൯൦-ലും ഉള്ള കേസുകൾ അടുത്തകാലത്താണ് തീരുമാനിച്ചതു്.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : ൧൦ നെ-ൽ കോട്ടയം ജില്ലാകോടതിയിൽ നടന്ന ഒരു കേസ് ൧൧൧൬-ൽ അതേ കോടതിയിൽതന്നെ വിധിനടത്താൻ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായാ മെമ്പർമാരായാമോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: അങ്ങിനെ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: ൧൦ നെ-ൽ കോട്ടയം ജില്ലാകോടതി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അന്ന് ഞാൻ ജനിക്കുന്നതിന് മുമ്പുള്ള കാര്യമാണ്.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന പഴയകേസുകൾ വിസ്താരഭാഗത്തോ വിധിനടത്തു ഭാഗത്തോ കിടക്കുന്നത്?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: വിസ്താരഭാഗത്താണ്. സ്വർണ്ണത്തു മനയ്ക്കലെ കേസുകളാണ് അധികവും എന്നാണ് അറിവ്. കേസു നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വകിലന്മാർക്ക് ആദായം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇവിടെ മെമ്പറന്മാരായ രാജന വകീലന്മാർ എന്റെ വാദത്തിന്റെ ശക്തി മന്ദസ്സിലാക്കാത്തത്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു കേസുകൾ മൂന്നോ നാലോ കൊല്ലത്തിനകം തീർത്തുകൊടുക്കണം വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the motion. The honourable members of this House have been complaining year after year during the Budget Session that the delay in our courts is inordinate and have often pressed that something drastic must be done to effect an improvement in it. It has often been stated here that justice delayed is justice denied, that, even though the number of courts was being increased from time to time, the officers appointed for the purpose have not been able to prevent accumulation of arrears. It was being complained here, Sir, that owing to the delayed disposal of cases on the original and the execution side, it was not possible for decree holders to reap the fruits of their decree and that we were in a state of hopelessness. It is also a notorious fact, Sir, that the delay in Travancore courts has become an object of criticism not only in Travancore but outside Travancore and that the delay hampers to a very great extent the commercial activities in the State. The honourable member Mr. Janardanan Nair, during the course of the Budget debate, pointed out vehemently how much he deprecated the present delay in courts and advocated that anything that lies in the power of Government must be resorted to for the purpose of speeding up the disposal of cases. It is no doubt possible in the case of some judicial officers who have not got a conscience or who do not feel the responsibility as much as they ought to do, that efficiency is sacrificed for speed. It is possible I admit. But every care is being taken by the High Court for getting the work done in the most efficient manner but with the utmost expedition also.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether the member is aware that the Second Bench at Quilon has only 20 or 21 cases this year and the Judge is adopting this trick to justify an increment?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Some officers are in a position to deal effectively with pending cases and where officers are deputed for clearing arrears they apply themselves to that work and they are able to dispose of cases more quickly. It is improper to attribute motives to a judge who does what he is expected to do. There is however one redeeming feature about the present complaint. It assures us that there is more speedy disposal. To that extent it is heartening. There are two parties to every litigation. If one party is anxious for getting a decision, the other party is equally anxious to put off the evil day, the day of judgment. It is therefore not unnatural to hear complaints from the other party when his adversary gets satisfaction.

Both sides cannot be satisfied at the same time. There should be speedy disposal so that people may enjoy the benefit derived from the proper administration of justice. At present steps are being taken to check all tactics which contribute to delay, and the judicial officers have begun to understand the full meaning of the oft-quoted expression "justice delayed is justice denied."

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: May I know whether there is any time-limit for criminal cases and civil cases?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: No, Sir. It is not possible to prescribe any time-limit. It is well-known to members of the legal profession that there are certain cases in which one party or the other is interested in protracting the litigation. It is not possible to have a joint effort on the part of both the plaintiff and the defendant. But a one-sided effort, which, if the judicial officers are indolent they may well fall a victim to, is not enough. Government will certainly deprecate such conduct on the part of the court. The court must dispose of all cases speedily. They are given full discretion in giving their judgments and if they arrive at any wrong decisions such decisions are liable to be appealed against. As in the good old days, cases are remanded even to-day. It is only in accordance with the wishes of the honourable members of the House that the present action has been taken for the prevention of accumulation of arrears. I am sure this House will certainly appreciate the speeding up programme of the High Court and the Government.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: May I know whether Government have prescribed a time-limit of three months for criminal cases and six months for civil cases, and that if that time-limit is exceeded the position will be considered by the High Court and the Government?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: In criminal cases which come before the Magistracy, it will be found that sometimes complaints are referred for the purpose of merely causing vexation to the accused, complaints which are not likely to be substantiated. Why should a criminal case be pending for more than 3 months? When a complaint is made immediately process is issued to the witnesses. Is it not the duty of the complainant to see that the witnesses are examined as speedily as possible? I think a period of 90 days is a reasonable one particularly in summons cases.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Is there any time-limit for civil cases?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: No, Sir.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: May I know whether our respectable witnesses go at the bidding of the parties?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, Sir, if the bidder is himself a respectable man. The court will see that the processes are properly served and that the witnesses are taken to the court. There should be no delay whatsoever so far as the issue of processes is concerned. Our respectable witnesses should not be allowed to go away from court without being examined. Why should the accused be allowed to roam free if he is guilty or to hang on the court if he is innocent. That is all the more reason why there should be more speedy disposal of criminal cases.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether efficiency is being kept up when speed is insisted upon?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Certainly, Sir. On the other hand, efficiency is taken into consideration in fixing the time-limit.

PRESIDENT: The policy of Government may as well be stated. Government are very reluctant to interfere with or give the appearance of interfering with the administration of justice and it is not the object of Government to usurp the jurisdiction which would naturally appertain to the High Court in this matter. Normally speaking, neither this House nor the Executive Government should have had anything to do with the discussion of a matter of this kind. If matters were in a normal position Government would not dream of trying to fix what is the quantum of work that any judicial officer has done or is capable of doing or discussing whether he examines the witnesses and with speed or whether there is any dilatory procedure adopted. They would have left all this to the High Court. That, as a matter of fact, if the High Court were so disposed and set about the business properly this mischief could have been averted and prevented, goes without saying and I say it with great respect to our High Court.

That the evils of corruption and delay can be dealt with effectively by the High Court was proved by one Chief Justice, Sir Douglas Young, of the Punjab High Court. The trouble with regard to the Punjab was perhaps even greater, more ramified and more deep-seated than Travancore. It was a matter of notoriety and complaint that there was considerable corruption and delay in the subordinate courts of the Punjab. Sir Douglas Young came on to the Chief Justiceship, and within three years the change was marvellous. It is possible for lawyers studying a judgment with some little care to find out whether the judgment proceeds on evidence or bears intrinsic marks of having been improperly procured. Where there is on the face of a judgment marks that it is not alright, Sir Douglas Young made his own enquiries and took stern measures whenever necessary.

The position in this State has been that practically every plaintiff felt that for years processes would not be served. When witnesses went into the box they were not sure when they would be relieved, in one day or even one month. No witness was sure when he would be examined or when the next examination would be. And also, after judgments in the original court and in appeals there were constant review petitions and reviews and generally speaking all methods of procrastination were being successfully resorted to. Things were so bad that it came to the knowledge of Government that people outside Travancore were nervous of filing any suit in Travancore. That is why, with the utmost reluctance, Government came to the conclusion that the evil was so widespread that Government had no alternative but to step in. In other words what should have been avoided, namely, the interference by the executive with the working of the courts was practically forced upon Government.

What Government is endeavouring to do is this: when it is found that in a particular court or with reference to a particular Judge there has been great delays Government will see to it that unless very satisfactory explanations are forthcoming, that Judge will not receive any promotion or preference. Honourable members will see for themselves that this principle will be exercised without regard to persons. Even if it comes to overlooking six or seven persons and choosing the 8th or 9th officer in order of seniority, that principle will be enforced. Not only so. An evil of a different type may spring up. One Judge I know of used to dismiss a case on a preliminary point like limitation mainly because the file could thereby be lightened. Such steps when wilful and justified should meet with the same penalties as the actual bad or dilatory handling of cases. Government are very keenly watching this matter. Government are, as already stated, very reluctant to interfere in this matter. The moment normal conditions are established, Government will cease to interfere. But the evil is now so pronounced and so great that Government will have to ensure that expedition is procured. I am perhaps putting the matter paradoxically but really it does not so much matter how a case is decided. What matters is that the case is decided; perhaps even more. Judges will bear in mind that if they go wrong there is the High Court. Expeditious justice is an essential feature of good government and Travancore deserves and must have it. Now, as I said, it should not be the right procedure for this House to debate such matters. This House ought to repose the utmost confidence in the judiciary. If a Judge takes time to decide over a matter, the normal presumption is that the problems that arise demand the utmost patient scrutiny and examination of the fundamentals, either of fact or of law, in regard to that case. Bearing this in mind, it ought not to be the province of the Legislature to interfere with or scrutinise minutely the judgments of court. It ought not to be and I hope it will soon cease to be the province of Government to criticise either the judiciary or the manner of

[President.]

disposal by the judiciary or the content of judgment of the judiciary. But the times are such, the crisis is such, I deliberately use the word 'crisis', that Government have to adopt a different method. Honourable members may take it that Government would take action not to influence the courts of justice but in order to see that the reproach, which is widely prevalent that in Travancore it is impossible to obtain a decree, that even if it is possible to obtain a decree it is impossible to execute it, is wiped out in civil cases.

In criminal cases I see that witnesses are put to a great deal of trouble on account of constant procrastination and constant adjournments. Very stringent measures have been taken in the past and honourable members will see that Government have no hesitation in taking very strong measures against Magistrates who are callous to the demands not only of justice but to those fundamental principles without which criminal justice would be futile. Criminal justice should be speedy; criminal justice should be stern; but be tempered with mercy. But above all, criminal courts should not inconvenience persons or make people think that they could be kept in suspense for indefinite periods. Honourable members will therefore see that the task which the Government have taken is very unenviable. It is very embarrassing and difficult too. But it is hoped that the evils which have been referred to will soon cease to exist.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 4.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Sir, I move—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,042 for High Court by Re. 1.

My object is to discuss about the necessity of having at least one Judge in the High Court from the Ezhava Community judging the importance of it.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I think that motion is not in order.

PRESIDENT: Appointments to the Judiciary of the High Court are the prerogative of His Highness. Therefore the motion is inadmissible.

Motions Nos. 5 to 17.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:

5. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,043 for High Court by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

6. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,236 for Second Judges by Re. 1

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

7. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,975 for Temporary Second Judges by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

8. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,18,653 for Munsiffs by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

9. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,53,653 for Munsiffs by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

10. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,23,653 for Munsiffs by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

11. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,200 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

12. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,50,856 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

13. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,50,856 for Civil and Sessions Court by Re. 1.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :

14. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,520 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

15. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,824 for Criminal Courts by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

16. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 83,782 for Law Officers by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

17. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 83,782 for Law Officers by Re. 1.

Motion No. 18.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : Sir, I move;

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,55,073 under Demand XIV by Re. 1.

My object is to discuss the desirability of shifting the Parur District Court to Muvattupuzha. All the members of this House are aware that this District Court is now in the north-western corner of Travancore. My object is that this District Court must be in a central place of the jurisdiction of the District. In this connection I may suggest that Muvattupuzha is a suitable place. People from Muvattupuzha find it very difficult in times of flood to go to Parur. It is a far off place so far as Muvattupuzha is concerned. Farther it is also cut off from the rest of Travancore during times of flood.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : Is there not a bridge at Alwaye to connect Parur with the rest of Travancore?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : I do not think it is possible to have a bridge constructed to get over the difficulty when the portions of the road are under water. There must be at least one important factor to establish a District Court in one place and in my view that there is none with regard to Parur. I am sure this proposal will be opposed by Mr. Kumaran Vaidyan vehemently because during the course of the discussion in regard to shifting the Quilon Division Cutcherry to Mavelikara, he expressed his views on this point. So I can very well say that he will be opposing this motion also. He may say that there is a big building at Parur and for that my answer is that public offices that are housed in rented buildings may be shifted over there. Even then, I fear that all the offices that are now in the

[Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathy.]

rented buildings could not be accommodated in the District Court building. Therefore there is no difficulty on that matter.

Muvattupuzha is a central place and is convenient for all people. There is also good river water whereas there is no good water at Parur. It has been often said that good drinking water must be made available at Parur. I hope that Government will seriously consider the shifting of the Parur District Court to Muvattupuzha. With these observations I move the motion for the acceptance of this house.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I beg to support the motion exactly as it is, without any qualification whatever. The motion relates to the desirability of shifting the Parur District Court to Muvattupuzha which is a central place within the jurisdiction of the Parur District itself. The mover anticipated that Mr. Kumaran Vaidyan might object to this proposition very strongly. I can well appreciate his point of opposition.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: കമാരൻ വൈദ്യൻമാത്രമേ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കൂ എന്നാണോ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. KOTTLIL P. ABRAHAM: I did not say that he is the only member who would oppose the motion. He being a member of that Parur constituency, I thought that his local patriotism might move him to raise the objection. He may say that there is in Parur a very costly and substantial building suitable for housing the District Court and that no proper building is available in Muvattupuzha. To shift the Court all on a sudden to Muvattupuzha may not be an agreeable proposal. But I want to point out that the shifting is urged because it is a convenient centre for a District Court. The other parts of Travancore are cut off from Parur during the rainy season. With the construction of Marthandavarma Bridge, Parur has been sufficiently connected with the rest of the other parts of Travancore. I have to state that most of the clients who appear before the District Court of Parur come from Thodupuzha, Devicolam, Muvattupuzha and other places. The Munsiffs Courts from which appeals lie to the Parur District Court are those in Parur, Perumbavoor, Muvattupuzha, Thodupuzha and Devicolam. Of these places, Muvattupuzha occupies the Central position. It may also be urged that in these days of easy means of communication, the District Court of Parur is easily accessible from all the places referred to by me. The same can be said in reply when the court is located at Muvattupuzha. It will also be convenient for the people of Parur to come to Muvattupuzha because of the easy communication now available. So from the point of view of communication no objection can stand against the proposal to shift the District Court to Muvattupuzha. For these reasons I have great pleasure to support the proposition, namely, of the shifting of the District Court to Muvattupuzha and Muvattupuzha only. I do not support any idea of shifting the District Court from Parur for locating it at Alwaye, Perumbavoor or any other place within the jurisdiction of the Parur District except Muvattupuzha. With these words I support the motion.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെയും മദ്ധ്യലഭ്യമായ ക്ലേശികരും സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. പറവൂർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോടതി അവിടെനിന്നും മാറ്റിയാൽ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധിപതനകാലത്ത് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന പണച്ചെലവിനെ കരുതി മാത്രം ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുകയാണ്. മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ, ദേവികുളം എന്നീ താലൂക്കുകളിൽനിന്നും, ആകെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ചിലവാനം കേന്ദ്രകര പറവൂർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോടതിയിൽ ഉള്ളതിൽ, നാൽപ്പത്തിമൂന്നു മാത്രമേ അവിടെ പതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : മൂവാറ്റുപുഴയിൽ ഒരു കെട്ടിടം പണിയിക്കേണ്ടിവരുമല്ലോ എന്നുള്ള സങ്കടം കൊണ്ടാണോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : അതേ. അതിനു വളരെ ചെലവുണ്ട്.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : കെട്ടിടം മൂവാറ്റുപുഴതാലൂക്കുകാർ പണിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാലോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : എങ്കിൽ എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ല. കെട്ടിടം പറവൂരത്തേതുപോലെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ വളരെ വിഷമമുണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : പറവൂർ ജില്ലാ കോടതി ലേലം ചെയ്തു കിട്ടുന്ന പണംകൂടി മൂവാറ്റുപുഴയിലെ ജില്ലാ കോടതിക്കു ചിലവാക്കരുതോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. അവിടെ വാടകയ്ക്ക് കെട്ടിടങ്ങളെടുത്ത് വേറെ ആഫീസുകൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ ആഫീസുകൾ ആ കെട്ടിടത്തിലിട്ടാൽ മതി.

സർ, ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്ക് പറവൂർ ജില്ലാ കോടതി അവിടെനിന്നും മാറ്റിയാൽ പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിന്റെ മാഹാത്മ്യം അസ്തമിക്കും. ചില മെമ്പർമാർ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്റെ താലൂക്കിനെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റുള്ളവർ പറവൂരിൽ താമസിക്കത്തക്കതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നത്. ഓരോ മെമ്പറും അവർ താമസിക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കിലെ കാര്യങ്ങളാണ് ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നത്. ഓരോരുത്തരേയും തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയയ്ക്കേണ്ട സന്ദർഭം വരുമ്പോൾ “നീങ്ങളുടെ പലതും ചെയ്തുതരാം” എന്നുള്ള വാഗ്ദാനം ഭംഗിയായി നടത്തുമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അത്തരം വാഗ്ദാനങ്ങളനുസരിച്ച് ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്യാവുന്നില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]

അതുകൊണ്ട് പത്തോ നാല്പ്പതോ കേസുമാത്രം പതിയാറുള്ള താലൂക്കുകളിലേക്ക് ഈ കോടതി മാറേണ്ട കാര്യമില്ല. ഒരു കാര്യം കൂടി പറയാം. പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ എനിക്ക് ധാരാളം കേസുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഇതു പറയുന്നതെന്നു മെമ്പർമാർ ആരും വിചാരിക്കരുത്. ഞാൻ വാദിയായും പ്രതിയായും ഒരു കേസും ഇല്ലെന്നു കൂടി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH : ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ കക്ഷിയായി ഒരു കേസു നടക്കുന്നു എന്ന് മുഖവാനിക്ക് പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ആ കേസ് ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലാണ് നടക്കുന്നത്.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : പറവൂർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോടതി മാറ്റിയാൽ പറവൂരിന്റെ മാഹാത്മ്യം പോകുമെന്നു മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ. കൊല്ലം ഡിവിഷൻ കച്ചേരി മാവേലിക്കരയ്ക്കു മാറ്റിയാൽ കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ള മാഹാത്മ്യവും പോയ്ക്കൊഴിയല്ലേ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : കൊല്ലത്തു മാറ്റുകോടതികളും മാറ്റമുണ്ട്. അവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്ന വക്കീലന്മാർക്ക് അതുകൊണ്ട് കേസുകിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമില്ല. മാവേലിക്കരയിലുള്ളവർക്കും കറെ കേസുകിട്ടിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്ന വിചാരംകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കും അന്ന് ആ വാദം കൊണ്ടുവന്നത്.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : തൊടുപുഴക്കാർക്കും മാറ്റം പറവൂരുപോകുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ സൗകര്യം മൂവാറ്റുപുഴെ പോകുന്നതല്ലേ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : അങ്ങനെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു കിടക്കുന്ന ഹൈക്കോടതി ഓട്ടയത്തേക്കു മാറ്റണമെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവരും. അതുകൊണ്ട് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ കോടതി ഇതിനു മുൻപ് ഒരിക്കൽ മാറ്റുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് അന്വേഷിച്ചതിൽ മാറ്റമുണ്ട് എന്ന് തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഇതിൽ പതിഞ്ഞു. പറവൂർതാലൂക്ക് നിവാസികളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ആദരിക്കണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയുക്തം ഏതിർക്കുന്നത്.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL : Sir, I oppose the motion to shift the Parur District Court to Muvattupuzha. This subject has been discussed in the Assembly on a prior occasion. I understand that the matter has been thoroughly enquired into by the Honourable High Court and that

they have come to the conclusion that it is not advisable to shift the Court from Parur. The reasons are many. There are many practical difficulties in shifting the court to another place. My friend Mr. Abraham was of the view that he is in favour of shifting the court only if it is shifted to Muvattupuzha and not to any other place. Evidently local patriotism and considerations of personal convenience have weighed with the honourable member in making this suggestion. If that is the case, I may be excused for having my own considerations for Parur.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I have to oppose the motion. This matter was discussed on the floor of the House on several occasions, several interpellations were put and answered and as stated by an honourable member, the question was considered by the Honourable High Court. In all these matters, Government have to go by the advice offered by the High Court, and it is not their opinion that as at present advised, it is proper to shift the court from Parur to any other place. The disadvantages arising from such a shift would counterbalance the expected advantages. The court was in existence in Parur for a very long time. From the total number of cases annually filed in that Court, we cannot say that the litigant public are put to any great inconvenience. The Laws Delays Commissioner has reported that the average annual number of original suits is 35 and appeals 312. Mr. Joseph Vithayathil has just now stated that the pendency in that court is at present between 30 and 40. This certainly does not justify a shift to a more convenient place.

Muvattupuzha is a rapidly developing town. That is conceded. But if Muvattupuzha was as important as Parur in olden days, probably Muvattupuzha would have had a chance for a District Court and we would have found the Parur District Court at Muvattupuzha. It is only recently, by the construction of roads and the linking up of Muvattupuzha with Alwaye, Devicolam and Munnar that the place has assumed some importance.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether a District Court was not recently taken away from Quilon?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, the question is put whether a court was not taken away from Quilon. It is not a case of taking away one court bodily from one place and putting it in another place. There were 4 courts in Quilon. It was thought that one might be shifted from Quilon. That is not the case with Parur. There is only one court at Parur and that was established several years ago when probably no one would have liked to have a court at Muvattupuzha. So inaccessible was Muvattupuzha then. A time may come when Muvattupuzha can have a separate District Court. But at present I very much regret to say that it will not be possible to shift the court from Parur.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I beg to withdraw the motion. The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 19.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, I beg to move to reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,65,073 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10 to speak of the scarcity of accommodation for the staff in the Alleppey Principal Munsiff's Court. Before the establishment of the Additional Third bench at Alleppey, a section of the staff of the Principal Munsiff's Court was housed in the building where the Additional Third Bench is now housed. Now a section of the staff has been shifted to the court house and there is no space in the court house for the advocates and clients to move about. Even the light and wind are obstructed in the room where the officer sits and tries the cases. The examiner section is now housed in a verandah which is 15 feet in length and 3 feet in breadth. A table cannot be placed there crosswise and there is no space in the building to accommodate the staff of the Principal Munsiff's Court. I beg to submit that this is an institution which brings in a large surplus to the Government after meeting the expenses of establishment. There is no reason to grudge spending to provide additional accommodation for the clerks and the examiners in that court. So I request the Government to consider this question and to make sufficient provision for the additional accommodation in the Principal Munsiff Court at Alleppey.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : The matter will be looked into. The High Court will be addressed in this matter and everything that is possible will be done.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, I beg to withdraw the motion. The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 20.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir I beg to move to reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,65,073 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10 to speak about the appointments of salary peons to Judicial Officers.

PRESIDENT : Who are the salary peons?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Salary peons are peons attached to the Judicial Officers in their houses.

PRESIDENT : The question is raised as to their appointments?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : No Sir; It is about the choice of the salary peons by the officers. The ordinary work of the salary peons of the Judicial Officers, as I understand, is to attend on them in their houses. Occasion may arise when the salary peons will have to go into the room or rooms of the house of the officer. A Hindu officer may not like a non Hindu enter to his house.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞത് എന്താണെന്നു മലയാളത്തിൽ പറയാമോ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : ശമ്പളശിപായി എന്നു പറയും.

I think it is necessary to allow the Judicial Officers to have their own choice in the selection of the peons. I understand that the Judicial officers are now forced to take salary peons according to the advice of the immediate superiors. A Hindu officer may not be inclined to take a Muhammadan peon to attend in his house. I think it is reasonable to allow the Judicial Officers to have their own choice in the matter.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know what suggestion the member has to make?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : If some allowance is given to the Judicial Officers they can appoint their own peons and the Government will save a large amount.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Is it the Member's opinion that there need not be any permanent staff of salary peons?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Yes. It will cut down the cost of expenditure. That is my opinion.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് അരിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും കരിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും മറ്റുമായിട്ട് പബ്ലിക് ഫണ്ട് ചെലവുവെച്ച് പബ്ലിക് ഓഫീസർമാരെ നിയമിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്തെന്നാൽ ഇരുനൂറ്റും, മൂന്നൂറ്റും രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള മുൻസിഫന്മാർക്കും മറ്റും അരിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ട് പബ്ലിക് ഓഫീസർമാരെ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും നിയമിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഔദ്യോഗികമായ ജോലികൾക്കല്ലാതെ അരിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും കഞ്ഞിപ്പുരയ്ക്കലിനും എടുക്കുന്നതിനും മറ്റും പബ്ലിക് ഓഫീസർമാരെ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിന് ഈ സഭസമ്മതിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ മാതിരി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു സ്കൂൾ ഫൈനൽ പരീക്ഷ പാസായിട്ടുള്ള ഏതു ജാതിയിലുള്ള ആളുകളും വരാൻ തയ്യാറാണ്. ഏതു ജാതിയിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കായിരുന്നാലും ഇമ്മാതിരി ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്. അല്ലാതെ അതിനായിട്ട് മാത്രം ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും പ്രത്യേകനിയമനാധികാരങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു അരിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും കരിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുമായി ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI : ജൂഡീഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്ത വല്ല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും ഇപ്രകാരം നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ചിലതിൽപ്പോലും നടപ്പുണ്ട്.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : Sir I regret that such a motion has come up for discussion in this House. I fear, I myself am unable to accept the principle of the motion. As has been rightly pointed out by Mr. P. S. Muhamed, peons who are paid out of the public funds are not intended for catering to the family conveniences of the judicial officers. Peons are given for serving the officers in their public capacity even when they are at home. For instance, bringing to and taking from the judicial officer's houses papers, official seals and boxes, or announcing visitors to the officer concerned, or scaring away

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

visitors, these are matters which could be attended to by a Moham-
medan peon in a Nair Judge's house or by an Ezhava peon in a
Brahmin judge's house. Government do not think that these peons
are employed or intended to be employed to fetch water for household
purposes or to cook in the kitchen or to attend to any other domestic
work.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know whether the honourable
member is aware that the peons appointed for the purpose refuse to
obey when they are asked to cook or take children to schools or some
other places?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: It is not a question of refusal.
Suppose a person volunteers to do domestic work. Then, should he
not be allowed to do that?

PRESIDENT: But the only thing is that the word voluntary should
be in inverted commas.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Apart from that, Sir, the
peon caters to the conveniences of the officer and not of the individual.
That I understand, is the point involved in the appointment of per-
sonal peons. The honourable member said that the choice must be left
to the officer concerned. There can be no choice in these matters.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, the arguments advanced by the
Legal Remembrancer are not convincing. But he conceded that one
of the items of work of these salary peons is to intimate to the officers
the presence of the visitors. Suppose an officer is in his office room in
his house and he is a Brahmin or Kshatriya. The inmates of the
house may not like the intrusion of a non-hindu into the house.
There is no harm if the officer also gives weight to his religious senti-
ments in his house. No law prohibits him from adhering to his reli-
gious feelings or sentiments in his house. In such cases, if a non-Hindu
salary peon is forced upon him to attend on him in his house, it will be
uncomfortable. The choice of selection should be given to the officers.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The peons are expected to
wait on them when they are engaged in office work.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: But the officer may not be sitting in
the veranda and doing office work. He may be doing office work in
one of the rooms inside the house. It is then the difficulty arises.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know what the
officer would do if the visitor himself is a respectable Mohamedan?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: If intimated the officer will come out,
give a salaam and offer him a seat. Therefore, Sir, the Legal Remem-
brancer's arguments are not convincing. So long as the religious senti-
ments of the officers are to be respected, they must be given the
choice to select their salary peons.

PRESIDENT: Before this matter is allowed to be withdrawn I
wish to say something. One of the first things that I noticed when I

came to the State was the very large number of peons that surrounded Bhaktivilas and most other officers in the State. I have deliberately not taken any action because of the economic situation and the distress in the country. As soon as conditions are reduced to their normality, I think the policy of Government would be to lessen the number of peons to about a fourth or third of the present number. For instance, with a fourth of the number that exists in Bhaktivilas I should be very happy. At present, there is hardly space for visitors to wait in the house because there is such a large number of peons there; some, of course, on legitimate work and some eagerly waiting near the cars. (*Laughter.*) The number of peons seems some how to be connected with the prestige of the officer here. The only place worse than Travancore in this respect is perhaps Simla. I had an overwhelming number of peons when I was a member of the Council there having hardly any room in the house. The whole trouble is that apparently it was considered a matter of dignity for an officer to have a certain number of people both in the house and in the office. Under ideal conditions no more than one or two will be necessary for the actual transaction of the public business within the house. The rest should be entertained in the office for necessary work not for show. Only those peons should be entertained who have definite work assigned to them in the office. Personal peons must be only one or two in number and this ought to be irrespective of the standing or status or rank or importance of the officer. That reform Government have not taken up for the deliberate reason that such a large number of people have somehow or other found means of occupation and of employment and it would be making the evil much worse if they are all disbanded at this moment. Government, during the time of the economic distress, do not propose to change the present system. Personal peons should be as few in number as possible and they should be more or less uniform in number, whatever the status, or rank, or importance of the officer. Sooner or later this reform must be brought about. If this decision is arrived at, then this policy of having menial or domestic servants as peons will also be gradually eradicated. We are perhaps following a very ancient tradition. I knew a time when every morning, both in Baroda and in Travancore, rice and vegetables were sent. All these things are part of a traditional usage which can only be slowly eradicated. But, sooner or later, the whole question will have to be raised.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I do not press the motion.
The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motion No. 21.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,65,073 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10,

Motion No. 22.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I beg to move for a reduction of Rs. 10 from the total allotment of Rs. 10,65,073 under Demand XIV. The object of my motion is to bring to the notice of this House and

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup,]

the Government that there is a very large number of original petitions and other petitions for the reduction of decree amounts under the Act II of 1116 in almost all the civil courts in the State and that for the speedy disposal of these petitions which have accumulated in the civil courts, some additional temporary Munsiffs Courts should be established in the State. Sir, there must be at least 2,000 original petitions and an equal number of other petitions for the reduction of decree amounts, under the Act II of 116 in every Munsiffs Court. But along with the ordinary works of the civil courts this will be an additional burden for the courts, and the Officers may not be in a position to dispose of them at an early date. Therefore, I am of opinion that an Additional Temporary Munsiffs Courts each, for each District Court centre may be established for the speedy disposal of the petitions under the Debt Relief Act. With these words I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. G VELU PILLAI: Sir, I understand that there are at present nearly 60,000 petitions filed in the civil courts under the Debt Relief Act. This is more than the total number of original suits and appeals filed in the State in any one of the previous years, in 1114, 1115 or 1116. In 1115 only 54,950 cases were instituted in all and in 1114, 56,590 cases were filed. Sir, besides these 60,000 petitions, there are regular suits and appeals also filed in the various courts. I know, Sir, that some of these petitions can easily be disposed of. But there are others which take as much time as the original suits themselves. It is the policy of Government to prevent Laws Delays as much as possible. I wonder, that being the case, how Government found it possible to abolish two Temporary courts at present. Sir, on the other hand if a sufficient number of Munsiffs and Judges are appointed to cope with the increasing number of petitions, I think Laws Delays will be prevented to a great extent. As in the case of the Conciliation Officers when Government find it necessary to abolish these posts, they can do so. But, as it is, my submission is that the appointment of a certain number of Judges and Munsiffs is an absolute necessity.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, if the honourable member who moved the motion was informed about the actual file that we have in 1116 I doubt very much whether he would have tabled a motion like this. It was stated by the honourable member Mr. Velu Pillai that the number of cases filed on the original side in the civil courts in 1114 and 1115 exceeded 56,000. The number of cases that have been filed in 1116 comes to 31,419 till the last day of Edavom and taking about 4,000 cases on an average for each of the two remaining months, Mithunom and Karkadagom, we might expect to have 39,000 suits filed in civil courts as compared with the 56,000 in 1114. We find a phenomenal fall in the number of suits that we have on the file in 1116, *i. e.* about 20,000 original suits less. The petitions filed under Act II of 1116 are no doubt many, because the number of such applications exceeds 40,000. It is not 60,000 as was mentioned by the honourable member but it is 40,000 and odd. It will be remembered

that a good many of these are applications filed on the executive side, although they are filed under Act II of 1116.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know the approximate percentage of the original petitions?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: That figure has not been separately called for, because the question itself was not directed to it. Altogether 40,000 petitions have been filed, and, as honourable members know, about 2 lakhs of rupees have been deposited in courts. These mostly relate to matters on the executive or administrative side and it will be found that in the disposal of these matters there will not be much for the courts to decide. So far as decrees are concerned, on the execution side various notices may have to be ordered.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know the number of such applications filed under Section 16 of Act II of 1116?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Their number is very very limited. They are applications which correspond to the applications under the Insolvency Act and while reducing congestion in the District Courts it may give probably some additional work to the Munsiffs. But the number of such applications filed under section 16 is rather not large.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: May I know whether the honourable member is aware that even petitions filed on the executive side are objected to and that several of them are posted for evidence?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: That may be. Of course there is a tendency on the part of every creditor to deprive the debtor of the benefits of the Act. They are not matters which will take any special time of the court. As at present advised, there is a steep fall in the number of suits filed in the courts. At the same time it cannot be said that Act II of 1116 has in any way added to the amount of work which the courts have been turning out before the Act came into force. Till now only 40,000 petitions have come in and it is not likely that any more petitions will come. These petitions will be disposed of by all the civil courts, the Munsiffs, District Judges and Second Judges. Of course if Government find that the disposal of these petitions involves additional work and that more officers have to be appointed, Government will be only too glad to make the appointments, because, as honourable members know, it is the accepted policy of Government that the administration of justice should be speeded up.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the honourable member is able to say whether the petitions that have been filed are steadily disposed of?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: If the honourable member has been reading the T. L. T. and T. L. J. he will know that many of them are disposed of and that appeals have been preferred and final decisions have been given by the High Court. The High Court have given decision on several of the important controversial points. It means that those controversies have been settled. There are various cases in which

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

there may not be any controversy at all. For instance a person deposits a certain amount as first instalment and says that notice may be issued to the other party. Suppose the decree holder takes his own time to take the money. The case remains undisposed of till the amount is taken by him or till the court passed an order that the amount is deposited and the petition is recorded.

Government will of course call for reports about the working of this Act. As a matter of fact they are getting fortnightly statements and if Government are satisfied that the operation of the Act involves more work and that the additional work cannot be disposed of except by the appointment of additional judicial officers, Government will gladly appoint them. And I can certainly undertake that Government will not fail to discharge that part of their duty. Government, as at present advised, think that there is no immediate necessity for any additional appointment. But if during the course of the year it is found necessary, they will certainly make the necessary appointments.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether there is any proposal for reducing the number of Judges?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: There is no proposal to reduce the number of Judges excepting the number already mentioned in the budget for the next year.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I doubt whether the Legal Remembrancer is correct when he says that the total number of petitions put in under this Act will be not more than 40,000.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I said slightly more than 40,000.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: The original petitions themselves will come to more than 40,000 and the petitions on the execution side will be more than a lakh.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, these petitions on the execution side may relate to debts which do not come under Act II of 1116.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, the number relates to original petitions under Act II of 1116. But there are other petitions on the execution side under Act II of 1116 which also come to more than one lakh.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether he is aware that a special register is maintained in all the courts for registering the cases?

PRESIDENT: Order, order. What is the difficulty? If we find that the work is such that it is overwhelming, other Judges will be appointed. If at any time Government find that the present judiciary cannot cope with their work they would increase the number. They would have no hesitation to do so.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : I am glad, Sir. But I do not agree with the assertion of the learned Legal Remembrancer that the judicial officers now in the department can dispose of all these petitions, expeditiously. That opinion reminds me of the old story of the disposal of cases by a judicial officer who disposed of all the petitions or cases after arranging them in two almirahs, and dismissing all in one of them and allowing all, in the other.

PRESIDENT . That was stated of an executive officer and not of a Judicial officer.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Yes, Sir. In view of the answer given by the President that the Government will have no hesitation in appointing more judicial officers when necessity arises, I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 23 and 24.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

23. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,65,073 under Demand XIV by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

24. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,65,073 under Demand XIV by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : The question before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,65,073 under Demand XIV—Administration of Justice

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XV—JAILS.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 1,15,197 under Demand XV—Jails.

Motion No. 1.

The following motion was not moved —

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN :

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for Superintendent by Re. 1.

Motion No. 2.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Sir, I move—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,673 for Central Prison

to speak of better treatment of political prisoners. Sir, when it is a political offence it is an offence for no moral turpitude because it is not an offence committed for personal gain. Suppose a man commits theft, it is an offence committed for his own gain. So in all civilised countries and in India they have made a difference between political offences and other crimes. If you read the newspapers about punishments for political offences you will see that so and so is given A class or B class. But unfortunately in our State these political prisoners are treated as ordinary class of prisoners.

About two or three years ago I put the question to the Chief Secretary to Government who said that one Mr. A. Narayana Pillai was treated as an ordinary class of prisoner. These political

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

prisoners are treated very badly. Moreover they are put in ordinary lockups. For instance one Mr. Sankar B. A., B. L., was put in the Aramboly lock-up and then transferred to the Kottar lock-up. But the best way is to release him, not confine him in Kottar, so that he could maintain his wife and children. That is the method adopted in British India.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether Mr. Sankar is a married man?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I do not know.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Then how can Mr. Sankar have wife and children?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: One Mr. Nataraja Pillai made utterance in British India and shouted anti-war-slogans.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, these statements are irrelevant. These people are detenues and not prisoners.

PRESIDENT: The motion is for the better treatment of political prisoners. They are not prisoners but detenues under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, the prisoners deserve better treatment in the matter of clothing, and food. The prisons are insanitary. It is only to point out these things that I have moved the motion.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, I support the motion. With the advent of Indian nationalism and its effects on the social, economical and political life and activities of the people, jail going has been very much popularised. The surge of nationalism and the yearning to get independance sent a thrilling wave of enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the country resulting in an upheaval and the internment of the most intelligent, influential and worthy sons of the soil. We too had our due share. When these people are interned in British India or are sent to jail, there exists a classification, A, B and C. They are classed according to the position they occupy in the land, the respectability they command and the nature of life led by them. Thus in every jail in British India they are provided, according to their classification, with newspapers, books, writing materials and every other facilities they desire and deserve to have. For what crimes are they sent to jail? They are not sent to jail for any heinous crime attended by any moral degradation. They are sent to jail for holding certain opinion or political activities. The only offence they have committed is that they were not cowards to hold the opinion to themselves and thus escape the consequences otherwise apt to fall upon them. For those who held the same opinion and did not give it public utterance escaped the predicament. Jails are ordinarily intended to be reformatories. I don't think that any state will deny that claim. But in actual practice the prisoners sent to jail do not get reformed any way, nor do the state take particular care to make them so. Thus the internment has almost without exception gone only to harden up the criminal tendencies of the internees.

The utmost harm that can be done to the State, to the people and to humanity is that these jails tend to make them a criminal class. When these political prisoners are also sent to this jail along with ordinary convicts they are treated like other prisoners, as ordinary convicts, and they are not given any facilities. The result is a kind of mental degradation in some cases and the hardening up of the feeling of criminal tendencies in others by constant association with habitual hardened criminals. Educated hardened criminals will be a menace to society. I do not think, therefore, the State can encourage the keeping of political prisoners along with other prisoners even in the interests of the State. My object in supporting the motion is that when political prisoners are sent to jail for holding social or political opinions they should be given different classification as their comrades are given in British India, for what is considered as a unwholesome opinion to-day may be otherwise tomorrow. That is what world history teaches us too. As such, to punish a man for a certain opinion is itself wrong in principle. When the State thinks it fit to do so why not give them some special consideration at least. With these words I support the motion.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Sir, no question of nationalism or politics arises in the State. This is a question of following the law, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Penal Code and the Jail Rules. If a man is punished it will be, under the Penal Code or under any special law. After sentence, the Jail Rules will be applied. And no difference is shown between man and man.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know whether there is no difference between a sentence for culpable homicide and one for political offence?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Yes, the penal law recognises some difference. It recognises *mens rea*. But with reference to Jail Rules there is no difference. The only question is whether a man is sentenced to simple imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment. The man sentenced to simple imprisonment is entitled to certain privileges which a man sentenced to rigorous imprisonment is not.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : When a person is convicted for a political offence, does that involve moral turpitude?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : I do not understand what my friend means by political offence. If he means an offence punishable for sedition, I think that offence against the State is as heinous as any other offence.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR : May I know whether the present so-called political prisoners in Travancore are not only detenues under the Defence of Travancore Act?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : I do not understand what the honourable member means by political prisoners. If he refers to detenues, this Demand does not apply to them. If my friend refers to political prisoners convicted for sedition, I think the total number does not exceed four or five.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether our Criminal Procedure Code is not drafted on the basis of the British Indian Code?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Not exactly so. There are certain differences.

Mr. Janardanan Nair said that men are being punished for holding political opinions. The moment a man is sentenced to imprisonment and sent to jail, he becomes a prisoner and he will be treated according to law. It is a fundamental principle of law that no man can be punished for his opinion.

In view of what I have said I have to oppose the motion.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Does the honourable member mean that the law in Travancore does not contemplate political offences?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The member is right. Neither our Criminal Law, nor our Criminal Procedure code deals with a class of offences called "political".

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether the Chief Secretary is aware that in the judgments of the Bombay and other High Courts the term "political offences" is used and that it is accepted in the nomenclature of other courts?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: We are not bound to follow the decisions of the Madras or other High Courts. Travancore has its own High Court.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, for fear of defeat, I do not want to press the motion.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: I rise to a point of order. The member says for fear of a defeat he does not press the motion. May I know whether he is entitled not to press the motion for fear of defeat?

PRESIDENT: The member is only thinking aloud. The only thing with which the chair is concerned is whether he is pressing the motion or not.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The question that a sum of Rs. 1,15,197 be granted under Demand XV—Jails was put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—POLICE.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 8,56,160 under Demand XVI—Police.

Motions Nos. 1 to 9.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

4. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :

5. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :

6. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

7. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,640 for Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

8. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,640 for Assistant Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

9. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,640 for Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Motion No. 10.

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA : Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,578 for salaries by Rs. 5.

As I have indicated, I am moving the motion in order to discuss the question of the pay and prospects of women constables.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, I rise to a point of order. This motion is not admissible as the women police do not come under the establishment of the Inspector-General of Police and the establishment has nothing to do with the women police.

The motion was therefore ruled out.

Motions Nos. 11 to 26.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

11. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,578 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU :

12. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,014 for establishment by Re. 1.

SUPERINTENDANCE—Allowances.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

13. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

14. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

15. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

16. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :

17. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

18. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

19. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,884 for Superintendence by Rs. 5.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

20. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

21. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

22. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. KANNANTNODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR :

23. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

24. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Rs. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKOBA THARAKAN :

25. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,740 for Traffic Inspectors.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

26. To omit the allotment of Rs. 28,168 for the continuance of the Special Police officers.

Motion No. 27.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, I move :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,74,404 for District Police by Rs. 5.

My object is to point out the inefficiency of the Police in checking the crime. Sir, it is found from the Administration Report of 1115 that almost all the crimes except murder are on the increase by 35 per cent, showing thereby that the police are not in a position to check the crimes committed in the various parts of the State. In spite of the fact of promulgation of a motto "Polite in method and quick in action" and in spite of the fact that Inspector-General is praised and applauded by the newspapers, the police administration is rotten at the bottom.

PRESIDENT : The expression is "strong in action."

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Yes, Sir. Then I must say there is strong inaction and impoliteness on the part of the Police, wherever it is necessary. A policeman who is responsible for peace and order is a terror to the ordinary villager. Even false petitions are hoisted at the instigation of the coteries of policemen to extract money from poor villagers. He gets a petition as aforesaid and goes to the village. If the man does not get any money from the poor villager, he is brought to the police station and kept there. Though the poor man is taken to the police station, he will not be shown to the Inspector at all for 'days together. He will be asked to wait at the premises of the police station for hours together without the Inspector's knowledge and harassed but not arrested. If the Inspector-General of Police or the President of this Assembly were to make surprise visits to any of the police stations, such instances can be found in abundance. There are instances of persons kept in the lockups without being charge-sheeted, or without a case being taken against them. If a Police Officer knows that members of this House are likely to complain of such actions to his superiors he will make false reports about the members in question. Such reports will be made sufficiently early, anticipating the complaints of

members who do not dance attendance on him. That is the real position in mofussil parts. The nature of the false report to his superior about the member may be to the effect that the member of a particular locality approached him with a recommendation and that was not heeded to and that it is likely that the member may make some allegation against him. So much so, even honest, unbiased complaints are not enquired into by the superiors, believing the Inspector's report.

Sir, the Inspector-General is very kind to his subordinates. Whenever a complaint is made he will say that the ball is set in motion, but that ball will not move. He will say that the matter has been sent down for enquiry. The question will go down to the Inspector. I myself have reported to the Inspector-General more than half a dozen instances of this kind about the acts of a particular officer. For all that I find that the Inspector has been left scot free. No action has been taken against him. No punishment has been meted out to him. When the matter is pressed, a theory will be started that those are false or biased reports. There is an end of the matter. If the Inspector is in the good books of the superior officer, he can do anything in his jurisdiction. All the Police Officers from D.S.P. downwards support their subordinates whether bad or good provided they are in their good books. To become a good officer in the eye of the superior is easy. If an Inspector runs with the car of the D.S.P. then he becomes a good Inspector. If he does not run along with the car, he is labelled as a useless Inspector. Sir, I would request the Inspector-General of Police to go round places and make private surprise visits to stations, to find out the police atrocities in the State. Of course, the members of this House are prepared to help the Inspector-General whenever he wants their help to put down corruption and other illegal practices of the Police. If he gets any reports from a member of this House, regarding the conduct of an Inspector, he himself should go to the spot to enquire about the matter without sending it to the subordinates.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know why not the visit be made public?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: If the visits are not private and surprise, the Inspectors and their subordinates will make everything in the stations in order. Hence nothing as alleged will be seen.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know who will divulge such information?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: If the visits are public any agency can intimate the subordinate officers.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, now the honourable member says that the Inspector-General should make surprise visits to stations on the intimation from members. Then if the honourable member who gives information is himself a suspect of the police, what is the procedure for that honourable member?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Whether he is a member or not and if he is really a suspect, he too must be brought to book.

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

The point is, if the Inspector-General has confidence in a particular member, he may seek his help to find out such truths. But, Sir, I am afraid that the Inspector-General of Police does not generally give any weight to the reports of the members of this House even, however true they may be, if they are against his subordinates.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: May I know whether the member is in the good books of the Inspector of the locality?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: That is a different matter. There are some members who seek the favour of the Inspectors and I do not know whether the member himself is of that category.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: But there is no Inspector from whom I can seek favours in the place where I am now.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Another point I want to urge in this connection is that the Inspectors and their subordinates make false allegations against poor people residing in their jurisdiction. They sent constables to fetch such people. However respectable the man may be, at the time when the man is brought to the station, the Inspector slowly goes out on some pretext. The intention of the Inspector is to see that the man is made to wait at the station, so that anything can be done with him by his subordinates who will be benefited.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Is the law in Travancore such that any man can be sent for and detained in a police station by a Police Inspector?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: There is no such law here. But somehow this is very often the case. The Inspector of a locality, though a small person, is very influential and powerful. In mofussil parts he is a terror. He is a terror even to the rich. Such instances should be found out by the Inspector-General and dealt with drastically.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: What is the member's basis for saying that such things are committed by the Inspectors?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: This is in existence long before. This can be called "age long practice". That is why I want to bring such matters to the notice of Government as well as the Inspector-General for such action as the matter deserves. It is known to one and all here that the present Inspector-General is praised by almost all the newspapers in the State. Yet Sir, the corruption and illegal practices of the police have not suffered a check. Therefore I want to bring to the notice of the Inspector-General that whenever he gets any complaints about his subordinates from responsible members of this Legislature or of particular villages in the State, let them be D. S. Ps., or A. S. Ps., or Inspectors, the matter should be looked into and enquired into very earnestly. The Inspector-General should be prepared to go to the spot without giving notice to the police officer in question. The D. S. P. or the A. S. P. should not be allowed to accompany the Inspector-General, for they will support the Inspectors in every action. That is good in itself. But to support a subordinate

who is notoriously corrupt and who is notorious for his atrocities, is to encourage such matters. If the Inspector is a person who run after the car of the D. S. P. and who will dance to the tune of the D. S. P. the latter will support him in all matters. This is found to be the general rule.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: On a point of order. The motion is to point out the inefficiency of the police in checking criminals. Till now that point has not been touched at all.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I shall come to that presently. All I have been saying is only an introduction to show that the police do not find time to check the crimes.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Then, Sir, I think there will be no time for the member to go into the subject matter. There is no time for that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member will take that risk.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Many questions were put to me and I had to answer them. Most of the legitimate time is spent on that. I have seen the honourable member who raised the point of order, beating about the bush and speaking of political conference of Mysore and so on when he speaks about the Public Works Department.

That apart, Sir, my point is this: I would invite the attention of the Inspector-General to enquire into the complaints made by honourable members of this House, by personally going to the particular spot and investigating about them. He must take evidence from the parties concerned and if the allegations are proved, the officers responsible should be severely dealt with.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know why the honourable member is very anxious to enquire about allegations made by the members?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Why should the questioner himself be envious about this? The honourable members are expected to be responsible to their constituency and the State. They may make complaints when it is generally affecting their constituency. If an officer does havoc in his jurisdiction in the constituency of the member, it is his duty to intimate the matter to the superior officers and to get it redressed. If such a complaint is not enquired into, the officer concerned will continue his atrocities with greater force. Hence I am very particular and anxious that the complaints of members should be given due weight if it is not a biased one.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Is it the honourable member's opinion that the Inspector-General of Police has not yet been able to form an estimate in that matter?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Of course, every one can make an estimate. But the difficulty is to know whether the estimate is correct or not.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the honourable member has made any complaint to the Inspector-General of Police regarding any Police Inspector?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Certainly, or else I would not have made these allegations on the floor of the House.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know what has become of those allegations?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I think the Inspector-General has more or less understood the real significance of the allegations though late, and he has taken action on it.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether there is any room for complaint on that score?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: It is not a personal matter. Because of the delay in action by the Inspector-General the Inspector concerned did much havoc in his jurisdiction. He has made false charges against the complainants and his relations. To avoid such unfortunate things, I am inviting the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to give due weight to the reports of the members and to make speedy enquiries personally and to redress the grievances of the people of the locality. Then we can appreciate the work of the Inspector-General of Police in raising the standard of our Police Force.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know what he means by appreciation?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Certainly, the appreciation of his work. (*Laughter*).

When he gets an allegation against any of his subordinates from any honourable member he should not direct A. S. P. or D. S. P. to enquire into the matter and report, that is a usual method.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഒരു പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ പേരിൽ പരാതിയുണ്ടായാൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ അവിടെത്തന്നെ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നത് ശരിയാണോ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: അത് ഏറ്റവും വലിയ അനീതിയാണ്. ഒരു പോലീസിൻ്റെ പേരിൽ അവിടെത്തന്നെ ഇടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയാൽ തെളിവുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു അതിൻ്റെ സമീപ പ്രദേശത്തുനിന്നും ഒരാൾ സാക്ഷിയെ കിട്ടാൻ എളുപ്പമില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: ആ തത്വം സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ മാറ്റണം എങ്കിൽ അയാളുടെ പേരിൽ ഒരു കംപ്ലയിൻ്റെ കൊടുത്താൽ പോരെ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ളവരാണോ കംപ്ലെയിൻറുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത് എന്നു നോക്കണം.

If a C. I. D. man is given one or two rupees he will report even against the biggest officer in the state.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : കംപ്ലെയിൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ വിലയും നിലയും അനുസരിച്ച് ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ അവിടെനിന്നും മാറ്റേണ്ടതാണോ അല്ലയോ എന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കാവുന്നതല്ലെ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള പൗരന്മാരെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നിയമസഭാസാമാജികന്മാരെ ഒരു പരാതി കൊടുത്താൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ശരിയായി അന്വേഷിക്കുകയും തെളിവുകൾ പൂർണ്ണമായി ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സർക്കാർചര്യകൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നാൽ കൊള്ളക്കാരും ഉപദ്രവകാരികളും ആയ പൊലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ കൂടിവരികയേ ഉള്ളൂ.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is the honourable member entitled to speak in English and later on Malayalam ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : He is answering a question.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I know whether if a non-official member of this House puts in a complaint against a Police Inspector that is sufficient reason for transferring him?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Certainly not. The Inspector-General should go to the spot, enquire into the allegations and if there is truth in the allegations it is up to the Head of the department to see that he is transferred from that place, before enquiry.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : During the pendency of the enquiry, should he be transferred or not ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : He must be transferred first.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : So as soon as a petition is put in by a member of this House, the Inspector-General of Police must immediately transfer him ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Yes, if he feels that the allegations are true. From his acquaintance of the person who makes the allegation, and from the nature of the allegation whether it is general affecting the people of the place, the Inspector-General can more or less judge about the truth of the allegations.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : My question is if a member of this House puts in a complaint against a Police Inspector, is that a sufficient reason for the immediate transfer of the Police Inspector ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: It is a sufficient reason for immediate enquiry.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: And during the enquiry should the man be there or transferred?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: He may be transferred and enquiry conducted. Then only evidence will be forthcoming.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Even before the initial enquiry, should the man be transferred?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: He should be transferred after the preliminary enquiry.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Suppose it is found that the allegations are not true?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Then it is left to the Inspector-General to retransfer him or to give him even a promotion.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: What is the basis on which the member says that the Inspector should be transferred from the locality?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: If he is in the same locality nobody who has some love for his person and blood will come forward to give evidence against that Inspector.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it the member's opinion that till the preliminary enquiry is over the Inspector should not be transferred?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: If the particular Inspector is kept in his jurisdiction where the complaint is made, then it will not be possible to collect evidence.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Is it because the Inspector will suppress the *bona fide* of the case?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Certainly, he will oppress the people not to speak the truth or not to speak against him.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether it will be possible to convert a *bona fide* case into a *prima facie* case?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: It is from the nature of the complaint and also from the status of the person who makes the complaints the Inspector-General can know whether it is a *prima facie* or a *bona fide* case.

I am not bringing a censure on the Police Department. My friends need not be afraid of it. I have my own fears about my flesh and blood.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: By "flesh and blood" does the member mean his children?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: ഞാൻ അത് ഇഡിയമാറ്റിക്കായിട്ടല്ല പറഞ്ഞത്. I am not a teacher to know the idiomatic meanings of the phrases used.

As I said, I am not making a censure on the department. I was making these remarks to the notice of this House about the practice of some Police officers and at the same time their inability to stop crimes that are prevalent in certain parts of the State or in their jurisdiction. As I said, from the Administration report of the department we find that there is an increase of crime by 30 per cent. If the Police had been vigilant they could have checked these crimes. From these facts it is plain that the police are not exercising proper control to minimise crimes.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the member that the increase in the number of cases of crime is not a sure index of the greater and more effective vigilance exercised by the Police Department in having brought them to light?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: It is a matter of opinion. To me it is an index of inefficiency.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Is it due to the inefficiency of the Police that there is greater record of the crimes?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Yes. They must prevent the crimes. That is the idea also with which we have constituted the department. Police must maintain peace and order. If there is vigilant control and petrolling, many crimes, such as theft, house trespass, robbery etc., could be checked. But the police do not care to do this work. They pay more attention to trouble the people and to get something.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the percentage of convictions in the cases charge sheeted by the Police is on the increase or on the decrease?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I do not give so much weight to convictions. In 99 per cent., the cases charge sheeted by the Police are convicted. We know the reason.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it without evidence?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Certainly evidence is there. If the Police has charged a case they can very easily get half a dozen witnesses to swear as they please and it is possible to convict the accused. The convicts are helpless in this matter. If the Police are so inclined they can even cook up a case against the honourable member Mr. Velayudhan Pillai and convict him. It is easy for the Police to collect evidence or create evidence. (At this stage the President occupied the Chair.) To create and tender evidence, as they desire, many poor and innocent people are compelled by them. If these witnesses refuse, they will be beaten and forced to swear against their conscience. I know very many instances of the kind. Sir, it is high time to stop such practices. If the Police-man tries to extract evidences like this, he must be seriously dealt with. Sometimes witnesses are hired for giving evidence. They will be men of no means. They will be fed and maintained by the Police, till they are examined. It is easy for the

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup]

Police to get witnesses to swear as they desire. Any man can be convicted, if the Police-man deliberately wants it. If a man is found to be an offender let him be convicted. The society will voluntarily come and offer evidence. Sir, this practice of creating false evidence by the Police is generally prevalent everywhere in the State. Bribery and communal bias which is worse than bribery, are also alleged against the Police. It may not be bribery, but getting some money just sufficient to maintain themselves. This accusation can be overcome Sir, if the pay of these Police-man is raised. They should be given a pay just sufficient to maintain themselves. The pay of the Police constables should be raised to Rs. 15 per mensem. The Inspector, the custodian of peace and order in a locality must also be given a pay, not less than Rs. 100 per mensem. If this is done Sir, I am sure that the Police will never be corrupt. It is necessity that induces many to corrupt practices. I hope that the Government will try their best to help them in this matter.

But there is no reason for them the Police-- to be inactive. They must do their duties, even though the pay is small. The Inspector-General of Police should issue orders to his subordinates, that vigilant petrolling should be conducted to check the crimes, that they should not hoist cases against innocent persons and create evidence for the cases by hiring witnesses to perjure and thrashing witnesses to swear against truth. He should also direct his subordinates, not to disturb the peace of the people in their respective jurisdictions, by illegally and unnecessarily calling persons to the stations and detaining them to extract some remunerations. The Police must be a public servant in the strict sense of the word. But they pose themselves to be the masters of the place now. With these observations, I move the motion for the acceptance of this House.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : പൊലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭരണവും ൨൦ വർഷങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഭരണവും തമ്മിൽ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അഴിമതിയും, കൈക്കൂലിയും ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടേ നടക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ പൊലീസുകാരെക്കൊണ്ട് ഒരു മൂന്നു വർഷത്തിനു മുൻപു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ചില വിഷമതകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ അവരെപ്പറ്റി പരാതിപ്പെട്ടാൽ ഉടൻതന്നെ അതിനുവേണ്ട പരിഹാരം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട് ഇന്നത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിനെ കീഴ് സിൽബന്തികൾക്കു കടുവായെ കണ്ടെത്താൻ കഴിയുമല്ലോയെന്നു കേൾക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇത് എന്റെ മാനുസ്ക്രിപ്റ്റ് ഫിതൻ മി. കുറുപ്പുപോലും സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഭാഗമാണ്. പിന്നെ മി. കുറുപ്പ് പറയുന്നത് പൊലീസുകാർ ഇൻആക്ടിവ് ആണെന്നാണ്.

അല്ലെന്ന് വാദിക്കുന്നവരുണ്ട്. ഇത് ഒരു വ്യക്തിപരമായ അഭിപ്രായമാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. ഇതിന്റെ കാരണം മി. കരപ്പ് പ്രതിഭാഗത്തും മി. ഇ. പി. വർഗ്ഗീസ് വാദഭാഗത്തുമായി നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു കേസുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയാവാനുള്ളത് വിളവംകോട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ ഓല്ലംകോട്ട് എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു ഔട്ട്പോസ്റ്റ് വേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ തുടർച്ചയായി പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. അതു തരാമെന്നു വാഗ്ദാനവും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും അത് സാധിച്ചുതന്നിട്ടില്ല. കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ അവിടെ ഒരു ഔട്ട്പോസ്റ്റ് അനുവദിച്ചുതരണമെന്നു അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുക്രമിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനു മുൻപുള്ള പൊലീസുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുഭരണത്തിലും ഇന്നും അഴിമതികളും അക്രമങ്ങളും ഒരുപോലെതന്നെ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അന്നുള്ള അക്രമങ്ങളായാലും കൊള്ളാം ഇന്നുള്ള അക്രമങ്ങളായാലും കൊള്ളാം അതു നിറുത്തേണ്ടതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെ അപരിത്യാജ്യമായ കടമയാണ്. സർ, ഈ സഭർഭത്തിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾ പരേതനായ മി. ടി. ആർ. രാമൻപിള്ളയുടെ ഛായാപടം അനാശാദനം ചെയ്തു അവസരത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഒന്നരണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിക്കാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞത് എന്റെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ തെററുകൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, കുറ്റങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അഴിമതികൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അനാശാസ്യസംഭവങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഏദമപൂർവ്വം ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു, താണുവീണപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് ആ ആഘോഷം യഥാർത്ഥമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ അതെ പരിശുദ്ധമാണെങ്കിൽ ചില സംഗതികൾ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ എല്ലാ പൊലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയും കുറുപ്പുപറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ഒരുങ്ങുന്നില്ല. രണ്ടുമൂന്നു ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കു മുൻപ് ചൈക്കം പൊലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കുറിച്ച് ശരവർഷം പോലെയുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ഈ അസംബ്ളിയിൽ ചോദിക്കുകയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഇതുവരെയായി ഒൻപതു പരാതികൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം ഇരുന്നിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം പരാതികൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾതന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

വ്യക്തിപരമായ തെറ്റുകളെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നു എനിക്കു തന്നെ അറിയാം. എന്നാലും പരയേണ്ടതു പരയാതെയിരുന്നാൽ അത് ഒരു കൃത്യവിലോപമല്ലേ എന്നുള്ള ശങ്കകൊണ്ട് ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ചില അഴിമതികളെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ നിർബന്ധിതനായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വൈക്കം പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഒരിക്കൽ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ കിടന്ന ഒരാളിനെ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു ദേഹോപദ്രവം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി എന്നു പരാതി ഉണ്ടായി. ഇതിൽ കോട്ടയം ഡി. എസ്. പി. ഉൾപ്പെട്ട സമാധാനമുണ്ടാക്കി. വളരെ മാനം മര്യാദയായി ജീവിതം കഴിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിനെ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊല്ലും ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ സൈക്കിളിൽചെന്നു ചെള്ളുകയായി. ആ സംഭവം ഞാൻ അധികൃതന്മാരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കോട്ടയം ഡി. എസ്. പി.-യുടേയും എന്റേയും സാന്നിധ്യത്തിൽ വൈക്കം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർവന്നു തെറ്റു സമ്മതിച്ചു. ആ കേസ് അങ്ങിനെ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു. പിന്നീട് ഒരു പാലക്കാട്ടിൽ ഒരു പാവപ്പെട്ട പേലക്കാരനെ ലാക്കപ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു അവന്റെ എല്ലാ ചുമത്തിയാകുന്നതുവരെ അടിച്ചു. ഇതിപ്പോൾ വിചാരണയിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കേസായതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതിന്റെ പശ്ചാത്താപമുണ്ടാക്കി. ഒരു വിവരണത്താൽ ഞാൻ തുനിയുന്നില്ല. കോട്ടയിൽ കേസുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു ഈ വിവരവും ഞാൻ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനുശേഷം മറ്റൊരു സാധുവിനെ പിടിച്ചു വാറണ്ടുകൂടാതെ ലാക്കപ്പിലിട്ടു ദേഹോപദ്രവം ചെയ്തു. പലരും പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വിവരം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മനസ്സിലാക്കാതെ ആ സാധുവിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഒരു ന്യൂസൽസു കേസുകൂടി ചാർജ്ജ് ചെയ്തു. നീതിചക്രത്തിന്റെ ന്യായമായ തിരിച്ചിൽകൊണ്ട് പോലീസിന്റെ കേസു അവിശ്വസിച്ചു പ്രതിയെ വെറുതെവിട്ടു. ഇടി അതിൽ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടാൽ കേസ്. ഇതാണു സമാധാനപാലകന്മാരുടെ സമാധാനസംരക്ഷണരീതി. ഞാൻ ജാതിവക്കാലത്തുപിടിച്ചു പറയുകയല്ല. വൈക്കം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മി. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള എത്ര സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളാണോ ആ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നു മെമ്പറന്മാർ ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. ശ്രീമതി നാരായണി അമ്മയ്ക്കും മിസ്റ്റർ ശിവതാണുപിള്ളയ്ക്കും വൈക്കത്തു വളരെ പരിചയമില്ല. വൈക്കം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വേട്ടകൾക്കു, നരനായാട്ടുകൾക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ ജനാർദ്ദനൻപിള്ളയെയാണ് ഇതിലേക്കു പററിയ ഒരു സാക്ഷിയായി എനിക്കു തരാനുള്ളത്. വൈക്കത്തുള്ള മനുഷ്യരുടെ അന്തസ്സം

അഭിമാനവും തലയ്ക്കുമുകളിൽ തലമുടിനാരിൽ കെട്ടിയിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വാളുപോലെയാണു കാണപ്പെടുന്നതെന്ന് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിനെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മാ. ടി. ആർ. രാമൻപിള്ളയുടെ മരയാപടം അനാമദാനം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രസംഗത്തിന്റെ അവസാനഭാഗത്തു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ പറഞ്ഞതു് ഇങ്ങനെയാണു്. എന്റെ പൊലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകൾ ആശുപത്രികളെപ്പോലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നിർഭരമായി കയറിച്ചെല്ലാനുള്ള സങ്കേതങ്ങളായി കാണുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആഗ്രഹം ശുദ്ധമാണു്, നടക്കുന്നതാണു്, നടന്നാൽ ഗ്ലാഘനീയവുമാണു്. പക്ഷെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ശുദ്ധോദ്ദേശത്തിനു സഹായമായവിധത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഒരു അഭ്യർത്ഥന ചെയ്യുന്നു. ആശുപത്രികളിലെപ്പോലെ ജനങ്ങൾ രൂപരഹിതരായിപ്പോയില്ലെങ്കിലും തരക്കേടില്ല, ആശുപത്രികളിലെപ്പോലുള്ള സുഖസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയില്ലെങ്കിലും തരക്കേടില്ല ആശുപത്രികളിലേക്കു ജനങ്ങളെ അയയ്ക്കാനുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളായി പൊലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകൾ തീരാതിരുന്നാൽ മതി. പൊലീസുകാരുടെ കയ്യിൽ പാവങ്ങളുടെ ദേഹവും തമ്മിൽ കസർത്തു നടത്തിയതിനുശേഷം അവരെ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ അയക്കാതെരുന്നാൽ മതി. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾ ഈ സംഗതികളിൽ വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുകയും പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുകയും, ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതെല്ലാം വളരെ സാവധാനത്തിലും കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികളോടു ഭാഷിണ്യത്തോടുകൂടിയുമാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ഈ സന്ദർഭം വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നു. പാവങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി, ചെപ്പോടുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയാത്ത മുകലക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പെന്താമർക്കുവേണ്ടി പൊലീസുഭരണം ഭംഗിയായി നടത്തുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലധ്യക്ഷനോടു് അതേപൊലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകൾ ആശുപത്രിപോലെ ആക്കണമെന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്ന അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് അടി നിറുത്തിക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹം അടിയന്തിരമായി ശ്രമിക്കണം എന്നാകുന്നു. ഉപക്ഷേപം പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, I would not have wished to speak on this motion but for the remarks that were let fall by the honourable member Mr. K. R. Narayanan. Sir, I must immediately take the whole House into confidence and say that ever since I came to this Legislature i. e. from 1112 onwards I have been noticing an attempt made on the floor of the House by a section of the

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

non-official side to blackmail officers whenever it was found suited to them, particularly officers who do not belong to the community to which the attacking members belong. But I have never come across any instance of any honourable member making any disparaging remarks or condemning the conduct of any officer who belongs to the member's community.

Sir, I have had occasion to listen to expressions of opinion with regard to the conduct, good or bad, of the officers of Government by one section of this honourable House or the other. Invariably I find condemnation of officers only by members who do not belong to that particular officer's community. Though I did not think it worthwhile in this House, I have asked such of those my colleagues on certain very relevant occasions outside this House this very simple question whether these honourable members would have sent in interpellations and asked supplementary questions condemning misconduct about a certain officer if he belonged to their community. To that question of mine they had no answer to give. If there be a Nair officer going astray, I am sure no Nair member will throw any light on it, and if it happened to be an Ezhava Officer who was going astray, I am sure no Ezhava member will throw any light on it either, because there will be opposite sides strong and well-balanced to attack each other in order to save their officer. But the misfortune lies with the officer who neither belongs to the Nair community nor to the Ezhava community which are the major communities in the State. If such an officer is only found to be not accommodating I find invariably interpellations put in this House insinuating against his conduct or sometimes openly condemning him in speeches. I ask honourable members to search their minds, if it is not so; and further ask if it were purely and really in the interest of Public service, to indulge in unmerited attacks. I pause for an answer.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഈ സഭ തുടങ്ങിയതിനുശേഷം ഒന്നു രണ്ടു ഈഴവപൊലീസുകാരുടെയും അന്ധതയെക്കുറിച്ച് ചില വിവരം മെമ്പർമാർക്കുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI. I do not deny. Ezhava officers also may have come up for dismissal as other officers belonging to other communities. But that is not my point. I say that no complaints are ventilated on the floor of this House, against those officers by Ezhava members in particular nor even by Nair members for fear of attack being delivered in turn on their officers by the Ezhava members, as otherwise it would be the case in the interest of purity of public service. If an Ezhava officer be found to be corrupt or abusing his official position and even if that be known to public at large, the Nair members here do not dare expose this Ezhava officer. I ask where are we drifting in this way. I have been all along restraining myself. Now that Mr. Narayanan referred to me, insinuating against this my feeling, I had to intervene in this debate.

But my experience in this House is that not even a single question has been put by way of interpellation (or expressed condemnation of officers belonging to the members' respective communities). Sir I should not be misunderstood. And I hasten to assure the House that if a misbehaving officer belonged to my community, he should be immediately sacked and I appeal to the Inspector General to have him sacked. Sir, if an officer belonging to my community goes astray, it is a disgrace to my community and I shall be glad if the Inspector-General sacks him and I shall congratulate him, even if, in so doing, he does not get sufficient evidence but only strong suspicion. I only deprecate with all the vehemence that I can command the practice of gratuitous blackmailing of officers not belonging to their fold and the attempt on the part of some members to canvass either for or against any officer, particularly when he is the subject of an enquiry. Sir, I have also seen the effect of such an attempt on Government. On this occasion I only wish to warn Government that it should not allow itself to be swayed an inch from the straight path of honest conviction by such an attempt made here, in the matter of declaring openly the innocence or otherwise of the officer. Sir, I must freely confess that in regard to one or two cases that were under enquiry there have been repeated attempts, in two or three consecutive sessions by means of interpellations as to what was stated in the report, at what stage the enquiry was, how the matter ended, whether the officer was not alleged to be a bribe-taker, to prejudice the mind of Government or to bluff the Government and the Government have, I am constrained to say, yielded to such an attempt. I have heard it said by one responsible officer at least, in respect of a recent inquiry about an officer that to satisfy public opinion they must mete out some punishment or other. Sir, I ask does that show the sense of responsibility of Government for an officer to say like that. Sir I am reminded of that famous story of Pontius Pilot saying to the man in the dock that though there is no evidence against him, Pilot has to satisfy public opinion and public opinion wants him to crucify the man in the dock.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member may rest assured that Government do not proceed in regard to disciplinary action according to the desires of any community whatsoever.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI : I thank you, Sir, for that assurance.

I am only referring to that aspect of the matter because immediately a statement is made on the floor of this House (from the non-official side) in favour of or against any officer, certain results follow. Naturally any one with some sense and ability to put two things together will come to the conclusion that perhaps the subsequent orders of Government might have been the result of such expressions on the floor of the House. Sir, if I remember correct, the day before yesterday or three days ago there was an interpellation about a police station officer in Vaikom. From one section of the House there was re-

peated attempt to throw mud on him, and I immediately concluded that was not an Ezhava officer. From another section of the House Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai asked whether it was not a fact that the officer was honest, and the Inspector General of Police without the least hesitation said that he was a very very honest officer. On enquiry I found him to be a Vellalah. Pardon me Sir to say that I am proud of him Sir, I wish that the same could be said of almost all the station house officers. Any officer in charge of a station house, I concede must have recourse to some slight physical force whenever necessary for the purpose of detecting crimes. By condemning this practice it should not be understood, Sir, that some other methods, some third degree methods should be used to elicit information. That was not the intention of Mr. K. R. Narayanan about the Vaikom Police Inspector. It can be freely conceded, and I do concede, Sir, that it is possible and almost probable that Police Inspectors in charge of station houses, whenever they have got to find out clues in regard to robbery, or theft necessarily have recourse to some physical force in order to elicit information from the accused. But to magnify such slight physical force and to say that as a result of the use of that physical force, the human body got metamorphosed into a pulp is deliberate exaggeration meant to bring it home to the mind of the gullible folk at large that the officer is a brute indulging in mangling to pieces of the poor fellows who may happen to be in their custody for crimes. In such cases Government must concede that there are possible and probable occasions when Police Inspectors will be obliged to have recourse to force within restricted limits. Officers who are, of course, responsible for the discovery of crimes, have got necessarily to have recourse to force. But to make such a charge of barbarousness and beastly brutality against an admittedly honest officer who has been admitted to be very very honest and one of the few honest officer in the Department is something not at all understandable except it be that this has been prompted by some other reason which thought I know, I do not propose to disclose. I will only appeal to the Inspector General if he is really convinced, rightly or wrongly, by listening to the dictates of his own conscience, that the officer belonging to his department is honest in his official career, to see that he is encouraged through thick and thin. Sir, we are at a very low ebb in the matter of honesty in the public services of the State. But if there are one or two officers who are honest, no matter to which community they belong, all possible encouragement should be given to them and Government should not allow themselves to be swayed from that by impassioned speeches and exaggerated notions of the use of physical force. Sir, the use of limited physical force is a matter of daily occurrence everywhere. I can understand that. Suppose a theft takes place in my house and my own servant has committed the theft. When I ask him about it, he is not prepared to admit it. I appeal to his sense of decency and I tell him

that I was all along treating him as my own son, that I am prepared not only to forgive him if he admitted his guilt but even to make a present of the thing stolen; still he does not admit it. I threaten him; still there is no response. But if he is sent to a police officer, he is prepared freely to confess that he committed the theft and that he has secreted the stolen article in such and such a place. This is because the police officer is bound to use force if the information did not come in time. But why should the use of such force be exaggerated and statements made that people are made into a pulp and chammanthi? If such a thing happened really, the officer would have been chargesheeted for wilful murder.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ஓர் பூதமாயிடுகிலும் ஈனாவசுமாயும் ஈனாவசுமாயும் நிரவராயிகளே வமமணிபூதவமக்கிவிடுகின்றனவெவக ஈனியாமோ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI: Then he must be a crack. If the Inspector-General of Police is not able to distinguish between a crack and one having a perfect balance of mind, then it is the Inspector-General that must be sent away. If the officer has a perfect balance of mind and is acting with the best of motives and is honest to the core, then we should all congratulate the Department for having such officers.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member will soon finish his remarks.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI: Sir, if such a man belongs to my community I am really proud of him. But if the officer is dishonest, if he goes astray, even though he belongs to my community, I shall be glad only if he is given the sack-cloth and ashes.

MR. D. FRANCIS: ஈர், போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டைப் பற்றி ஈனும் ஒன்று இரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமக்கு இப்போது கிடைத்திருக்கும் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் வந்தபின் நமது சமஸ்தானத்திலுள்ள குற்றங்கள் (crimes) 100-க்கு 50 ஆக குறைந்திருப்பது என்பதாக அந்வாளிகள் கூட்டத்தில் பேசிக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. அந்தக் காலம் முதல் D. S. P. மார், A. S. P. மார்களும இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களும் மொம்பயோக்கியமாக நடக்கிறதாகவும், கான்ஸ்டேபிள்மாரும் முன்போல் பிடிச்சுப்பறி நடத்துகிறதில்லை என்பதும் பலருக்கும் தெரிந்தவிஷயம். இந்த ஐ. ஜி. நியமிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தவுடன் அநேகம் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களையும் (Inspectors) ஏ. எஸ். பி. களையும், அவர்கள்மேல் குற்றங்கள் கண்டவுடன் பலமாய் சீட்சித்ததையும், வேலையைவிட்டு நீக்கினதையும் எனக்குத் தெரியும்.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 O'clock tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 5 P. M.

V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.